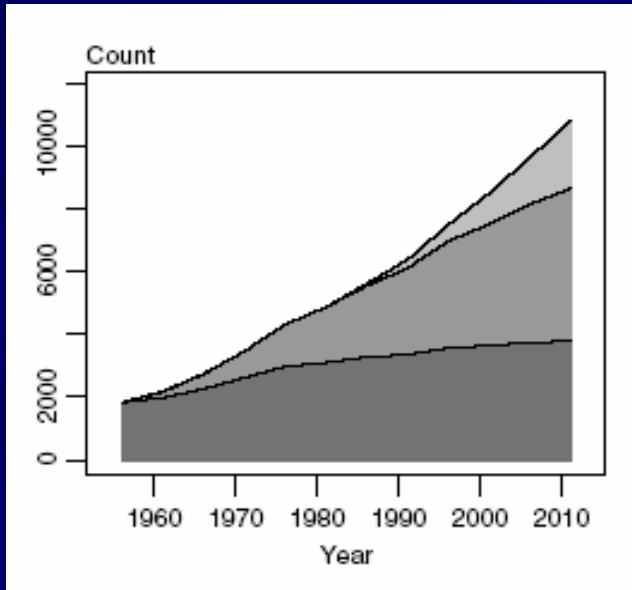


Improving Cancer Treatment Services The Challenges

John Childs
Chairperson
NZ Cancer Treatment Working Party

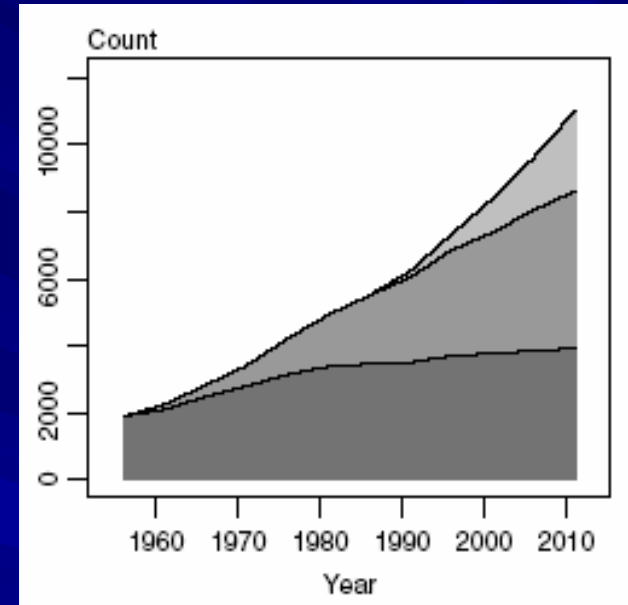
Increasing Cancer Burden

Male Registrations



1996 to 2011
7,336 - 11,005
50% increase

Female Registrations



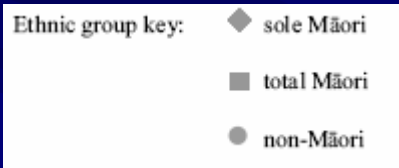
1996 to 2011
7,472 - 10,772
44% increase

Key:

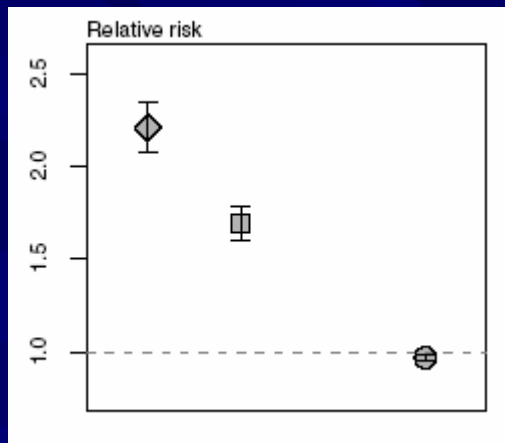
- Risk effect
- Population size effect
- Population ageing effect

Disparity

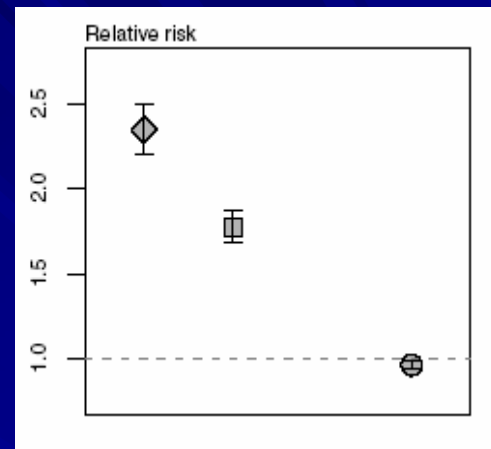
Ethnicity



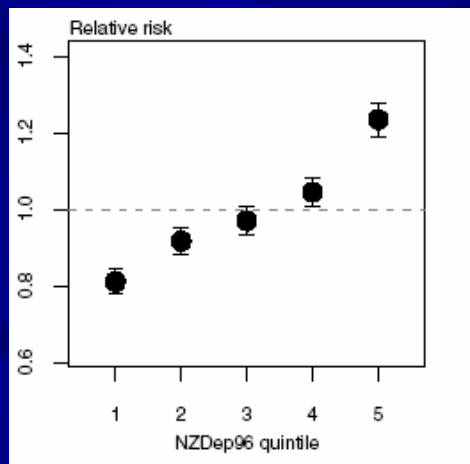
Male Mortality



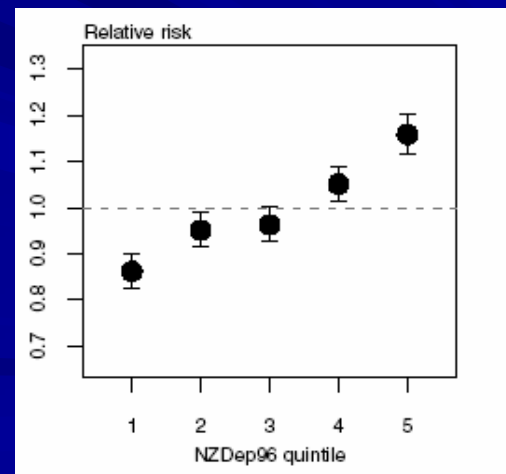
Female Mortality



Male Deprivation



Female Deprivation



Deprivation

Increasing Treatment Intervention Rate

An increasing percentage of patients with cancer are receiving radiation treatment, chemotherapy or other interventions

- Increased application of existing treatments
- New treatment approaches
- Improved survival of patients living with cancer

Diagnosis

Radiology: MRI
Biochemistry: PSA

Radiation Oncology

6% Annual Growth
Intervention Rate
30% to 38%
Optimal 49%

Medical Oncology

Annual growth estimate
5% - 10%
Lack of utilisation data
Increased treatment courses

Surgical Oncology

Impact of neoadjuvant
therapies
New surgical techniques

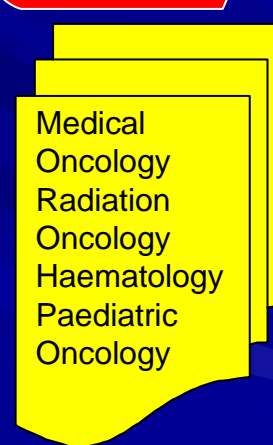
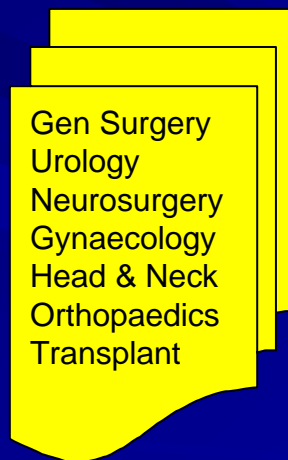
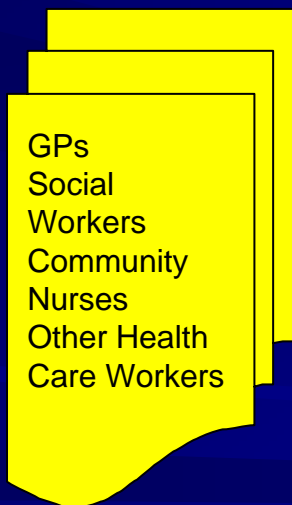
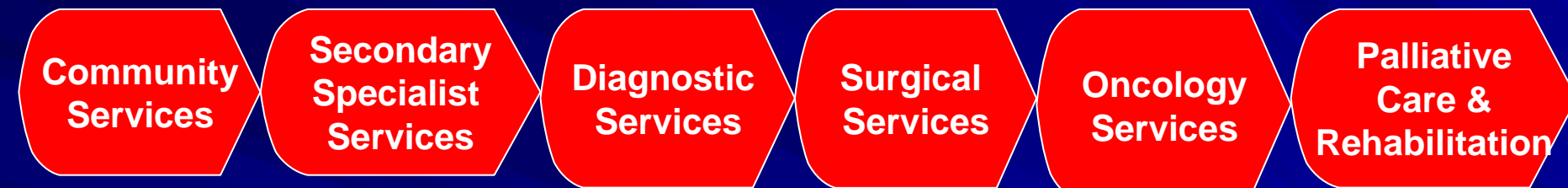
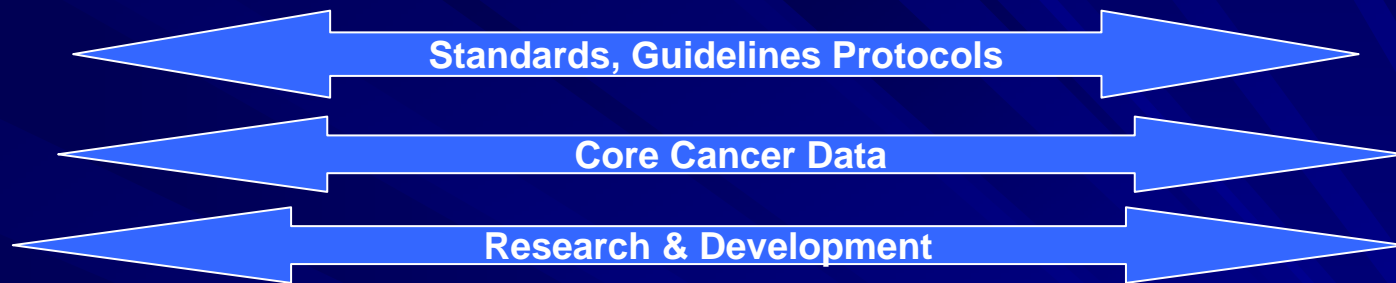
Treatment Services within the Cancer Control Strategy Goals

- Primary Prevention
- Screening and early detection
- **Effective Diagnosis and Treatment**
- Support, palliative care and rehabilitation
- **Improving care delivery across the continuum**
- **Research and surveillance**

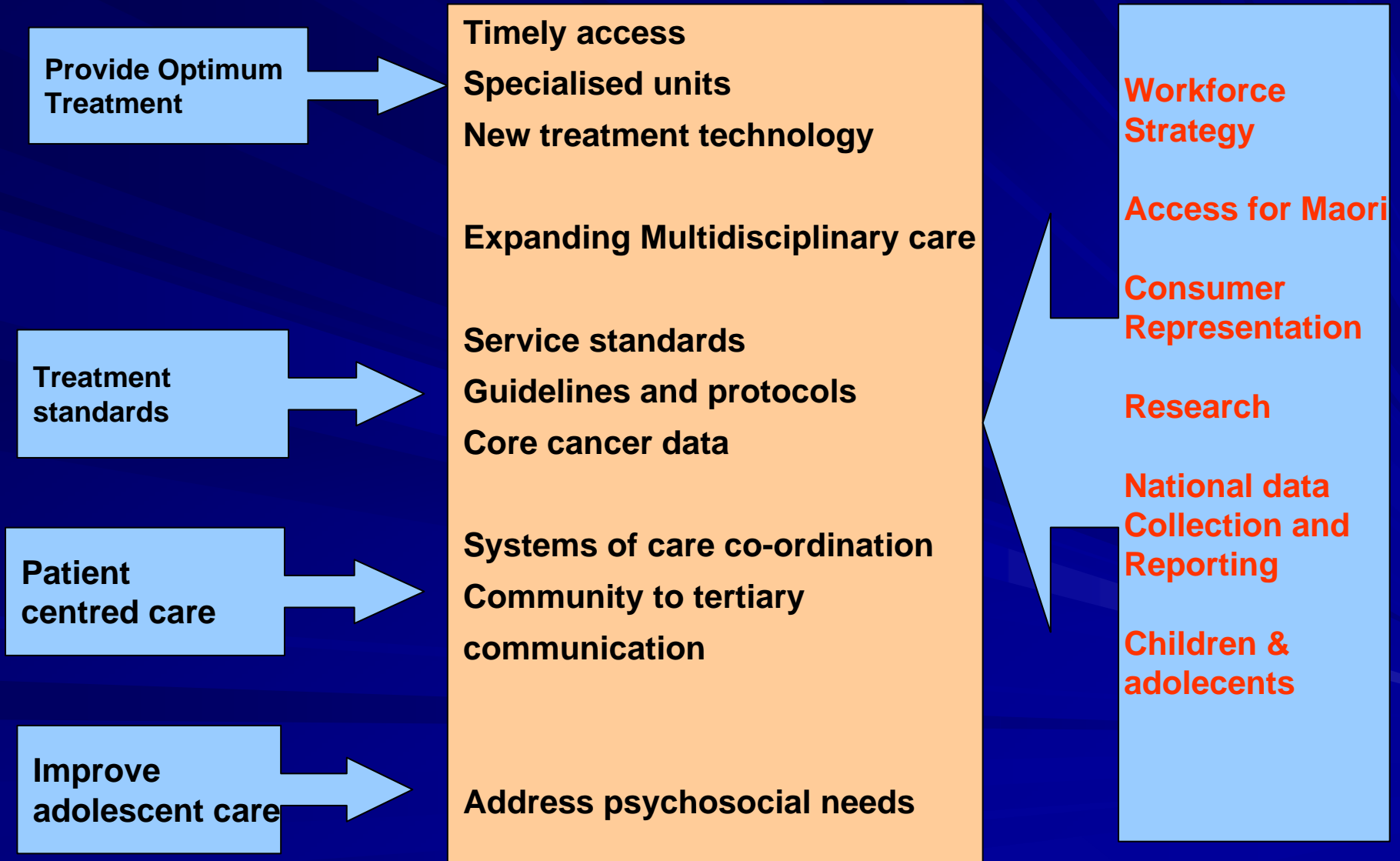
Outcomes:

- Reduce incidence
- **Reduce mortality**
- **Reduce morbidity**
- **Improve quality of life**

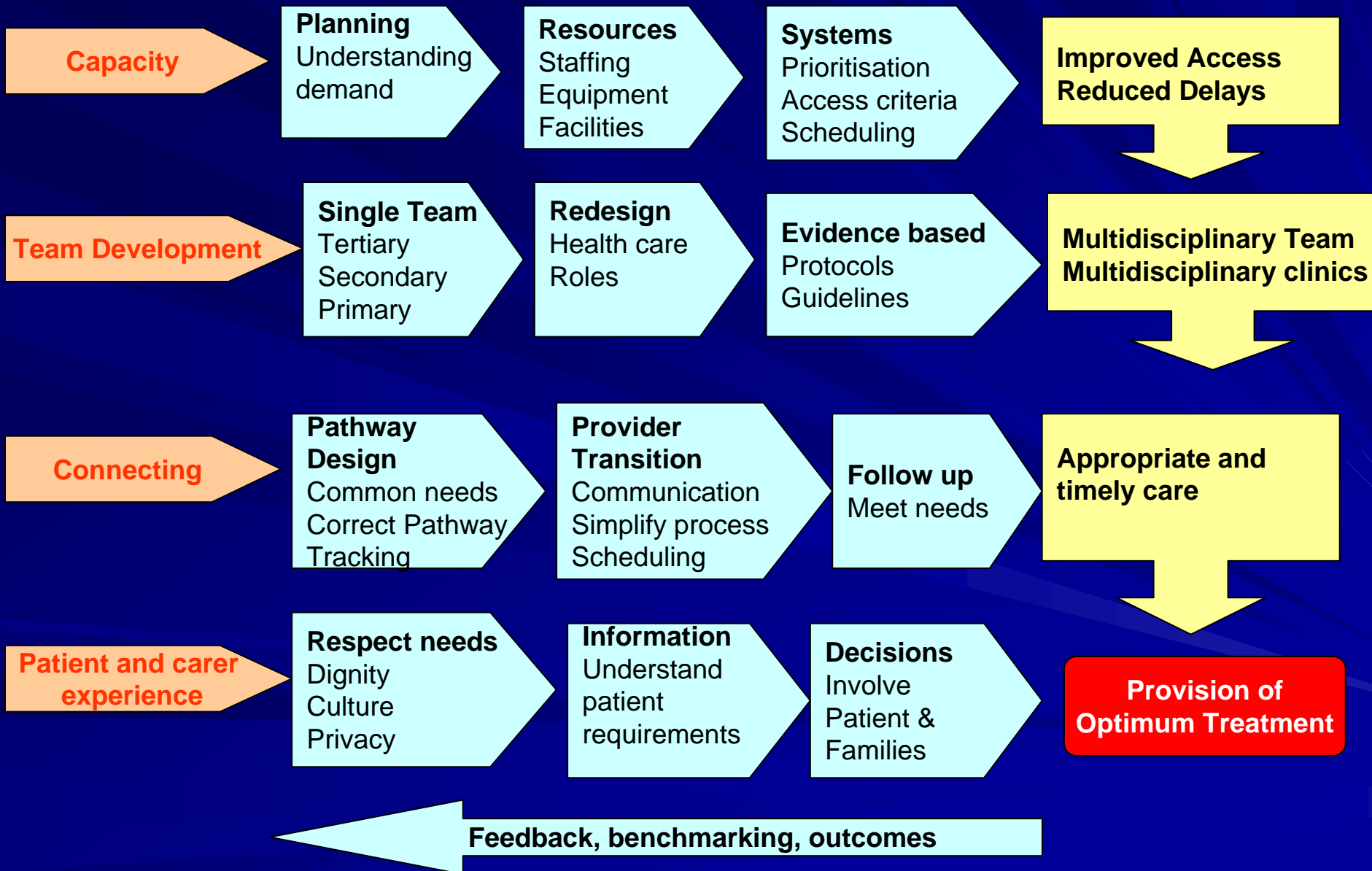
The Patient Pathway of Care Through Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment



Effective Diagnosis and Treatment (Goal 3)



Improving the pathway of Care



Improve Adolescent Care

- Define adolescence based on developmental state, not age
- Address their challenging psychosocial needs
- Ensure that the most appropriate medical personnel treat a designated cancer
- Ensure maximal entry in age-appropriate clinical trials
- Minimise disruption to family dynamics and financial impact
- Ensure prospective collection of data on adolescent cancer incidence, treatment and outcome in New Zealand
- Recognise and encourage entitlement to peer support, continued education and support for the family at large.

Assessment and Implementation of New Diagnostic and Treatment Technologies

Evaluation
Prioritisation
Funding
Development & Research
Access
Location

Diagnosis
PET Scanning
CT PET Scanning

Medical Therapy
New cytotoxic agents
Target drug therapies
Gene Therapy
Vaccine

Radiation Therapy
HDR Brachytherapy
IMRT
Stereo tactic RT
Conformal RT
Radiosensitisers

Critical Workforce Areas

- Cancer Nurses
- Pharmacists
- Physicists
- Histopathologists
- Oncologists
- Radiation therapists

Key Actions

- Regional cancer care delivery plans
- Development and implementation of nationally co-ordinated core cancer data base
- Adolescent care co-ordination
- Critical workforce areas
- Process for new treatment technology

The Challenges for Implementation

■ Alignment of DHB's/Regions

- Competing prioritisation for other services
- Funding incentives/disincentives
- NGO and private sectors

■ Managing expectations

- Clinicians/Healthcare workers
- Public and consumers

■ Workforce Culture

- Co-operation vs competition
- Inclusion vs isolation
- Role boundaries

■ Prioritisation of actions