Creation of the first national linked colorectal cancer dataset in Scotland: prospects for future research and a reflection on lessons learned

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Part of the UK Colorectal Cancer Intelligence Hub



Outline

- **Part I:** Introduction to the project and administrative data landscape in Scotland
- Part II: Data acquisition and future recommendations
- Part III: Research projects
- Part IIII: The patient perspective

Part I

Introduction to the project and administrative data landscape in Scotland

Colorectal Cancer in the UK



Monitoring Cancer Services during the COVID-19 pandemic



No change

Data source Figure 6 data from National Records Scotland Download date 29 April 2020

South-East Scotland COLORECTAL CANCER

Source of Referral - Gap

Source of Referral - Cumulative gap between 2020 actual and expected..

Cancer	Colorectal	Board of Re All		Source of R All	Select Com 2019
Data showr	n are sourced from the PHS Cancer V	Vaiting Times Datamart. To	al counts of those recieving fi	rst treatment in each month may not matc	h counts sourced from QPI Aud

Data shown are sourced from the PHS Cancer Waiting Times Datamart. Total counts of those recieving first treatment in each month may not match counts sourced from QPI Audit Data. As data in this sheet are based on waiting times data, they can be taken as complete. Please see summary sheet for more details.



Mission



The UK Colorectal Cancer Intelligence Hub is:

- Supporting a rapidly growing and innovative portfolio of research
- Building capacity in population research
- Producing intelligence that is having a direct impact on patient care



UK Colorectal Cancer Intelligence Hub



The Hub Team



CORECT-R Trusted Research Environment

- The COloRECTal cancer Repository (CORECT-R)
- <u>https://www.ndph.ox.ac.uk/corectr</u>

AIMES

Trusted Research

Environment

eDRIS (PHS) and the Scottish National Safe Haven



Sources of data accessed by the Cancer Intelligence Platform

Regional data assets

Enhanced granularity

Chemotherapy prescribing (ChemoCare)

Radiotherapy (RTDS)

Surgical administration (ORSOS)

Clinical genetics

Labs (SciStore - Heam, biochem, micro)

Reports (Path, Radiology free text)

Clinical annotations free text

Quality performance indicators

CORECT-R in Scotland

- Aim create a population level dataset in Scotland of patients with a diagnosis of CRC.
- Applied analysis
- Toolkit of methods for economic analysis





Who are we?

We are **Edinburgh Health Economics**: a team of Health Economists working within the **University of Edinburgh**, based in the **Edinburgh Clinical Trials Unit (ECTU)**, which is part of the **Usher Institute**. Formed in 2016 by our Team Leader Dr Peter Hall, we are growing steadily.

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New culture for data and research



Part II

Data curation and recommendations for the future





Applications

• PBPP: Public Benefit and Privacy Panel

• eDRIS: Electronic Data Research and Innovation Service



• Intensive care data (SICSAG)



Data extraction and transfer









Data linkage and release





Data acquisition timeline





Recommendations





Recommendations





Improving the efficiency, reliability and security of data

LEARN MORE

Data and intelligence Previously ISD Scotland

Use of the National Safe Haven

Public Health *

Scotland



Recommendations









Major recommendation = data repository





- Data acquisition
- Challenges
- Recommendations for the future
- Part III

Part III

Research Projects

Patterns in early colorectal cancer treatment and outcomes

- Aim: to provide up to date, population level evidence on patterns in colorectal cancer treatment and survival outcomes in Scotland
- Motivation and contribution: Scotland lags behind some of its UK and European counterparts on survival. There are few studies using linked administrative data to study colorectal cancer in Scotland



Methods:

Retrospective cohort study, descriptive, Cox proportional hazard regressions

Practice change following a clinical trial on chemotherapy prescribing

- Aim: Examine the impact of the Short Course Oncology Treatment (SCOT) trial results on real world practice
- Motivation and contribution: First time linking chemotherapy data to registry on a national scale. Only national study to look at practice change following the trial



Methods: Population retrospective cohort study, regression

An economic model of colorectal cancer

- Aim: to create and populate a simple economic model of colorectal cancer. To identify where administrative data can contribute and update the existing evidence.
- Motivation and contribution: The data landscape in Scotland



• Methods: Simple Markov model

Costing methodologies in health economics

- Aim: to implement and compare costing methodologies applied to a colorectal cancer cohort. To provide a framework for future health economic studies.
- Motivation and contribution: Lack of consistency and confusion over terminology in current research. No existing colorectal cancer costing in Scotland.



Figure 1. Methods for the cost estimation of healthcare services. Source: Tan SS, Rutten FF, van Ineveld BM, Redekop WK & Hakkaart-van Raijen L. Comparing methodologies for the cost estimation of haspital services. *Eur J Health Econ.* 2009;10: 39-45 (24)

 Methods: Scottish costs and national tariff, health care resource groups, patient level information costs (including chemotherapy prescribing)

Post colonoscopy colorectal cancer (PCCRC) rates

- Aim: calculate the PCCRC rate in Scotland, using the methods as proposed in Burr et al. (2019)
- Motivation and contribution: No national PCCRC rates available for Scotland. PCCRC is a key indicator of colonoscopy quality.



 Methods: Population based retrospective cohort study. Descriptive, logistic regression.

And much more...

- Variation in prescribing
- Inequity in treatment and outcomes
- Social care utilisation
- Data harmonization between Scottish and English data
- Cross country comparisons



Part IIII

The patient perspective

Accessing health data for research – the patient perspective

Steve Clark

Bowel Cancer Intelligence UK Using information to improve bowel cancer care nationwide





THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH



Content

- My background
- The Patient Public Group of BCI UK
- Current data accessibility the patient perspective
- Future implications & questions for the data



My background

- Diagnosed May 2013 with stage 4 colorectal cancer
 - Large primary plus 3 secondaries in liver and 8 in lungs
 - Resection, intense chemo, ablation and maintenance chemo have worked for me
 - NED for past 2 years
- Volunteering with Bowel Cancer UK since 2014 and Cancer Research UK since 2020
- Set up **Strive for Five** in 2017 to help others with stage 4 bowel cancer
- Became involved in **BCI UK** in 2019 as the concept of using information to improve care is something I believe in





Bowel Cancer Intelligence UK - the umbrella name for 2 programmes

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Bowel Cancer Intelligence UK

Using information to improve bowel cancer care nationwide

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The UK Colorectal Cancer Intelligence Hub (the Hub)

- Funded by CRUK, the Hub is creating a single colorectal research data system: the COloRECTal cancer Repository (CORECT-R).
- Our ambition is for CORECT-R to become the richest population based data resource for colorectal cancer in the world.

The Bowel Cancer Improvement Programme (BCIP)

Funded by Yorkshire Cancer Research, BCIP aims to understand the variation in management of bowel cancer for patients across Yorkshire and the Humber.

• The goal is to then improve outcomes by addressing these variations.

www.bci.leeds.ac.u k



Bowel Cancer Intelligence UK - the Patient and Public Group





Accessing data for research – the patient perspective

"WHY IS DATA BEING COLLECTED IF IT ISN'T GOING TO BE FULLY UTILISED?"

- Essential that data is 'joined up', accessible and can be easily interrogated
 - Allows more meaningful studies
 - Trends and patterns in care can be identified
 - Ensures that the same mistakes don't get replicated
- Should be without barriers devolved nations and local authorities should be connected & integrated in this
- Ultimately, data analysis must inform clinical practitioners on management of their patients – new findings need to be rolled out into clinical practice in a structured way



Questions these data could answer

- Identifying hotspots across the country good and bad and addressing the gaps;
- Maintenance chemo for long term care of stage 4 what regimens get best balance of effect and lifestyle;
- 3. Impact of different **support programmes** on treatment success and tolerability;
- 4. Clear evidence to help drive significant investment to ensure **early diagnosis** of cancer

As patients, we don't have the luxury of time - data needs to be accessed quickly or it might be too late for us. It's not always about new treatments, we need better use of existing therapies through recognising and sharing best practice.



Future implications

Ultimately need a united "cancer network" for whole of UK

- Foundation for research
- Informs clinical decision making
- Ensures best practice patients getting access to the right treatment for them regardless of their location
- Increased efficiency through reduced bureaucracy caused by fractured datasets

Establishing, maintaining and increasing awareness of **CORECT-R**, a single, coordinated linked database, is essential and urgent

• Not just for research, but for clinical decision making too

Involve informed patients / PPG at design stage for studies



A final thought for designing studies – please remember We are patients ... **but we are people first and foremost**











www.bci.leeds.ac.uk @BCI_UK www.striveforfive.org @striveforfiveBC



Summary

- The wider project and data landscape in Scotland
- Lots of challenges in getting the dataset set up
- But also lots of learning to take forward
- Things are changing for the better
- There is a huge potential for carrying out research that benefits patients

Thank you! Questions?

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