

London Cancer Screening Commissioning update-2013/14 Annual Review

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	Cervical Cancer Screening
1	Performance
1.1	Cytology
	Vital signs (time from screen to issue of results letter) consistently declined across London in between 2013/14. The reasons included
	 Laboratory reconfigurations affecting North Central London (Royal Free, UCLH, North Middlesex), South West London (Kingston, Croydon and St Georges Hospitals) and Lewisham in South East London The HPV testing platform at Barts – malfunction affected laboratory turn around
	 times in North East and Central London Staffing- many labs reported staff shortages and this was compounded by internal recruitment freezes within several trusts
	Concerted effort by providers and performance management by NHS England London patch teams resulted in significant improvement in Q1 2014/15 with only 8/32 CCGs breaches in June versus 32/39 breaches in April
2	Service developments
2.1	HPV testing in South East London
	HPV testing was introduced by Lewisham Hospital (January 2014) and GSTS (February 2014) in the boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham (LSL). These were the last CCGs in the country to have HPV testing integrated into the cervical screening programme.
2.2	Cytology Laboratory reconfigurations
	The introduction of HPV testing requires cytology laboratories to process a minimum of 35k samples/year. Several laboratories in London did not meet this threshold and therefore had to merge or transfer their activity elsewhere. The following reconfigurations were completed in Q4 2013/14:

	- Decommissioning of Lewisham cytology lab and transfer of activity to GSTS (Viapath)
	- Merger of Croydon University, St Georges and Kingston cytology labs into a single
	service hosted by SGH
	- Merger of North Middlesex, Royal Free, UCLH and the Whittington into a single
	cytology lab hosted by TDL
2.3	
	London Cervical Sample Takers Database
	Prior to 31 st March 2013, most PCTs developed and managed a database of local cervical
	screening sample takers. These databases were transferred to NHS England on 1 April 2014.
	NHS England is now responsible for multiple databases with over 10,000 sample takers.
	These databases vary significantly in specification, format and functionality and this has
	made on going maintenance of these databases challenging, inconsistent and labour
	intensive.
	To address these challenges and in the interest of developing a database that is fit for
	purpose and contemporary with the needs of London, NHS England is seeking to develop a
	single Pan London cervical sample takers database (CSTD) in 2014/15. This will standardise
	the collection of cervical cytology sample takers' data, allocation of unique sample taker
	code and improve sample taker performance monitoring. The database will be a key tool in
	quality improvement and incident and risk management within the cervical screening
	programme in London.
3	Contracting and finance
3.1	Co-commissioning cervical cancer screening
	It is estimated that the cost of commissioning the cervical screening programme in London is
	in excess of £20 million/year. Some of this, about £5.2 million, was transferred to NHS
	England London from PCTs, some of the resource is within primary care and some of the
	funding is with CCGs. The CCG funding element is mostly within block pathology and
	gynaecology contracts and is principally for cytology and colposcopy.
	A NHSEL/CCG/Provider Task Finish Group has been formed to develop a model of co-
	commissioning cervical screening that supports performance and quality improvement
	across the entire pathway and also facilitates implementation of service developments.
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	These developments are necessary to deliver efficiencies and improve outcomes. The
	commissioning arrangements will be jointly agreed and implemented by NHS England,
	London CCGs and providers in 2015/16. Part of the work of this group will be to gather
	information on contract values and to seek views and opinion on joint or co- commissioning
	models.
3.2	NHSE London cervical screening contracts 2014/16
	Most colposcopy and cytology services are commissioned by CCGs. In 2012/15 NHS England
	London directly commissioned the following :
	- GSTS (Viapath) – Lewisham cytology
	- St Georges Hospital – cytology merger of Croydon, Kingston and St Georges
	laboratories
	- Barts Healthcare Trust – HPV testing for North East and Central London
	- North West London Hospital Trust HPV testing for South and North West London
	- Kings- cytology
4	Coverage
	Cervical cancer screening coverage remained stable in 2013/14, at 69%. There was
	cervical cancer screening coverage remained stable in 2013/14, at 0570. There was
	significant variation between boroughs, from 76% in Bexley to 57% in Camden

	Breast Cancer Screening
5	Performance
5.1	Barts/Central London Breast Screening Service
	The Central & East London Breast Screening Service (CELBSS) provides NHS breast screening services and assessment to the eligible populations of Camden, Islington, City & Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.
	 In September 2012, a Quality Assurance visit to the screening service highlighted concerns over leadership and management within the trust, capacity for call/recall functions, quality Management Services (QMS) and audit within the unit. Since July 2013 a number of actions have been put in place to address these issues : A managed, time limited, slow-down of invitations by 50%; A new management structure was implemented on 18th December 2013. CELBSS now shares a management team with the North London Breast Screening Service (NLBSS) whilst the two units continue to run separate clinical services each with their own Director of Screening. Allocated time for Quality Management Systems (QMS), audit and administrative review; Regular meetings between the administrative and radiographic teams to ensure a better understanding of roles and smoother running of services with particular emphasis on clinic closure; A review of the Right Results Pathway has been implemented; Monthly assurance meetings have been convened; between the trust NHSE and London Cancer Quality Assurance Team
5.2	St Georges / South West London Breast Screening Service
	The service failed to meet round length and screen to assessment waiting times in 2012/13 and Q1 and 2 of 2013/14. The trust developed and implemented a service improvement plan in February 2014, supported by London QA and NHSEL. Performance has improved significantly and it is projected that all targets will be met by September 2014

6	Service developments
6.1	Age extension
	The breast screening programme is offered to women aged between 50 and 70 years of age.
	There is a national randomised controlled trial underway to extend the programme to women
	aged from 47 to 73. Age extension has been introduced in following London breast screening
	services: South East (Kings), Barking Havering Redbridge (BHRUT), West London (Imperial) and
	North London (Barnet and Chase Farm).
	South West London (St Georges) and Central London (Barts) will need to meet round length and
	waiting times targets for three consecutive months before approval will be granted
7	Coverage (Appendix 3)
7.1	Trend
	Coverage remained relatively unchanged across London in 2013/14 at 64%. The lowest coverage
	was seen in Central and West London CCGs (56%) and the highest in Bexley (73%)
7.2	Improving uptake in 2014/15
	NHSE has incentivised all providers to implement the following evidence-based interventions:
	- Pre-appointment text reminders- estimated 6% improvement in uptake
	- Second-timed appointment - estimated 3% improvement in uptake
	- Pre-invitation letters - estimated 3-4% improvement in uptake

	Bowel Cancer Screening
8	Performance
8.1	The London bowel screening Hub and the six centres performed well in 2013/14 and
	generally met or exceeded nationally mandated key performance standards
9	Service developments
9.1	Bowel scope screening
	- St Marks (North West) introduced bowel screening on 28 May 2013 in Brent and
	Harrow. The uptake to date is approximately 53%.
	 St Georges (South West) introduced bowel scope screening on 22 March 2014 in Wandsworth CCG
	- UCLH (North Central) will commence bowel scope screening in 2014/15
	- Lewisham (South East London) will split into two centres in 2015/16 with Lewisham Greenwich Hospital Trust providing FOBT and bowel scope screening to Lewisham,
	Greenwich, Bexley and Bromley CCGs and Kings serving Lambeth and Southwark
	CCGs. Bowel scope screening will commence in Lewisham, Greenwich, Bexley and
	Bromley CCGs in 2014/15
	- Imperial (West London) will introduce bowel scope screening in 2014/15
	 Homerton (North East) will need to split into two centres. Various configuration options are being explored by key providers.
9.2	Age extension
5.2	The bowel cancer screening programme has extended the age of eligibility from 60 to 69 to
	60 to73 years. London Bowel Screening Centres have been rolling out age extension since
	2008. The last two centres (South East and North East) completed roll in Q4 2013/14 and
	now age extension is fully implemented across London.

10	Contracting and finance
10.1	Commissioning responsibility for age extension was devolved from National Office to NHS England on 1 April 2014
11	Uptake (Appendix 4)
11.1	Trend
11.2	Between January and November 2013, bowel screening uptake declined from 47% to 38% across London. The decline was evident in all boroughs. The decline could be partially attributable to the cohort effect as similarly low uptake rates were seen when the same group of individuals was invited two years ago. In Q4, uptake improved by 5% across London, bring rates to 2012/13 levels.
	Improvement plans
	All centres and the London Hub have been incentivised to improve uptake by 2014/15. Detailed plans are still to be finalised