# Variations in key cancer epidemiology in Surrey: incidence, prevalence, mortality, survival

July 2024 Produced by Daisy McInnerney PhD, Senior Public Health Programme Lead and Researcher, Surrey County Council

# Incidence rates and counts (national and ICB level)

Incidence rate is a statistic showing the number of tumours per 100,000 population for a given combination of cancer site, time period and geography

# About the data source

## NDRS Cancer registration statistics, England, 2020

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see CancerData*

**Cancer definition:** These tables report cancers by their anatomic location (site). The coding system used is the International Classification of Diseases 10 revision 5 (ICD-10). We report at the three-digit level of ICD-10 and the four-digit level of ICD-10.
In England, NDRS registers all cases of tumours that invade into surrounding tissues. These cancers or malignant neoplasms have ICD-10 codes C00 to C97. Paget's disease of the nipple, which is coded as C50 using the ICD-10 coding system, is staged as a non-invasive cancer (stage group 0). It can however include invasive elements, hence it has been included in the counts in Table 3. This may cause a small discrepancy in counts and totals compared to other publications. There are less than 200 of these tumours diagnosed per year. Cases of non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC), C44, were inconsistently recorded over time and geography before 2013. Users can make consistent comparisons over time and geography by using "all cancers excluding NMSC" (C00 to C97 excluding C44). All in situ tumours, ICD-10 D00 to D09, and tumours of uncertain or unknown behaviour, D37 to D48, are registerable. In situ means that the tumour is in its earliest stages. The tumour has not yet spread from the surface layer of cells in an organ or other tissue and is usually curable. Selected benign tumours (D32 to D33, D35.2 to D35.4) are registerable. These tables do not include the non-mandatory non-malignant neoplasms (D04, D10 to D31, D34 to D35.1 and D35.5 to D36). Trends in tables 5 and 6 must be interpreted with care. ICD-10 revision 5 has been used to define cancers diagnosed 2013 onwards, the original ICD-10 coding has been used to define cancers diagnosed prior to 2013.
For further details refer to the impact paper
**Cancer incidence rates:** The age-specific and age-standardised rates in this release are given per 100,000 population. These rates use the European Standard Population 2013. Age-standardised rates allow users to make more robust comparisons between:
males and females; diagnosis years; geographical areas. Cancer incidence rates use the appropriate mid-year population estimates for the registration year. In table 5, populations for 1995 to 2000 were only available for 18 age groups (0-4, 5-9, ….80-84, 85plus). Therefore different age standardisation was applied for these years.
**Notation in reference tables:** The tables present age-specific and non standardised rates where there are at least three diagnoses. Age-specific and non standardised rates based on numbers lower than three are susceptible to inaccurate interpretation. Where there are fewer than three diagnoses, the rate and confidence intervals fields display [u1] and the Notes field will show [note2] .The tables present age-standardised rates where there are at least 10 diagnoses. Age-standardised rates based on numbers lower than 10 are susceptible to inaccurate interpretation. Where there are fewer than 10 diagnoses, the rate and confidence intervals fields display [u1] and the Notes field will show [note2]. The tables flag age-standardised rates with fewer than 20 diagnoses with [Note1]. This is a warning to users that the small number of diagnoses may affect the reliability of these rates.
**Information on quality:** The data used in these analyses was extracted from the cancer registration database held by the National Disease Registration Service (NDRS) on 6th October 2022.
Cancer registrations in England can take up to five years after the end of a calendar year to reach 100% completeness. This is because of the continuing accrual of late registrations. Further changes may still occur after five years following later diagnostic testing. These late changes are uncommon.
**Quality status:** 1) all validation checks are passed; 2) all key validation checks passed but one or more minor validation checks for inclusion failed; 3) one or more key validation checks failed
**Acknowledgements:**
This work uses data that has been provided by patients and collected by the NHS as part of their care and support. The data are collated, maintained and quality assured by the National Disease Registration Service, which is part of NHS Digital.

**Methods for calculating rates:** All rates are presented per 100,000 population.
**Age-specific rates:**The non-standardised "all ages" (or crude) rate is the total number of registrations per 100,000 population: (Total registrations / Total population) x 100,000
To calculate an age-specific rate, divide the number of cancer diagnoses by the size of the population of the same age and gender. Age-specific rates are calculated separately for males and females.
ASRk = (rk/pk) x 100,000
where
ASRk = age-specific rate for age group k
rk = registrations in age group k
pk = population in age group k
k = the age groups 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... , 85-89, and 90 and over
**Directly age-standardised rates:**The incidence of cancer varies with age. The age structure of populations can change over time or between geographies. To let users make unbiased comparisons, these changes need to be controlled. (Direct) age-standardisation achieves this control. Each age- and gender-specific rate are multiplied by a 'standard' population. These are then summed to give a standardised rate. The standard population used in these tables is the European Standard Population 2013. The (directly) age-standardised incidence rate is calculated by:
$( \sum k \, ASRk \, Pk ) / \sum Pk$
where
ASRk = age-specific rate for age group k
rk = registrations in age group k
Pk = population in age group k
k = the age groups 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... , 85-89, and 90 and over

# Incidence – summary

**Caveat: Registration data reported in 2020 will be affected by COVID-19 pandemic**

**Topline take-homes:**

- Compared to England (722.5), NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB (549.5) and NHS Frimley ICB (547.6) have a lower age-standardised all-cancer (exc. Non malignant melanoma) incidence rate
- In NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB and NHS Frimley ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates in females are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the **breast (SH: 160.8; F: 161.6)**
  - Malignant neoplasms of **colon and rectum (SH: 57.8; F: 63.4)**
  - Malignant neoplasm of **trachea, bronchus and lung (SH: 43.5; F: 58.7)**
- In NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates in males are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the **prostate (SH: 181.2; F: 161.6)**
  - Malignant neoplasms of **colon and rectum (SH: 80.8; Fl 63.4)**
  - Malignant neoplasm of **trachea, bronchus and lung (SH: 58.7; F: 62.1)**
- Of the most common cancer types, both colorectal and lung cancers have a higher incidence rate in males than females (the same pattern as England)

**Incidence by deprivation (IMD) – females (national) - 2020**

- **Lung cancer** has a ~70 higher incidence rate in people in the most ally deprived quintile compared to the least
- **Breast cancer** has a ~28 higher incidence rate in people in the most ally deprived quintile compared to the least
- **Cervical and uterine** cancers have a >5 higher incidence rate in people in the most ally deprived quintile compared to the least
- The incidence rate of skin cancer is ~12 higher in people in the *least* deprived quintile compared to the most

**Incidence by deprivation (IMD) – males (national) - 2020**

- **Lung cancer** has a ~80 higher incidence rate in people in the most deprived quintile compared to the least
- **Liver cancer** has a ~10 higher incidence rate in people in the most deprived quintile compared to the least
- **Oesophageal, stomach and colorectal** cancers have a >5 higher incidence rate in people in the most deprived quintile compared to the least
- The incidence rate of skin and prostate cancers are >10 higher in people in the *least* deprived quintile compared to the most

**Incidence by deprivation (IMD), age and gender – in Surrey NHS Trusts – 2021 (caveat: interpretation limited by low counts)**

- A higher proportion of **breast, cervical, and testicular cancers** are diagnosed in younger people (<70) compared to other cancer types across all Surrey NHS Trusts.
- As anticipated in line with patterns across England, a higher proportion of cancers are diagnosed in males compared to females across cancer trusts, with most consistently sizeable differences seen in **bladder, skin, H&N and oesophageal cancers** across Surrey NHS Trusts
- In line with the Surrey population, the majority of cancers are diagnosed in people of White ethnicity. However, higher proportions of people diagnosed with breast cancer are from an Asian or Asian British background compared to other cancer types in Surrey Trusts. The proportion of cancers diagnosed in people of Unknown ethnicity is particularly high for cervical (SASH, ASPH, RSCH), testicular (SASH, ASPH), prostate (ASPH) and melanoma (RCSH)

# All cancer incidence rates per 100,000 in England, NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB and NHS Frimley ICB (2020)

**Topline take-homes:**

- Compared to England, Surrey Heartlands and Frimley ICB have lower age-standardised all-cancer incidence rates
- All cancer (ex. non malignant melanoma) age-standardised incidence (rate):
  - Surrey Heartlands ICB: 5,781 (549.3)
  - Frimley ICB: 3,647 (547.6)
  - England: 392,466 (722.5)

| Year | Gender | Age | Geography | | Tumour | | Number of tumours | Type of rate | Rate | LCI | UCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Code | Name | ICD code | Description | | | | | |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000252 | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 3,647 | Non-standardised | 488.4 | 472.7 | 504.5 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000252 | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 3,647 | Age-standardised | 547.6 | 529.9 | 565.7 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000246 | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 5,781 | Non-standardised | 549.3 | 535.2 | 563.6 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000246 | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 5,781 | Age-standardised | 549.9 | 535.8 | 564.4 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E92000001 | England | C00-C97 | All malignant cancers | 392,466 | Non-standardised | 694.0 | 691.8 | 696.2 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E92000001 | England | C00-C97 | All malignant cancers | 392,466 | Age-standardised | 722.5 | 720.3 | 724.8 |

# Incidence rate per 100,000 (2020): by cancer type and gender, NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB

**Topline take-homes:**

- In NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates in females are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the **breast (160.8)**
  - Malignant neoplasms of **colon and rectum (57.8)**
  - Malignant neoplasm of **trachea, bronchus and lung (43.5)**
- In NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the **prostate (181.2)**
  - Malignant neoplasms of **colon and rectum (80.8)**
  - Malignant neoplasm of **trachea, bronchus and lung (57.8)**
- Of the most common cancer types, both colorectal and lung cancers have a higher incidence rate in males than females (the same pattern as England)

| Site description | Gender | Sub ICB geography name | Count | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 2793 | 498.0 | 479.5 | 517.0 |
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 2988 | 615.1 | 593.2 | 637.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 35 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 8.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 94 | 19.6 | 15.8 | 23.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 39 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 10.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 27 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 6.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 395 | 80.8 | 73.0 | 89.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 336 | 57.8 | 51.7 | 64.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 35 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 8.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 64 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 16.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 11 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 1 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 95 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 19.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 96 | 19.8 | 16.1 | 24.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 281 | 57.8 | 51.3 | 65.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 250 | 43.5 | 38.2 | 49.3 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 162 | 33.1 | 28.2 | 38.6 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 167 | 30.7 | 26.2 | 35.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 9 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 879 | 160.8 | 150.3 | 171.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 42 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 10.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 149 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 32.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 109 | 19.8 | 16.3 | 24.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 873 | 181.2 | 169.4 | 193.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 72 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 15.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 123 | 25.3 | 21.0 | 30.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 50 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 10.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 141 | 29.0 | 24.4 | 34.2 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 100 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 21.6 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 122 | 25.1 | 20.8 | 30.0 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 44 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 10.0 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 44 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 12.2 |
| Leukaemia | Females | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 63 | 11.2 | 8.6 | 14.4 |
| Leukaemia | Males | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | 82 | 16.9 | 13.5 | 21.0 |

**NDRS Table 4: Counts, directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence (all ages) by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), Sub ICB geography and gender, age group: England, 2020, for selected cancers**

# Incidence rate per 100,000 (2020): by cancer type and gender, NHS Frimley ICB

**Topline take-homes:**

- In NHS Frimley ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates in females are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the **breast (161.6)**
  - Malignant neoplasms of **colon and rectum (63.4)**
  - Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and **lung (58.7)**
- In NHS Frimley ICB, in line with England, the cancers with the highest incidence rates in males are:
  - Malignant neoplasm of the prostate (146.3)
  - Malignant neoplasms of colon and rectum (76.0)
  - Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (62.1)
- Of the most common cancer types, both colorectal and lung cancers have a higher incidence rate in males than females (the same pattern as England)

| Site description | Gender | Sub ICB geography name | Count | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 1831 | 595.7 | 568.5 | 623.8 |
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 1816 | 511.1 | 487.7 | 535.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 35 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 13.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 58 | 19.5 | 14.8 | 25.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 35 | 11.4 | 7.9 | 15.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 21 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 9.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 225 | 63.4 | 55.3 | 72.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 231 | 76.0 | 66.4 | 86.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 35 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 15.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 14 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 6.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 9 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 0 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 53 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 19.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 50 | 16.4 | 12.1 | 21.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 204 | 58.7 | 50.8 | 67.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 185 | 62.1 | 53.4 | 71.8 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 91 | 29.7 | 23.8 | 36.5 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 85 | 23.5 | 18.7 | 29.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 5 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 578 | 161.6 | 148.6 | 175.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 20 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 8.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 85 | 24.5 | 19.5 | 30.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 79 | 22.7 | 17.9 | 28.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 442 | 146.3 | 132.9 | 160.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 110 | 35.1 | 28.8 | 42.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 43 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 16.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 17 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 7.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 88 | 30.3 | 24.3 | 37.3 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 59 | 16.6 | 12.6 | 21.5 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 86 | 26.8 | 21.4 | 33.1 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 26 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 10.9 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 35 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 16.2 |
| Leukaemia | Males | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 64 | 19.8 | 15.2 | 25.4 |
| Leukaemia | Females | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | 31 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 11.9 |

**NDRS Table 4: Counts, directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence (all ages) by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), Sub ICB geography and gender, age group: England, 2020, for selected cancers**

# Incidence: comparing counts and rates (per 100,000, 2020) across cancer type, gender and place (England, NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB, NHS Frimley ICB)

| Cancer type | ICD10 code(s) | Total count England Male | Total count SH Male | Total count Frimley Male | Total count England Female | Total count SH Female | Total count Frimley Female | Total rate England Male | Total rate SH Male | Total rate Frimley Male | Total rate England Female | Total rate SH Female | Total rate Frimley Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | C15 | 5043 | 94 | 58 | 2185 | 20.235 | 35 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 9.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | C16 | 3275 | 39 | 35 | 1780 | 27 | 21 | 13 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | C18-C20 | 19010 | 395 | 231 | 15395 | 336 | 225 | 76 | 80.8 | 76.0 | 52.4 | 57.8 | 63.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | C22 | 3546 | 64 | 35 | 1911 | 35 | 14 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 3.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | C23 | 302 | 1 | 0 | 658 | 11 | 9 | 1.2 | [u1] | [u1] | 2.2 | 2.0 | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | C25 | 4853 | 96 | 50 | 4515 | 95 | 53 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 14.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | C33-34 | 19161 | 281 | 185 | 18076 | 250 | 204 | 77.2 | 57.8 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 43.5 | 58.7 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | C43 | 6317 | 162 | 91 | 6160 | 167 | 85 | 24.9 | 33.1 | 29.7 | 21.6 | 30.7 | 23.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | C50 | 321 | 9 | 5 | 39871 | 879 | 578 | 1.2 | [u1] | [u1] | 140.7 | 160.8 | 161.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | C53 | NA | NA | NA | 2371 | 42 | 20 | NA | NA | NA | 8.5 | 8.1 | 5.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | C54-55 | NA | NA | NA | 7701 | 149 | 85 | NA | NA | NA | 27.1 | 27.2 | 24.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | C56-57 | NA | NA | NA | 6111 | 109 | 79 | NA | NA | NA | 21.4 | 19.8 | 22.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | C61 | 36016 | 873 | 442 | NA | NA | NA | 143.8 | 181.2 | 146.3 | NA | NA | NA |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | C64 | 5743 | 123 | 110 | 3254 | 72 | 43 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 35.1 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | C67 | 6391 | 141 | 88 | 2361 | 50 | 17 | 26.2 | 29.0 | 30.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 4.5 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | C82-86 | 6140 | 122 | 86 | 4570 | 100 | 59 | 24.2 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.6 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | C90 | 2844 | 44 | 35 | 2062 | 44 | 26 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Leukaemia | C91-95 | 4619 | 82 | 64 | 3029 | 63 | 31 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 19.8 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 8.4 |

**NDRS Table 4: Counts, directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence (all ages) by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), Sub ICB geography and gender, age group: England, 2020, for selected cancers**

# Incidence: comparing counts and rates (per 100,000, 2020) across cancer type, gender and place (England, NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB, NHS Frimley ICB)

| Cancer type | ICD10 code(s) |
|---|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | C15 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | C16 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | C18-C20 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | C22 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | C23 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | C25 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | C33-34 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | C43 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | C50 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | C53 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | C54-55 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | C56-57 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | C61 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | C64 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | C67 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | C82-86 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | C90 |
| Leukaemia | C91-95 |

**BASIC INTERPRETATION BASED ON EYE-BALLING RATES, no adjustment or formal beyond age-standardisation**
***Bolded = incidence rate in Surrey >20 per 100,000** Red= incidence rate higher in some Surrey populations than England

- Oesophagus: rate higher in males than females; generally lower in Surrey than England, but higher in Frimley females (9.7) than England
- Stomach: rate higher in males than females; higher in F ICB than SH ICB but lower in both than England
- **Colorectal: second highest incidence rate (after prostate) in male in SH and FH, and females (after breast) in SH and FH – higher incidence rate than England, and ahead of lung which is second highest incidence in England for both**
- Liver: higher incidence rate in males than females, in England, SH and FH; higher incidence in SH than FH for females (equal for males), but all lower than in England
- Gallbladder: Very low incidence rate
- Pancreas: Rate slightly higher in SH and FH males than England, and in SH (but not FH) females than England. Generally rate higher in males than females.
- **Lung: Third highest incidence for males and females, lower in SH and FH than England, higher for males and higher for FH than SH**
- **Skin: Higher incidence in SH and FH females and males than England. Much higher rate in SH females/males than FH females/males. Overall higher incidence in males**
- **Breast: Incidence in SH and FH higher than England, slightly higher in FH than SH**
- Cervix: Incidence in SH higher than in FH, but lower than England in both
- **Uterus: Incidence in SH higher than in FH, and equivalent (SH) or lower (FH) than England**
- **Ovary: Rates lower than England in SH but higher than England in FH**
- **Prostate: Rate in SH much higher than England, but only slightly higher than England in FH**
- **Kidney: Rate higher in males than females; much higher in FH males, and slightly higher in SH males, than England males. Slightly higher in SH and FH females than England.**
- **Bladder: Rate higher in males than females; higher in FH and SH males than England males; higher in SH females, but lower in FH females than England**
- NHL: Rate slightly higher in SH and FH males and females than England. Rate higher in males than females.
- Multiple myeloma: Rate slightly lower in SH males, but slightly higher/equivalent for FH males; SH/FH females compared to England
- Leukaemia: Slightly lower rates in SH males and FH females than England; slightly higher rates in FH males and SH females than England

**NDRS Table 4: Counts, directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence (all ages) by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), Sub ICB geography and gender, age group: England, 2020, for selected cancers**

# Incidence: comparing across cancer type, gender and deprivation (Female, England, 2020, per 100,000)

Cancers with incidence rate difference >5 from IMD-1 to IMD-5 Cancers with incidence rate difference >10 from IMD-1 to IMD-5

| Site description | Geography type | Geography code | Geography name | IMD quintile | Gender | Age at Diagnosis | Count | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 426 | Age-standardised | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 433 | Age-standardised | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 383 | Age-standardised | 8.4 | 7.6 | 9.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 321 | Age-standardised | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 2418 | Age-standardised | 53.6 | 51.5 | 55.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 3523 | Age-standardised | 52.0 | 50.3 | 53.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 371 | Age-standardised | 8.2 | 7.4 | 9.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 360 | Age-standardised | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 161 | Age-standardised | 3.6 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 130 | Age-standardised | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 757 | Age-standardised | 17.1 | 15.9 | 18.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 961 | Age-standardised | 13.9 | 13.0 | 14.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 4779 | Age-standardised | 109.8 | 106.7 | 112.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 2804 | Age-standardised | 40.9 | 39.4 | 42.5 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 688 | Age-standardised | 14.0 | 13.0 | 15.1 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 1649 | Age-standardised | 26.9 | 25.6 | 28.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 5968 | Age-standardised | 127.7 | 124.4 | 131.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 9389 | Age-standardised | 150.1 | 147.0 | 153.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 634 | Age-standardised | 12.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 344 | Age-standardised | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 1357 | Age-standardised | 30.0 | 28.4 | 31.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 1613 | Age-standardised | 25.0 | 23.8 | 26.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 1093 | Age-standardised | 23.3 | 21.9 | 24.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 1343 | Age-standardised | 21.1 | 19.9 | 22.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 632 | Age-standardised | 13.8 | 12.7 | 14.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 614 | Age-standardised | 9.3 | 8.6 | 10.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 428 | Age-standardised | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 467 | Age-standardised | 6.5 | 5.9 | 7.2 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 727 | Age-standardised | 16.0 | 14.9 | 17.2 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 1069 | Age-standardised | 16.1 | 15.1 | 17.1 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 297 | Age-standardised | 6.6 | 5.9 | 7.4 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 491 | Age-standardised | 7.2 | 6.5 | 7.8 |
| Leukaemia | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Females | All ages | 501 | Age-standardised | 10.4 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| Leukaemia | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Females | All ages | 681 | Age-standardised | 10.4 | 9.6 | 11.2 |

**Table 1: Counts, age-specific and directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), geographic region, age-group, IMD quintile and gender: England, 2020**

# Incidence: comparing across cancer type, gender and deprivation (Female, England, 2020, per 100,000)

| Site description |
|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung |
| Malignant melanoma of skin |
| Malignant melanoma of skin |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms |
| Leukaemia |
| Leukaemia |

**BASIC INTERPRETATION BASED ON EYE-BALLING RATES, no adjustment or formal beyond age-standardisation (national data)**

**Cancers with incidence rate difference >5 from IMD-1 to IMD-5**

**Cancers with incidence rate difference >10 from IMD-1 to IMD-5**

**Cancers with significantly higher incidence rate in most deprived quintile compared to the least (significance derived from non-overlapping confidence intervals)**

- **Lung: 109.8 vs 40.9 (gap: 68.9)**
- **Cervical: 12.0 vs 6.5 (gap: 5.5)**
- **Uterine: 30.0 vs 25.0 (gap: 5.0)**
- Kidney: 13.8 vs 9.3 (gap: 4.5)
- Stomach: 8.4 vs 4.7 (gap: 3.7)
- Oesophagus: 9.6 vs 6.2 (gap: 3.4)
- Bladder: 9.6 vs 6.5 (gap: 3.1)
- Liver: 8.2 vs 5.2 (gap: 3.0)
- Pancreas: 17.1 vs 13.9 (gap: 3.2)
- Gallbladder: 3.6 vs 1.9 (gap: 1.7)

**Cancers with significantly higher incidence rate in least deprived quintile compared to the most (significance derived from non-overlapping confidence intervals)**

- **Breast: 127.7 v 150.1 (gap: 22.4)**
- Skin: 14.0 vs 26.9 (gap: 12.9)

**Table 1: Counts, age-specific and directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), geographic region, age-group, IMD quintile and gender: England, 2020**

# Incidence: comparing across cancer type, gender and deprivation (Male, England, 2020, per 100,000)

Cancers with incidence rate difference >5 from IMD-1 to IMD-5 Cancers with incidence rate difference >10 from IMD-1 to IMD-5

| Site description | Geography type | Geography code | Geography name | IMD quintile | Gender | Age at Diagnosis | Count | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 994 | Age-standardised | 25.7 | 24.1 | 27.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 984 | Age-standardised | 17.0 | 15.9 | 18.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 678 | Age-standardised | 17.7 | 16.4 | 19.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 587 | Age-standardised | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 3041 | Age-standardised | 79.7 | 76.8 | 82.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 4218 | Age-standardised | 73.0 | 70.8 | 75.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 803 | Age-standardised | 20.9 | 19.5 | 22.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 616 | Age-standardised | 10.7 | 9.8 | 11.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 58 | Age-standardised | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 53 | Age-standardised | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 782 | Age-standardised | 20.5 | 19.0 | 22.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1052 | Age-standardised | 18.1 | 17.0 | 19.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 4938 | Age-standardised | 132.1 | 128.4 | 135.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 2874 | Age-standardised | 49.4 | 47.6 | 51.2 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 602 | Age-standardised | 14.8 | 13.6 | 16.0 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1864 | Age-standardised | 32.5 | 31.1 | 34.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 47 | Age-standardised | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 76 | Age-standardised | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 4676 | Age-standardised | 122.8 | 119.2 | 126.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 8885 | Age-standardised | 153.0 | 149.8 | 156.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 1017 | Age-standardised | 25.1 | 23.5 | 26.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1225 | Age-standardised | 21.3 | 20.1 | 22.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 1045 | Age-standardised | 28.8 | 27.0 | 30.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1415 | Age-standardised | 24.4 | 23.2 | 25.7 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 881 | Age-standardised | 21.7 | 20.2 | 23.2 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1430 | Age-standardised | 25.0 | 23.7 | 26.4 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 428 | Age-standardised | 11.3 | 10.3 | 12.5 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 662 | Age-standardised | 11.5 | 10.6 | 12.4 |
| Leukaemia | Country | E92000001 | England | 1 - most deprived | Males | All ages | 754 | Age-standardised | 18.3 | 17.0 | 19.7 |
| Leukaemia | Country | E92000001 | England | 5 - least deprived | Males | All ages | 1021 | Age-standardised | 17.9 | 16.8 | 19.1 |

**Table 1: Counts, age-specific and directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), geographic region, age-group, IMD quintile and gender: England, 2020**

# Incidence: comparing across cancer type, gender and deprivation (Male, England, 2020, per 100,000)

| Site description |
|---|
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung |
| Malignant melanoma of skin |
| Malignant melanoma of skin |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms |
| Leukaemia |
| Leukaemia |

**BASIC INTERPRETATION BASED ON EYE-BALLING RATES, no adjustment or formal beyond age-standardisation (national data)**

**Cancers with incidence rate difference >5 from IMD-1 to IMD-5**

**Cancers with incidence rate difference >10 from IMD-1 to IMD-5**

**Cancers with significantly higher incidence rate in most deprived quintile compared to the least (significance derived from non-overlapping confidence intervals)**

- Lung: 132.1 vs 49.4 (gap: 82.7)
- Oesophagus: 25.7 vs 17.0 (gap: 8.7)
- Stomach: 17.7 vs 10.0 (gap: 7.7)
- Colorectal: 73.0 vs 79.7 (gap: 6.7)
- Bladder: 28.8 vs 24.4 (gap: 4.4)
- Kidney: 25.1 vs 21.3 (gap: 3.8)
- Liver: 20.9 vs 10.7 (gap: 10.2)

**Cancers with significantly higher incidence rate in least deprived quintile compared to the most (significance derived from non-overlapping confidence intervals)**

- Prostate: 153.0 vs 122.8 (gap: 30.2)
- Skin: 14.8 vs 32.5 (gap: 17.7)
- NHL: 21.7 vs 25.0 (gap: 3.3)

**Table 1: Counts, age-specific and directly age-standardised rates of cancer incidence by ICD-10 codes (3-digit), geographic region, age-group, IMD quintile and gender: England, 2020**

# Overview of counts (all cancer) by demographic (NHS Trust Level)

The number of cancer cases registered (diagnosed) within a given time period by cancer type, geography and other demographic factors

# About the data source

## NDRS Cancer cases diagnosed in NHS Trusts between 2017 and 2021 in England

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see:* Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

Data set published 01 February 2024. Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust dashboard
**Introduction:** This spreadsheet presents the number of cancers by NHS Diagnosis Trust (Trust where a patient was diagnosed).
Numbers are provided by NHS Diagnosis Trust, single year of diagnosis (2017-2021) and cancer site group. These same data are further broken down by different patient demographics.

**Methods:** This publication is based on the September 2023 snapshot.
**Case inclusion:** The same case inclusion rules have been applied as used in the National Disease Registration Service Cancer Registration Statistics publication.
**Inclusion criteria:** Resident in England at time of diagnosis (expect for Table_2b which includes counts for all England and non-England residents); Finalised cancer registration; Aged 0 to 200 at the time of diagnosis; Gender was male or female; Cancers of reproductive organs in patients without potentially conflicting gender; Assigned a Diagnosis Trust (see Diagnosis Trust allocation); Numbers reflect the number of tumours, so a patient who had two tumours in the time period of interest is counted twice.
**Cancer site definitions**
See table in publication for site definitions. Cancer site definitions are based on groupings as used in the National Disease Registration Service Cancer Prevalence publication. However, there may be some differences in sites included depending on when publications are updated.
Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) and Squamous Cell Carcinoma (cSCC) were counted with the first BCC and cSCC per patient per annum (PPPA) method, where individual patients can contribute one BCC and one cSCC tumour each year, to provide a more accurate estimate of annual skin cancer diagnoses. This methodology is documented in the NDRS 'How to Count Skin Cancer' SOP, and in the paper 'Epidemiology of basal and cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma in the U.K. 2013-15: a cohort study. Z. Venables, Br J Dermatol. 2019'
Note, there is some overlap between some cancer site groups for instance, bladder (invasive) and bladder (invasive and non-invasive) and also, ovarian including and excluding borderline behaviour types. Cancer site groups defined using morphology codes only (sarcoma and neuroendocrine) overlap with other site groups (e.g. a neuroendocrine neoplasm can have an ICD10 topography code C18 which is included in the cancer site group colorectal). Some cancer site groups include ICD10 D codes. Please assess the cancer site group definitions if counts from more than one cancer site group are combined. If combining counts from various cancer site groups, do not expect a total count to agree with All malignant cancers for the above reasons. All malignant cancers excluding C44 includes all ICD10 C codes excluding C44 (non melanoma skin cancers). All malignant cancers includes ICD10 C codes with Basal Cell Carcinomas (BCC) and cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinomas (cSCC) counted using the first BCC and cSCC per patient per annum (PPPA) method. Not all ICD10 C codes included in the two All malignant cancer definitions have been used in other site cancer site group definitions.

**Diagnosis Trust allocation:** "Patients undergo a series of events over their cancer care pathway from referral to diagnosis to treatment and sometimes death. NDRS hold information on these events and use this information to allocate a Trust at the time of diagnosis. From 2018, as part of a diagnosis event, one of the required data items collected via the Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset (COSD) is Organisation site identifier of diagnosis (CR6230), this allows hospitals to complete the organisation site where the patient's diagnosis took place. As a required data item collected from 2018 onwards, Organisation site identifier of diagnosis is not complete for all tumours. An algorithm is used to evaluate additional events across the patient pathway and selects the most appropriate event, based on type of event and date difference from diagnosis, to assign a Trust at diagnosis. Some tumours are not allocated a Diagnosis Trust, this occurs for 3% of cases and are not reported in this output.The Diagnosis Trust of all BCCs and cSCCs imputed by the PPPA method is assumed to be the Diagnosis Trust of the first BCC / cSCC diagnosed in a patient. This assumption provides the best overall estimate currently available of Trust level workload, but will be incorrect if a patient with multiple tumours is treated in different Trusts for their tumours."

**Cancer Alliance definition:** Cancer Alliance is allocated according to the Trust and not patient's postcode of residence at diagnosis.

**Suppression:** Numbers included in this publication are not considered patient identifiable. Numbers for each Trust and cancer site combination were suppressed and displayed as .k if the average across the 5 years was less than 10, however this suppression rule is omitted if the total number of cases for the year 2021 was 15 or above.

**Additional notes:** Please note Trusts sometimes merge or change names. This publication used the most up to date Trust information as of December 2023.
"Numbers are for all acute Trusts in England, excluding small specialist centres such as children's hospitals. At a request from Macmillan, we have also included numbers for the following Trusts: Liverpool Women's NHS Foundation Trust (REP) The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (RL1) Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust (RQ3) The Royal Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (RRJ)"
The allocation of children, teenagers and young adults with cancer to a Diagnosis Trust can be particularly complex due to the involvement in the diagnostic process of local hospitals, principal treatment centres (PTC) and, for some histologies, regional or supra-regional centres. It is worth noting in Table_1a, for those aged 0-24 years, only one Trust per tumour is counted which may either be the PTC or where the patient was initially diagnosed.

# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

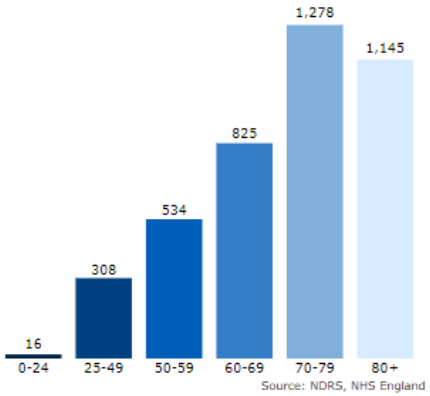
## Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: [Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)]

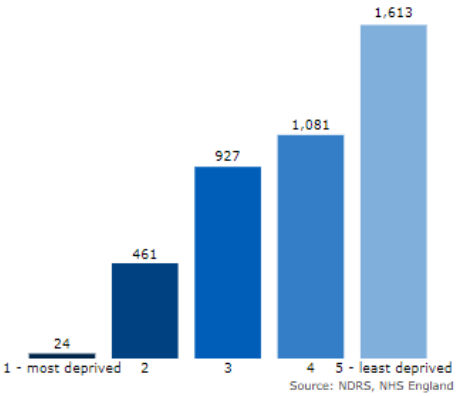
**Number of All malignant cancers, 2021.**

| Trust | Number of cases |
|---|---|
| RTP Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | 4,106 |

**Age Group**



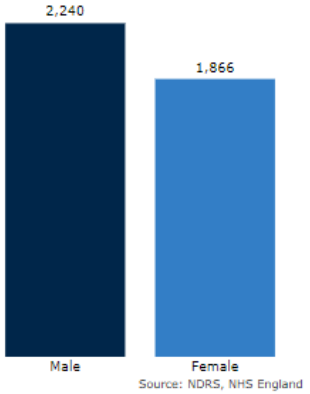

**IMD quintile**



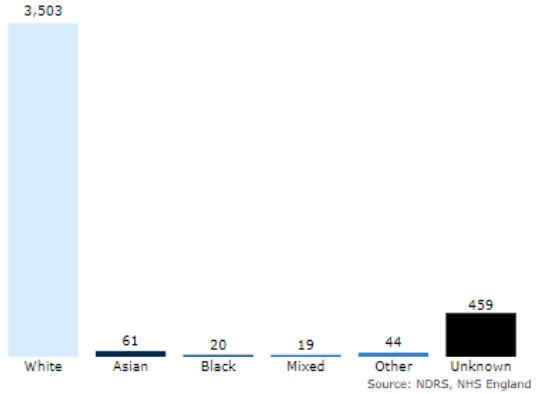

**Topline take-home:**
Of 4,106 cancer cases diagnosed in SASH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 24 (0.6%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 485 (11.8%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2240 (54.6%) were in males
- 3,503 (85.3%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Gender**




**Ethnic group**




**Comparison with other Surrey Trusts:**

**Topline take-home:**
Of 3,823 cancer cases diagnosed in RSCH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 26 (0.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 197 (5.2%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 1943 (50.8%) were in males
- 3,403 (89%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**
Of 3,784 cancer cases diagnosed in ASPH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 9 (0.2%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 361 (9.5%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2075 (54.8%) were in males
- 3,121 (82.5%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**
Of 5,816 cancer cases diagnosed in FH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 98 (1.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 646 (11%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 3191 (54.9%) were in males
- 5006 (86.1%) were in people of white ethnicity

# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

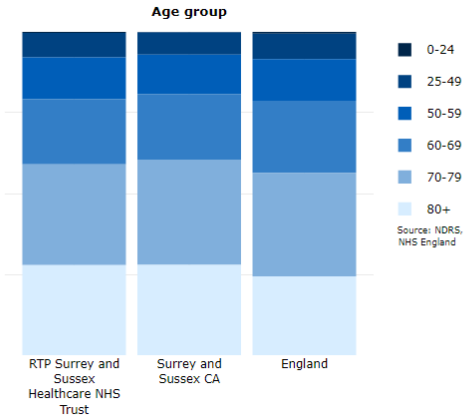
**Topline take-home:**

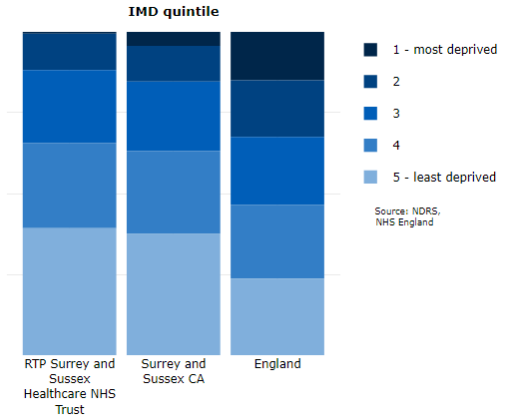
**Age:**
A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in SASH (28%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ (24%) age group compared to England

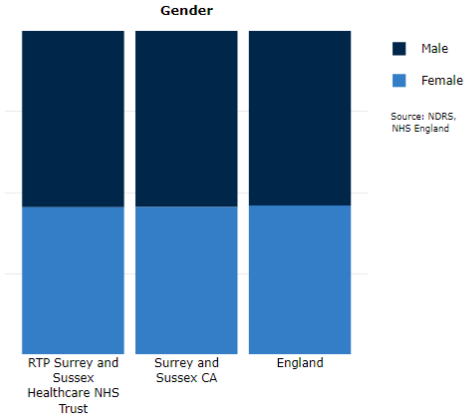
**IMD:**
A lower proportion of people in SASH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in SASH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

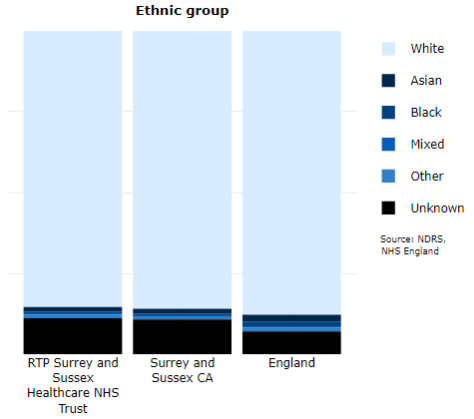
**Gender:**
Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in SASH (45%), SSCA (46%) and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:**
A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in SASH and SSCA were of Unknown ethnicity (11%) compared to England (7%)




**Other Surrey summaries**

**ASPH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (29%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ age group compared to England (24%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people in ASPH (<1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (45%), SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH were of Unknown (13%) or Other (2.4%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (Unknown – 11%; Other – 1%) England (Unknown – 7%; Other – 1%)

**RSCH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**FH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (23%) are in >80 (26%) group compared to England (24%) but slightly lower than SSCA (28%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A slightly lower proportions of people diagnosed with cancer are female in FH (45%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A slightly lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer has Unknown (6%) ethnicity in FH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)

**ESHUH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH are in >80 (29.3 %) age group compared to England (24%) and SSCA (28%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer are female in ESHUH (39%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer have Unknown ethnicity (17%) in ESHUH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)

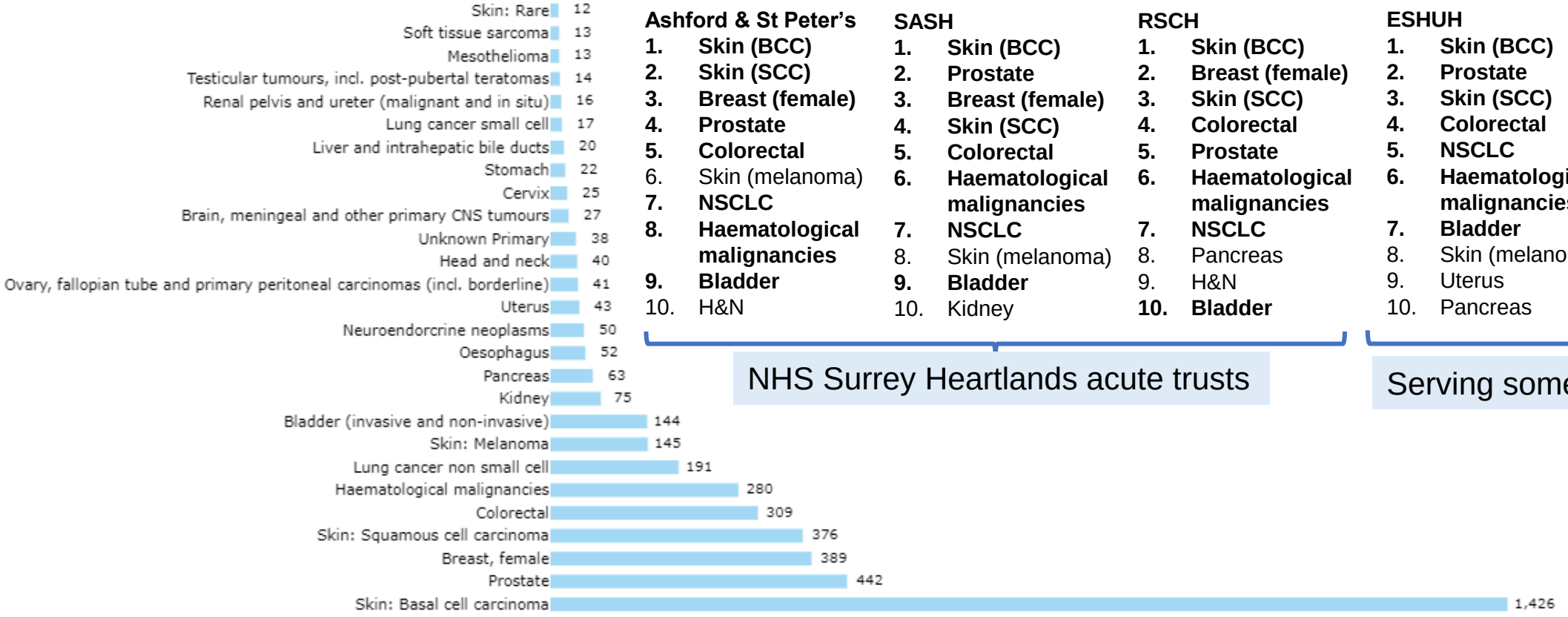
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-homes (Trust level)**

- The cancer types with the highest diagnosis counts in SASH in 2021 were Skin (BCC and SCC – i.e. not malignant melanomaS), Prostate, Breast, Colorectal, Haematological Malignancies, Lung cancer, Bladder and Kidney
- All of these except kidney are in the 10 cancers most commonly diagnosed across the other Surrey NHS Trusts




| Ashford & St Peter's | SASH | RSCH | ESHUH | Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** |
| **2. Skin (SCC)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** |
| **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** |
| **4. Prostate** | **4. Skin (SCC)** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** |
| **5. Colorectal** | **5. Colorectal** | **5. Prostate** | **5. NSCLC** | **5. Prostate** |
| 6. Skin (melanoma) | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** |
| **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. Bladder** | **7. NSCLC** |
| **8. Haematological malignancies** | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Pancreas | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Skin (melanoma) |
| **9. Bladder** | **9. Bladder** | 9. H&N | 9. Uterus | **9. Bladder** |
| 10. H&N | 10. Kidney | **10. Bladder** | 10. Pancreas | 10. Kidney |

NHS Surrey Heartlands acute trusts

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# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

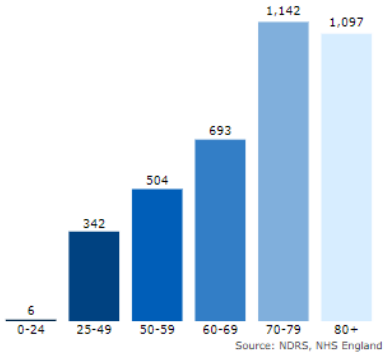
## Ashford and St Peters NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

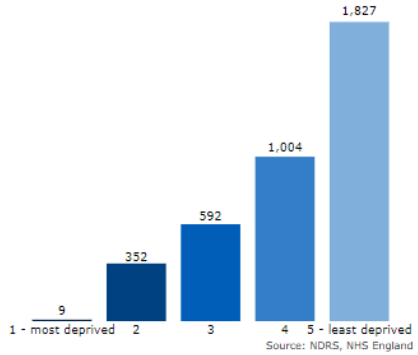
**Number of All malignant cancers, 2021.**

| Trust | Number of cases |
|---|---|
| RTK Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | 3,784 |

**Age Group**



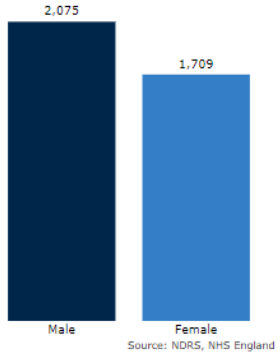

**IMD quintile**



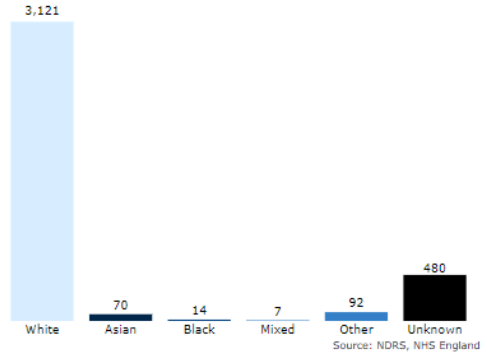

**Topline take-home:**
Of 3,784 cancer cases diagnosed in ASPH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 9 (0.2%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 361 (9.5%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2075 (54.8%) were in males
- 3,121 (82.5%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Gender**




**Ethnic group**




**Comparison with other Surrey Trusts:**
**Topline take-home:**
Of 3,823 cancer cases diagnosed in RSCH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 26 (0.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 197 (5.2%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 1943 (50.8%) were in males
- 3,403 (89%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**
Of 4,106 cancer cases diagnosed in SASH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 24 (0.6%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 485 (11.8%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2240 (54.6%) were in males
- 3,503 (85.3%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**
Of 5,816 cancer cases diagnosed in FH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 98 (1.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 646 (11%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 3191 (54.9%) were in males
- 5006 (86.1%) were in people of white ethnicity

# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Ashford and St Peters NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-home:**

**Age:**

A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (29%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ age group compared to England (24%)

**IMD:**

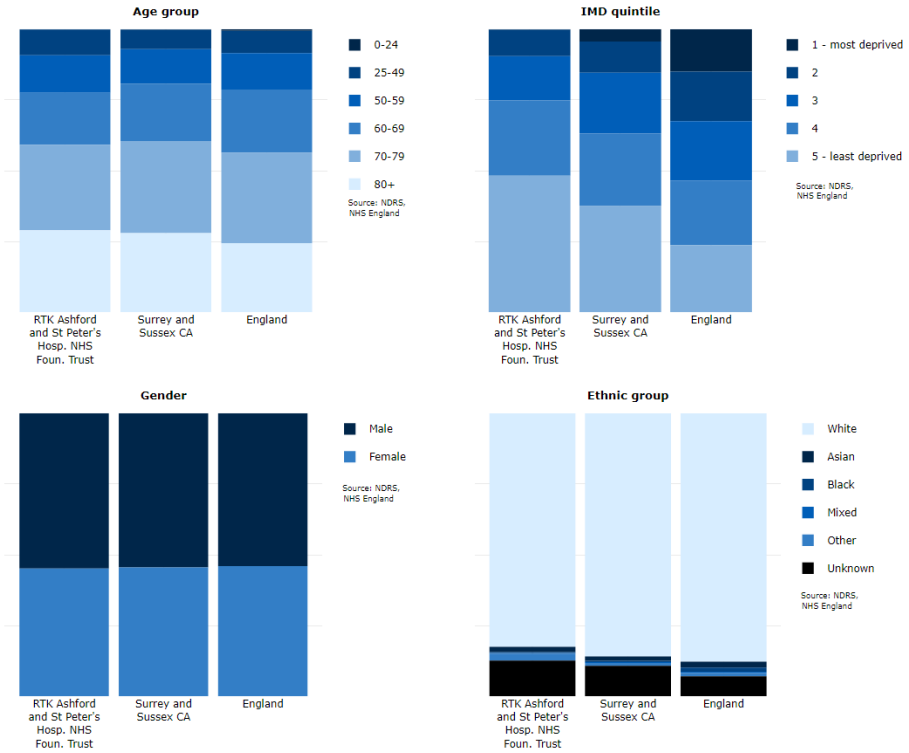
A lower proportion of people in ASPH (<1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

**Gender:**

Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (45%), SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:**

A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH were of Unknown (13%) or Other (2.4%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (Unknown – 11%; Other – 1%) England (Unknown – 7%; Other – 1%)




### Other Surrey summaries

**Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)
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**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
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**SCH Topline take-home:**
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**Age:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (23%) are in >80 (26%) group compared to England (24%) but slightly lower than SSCA (28%)
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**ESHUH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH are in >80 (29.3 %) age group compared to England (24%) and SSCA (28%)
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**Gender:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer are female in ESHUH (39%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer have Unknown ethnicity (17%) in ESHUH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)

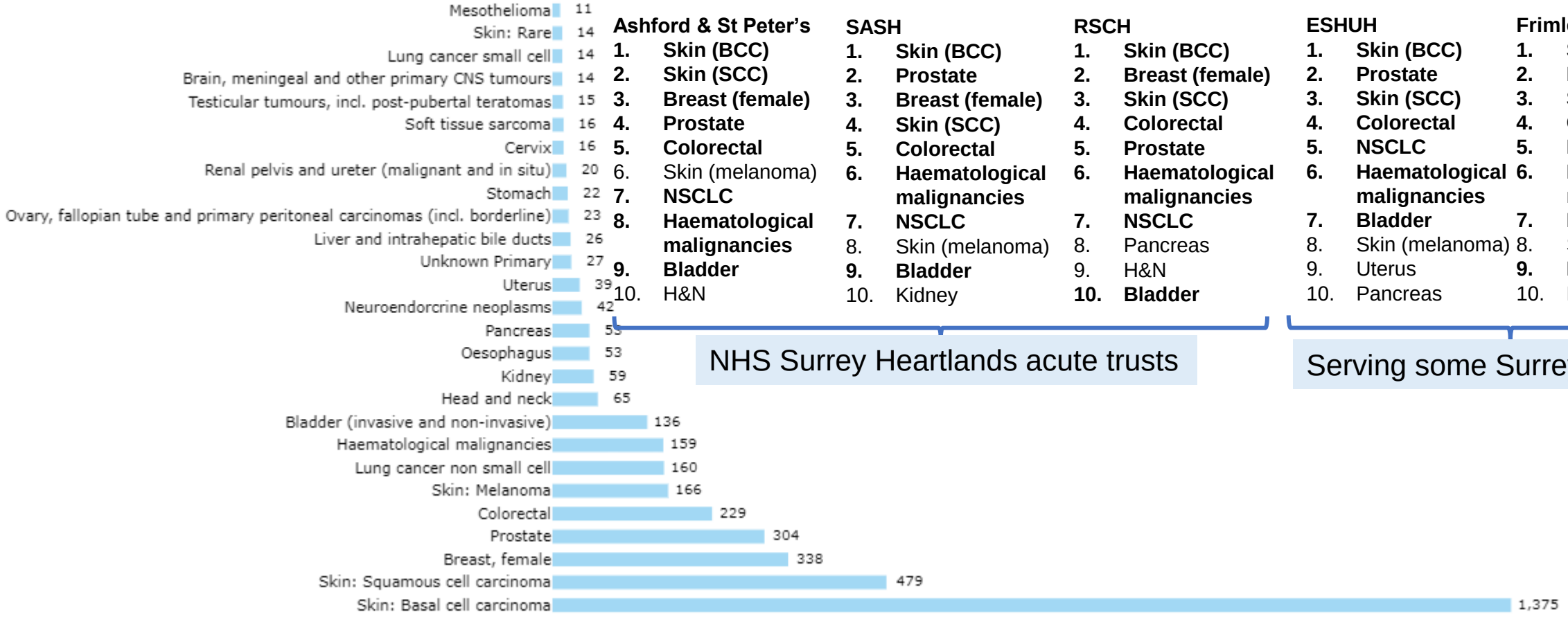
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Ashford and St Peters NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-homes (Trust level)**

- The cancer types with the diagnosis counts in ASPH in 2021 were Skin (BCC and SCC, ie. Not malignant melanomas), Breast, Prostate, Colorectal, Lung cancer, Haematological Malignancies, bladder and H&N
- All of these except H&N are in the 10 cancers most commonly diagnosed across the other Surrey NHS Trusts




| Ashford & St Peter's | SASH | RSCH | ESHUH | Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** |
| **2. Skin (SCC)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** |
| **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** |
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| **5. Colorectal** | **5. Colorectal** | **5. Prostate** | **5. NSCLC** | **5. Prostate** |
| 6. Skin (melanoma) | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** |
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| 10. H&N | 10. Kidney | **10. Bladder** | 10. Pancreas | 10. Kidney |

NHS Surrey Heartlands acute trusts

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# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

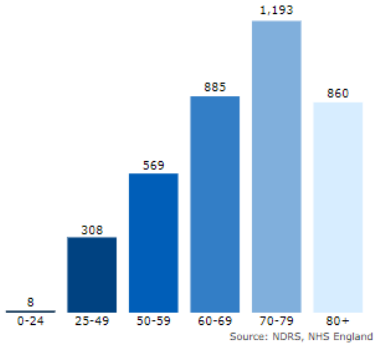
## Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

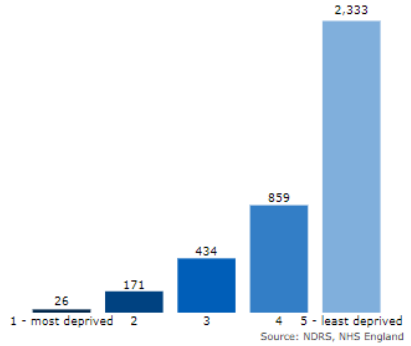
**Number of All malignant cancers, 2021.**

| Trust | Number of cases |
|---|---|
| RA2 Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | 3,823 |

**Age Group**




**IMD quintile**




**Topline take-home:**
Of 3,823 cancer cases diagnosed in RSCH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 26 (0.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 197 (5.2%) were in two most deprived quintiles
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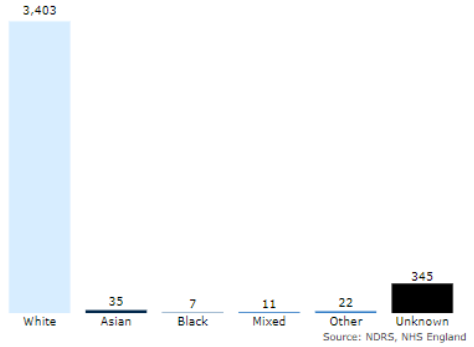
**Gender**


**Ethnic group**




**Comparison with other trusts:**

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# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-home:**

**Age:**
A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)

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**Gender:**
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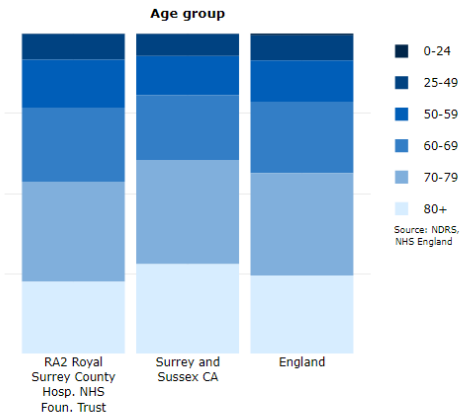


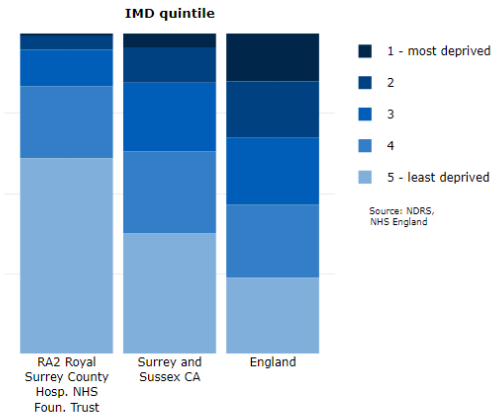


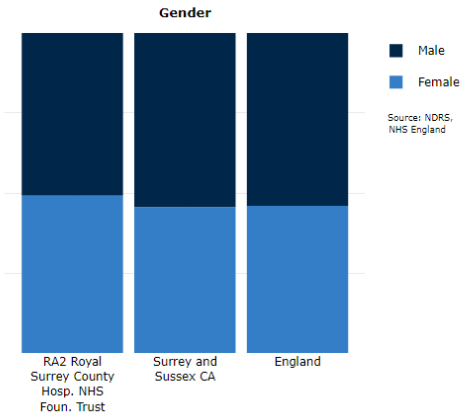


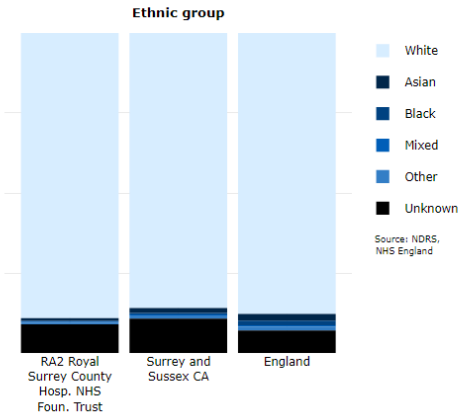


### Other Surrey summaries

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**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**Topline ASPH take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (29%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ age group compared to England (24%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people in ASPH (<1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (45%), SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH were of Unknown (13%) or Other (2.4%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (Unknown – 11%; Other – 1%) England (Unknown – 7%; Other – 1%)

**FH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (23%) are in >80 (26%) group compared to England (24%) but slightly lower than SSCA (28%)
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**ESHUH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH are in >80 (29.3 %) age group compared to England (24%) and SSCA (28%)
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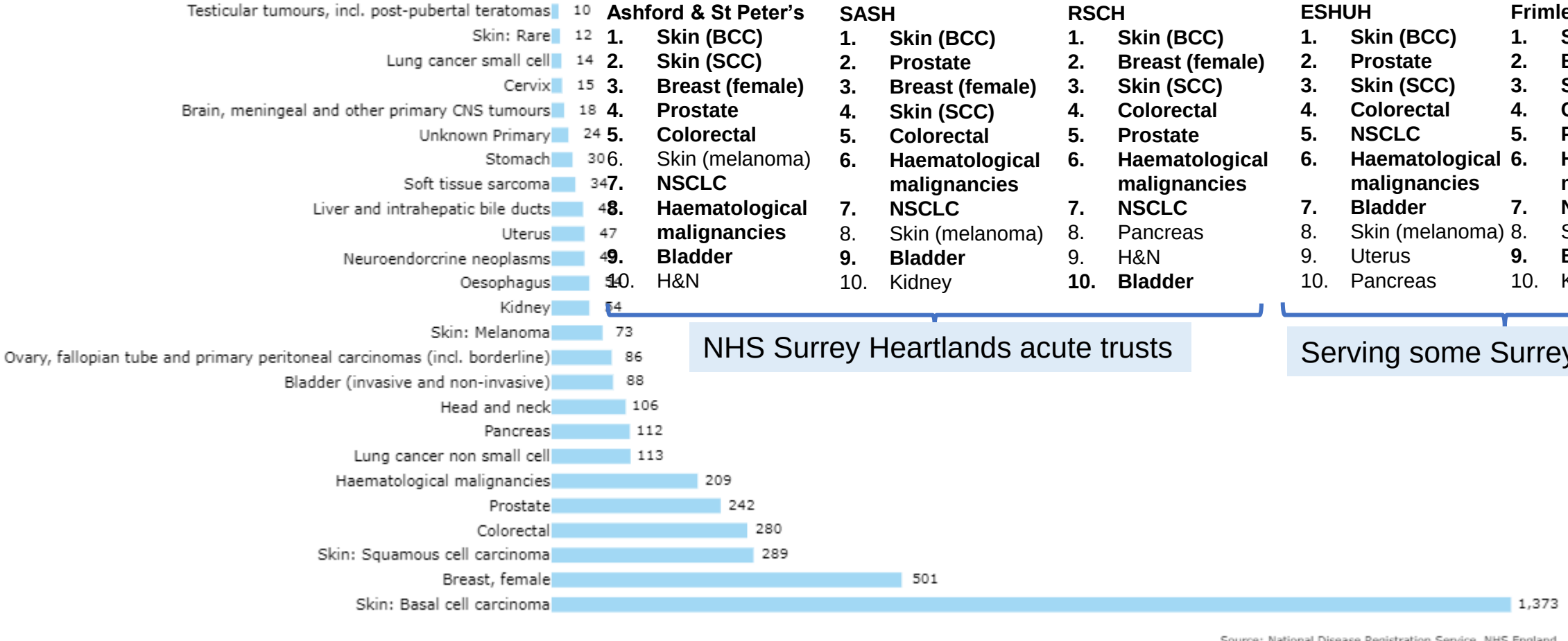
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-homes (Trust level)**

- The cancer types with the highest diagnosis counts in RSCH in 2021 were Skin (BCC and SCC, ie. Not malignant melanomas), Breast, Colorectal, Prostate, Haematological Malignancies, Lung cancer, Pancreas, H&N and bladder
- All of these except Pancreas and H&N are in the 10 cancers most commonly diagnosed across the other Surrey NHS Trusts




| Ashford & St Peter's | SASH | RSCH | ESHUH | Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** |
| **2. Skin (SCC)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** |
| **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** |
| **4. Prostate** | **4. Skin (SCC)** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** |
| **5. Colorectal** | **5. Colorectal** | **5. Prostate** | **5. NSCLC** | **5. Prostate** |
| 6. Skin (melanoma) | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** |
| **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. Bladder** | **7. NSCLC** |
| **8. Haematological malignancies** | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Pancreas | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Skin (melanoma) |
| **9. Bladder** | **9. Bladder** | 9. H&N | 9. Uterus | **9. Bladder** |
| 10. H&N | 10. Kidney | **10. Bladder** | 10. Pancreas | 10. Kidney |

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# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

Select/type a Trust to view: RDU Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust

Select/type a Year: 2021

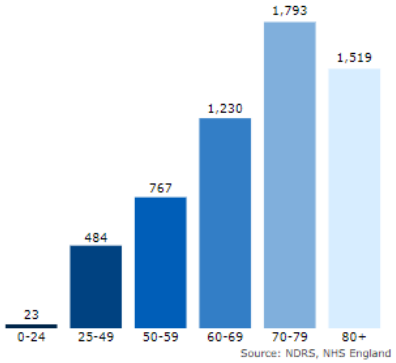
Select/type a cancer site: All malignant cancers

Download data used on this tab

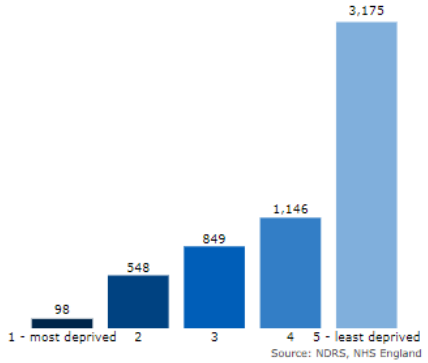
**Number of All malignant cancers, 2021.**

| Trust | Number of cases |
|---|---|
| RDU Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | 5,816 |

**Age Group**




**IMD quintile**

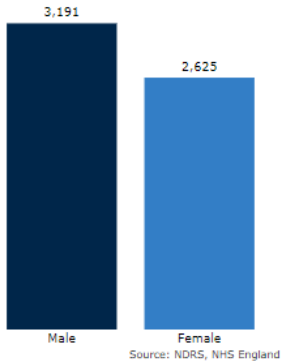



**Topline take-home:**

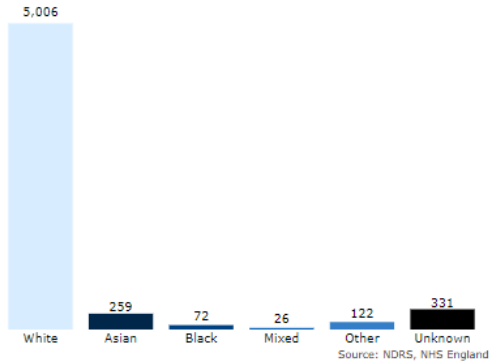
Of 5,816 cancer cases diagnosed in FH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 98 (1.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 646 (11%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 3191 (54.9%) were in males
- 5006 (86.1%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Gender**




**Ethnic group**




**Comparison with other trusts:**

**Topline take-home:**

Of 3,784 cancer cases diagnosed in ASPH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 9 (0.2%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 361 (9.5%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2075 (54.8%) were in males
- 3,121 (82.5%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**

Of 4,106 cancer cases diagnosed in SASH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 24 (0.6%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 485 (11.8%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 2240 (54.6%) were in males
- 3,503 (85.3%) were in people of white ethnicity

**Topline take-home:**

Of 3,823 cancer cases diagnosed in RSCH NHS Trust in 2021:

- 26 (0.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 197 (5.2%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 1943 (50.8%) were in males
- 3,403 (89%) were in people of white ethnicity

# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,
## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

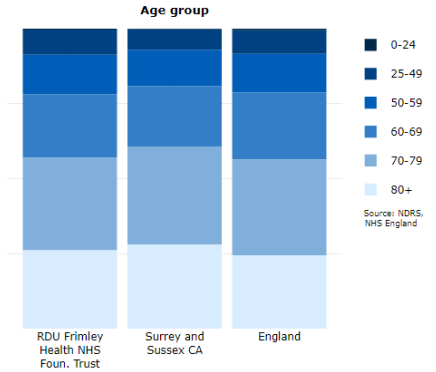
**Topline take-home:**

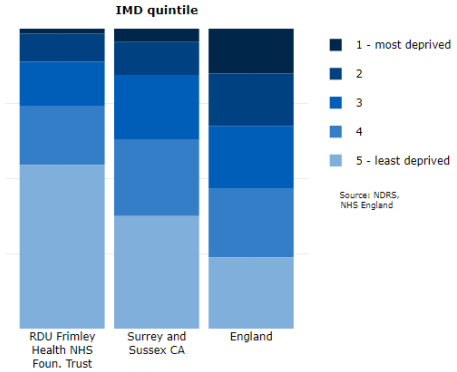
**Age:**
A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (23%) are in >80 (26%) group compared to England (24%) but slightly lower than SSCA (28%)

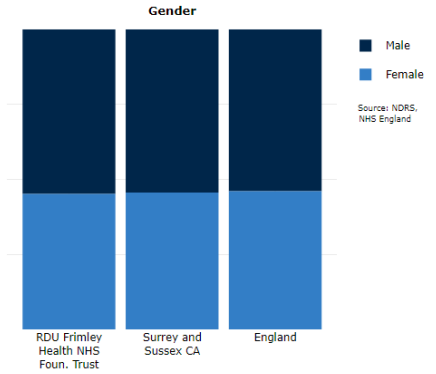
**IMD:**
A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

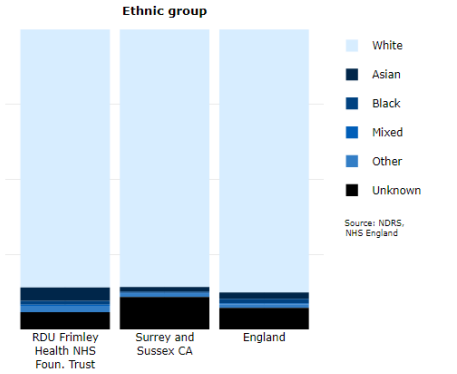
**Gender:**
A slightly lower proportions of people diagnosed with cancer are female in FH (45%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:**
A slightly lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer have Unknown (6%) ethnicity in FH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)




**Other Surrey summaries**

**Topline RSCH take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**Topline ASPH take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (29%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ age group compared to England (24%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people in ASPH (<1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (45%), SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH were of Unknown (13%) or Other (2.4%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (Unknown – 11%; Other – 1%) England (Unknown – 7%; Other – 1%)

**Topline RSCH take-home:**
**Age:** A igher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**ESHUH Topline take-home:**
**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH are in >80 (29.3 %) age group compared to England (24%) and SSCA (28%)
**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)
**Gender:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer are female in ESHUH (39%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)
**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer have Unknown ethnicity (17%) in ESHUH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)

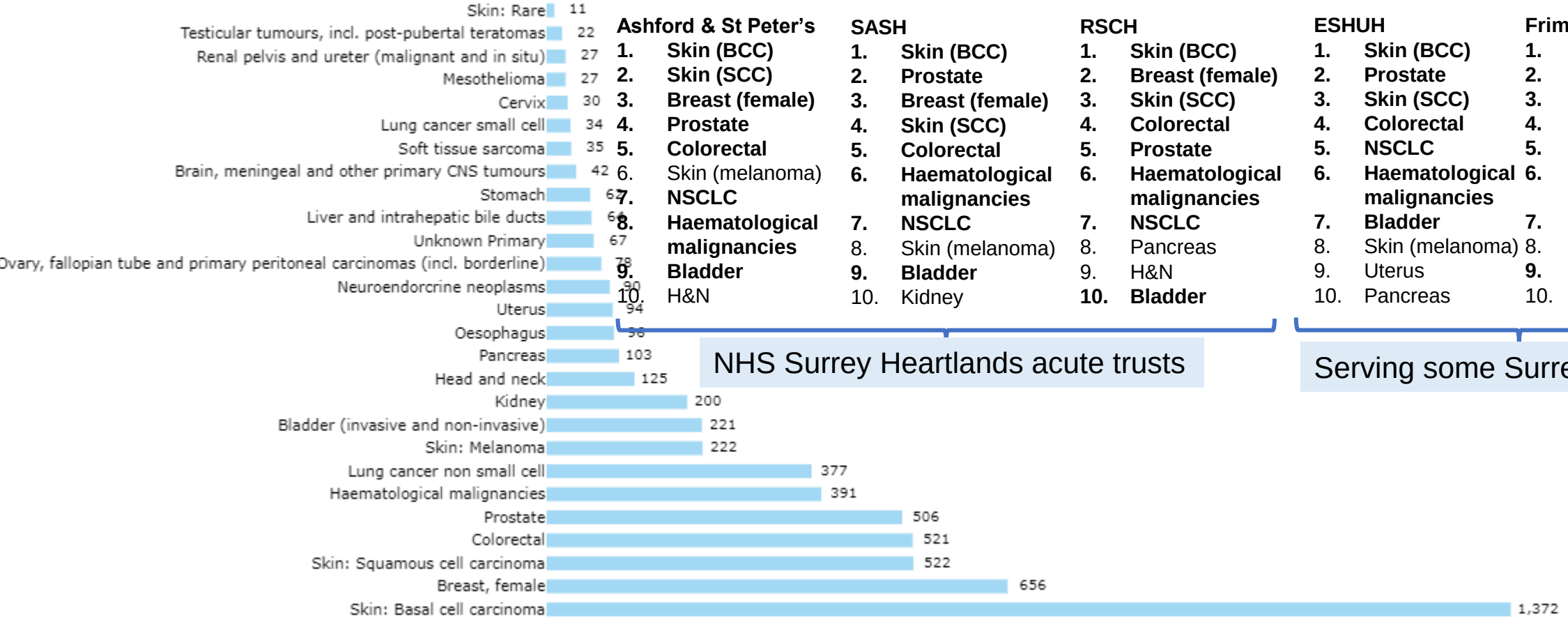
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust - all malignant cancers,

## Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-homes (Trust level)**

- The cancer types with the diagnosis counts in FH in 2021 were Skin (BCC and SCC, i.e. not malignant melanomas), Breast, Colorectal, Prostate, Haematological Malignancies, Lung cancer, Bladder and Kidney
- All of these except Kidney are in the 10 cancers most commonly diagnosed across the other Surrey NHS Trusts




| Ashford & St Peter's | SASH | RSCH | ESHUH | Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** |
| **2. Skin (SCC)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** |
| **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** |
| **4. Prostate** | **4. Skin (SCC)** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** |
| **5. Colorectal** | **5. Colorectal** | **5. Prostate** | **5. NSCLC** | **5. Prostate** |
| 6. Skin (melanoma) | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** |
| **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. Bladder** | **7. NSCLC** |
| **8. Haematological malignancies** | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Pancreas | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Skin (melanoma) |
| **9. Bladder** | **9. Bladder** | 9. H&N | 9. Uterus | **9. Bladder** |
| 10. H&N | 10. Kidney | **10. Bladder** | 10. Pancreas | 10. Kidney |

NHS Surrey Heartlands acute trusts

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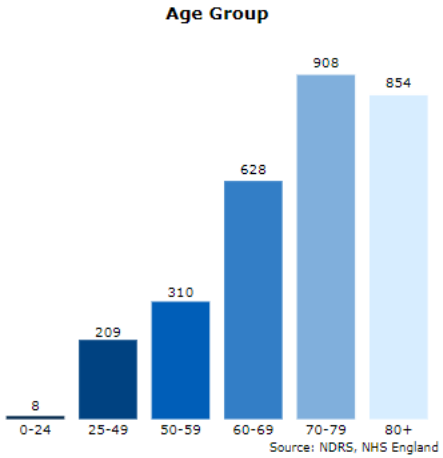
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

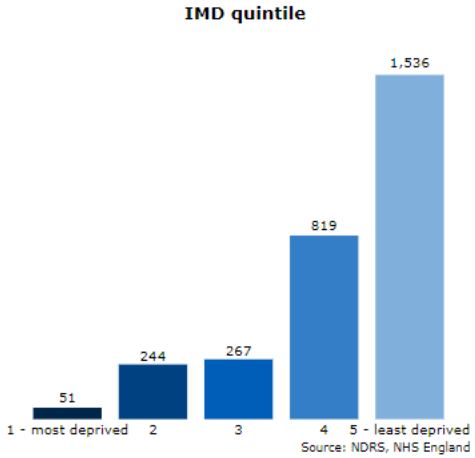
## **Epsom & St Heliers University Hospitals** NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Number of All malignant cancers, 2021.**

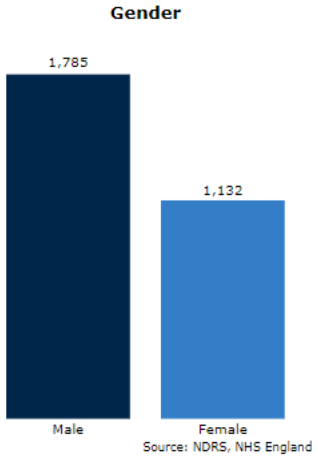
| Trust | Number of cases |
|---|---|
| RVR Epsom and St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust | 2,917 |

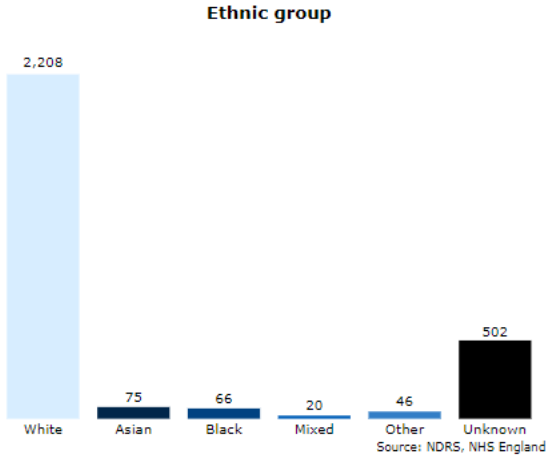



**Topline take-home:**
Of 2,917 cancer cases diagnosed in ESHUH in 2021:

- 51 (1.7%) were in the most deprived quintile, and 295 (10%) were in two most deprived quintiles
- 1785 (61.2%) were in males
- 2208 (75.7%) were in people of white ethnicity



# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## **Epsom & St Heliers University Hospitals** NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-home:**

**Age:**

A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH are in >80 (29.3 %) age group compared to England (24%) and SSCA (28%)

**IMD:**

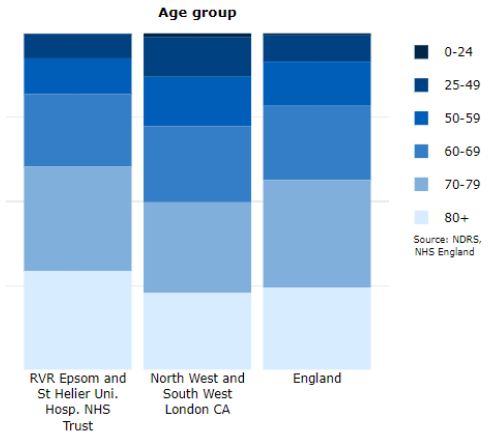
A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ESHUH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

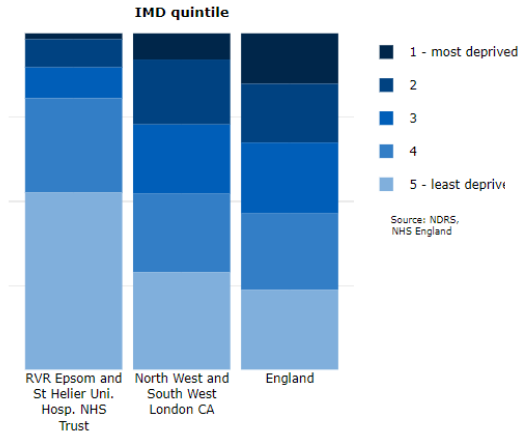
**Gender:**

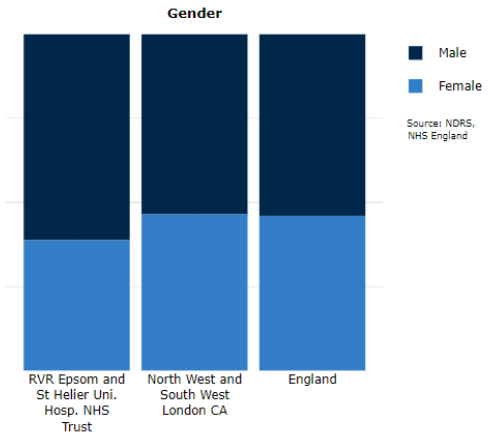
A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer are female in ESHUH (39%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

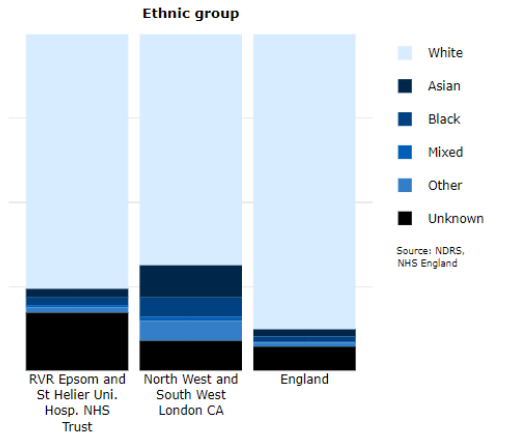
**Ethnicity:**

A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer have Unknown ethnicity (17%) in ESHUH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)




**Other Surrey summaries**

**Topline RSCH take-home:**

**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)

**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**Topline ASPH take-home:**

**Age:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (29%) and SSCA (28%) are in the 80+ age group compared to England (24%)

**IMD:** A lower proportion of people in ASPH (<1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

**Gender:** Similar proportions of male and females are diagnosed with cancer in ASPH (45%), SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:** A higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in ASPH were of Unknown (13%) or Other (2.4%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (Unknown – 11%; Other – 1%) England (Unknown – 7%; Other – 1%)

**Topline RSCH take-home:**

**Age:** A igher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (23%) are in <50 group compared to SSCA (19%) and England (21%)

**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (1%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in ASPH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

**Gender:** A slightly higher proportions of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH (49%)are females compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in RSCH were of White (89%) ethnicity compared to SSCA (86%) and England (88%).

**FH Topline take-home:**

**Age:** A slightly higher proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (23%) are in >80 (26%) group compared to England (24%) but slightly lower than SSCA (28%)

**IMD:** A lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer in FH (2%) are in the most deprived quintile compared to SSCA (4%), and in FH + SSCA compared to England (15%)

**Gender:** A slightly lower proportions of people diagnosed with cancer are female in FH (45%) compared to SSCA (46%)and England (46%)

**Ethnicity:** A slightly lower proportion of people diagnosed with cancer has Unknown (6%) ethnicity in FH compared to SSCA (11%) and England (7%)

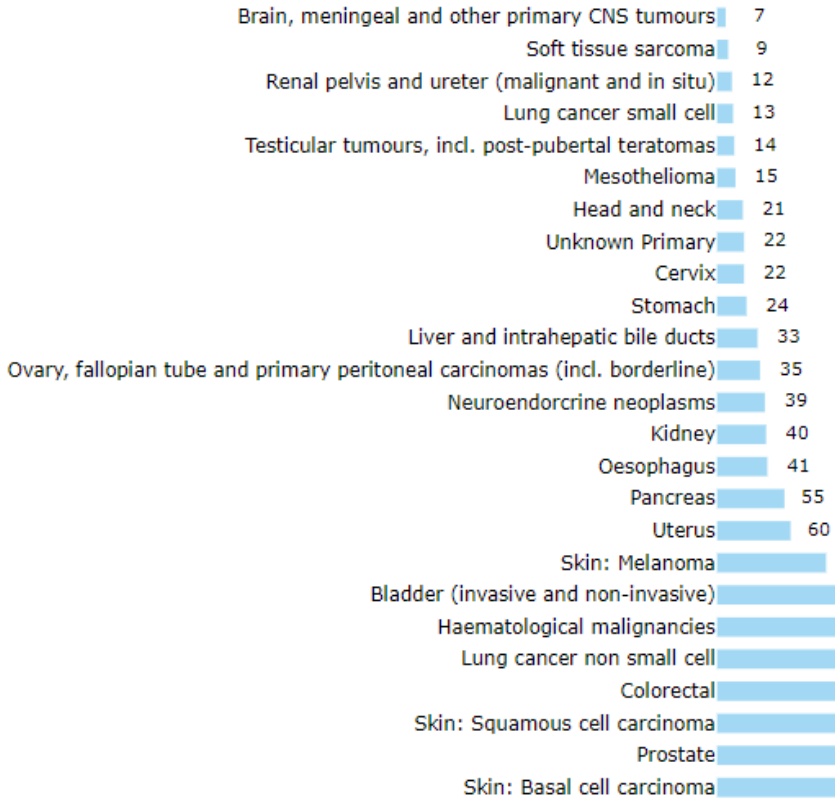
# Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust, NDRS, 2021

## **Epsom & St Heliers University Hospitals** NHS Trust - all malignant cancers,

Data source: Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

**Topline take-homes (Trust level)**

- The cancer types with the diagnosis counts in ESHUH in 2021 were Skin (SCC and BCC, ie. Not malignant melanoma), Prostate, Colorectal, Lung, Haematological Malignancies, Bladder and Uterus
- All of these except Uterus and Pancreas are in the 10 cancers most commonly diagnosed across the other Surrey NHS Trusts




| Ashford & St Peter's | SASH | RSCH | ESHUH | Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** | **1. Skin (BCC)** |
| **2. Skin (SCC)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** | **2. Prostate** | **2. Breast (female)** |
| **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Breast (female)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** | **3. Skin (SCC)** |
| **4. Prostate** | **4. Skin (SCC)** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** | **4. Colorectal** |
| **5. Colorectal** | **5. Colorectal** | **5. Prostate** | **5. NSCLC** | **5. Prostate** |
| 6. Skin (melanoma) | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** | **6. Haematological malignancies** |
| **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. NSCLC** | **7. Bladder** | **7. NSCLC** |
| **8. Haematological malignancies** | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Pancreas | 8. Skin (melanoma) | 8. Skin (melanoma) |
| **9. Bladder** | **9. Bladder** | 9. H&N | 9. Uterus | **9. Bladder** |
| 10. H&N | 10. Kidney | **10. Bladder** | 10. Pancreas | 10. Kidney |

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*NB – breast count not reported in this ESHUH data set*

Source: National Disease Registration Service, NHS England

# Insights into counts (all cancer) by demographic (NHS Trust Level)

The number of cancer cases registered (diagnosed) within a given time period by cancer type, geography and other demographic factors

# About the data source

## NDRS Cancer cases diagnosed in NHS Trusts between 2017 and 2021 in England

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see:* Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

Data set published 01 February 2024. Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust dashboard
**Introduction:** This spreadsheet presents the number of cancers by NHS Diagnosis Trust (Trust where a patient was diagnosed).
Numbers are provided by NHS Diagnosis Trust, single year of diagnosis (2017-2021) and cancer site group. These same data are further broken down by different patient demographics.

**Methods:** This publication is based on the September 2023 snapshot.
**Case inclusion:** The same case inclusion rules have been applied as used in the National Disease Registration Service Cancer Registration Statistics publication.
**Inclusion criteria:** Resident in England at time of diagnosis (expect for Table_2b which includes counts for all England and non-England residents); Finalised cancer registration; Aged 0 to 200 at the time of diagnosis; Gender was male or female; Cancers of reproductive organs in patients without potentially conflicting gender; Assigned a Diagnosis Trust (see Diagnosis Trust allocation); Numbers reflect the number of tumours, so a patient who had two tumours in the time period of interest is counted twice.
**Cancer site definitions**
See table in publication for site definitions. Cancer site definitions are based on groupings as used in the National Disease Registration Service Cancer Prevalence publication. However, there may be some differences in sites included depending on when publications are updated.
Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) and Squamous Cell Carcinoma (cSCC) were counted with the first BCC and cSCC per patient per annum (PPPA) method, where individual patients can contribute one BCC and one cSCC tumour each year, to provide a more accurate estimate of annual skin cancer diagnoses. This methodology is documented in the NDRS 'How to Count Skin Cancer' SOP, and in the paper 'Epidemiology of basal and cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma in the U.K. 2013-15: a cohort study. Z. Venables, Br J Dermatol. 2019'
Note, there is some overlap between some cancer site groups for instance, bladder (invasive) and bladder (invasive and non-invasive) and also, ovarian including and excluding borderline behaviour types. Cancer site groups defined using morphology codes only (sarcoma and neuroendocrine) overlap with other site groups (e.g. a neuroendocrine neoplasm can have an ICD10 topography code C18 which is included in the cancer site group colorectal). Some cancer site groups include ICD10 D codes. Please assess the cancer site group definitions if counts from more than one cancer site group are combined. If combining counts from various cancer site groups, do not expect a total count to agree with All malignant cancers for the above reasons. All malignant cancers excluding C44 includes all ICD10 C codes excluding C44 (non melanoma skin cancers). All malignant cancers includes ICD10 C codes with Basal Cell Carcinomas (BCC) and cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinomas (cSCC) counted using the first BCC and cSCC per patient per annum (PPPA) method. Not all ICD10 C codes included in the two All malignant cancer definitions have been used in other site cancer site group definitions.

**Diagnosis Trust allocation:** "Patients undergo a series of events over their cancer care pathway from referral to diagnosis to treatment and sometimes death. NDRS hold information on these events and use this information to allocate a Trust at the time of diagnosis. From 2018, as part of a diagnosis event, one of the required data items collected via the Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset (COSD) is Organisation site identifier of diagnosis (CR6230), this allows hospitals to complete the organisation site where the patient's diagnosis took place. As a required data item collected from 2018 onwards, Organisation site identifier of diagnosis is not complete for all tumours. An algorithm is used to evaluate additional events across the patient pathway and selects the most appropriate event, based on type of event and date difference from diagnosis, to assign a Trust at diagnosis. Some tumours are not allocated a Diagnosis Trust, this occurs for 3% of cases and are not reported in this output.The Diagnosis Trust of all BCCs and cSCCs imputed by the PPPA method is assumed to be the Diagnosis Trust of the first BCC / cSCC diagnosed in a patient. This assumption provides the best overall estimate currently available of Trust level workload, but will be incorrect if a patient with multiple tumours is treated in different Trusts for their tumours."

**Cancer Alliance definition:** Cancer Alliance is allocated according to the Trust and not patient's postcode of residence at diagnosis.

**Suppression:** Numbers included in this publication are not considered patient identifiable. Numbers for each Trust and cancer site combination were suppressed and displayed as .k if the average across the 5 years was less than 10, however this suppression rule is omitted if the total number of cases for the year 2021 was 15 or above.

**Additional notes:** Please note Trusts sometimes merge or change names. This publication used the most up to date Trust information as of December 2023.
"Numbers are for all acute Trusts in England, excluding small specialist centres such as children's hospitals. At a request from Macmillan, we have also included numbers for the following Trusts: Liverpool Women's NHS Foundation Trust (REP) The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (RL1) Birmingham Women's and Children's NHS Foundation Trust (RQ3) The Royal Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (RRJ)"
The allocation of children, teenagers and young adults with cancer to a Diagnosis Trust can be particularly complex due to the involvement in the diagnostic process of local hospitals, principal treatment centres (PTC) and, for some histologies, regional or supra-regional centres. It is worth noting in Table_1a, for those aged 0-24 years, only one Trust per tumour is counted which may either be the PTC or where the patient was initially diagnosed.

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics – in sum (AGE)
## Trusts serving Surrey – COUNT by cancer type+ age (2021)

**Interpretation is caveated by low count per cancer type at Trust Level, and comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**
A higher proportion of breast, cervical, and testicular cancers are diagnosed in younger people (<70) compared to other cancer types across all Surrey NHS Trusts.

**Topline take-homes - ASPH:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in ASPH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- **Testicular tumours**, with 67% diagnosed in men 25-49
- **Cervical cancers** with 44% diagnosed in women 25-49

**Breast cancers** also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% diagnosed before 60.

78% of **small cell lung cancers** are also diagnosed before 70, although these are relatively rare compared to NSLC, which is more commonly diagnosed in people above 70.

**Topline take-homes - RSCH**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in RSCH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- **Testicular tumours**, with 80% diagnosed in men 25-49, although count is low
- **Cervical cancers** with 47% diagnosed in women 25-49

**Breast cancers** are also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 41% diagnosed before 60.

**Topline take-homes - SASH**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in SASH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- **Testicular tumours**, with 79% diagnosed in men 25-49
- **Cervical cancers** with 48% diagnosed in women 25-49

**Breast cancers** also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% diagnosed before 50.

**Topline take-homes - FH**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- **Testicular tumours**, with 73% diagnosed in men 25-49, although count is low
- **Cervical cancers** with 50% diagnosed in women 25-49

**Breast cancers and melanomas** are also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% and 38% diagnosed before 60 respectively.

## Insights based on:
**Table 1a: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and age group**
Number of cancers by Diagnosis Trust (shinyapps.io)

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust – COUNT by cancer type + age (2021)

| | | | | Count | | | | | | Percentage | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | 0 - 24 | 25 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 0 - 24(%) | 25 - 49(%) | 50 - 59(%) | 60 - 69(%) | 70 - 79(%) | 80+(%) |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers | 16 | 308 | 534 | 825 | 1,278 | 1,145 | 0.389673648 | 7.50121773 | 13.00535801 | 20.09254749 | 31.12518266 | 27.88602 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 15 | 192 | 347 | 488 | 678 | 577 | 0.653025686 | 8.358728777 | 15.10666086 | 21.24510231 | 29.51676099 | 25.11972 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 0 | 4 | 9 | 23 | 64 | 44 | 0 | 2.777777778 | 6.25 | 15.97222222 | 44.44444444 | 30.55556 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 24 | 0 | 3.174603175 | 1.587301587 | 11.11111111 | 46.03174603 | 38.09524 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7.407407407 | 11.11111111 | 3.703703704 | 25.92592593 | 22.22222222 | 29.62963 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Breast, female | 0 | 77 | 95 | 69 | 71 | 77 | 0 | 19.79434447 | 24.42159383 | 17.7377892 | 18.25192802 | 19.79434 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Cervix | 1 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 48 | 16 | 28 | 4 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Colorectal | 0 | 14 | 41 | 66 | 81 | 107 | 0 | 4.530744337 | 13.26860841 | 21.3592233 | 26.21359223 | 34.62783 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Haematological malignancies | 9 | 24 | 33 | 52 | 90 | 72 | 3.214285714 | 8.571428571 | 11.78571429 | 18.57142857 | 32.14285714 | 25.71429 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 7.5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Kidney | 0 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 5.333333333 | 22.66666667 | 21.33333333 | 25.33333333 | 25.33333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 40 | 30 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 0 | 1 | 25 | 48 | 63 | 54 | 0 | 0.523560209 | 13.08900524 | 25.13089005 | 32.98429319 | 28.27225 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11.76470588 | 17.64705882 | 58.82352941 | 11.76471 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 15.38461538 | 30.76923077 | 46.15385 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 2 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 34 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 5.769230769 | 11.53846154 | 17.30769231 | 36.53846154 | 28.84615 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 14.28571429 | 20 | 25.71428571 | 22.85714286 | 17.14286 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 14.63414634 | 21.95121951 | 26.82926829 | 19.51219512 | 17.07317 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 4.761904762 | 25.3968254 | 33.33333333 | 36.50794 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Prostate | 0 | 4 | 51 | 113 | 183 | 91 | 0 | 0.904977376 | 11.53846154 | 25.56561086 | 41.40271493 | 20.58824 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18.75 | 50 | 31.25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 0 | 110 | 173 | 288 | 480 | 375 | 0 | 7.713884993 | 12.13183731 | 20.19635344 | 33.66058906 | 26.29734 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 1 | 22 | 28 | 19 | 42 | 33 | 0.689655172 | 15.17241379 | 19.31034483 | 13.10344828 | 28.96551724 | 22.75862 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 16.66666667 | 0 | 16.66666667 | 16.66666667 | 50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 1 | 5 | 14 | 49 | 119 | 188 | 0.265957447 | 1.329787234 | 3.723404255 | 13.03191489 | 31.64893617 | 50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 15.38461538 | 7.692307692 | 23.07692308 | 15.38461538 | 38.46154 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Stomach | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13.63636364 | 31.81818182 | 18.18181818 | 36.36364 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 1 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 78.57142857 | 14.28571429 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 5.263157895 | 15.78947368 | 23.68421053 | 55.26316 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Uterus | 0 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 6.976744186 | 13.95348837 | 25.58139535 | 30.23255814 | 23.25581 |

**Topline SASH take-homes:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in SASH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- Testicular tumours, with 79% diagnosed in men 25-49
- Cervical cancers with 48% diagnosed in women 25-49

**Breast cancers also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% diagnosed before 50**.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on: Table 1a: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and age group**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Ashford & St Peters NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type + age (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | 0 - 24 | 25 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 0 - 24(%) | 25 - 49(%) | 50 - 59(%) | 60 - 69(%) | 70 - 79(%) | 80+(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 6 | 342 | 504 | 693 | 1,142 | 1,097 | 0.158562368 | 9.038054968 | 13.3192389 | 18.31395349 | 30.17970402 | 28.99049 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 5 | 215 | 291 | 393 | 548 | 479 | 0.258933195 | 11.1341274 | 15.06991196 | 20.35214915 | 28.3790782 | 24.8058 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 0 | 4 | 12 | 30 | 41 | 49 | 0 | 2.941176471 | 8.823529412 | 22.05882353 | 30.14705882 | 36.02941 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 21 | 27 | 0 | 2.702702703 | 10.81081081 | 21.62162162 | 28.37837838 | 36.48649 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28.57142857 | 7.142857143 | 42.85714286 | 21.42857 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 0 | 76 | 72 | 63 | 68 | 59 | 0 | 22.4852071 | 21.30177515 | 18.63905325 | 20.1183432 | 17.45562 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 43.75 | 6.25 | 25 | 6.25 | 18.75 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 0 | 23 | 27 | 37 | 67 | 75 | 0 | 10.04366812 | 11.79039301 | 16.15720524 | 29.25764192 | 32.75109 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 2 | 16 | 14 | 29 | 51 | 47 | 1.257861635 | 10.06289308 | 8.805031447 | 18.23899371 | 32.0754717 | 29.55975 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 9.230769231 | 21.53846154 | 30.76923077 | 24.61538462 | 13.84615 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 8.474576271 | 16.94915254 | 25.42372881 | 32.20338983 | 16.94915 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 0 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 3.846153846 | 34.61538462 | 26.92307692 | 26.92308 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 0 | 7 | 14 | 33 | 41 | 65 | 0 | 4.375 | 8.75 | 20.625 | 25.625 | 40.625 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21.42857143 | 57.14285714 | 14.28571429 | 7.142857 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36.36363636 | 63.63636 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 3 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 7.142857143 | 16.66666667 | 11.9047619 | 30.95238095 | 19.04761905 | 14.28571 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 11.32075472 | 16.98113208 | 43.39622642 | 28.30189 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 13.63636364 | 4.545454545 | 27.27272727 | 31.81818182 | 22.72727 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 13.04347826 | 4.347826087 | 26.08695652 | 30.43478261 | 26.08696 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 0 | 3.773584906 | 3.773584906 | 24.52830189 | 37.73584906 | 30.18868 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 2 | 48 | 72 | 125 | 57 | 0 | 0.657894737 | 15.78947368 | 23.68421053 | 41.11842105 | 18.75 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 35 | 25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1 | 116 | 190 | 247 | 445 | 376 | 0.072727273 | 8.436363636 | 13.81818182 | 17.96363636 | 32.36363636 | 27.34545 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 0 | 35 | 32 | 29 | 37 | 33 | 0 | 21.08433735 | 19.27710843 | 17.46987952 | 22.28915663 | 19.87952 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 14.28571429 | 14.28571429 | 0 | 21.42857143 | 50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 0 | 10 | 24 | 58 | 150 | 237 | 0 | 2.087682672 | 5.010438413 | 12.1085595 | 31.31524008 | 49.47808 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6.25 | 25 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 31.25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 4.545454545 | 18.18181818 | 9.090909091 | 40.90909091 | 27.27273 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 13.33333333 | 66.66666667 | 13.33333333 | 6.666666667 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 11.11111111 | 7.407407407 | 7.407407407 | 33.33333333 | 40.74074 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 0 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 12.82051282 | 20.51282051 | 20.51282051 | 15.38461538 | 30.76923 |

**Insights based on: Table 1a: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and age group**

**Topline take-homes - ASPH:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in ASPH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:
- Testicular tumours, with 67% diagnosed in men 25-49
- Cervical cancers with 44% diagnosed in women 25-49

Breast cancers also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% diagnosed before 60.

78% of small cell lung cancers are also diagnosed before 70, although these are relatively rare compared to NSLC, which is more commonly diagnosed in people above 70.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ age

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | 0 - 24 | 25 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 0 - 24(%) | 25 - 49(%) | 50 - 59(%) | 60 - 69(%) | 70 - 79(%) | 80+(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 8 | 308 | 569 | 885 | 1,193 | 860 | 0.209259744 | 8.056500131 | 14.88359927 | 23.14935914 | 31.20585927 | 22.49542 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 7 | 193 | 375 | 554 | 630 | 398 | 0.324524803 | 8.947612425 | 17.3852573 | 25.68382012 | 29.20723227 | 18.45155 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 0 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 40 | 21 | 0 | 1.136363636 | 4.545454545 | 25 | 45.45454545 | 23.86364 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 2.380952381 | 2.380952381 | 19.04761905 | 42.85714286 | 33.33333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 22.22222222 | 11.11111111 | 11.11111111 | 33.33333333 | 22.22222 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 0 | 57 | 154 | 153 | 85 | 52 | 0 | 11.37724551 | 30.73852295 | 30.53892216 | 16.96606786 | 10.37924 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 0 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 46.66666667 | 33.33333333 | 6.666666667 | 13.33333333 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 0 | 24 | 23 | 72 | 93 | 68 | 0 | 8.571428571 | 8.214285714 | 25.71428571 | 33.21428571 | 24.28571 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 6 | 22 | 36 | 28 | 67 | 50 | 2.870813397 | 10.52631579 | 17.22488038 | 13.39712919 | 32.05741627 | 23.92344 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 12 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 16 | 0 | 11.32075472 | 24.52830189 | 26.41509434 | 22.64150943 | 15.09434 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 0 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 5.555555556 | 11.11111111 | 37.03703704 | 27.77777778 | 18.51852 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 2.222222222 | 2.222222222 | 2.222222222 | 20 | 46.66666667 | 26.66667 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 0 | 2 | 14 | 29 | 38 | 30 | 0 | 1.769911504 | 12.38938053 | 25.66371681 | 33.62831858 | 26.54867 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 14.28571429 | 21.42857143 | 21.42857143 | 35.71429 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 2 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 4.255319149 | 8.510638298 | 8.510638298 | 25.53191489 | 23.40425532 | 29.78723 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 11.11111111 | 31.48148148 | 29.62962963 | 24.07407 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 12.12121212 | 15.15151515 | 30.3030303 | 34.84848485 | 7.575758 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 14 | 14 | 27 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 16.27906977 | 16.27906977 | 31.39534884 | 29.06976744 | 6.976744 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 3 | 17 | 26 | 36 | 30 | 0 | 2.678571429 | 15.17857143 | 23.21428571 | 32.14285714 | 26.78571 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 4 | 27 | 77 | 97 | 37 | 0 | 1.652892562 | 11.15702479 | 31.81818182 | 40.08264463 | 15.28926 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1 | 113 | 185 | 297 | 466 | 311 | 0.072833212 | 8.23015295 | 13.47414421 | 21.63146395 | 33.94027677 | 22.65113 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 0 | 6.849315068 | 13.69863014 | 20.54794521 | 34.24657534 | 24.65753 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8.333333333 | 8.333333333 | 16.66666667 | 66.66667 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 0 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 98 | 145 | 0 | 0.692041522 | 2.76816609 | 12.4567474 | 33.9100346 | 50.17301 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 5.882352941 | 29.41176471 | 20.58823529 | 26.47058824 | 17.64706 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 16.66666667 | 26.66666667 | 26.66666667 | 30 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 80 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 8.333333333 | 4.166666667 | 4.166666667 | 45.83333333 | 37.5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 0 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 6.382978723 | 25.53191489 | 21.27659574 | 25.53191489 | 21.2766 |

**Topline take-homes - RSCH**

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in RSCH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:

- Testicular tumours, with 80% diagnosed in men 25-49, although count is low
- Cervical cancers with 47% diagnosed in women 25-49

Breast cancers are also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 41% diagnosed before 60.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on: Table 1a: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and age group**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Frimley Health NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ age (NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub 2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | 0 - 24 | 25 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | 0 - 24(%) | 25 - 49(%) | 50 - 59(%) | 60 - 69(%) | 70 - 79(%) | 80+(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 23 | 484 | 767 | 1,230 | 1,793 | 1,519 | 0.395460798 | 8.321870702 | 13.18775791 | 21.14855571 | 30.82874828 | 26.11761 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 23 | 384 | 573 | 885 | 1,179 | 879 | 0.586286006 | 9.788427224 | 14.60616875 | 22.55926587 | 30.05353046 | 22.40632 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 0 | 10 | 15 | 51 | 79 | 66 | 0 | 4.524886878 | 6.787330317 | 23.07692308 | 35.74660633 | 29.86425 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 40 | 39 | 0 | 1.785714286 | 6.25 | 21.42857143 | 35.71428571 | 34.82143 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 14.28571429 | 9.523809524 | 11.9047619 | 30.95238095 | 33.33333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 0 | 130 | 162 | 149 | 123 | 92 | 0 | 19.81707317 | 24.69512195 | 22.71341463 | 18.75 | 14.02439 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 0 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 23.33333333 | 13.33333333 | 10 | 3.333333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 1 | 49 | 48 | 122 | 157 | 144 | 0.19193858 | 9.404990403 | 9.213051823 | 23.41650672 | 30.13435701 | 27.63916 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 12 | 34 | 60 | 69 | 120 | 96 | 3.069053708 | 8.695652174 | 15.34526854 | 17.64705882 | 30.69053708 | 24.55243 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 9 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 15 | 0 | 7.2 | 24.8 | 24 | 32 | 12 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 2 | 17 | 35 | 54 | 58 | 34 | 1 | 8.5 | 17.5 | 27 | 29 | 17 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 0 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 4.6875 | 6.25 | 17.1875 | 32.8125 | 39.0625 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 0 | 3 | 25 | 77 | 148 | 124 | 0 | 0.795755968 | 6.631299735 | 20.42440318 | 39.25729443 | 32.89125 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2.941176471 | 47.05882353 | 35.29411765 | 14.70588 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22.22222222 | 51.85185185 | 25.92593 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 0 | 9 | 3 | 31 | 29 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 3.333333333 | 34.44444444 | 32.22222222 | 20 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 2 | 11 | 23 | 29 | 31 | 0 | 2.083333333 | 11.45833333 | 23.95833333 | 30.20833333 | 32.29167 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 1 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 24 | 20 | 1.428571429 | 2.857142857 | 8.571428571 | 24.28571429 | 34.28571429 | 28.57143 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 1 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 24 | 20 | 1.282051282 | 8.974358974 | 11.53846154 | 21.79487179 | 30.76923077 | 25.64103 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 3 | 10 | 18 | 31 | 41 | 0 | 2.912621359 | 9.708737864 | 17.47572816 | 30.09708738 | 39.80583 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 4 | 69 | 154 | 200 | 79 | 0 | 0.790513834 | 13.63636364 | 30.43478261 | 39.5256917 | 15.61265 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 7.407407407 | 29.62962963 | 18.51851852 | 40.74074 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 0 | 94 | 176 | 290 | 442 | 370 | 0 | 6.851311953 | 12.82798834 | 21.13702624 | 32.21574344 | 26.96793 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 2 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 51 | 45 | 0.900900901 | 19.36936937 | 18.46846847 | 18.01801802 | 22.97297297 | 20.27027 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 9.090909091 | 0 | 18.18181818 | 9.090909091 | 63.63636 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 0 | 6 | 21 | 55 | 175 | 265 | 0 | 1.149425287 | 4.022988506 | 10.53639847 | 33.52490421 | 50.76628 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 2.857142857 | 20 | 14.28571429 | 8.571428571 | 17.14285714 | 37.14286 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 0 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 25 | 14 | 0 | 4.838709677 | 9.677419355 | 22.58064516 | 40.32258065 | 22.58065 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 2 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 9.090909091 | 72.72727273 | 4.545454545 | 9.090909091 | 4.545454545 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 22 | 27 | 0 | 4.47761194 | 7.462686567 | 14.92537313 | 32.8358209 | 40.29851 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 0 | 8 | 22 | 21 | 30 | 13 | 0 | 8.510638298 | 23.40425532 | 22.34042553 | 31.91489362 | 13.82979 |

**Topline take-homes - FH**

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in older age groups (70+)

The exceptions are:

- Testicular tumours, with 73% diagnosed in men 25-49, although count is low
- Cervical cancers with 50% diagnosed in women 25-49

Breast cancers and melanomas are also skewed more towards younger age groups than other cancer types, with 44% and 38% diagnosed before 60 respectively.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on: Table 1a: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and age group**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics – in sum

## (GENDER) cross Trust in Surrey – COUNT by cancer type+ gender (2021)

Interpretation is caveated by low count per cancer type at Trust Level, **and comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**
As anticipated in line with patterns across England, a higher proportion of cacners are diagnosed in males compared to females across cancer trusts, with most consistently sizeable differences seen in bladder, skin, H&N and oesophageal cancers across Trusts

**Topline take-homes – ASPH:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in ASPH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both). The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- **Bladder cancers (58%)**
- **Skin(rare) (58%)***
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- Renal pelvis & ureter (50%)*
- **H&N (56%)***
- Stomach (46%)*
- Brain (42%)*
- **Oesophagus (38%)***
- Liver (38%)*

The exceptions were:

- Pancreas (62% women, 38% men)*
- Soft tissue sarcoma (63% women, 38% men)*
- Unknown primary (52% women, 48% men)*

**Topline take-homes - RSCH:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in RSCH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both). The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- **Bladder cancers (66%)**
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- **Oesophagus (49%)***
- **Skin(rare) (50%)***
- **H&N (32%)***
- Brain (39%)*
- Small cell lung cancer (42%)*
- Kidney (40%)*

The exceptions were:

-Neuroendocrine neoplasms (53% women, 47% men)*

- Pancreas (49% women, 51% men)*
- Stomach (53% women, 47% men)*

**Topline take-homes - SASH:**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both). The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- Stomach (72%)*
- **Bladder cancers (62%)**
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- **Oesophagus (54%)***
- **Skin(rare) (50%)***
- Small cell lung cancer (42%)*
- Liver (40%)*
- Brain (39%)*
- Renal pelvis & ureter (37%)*
- **H&N (35%)***

The exceptions were:

- Brain (56% women, 44% men)*

**Topline take-homes – FH**
As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both). The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- Mesothelioma (62%)*
- **Bladder cancers (52%)**
- **H&N (48%)**
- Renal pelvis & ureter (48%)*
- **Skin(rare) (46%)**
- Brain (39%)*
- Stomach (38%)*
- **Oesophagus (37%)***
- Colorectal (32%)
- Kidney (32%)

The exceptions were:

- Pancreatic (52% women, 48% men)
- Melanoma (51% women, 49% men)
- Soft tissue sarcoma (51% women, 49% men)*

Key: ***count <100** **bold** = found in all Surrey Trusts gold = pattern not seen in other Surrey Trusts

**Insights based onTable 1b: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and gender**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust – COUNT by cancer type+ gender (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | Female | Male | Female(%) | Male(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers | 1866 | 2240 | 45.45 | 54.55 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1084 | 1213 | 47.19 | 52.81 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 27 | 117 | 18.75 | 81.25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 14 | 49 | 22.22 | 77.78 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 15 | 12 | 55.56 | 44.44 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Breast, female | 389 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Cervix | 25 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Colorectal | 154 | 155 | 49.84 | 50.16 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Haematological malignancies | 130 | 150 | 46.43 | 53.57 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Head and neck | 13 | 27 | 32.50 | 67.50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Kidney | 28 | 47 | 37.33 | 62.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 6 | 14 | 30.00 | 70.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 88 | 103 | 46.07 | 53.93 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 5 | 12 | 29.41 | 70.59 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Mesothelioma | 3 | 10 | 23.08 | 76.92 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 18 | 32 | 36.00 | 64.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Oesophagus | 12 | 40 | 23.08 | 76.92 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 35 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 41 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Pancreas | 30 | 33 | 47.62 | 52.38 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Prostate | 0 | 442 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 5 | 11 | 31.25 | 68.75 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 636 | 790 | 44.60 | 55.40 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 70 | 75 | 48.28 | 51.72 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Rare | 3 | 9 | 25.00 | 75.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 147 | 229 | 39.10 | 60.90 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 5 | 8 | 38.46 | 61.54 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Stomach | 3 | 19 | 13.64 | 86.36 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 14 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Unknown Primary | 17 | 21 | 44.74 | 55.26 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Uterus | 43 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

**Topline take-homes - SASH:**

***count <100** bold = found in all Surrey Trusts gold = pattern not seen in other Surrey Trusts

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both)

The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- Stomach (72%)*
- **Bladder cancers (62%)**
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- **Oesophagus (54%)***
- **Skin(rare) (50%)***
- Small cell lung cancer (42%)*
- Liver (40%)*
- Brain (39%)*
- Renal pelvis & ureter (37%)*
- **H&N (35%)***

The exceptions were:

- Brain (56% women, 44% men)*

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on Table 1b: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and gender**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Ashford & St Peters NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ gender (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | Female | Male | Female(%) | Male(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 1709 | 2075 | 45.16 | 54.84 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 923 | 1008 | 47.80 | 52.20 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 28 | 108 | 20.59 | 79.41 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 22 | 52 | 29.73 | 70.27 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 4 | 10 | 28.57 | 71.43 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 338 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 16 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 106 | 123 | 46.29 | 53.71 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 55 | 104 | 34.59 | 65.41 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 14 | 51 | 21.54 | 78.46 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 21 | 38 | 35.59 | 64.41 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 8 | 18 | 30.77 | 69.23 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 75 | 85 | 46.88 | 53.13 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 7 | 7 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 11 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 21 | 21 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 19 | 34 | 35.85 | 64.15 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 22 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 23 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 33 | 20 | 62.26 | 37.74 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 304 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 5 | 15 | 25.00 | 75.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 612 | 763 | 44.51 | 55.49 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 78 | 88 | 46.99 | 53.01 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 3 | 11 | 21.43 | 78.57 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 183 | 296 | 38.20 | 61.80 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 10 | 6 | 62.50 | 37.50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 6 | 16 | 27.27 | 72.73 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 15 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 14 | 13 | 51.85 | 48.15 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 39 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

**Topline take-homes – ASPH:**

***count <100** bold = found in all Surrey Trusts gold = pattern not seen in other Surrey Trusts

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in ASPH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both males and females)

The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- **Bladder cancers (58%)**
- **Skin(rare) (58%)***
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- Renal pelvis & ureter (50%)*
- **H&N (56%)***
- Stomach (46%)*
- Brain (42%)*
- **Oesophagus (38%)***
- Liver (38%)*

The exceptions were:

- Pancreas (62% women, 38% men)*
- Soft tissue sarcoma (63% women, 38% men)*
- Unknown primary (52% women, 48% men)*

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on Table 1b: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and gender**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ gender (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | Female | Male | Female(%) | Male(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 1880 | 1943 | 49.18 | 50.82 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1194 | 963 | 55.35 | 44.65 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 15 | 73 | 17.05 | 82.95 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 5 | 37 | 11.90 | 88.10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 7 | 11 | 38.89 | 61.11 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 501 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 15 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 134 | 146 | 47.86 | 52.14 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 87 | 122 | 41.63 | 58.37 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 36 | 70 | 33.96 | 66.04 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 16 | 38 | 29.63 | 70.37 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 18 | 27 | 40.00 | 60.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 51 | 62 | 45.13 | 54.87 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 4 | 10 | 28.57 | 71.43 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 25 | 22 | 53.19 | 46.81 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 14 | 40 | 25.93 | 74.07 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 66 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 86 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 66 | 46 | 58.93 | 41.07 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 242 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 604 | 769 | 43.99 | 56.01 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 33 | 40 | 45.21 | 54.79 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 3 | 9 | 25.00 | 75.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 85 | 204 | 29.41 | 70.59 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 15 | 19 | 44.12 | 55.88 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 16 | 14 | 53.33 | 46.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 10 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 8 | 16 | 33.33 | 66.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 47 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

**Topline take-homes - RSCH:**

***count <100** bold = found in all Surrey Trusts gold = pattern not seen in other Surrey Trusts

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in RSCH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both)

The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- **Bladder cancers (66%)**
- Mesothelioma (54%)*
- **Oesophagus (49%)***
- **Skin(rare) (50%)***
- **H&N (32%)***
- Brain (39%)*
- Small cell lung cancer (42%)*
- Kidney (40%)*

The exceptions were:

-Neuroendocrine neoplasms (53% women, 47% men)*

- Pancreas (49% women, 51% men)*
- Stomach (53% women, 47% men)*

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on Table 1b: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and gender**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics
## in Frimley Health NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ gender (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | Female | Male | Female(%) | Male(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 2625 | 3191 | 45.13 | 54.87 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1891 | 2032 | 48.20 | 51.80 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 53 | 168 | 23.98 | 76.02 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 27 | 85 | 24.11 | 75.89 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | #VALUE! | #VALUE! |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 13 | 29 | 30.95 | 69.05 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 656 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 30 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 203 | 318 | 38.96 | 61.04 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 173 | 218 | 44.25 | 55.75 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 33 | 92 | 26.40 | 73.60 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 68 | 132 | 34.00 | 66.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 26 | 38 | 40.63 | 59.38 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 168 | 209 | 44.56 | 55.44 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 13 | 21 | 38.24 | 61.76 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 5 | 22 | 18.52 | 81.48 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 39 | 51 | 43.33 | 56.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 30 | 66 | 31.25 | 68.75 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 70 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 78 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 54 | 49 | 52.43 | 47.57 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 506 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 7 | 20 | 25.93 | 74.07 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 567 | 805 | 41.33 | 58.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 114 | 108 | 51.35 | 48.65 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 3 | 8 | 27.27 | 72.73 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 172 | 350 | 32.95 | 67.05 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 18 | 17 | 51.43 | 48.57 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 19 | 43 | 30.65 | 69.35 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 22 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 30 | 37 | 44.78 | 55.22 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 94 | 0 | 100.00 | 0.00 |

**Topline take-homes – FH**

***count <100** bold = found in all Surrey Trusts gold = pattern not seen in other Surrey Trusts

As anticipated, generally a higher proportion of cancers in FH are diagnosed in males compared to females (in cancer types found in both)

The difference (%in men-%in women) is most sizeable (>30% difference) in:

- Mesothelioma (62%)*
- **Bladder cancers (52%)**
- **H&N (48%)**
- Renal pelvis & ureter (48%)*
- **Skin(rare) (46%)**
- Brain (39%)*
- Stomach (38%)*
- **Oesophagus (37%)***
- Colorectal (32%)
- Kidney (32%)

The exceptions were:

- Pancreatic (52% women, 48% men)
- Melanoma (51% women, 49% men)
- Soft tissue sarcoma (51% women, 49% men)*

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights based on Table 1b: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and gender**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics – in sum (ETHNICITY) cross Trust in Surrey – COUNT by cancer type+ ethnicity

**Interpretation is caveated by low count per cancer type at Trust Level, and comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**
In line with the Surrey population, the majority of cancers are diagnosed in people of White ethnicity. However, higher proportions of people diagnosed with breast cancer are from an Asian or Asian British background compared to other cancer types in Surrey Trusts. The proportion of cancers diagnosed in people of Unknown ethnicity is particularly high for cervical (SASH, ASPH, RSCH), testicular (SASH, ASPH), prostate (ASPH) and melanoma (RCSH)

**Topline take-homes – SASH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at SASH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particular high for **cervical cancers (20%) and testicular tumours (21%)** which are cancers most commonly diagnosed in younger people (<50)

4% people with **breast cancer** are Asian or Asian British, which is relatively high compared to other cancer types.

**Topline take-homes – ASPH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at ASPH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particularly high **for breast cancer (22%), prostate (19%) and testicular tumours (25%).**

~5% people with **breast cancer** are Asian or Asian British, which is relatively high compared to other cancer types (with counts over 100 in the Trust)

**Topline take-homes – RSCH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at RSCH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particular high for **cervical cancer (20%), and melanoma (23%)**

~1% people with **breast cancer** are Asian or Asian British, which is relatively low compared to other Surrey Trusts.

**Topline take-homes – FH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

Compared to other trusts in Surrey, the proportion of people diagnosed with cancer with unknown ethnicity is relatively low.

9% people with **breast cancer** are Asian or Asian British, which is comparatively high compared to other Surrey Trusts. Although numbers are small, 19% people diagnosed with liver cancer in FH are of Asian or Asian British ethnicity, which is higher than other Trusts in Surrey; and 21% people with uterine cancer are of Asian or Asian British ethnicity, which is relatively high compared to other Surrey Trusts, although again number are small.

## Insights from Table 1c: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and major ethnic group

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust – COUNT by cancer type+ ethnicity (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | White | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups | Asian or Asian British | Black, African, Carribean or Black British | Other ethnic group | Unknown | White(%) | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups(%) | Asian or Asian British(%) | Black, African, Carribean or Black British(%) | Other ethnic group(%) | Unknown(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers | 3503 | 19 | 61 | 20 | 44 | 459 | 85.31417438 | 0.462737457 | 1.485630784 | 0.48709206 | 1.071602533 | 11.17876279 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1963 | 16 | 58 | 20 | 35 | 205 | 85.45929473 | 0.696560731 | 2.525032651 | 0.870700914 | 1.5237266 | 8.924684371 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 86.80555556 | 0.694444444 | 0.694444444 | 0.694444444 | 0 | 11.11111111 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 54 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 85.71428571 | 1.587301587 | 1.587301587 | 0 | 0 | 11.11111111 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 23 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 85.18518519 | 0 | 11.11111111 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Breast, female | 326 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 35 | 83.80462725 | 1.285347044 | 4.11311054 | 0.771208226 | 1.028277635 | 8.997429306 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Cervix | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 20 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Colorectal | 265 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 85.7605178 | 0.323624595 | 2.265372168 | 0.323624595 | 0.970873786 | 10.35598706 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Haematological malignancies | 228 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 33 | 81.42857143 | 0.714285714 | 2.142857143 | 1.428571429 | 2.5 | 11.78571429 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Head and neck | 34 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 85 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 | 2.5 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Kidney | 64 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 85.33333333 | 0 | 2.666666667 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 167 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 87.43455497 | 1.570680628 | 2.617801047 | 0.523560209 | 1.047120419 | 6.806282723 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 88.23529412 | 0 | 0 | 5.882352941 | 0 | 5.882352941 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Mesothelioma | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 92.30769231 | 0 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 43 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 86 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Oesophagus | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 90.38461538 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 1.923076923 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 88.57142857 | 0 | 2.857142857 | 0 | 0 | 8.571428571 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 85.36585366 | 0 | 2.43902439 | 0 | 2.43902439 | 9.756097561 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Pancreas | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 90.47619048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.174603175 | 6.349206349 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Prostate | 378 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 85.52036199 | 0.452488688 | 1.583710407 | 1.583710407 | 1.131221719 | 9.728506787 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1187 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 227 | 83.2398317 | 0.210378682 | 0.140252454 | 0 | 0.49088359 | 15.91865358 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 88.27586207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.75862069 | 8.965517241 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Rare | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 345 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 91.75531915 | 0.265957447 | 0.265957447 | 0 | 0.531914894 | 7.180851064 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92.30769231 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Stomach | 17 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 77.27272727 | 0 | 9.090909091 | 4.545454545 | 4.545454545 | 4.545454545 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 71.42857143 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 0 | 0 | 21.42857143 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Unknown Primary | 34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 89.47368421 | 2.631578947 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7.894736842 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Uterus | 37 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 86.04651163 | 0 | 4.651162791 | 2.325581395 | 2.325581395 | 4.651162791 |

**Topline take-homes – SASH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented common group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at SASH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particular high for cervical cancers (20%) and testicular tumours (21%) which are cancers most commonly diagnosed in younger people (<50)

4% people with breast cancer are Asian or Asian British, which is comparatively high compared to other cancer types.

**Insights from Table 1c: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and major ethnic group**

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Ashford & St Peters NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ ethnicity (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | White | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups | Asian or Asian British | Black, African, Carribean or Black British | Other ethnic group | Unknown | White(%) | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups(%) | Asian or Asian British(%) | Black, African, Carribean or Black British(%) | Other ethnic group(%) | Unknown(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 3121 | 7 | 70 | 14 | 92 | 480 | 82.47885835 | 0.184989429 | 1.849894292 | 0.369978858 | 2.431289641 | 12.68498943 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1539 | 3 | 65 | 13 | 58 | 253 | 79.69963749 | 0.155359917 | 3.366131538 | 0.673226308 | 3.003625065 | 13.10201968 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 115 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 84.55882353 | 0 | 0.735294118 | 0 | 2.205882353 | 12.5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 91.89189189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.351351351 | 6.756756757 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 237 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 73 | 70.1183432 | 0 | 5.325443787 | 0.591715976 | 2.366863905 | 21.59763314 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 75 | 0 | 6.25 | 0 | 6.25 | 12.5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 195 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 85.15283843 | 0.436681223 | 3.056768559 | 0.436681223 | 3.056768559 | 7.860262009 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 131 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 82.38993711 | 0 | 4.402515723 | 1.257861635 | 2.51572327 | 9.433962264 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 49 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 75.38461538 | 0 | 6.153846154 | 0 | 6.153846154 | 12.30769231 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 47 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 79.66101695 | 0 | 6.779661017 | 0 | 3.389830508 | 10.16949153 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 84.61538462 | 0 | 0 | 3.846153846 | 3.846153846 | 7.692307692 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 138 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 86.25 | 0 | 3.125 | 0 | 4.375 | 6.25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 78.57142857 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 7.142857143 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 90.90909091 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.090909091 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 34 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 80.95238095 | 0 | 4.761904762 | 2.380952381 | 2.380952381 | 9.523809524 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 47 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 88.67924528 | 0 | 1.886792453 | 0 | 5.660377358 | 3.773584906 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 18 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 81.81818182 | 0 | 9.090909091 | 0 | 0 | 9.090909091 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 19 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 82.60869565 | 0 | 8.695652174 | 0 | 0 | 8.695652174 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 44 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 83.01886792 | 0 | 5.660377358 | 0 | 1.886792453 | 9.433962264 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 229 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 59 | 75.32894737 | 0 | 1.644736842 | 1.315789474 | 2.302631579 | 19.40789474 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1150 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 195 | 83.63636364 | 0.218181818 | 0.218181818 | 0.072727273 | 1.672727273 | 14.18181818 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 26 | 81.3253012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.012048193 | 15.6626506 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 71.42857143 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 14.28571429 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 435 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 90.81419624 | 0.208768267 | 0.208768267 | 0 | 2.087682672 | 6.680584551 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 62.5 | 6.25 | 0 | 0 | 6.25 | 25 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 86.36363636 | 0 | 4.545454545 | 4.545454545 | 0 | 4.545454545 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 77.77777778 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 0 | 7.407407407 | 11.11111111 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 31 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 79.48717949 | 0 | 7.692307692 | 2.564102564 | 2.564102564 | 7.692307692 |

**Topline take-homes – ASPH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented common group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at ASPH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particular high for breast cancer (22%), prostate (19%) and testicular tumours (25%).

~5% people with breast cancer are Asian or Asian British, which is comparatively high compared to other cancer types (with counts over 100 in the Trust)

**Insights from Table 1c: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and major ethnic group**

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ ethnicity (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | White | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups | Asian or Asian British | Black, African, Carribean or Black British | Other ethnic group | Unknown | White(%) | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups(%) | Asian or Asian British(%) | Black, African, Carribean or Black British(%) | Other ethnic group(%) | Unknown(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 3403 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 22 | 345 | 89.01386346 | 0.287732148 | 0.915511378 | 0.183102276 | 0.575464295 | 9.024326445 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 1945 | 10 | 33 | 7 | 16 | 146 | 90.17153454 | 0.463606861 | 1.529902643 | 0.324524803 | 0.741770978 | 6.768660176 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 79 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 89.77272727 | 1.136363636 | 1.136363636 | 0 | 0 | 7.954545455 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 39 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 92.85714286 | 2.380952381 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.761904762 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 77.77777778 | 0 | 5.555555556 | 5.555555556 | 5.555555556 | 5.555555556 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 445 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 43 | 88.82235529 | 0.199600798 | 1.397205589 | 0.399201597 | 0.598802395 | 8.582834331 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 73.33333333 | 6.666666667 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 260 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 92.85714286 | 0 | 1.428571429 | 0 | 0.357142857 | 5.357142857 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 190 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 90.90909091 | 1.435406699 | 1.913875598 | 0.4784689 | 1.435406699 | 3.827751196 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 98 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 92.45283019 | 0 | 0.943396226 | 0 | 1.886792453 | 4.716981132 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 98.14814815 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.851851852 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 95.55555556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.444444444 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 109 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 96.46017699 | 0 | 0.884955752 | 0 | 0 | 2.654867257 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 95.74468085 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.255319149 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 51 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 94.44444444 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 0 | 1.851851852 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 62 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 93.93939394 | 0 | 1.515151515 | 0 | 0 | 4.545454545 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 75 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 87.20930233 | 0 | 2.325581395 | 0 | 1.162790698 | 9.302325581 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 108 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 96.42857143 | 0 | 0.892857143 | 0.892857143 | 0 | 1.785714286 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 212 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 87.60330579 | 1.239669421 | 0.41322314 | 0.826446281 | 0.826446281 | 9.090909091 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1177 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 188 | 85.72469046 | 0.072833212 | 0.145666424 | 0 | 0.36416606 | 13.69264385 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 76.71232877 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23.28767123 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 95.84775087 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.346020761 | 3.806228374 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 85.29411765 | 0 | 2.941176471 | 0 | 0 | 11.76470588 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 26 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 86.66666667 | 0 | 6.666666667 | 0 | 3.333333333 | 3.333333333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 91.66666667 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.333333333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 41 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 87.23404255 | 0 | 2.127659574 | 0 | 2.127659574 | 8.510638298 |

**Topline take-homes – RSCH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

The second most represented common group amongst those diagnosed with cancer at RSCH are those of Unknown ethnicity. This proportion is particular high for cervical cancer (20%), and melanoma (23%)

~1% people with breast cancer are Asian or Asian British, which is comparatively low compared to other Surrey Trusts.

**Insights from Table 1c: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and major ethnic group**

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Frimley Health NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ ethnicity (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust name | Cancer site group | White | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups | Asian or Asian British | Black, African, Carribean or Black British | Other ethnic group | Unknown | White(%) | Mixed or multiple ethnic groups(%) | Asian or Asian British(%) | Black, African, Carribean or Black British(%) | Other ethnic group(%) | Unknown(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 5006 | 26 | 259 | 72 | 122 | 331 | 86.07290234 | 0.447042641 | 4.453232462 | 1.237964237 | 2.097661623 | 5.691196699 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 3285 | 23 | 256 | 72 | 93 | 194 | 83.73693602 | 0.586286006 | 6.525618149 | 1.835330105 | 2.370634718 | 4.945195004 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 196 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 88.68778281 | 0.452488688 | 4.07239819 | 0.452488688 | 3.167420814 | 3.167420814 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 100 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 89.28571429 | 0 | 6.25 | 0 | 2.678571429 | 1.785714286 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 38 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90.47619048 | 0 | 7.142857143 | 0 | 0 | 2.380952381 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 525 | 3 | 58 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 80.0304878 | 0.457317073 | 8.841463415 | 2.286585366 | 3.048780488 | 5.335365854 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 21 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 70 | 0 | 13.33333333 | 3.333333333 | 3.333333333 | 10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 443 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 85.02879079 | 1.151631478 | 5.182341651 | 2.879078695 | 2.111324376 | 3.646833013 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 318 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 11 | 25 | 81.32992327 | 1.023017903 | 6.393861893 | 2.046035806 | 2.813299233 | 6.393861893 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 114 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 91.2 | 0 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 165 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 82.5 | 0 | 5.5 | 3 | 1.5 | 7.5 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 47 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 73.4375 | 1.5625 | 18.75 | 1.5625 | 1.5625 | 3.125 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 333 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 88.32891247 | 0.530503979 | 5.570291777 | 0.795755968 | 1.326259947 | 3.448275862 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 97.05882353 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.941176471 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 88.88888889 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 7.407407407 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 76 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 84.44444444 | 0 | 4.444444444 | 3.333333333 | 1.111111111 | 6.666666667 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 89 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 92.70833333 | 0 | 3.125 | 1.041666667 | 1.041666667 | 2.083333333 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 60 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 85.71428571 | 1.428571429 | 8.571428571 | 0 | 1.428571429 | 2.857142857 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 64 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 82.05128205 | 1.282051282 | 10.25641026 | 0 | 1.282051282 | 5.128205128 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 92 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 89.32038835 | 0 | 4.854368932 | 1.941747573 | 0.970873786 | 2.912621359 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 416 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 34 | 82.21343874 | 0.592885375 | 3.162055336 | 3.359683794 | 3.95256917 | 6.719367589 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 23 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 85.18518519 | 0 | 7.407407407 | 0 | 3.703703704 | 3.703703704 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 1227 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 120 | 89.43148688 | 0.072886297 | 0.218658892 | 0 | 1.530612245 | 8.746355685 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 90.99099099 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.900900901 | 8.108108108 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 90.90909091 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.090909091 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 494 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 94.63601533 | 0.383141762 | 0 | 0.191570881 | 1.53256705 | 3.256704981 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 27 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 77.14285714 | 0 | 14.28571429 | 2.857142857 | 0 | 5.714285714 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 50 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 80.64516129 | 0 | 11.29032258 | 1.612903226 | 4.838709677 | 1.612903226 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 72.72727273 | 0 | 4.545454545 | 0 | 4.545454545 | 18.18181818 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 58 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 86.56716418 | 1.492537313 | 4.47761194 | 0 | 0 | 7.462686567 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 60 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 63.82978723 | 1.063829787 | 21.27659574 | 0 | 5.319148936 | 8.510638298 |

**Topline take-homes – FH**

Generally across cancer types, and similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the predominantly White population of the area, the highest proportion of all diagnosed cancers occur in people of white ethnicity.

Compared to other trusts in Surrey, the proportion of people diagnosed with cancer with unknown ethnicity is relatively low.

9% people with breast cancer are Asian or Asian British, which is comparatively high compared to other Surrey Trusts. Although numbers are small, 19% people diagnosed with liver cancer in FH are of Asian or Asian British ethnicity, which is higher than other Trusts in Surrey; and 21% people with uterine cancer are of Asian or Asian British ethnicity, which is comparatively higher than other Surrey Trusts, although again number are small.

**Insights from Table 1c: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and major ethnic group**

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics – in sum (DEPRIVATION – IMD quintile)

## cross Trust in Surrey – COUNT by cancer type+ IMD quintile (2021)

**Interpretation is caveated by low count per cancer type at Trust Level, and comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

As anticipated due to relatively low numbers of people in the most deprived quintiles in Surrey, the majority of malignant cancers across cancer types in Surrey are diagnosed in people in the least deprived quintile. However, in SASH, a higher proportion of people diagnosed with NSCLC are in IMD quintile 3 (28%) than in other IMD quintiles; and 28% people diagnosed with cervical cancer are in the most deprived quintile.

**Topline take-homes – SASH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

The exceptions in SASH are:

- **NSCLC, with the highest proportion occurring in people in quintile 3 (28%), and a relatively even distribution across quintiles 3, 4 (25%) and 5 (27%)**
- **Cervical cancer**, for which the highest proportion occur in people in the second most deprived quintile (28%), and second least deprived quintile (28%), with approximately even distribution across quintiles 2 to 5. Although numbers are low.
- **Liver cancer**, with the highest proportion occurring in people in quintile 3 (35%) and 4 (30%). Although again, numbers are low.
- Neuroendocrine neoplasms (28% in quintile 2) and relatively even distribution across quintiles 3, 4 and 5 – although numbers are low.

**Topline take-homes – RSCH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

There are no exceptions in RSCH.

**Topline take-homes – ASPH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

The exceptions in ASPH are:

- Mesothelioma, neuroendocrine neoplasm, and small cell lung cancer, and pancreas where the highest proportion of people diagnosed are in quintile 4 (45%, 40%, 36% and 34%) , although numbers are very small

**Topline take-homes – FH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

There are no exceptions in FH.

**Insights from Table 1d: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintile**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust – COUNT by cancer type+ IMD quintile (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | 1 - most deprived | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - least deprived | 1 - most deprived (%) | 2 (%) | 3 (%) | 4 (%) | 5 - least deprived6=(%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers | 24 | 461 | 927 | 1081 | 1613 | 0.58 | 11.23 | 22.58 | 26.33 | 39.28 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 19 | 295 | 543 | 597 | 843 | 0.83 | 12.84 | 23.64 | 25.99 | 36.70 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 1 | 10 | 35 | 37 | 61 | 0.69 | 6.94 | 24.31 | 25.69 | 42.36 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 0.00 | 9.52 | 28.57 | 28.57 | 33.33 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 18.52 | 29.63 | 40.74 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Breast, female | 2 | 52 | 77 | 106 | 152 | 0.51 | 13.37 | 19.79 | 27.25 | 39.07 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Cervix | 0 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 0.00 | 28.00 | 24.00 | 28.00 | 20.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Colorectal | 3 | 43 | 79 | 77 | 107 | 0.97 | 13.92 | 25.57 | 24.92 | 34.63 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Haematological malignancies | 1 | 30 | 71 | 67 | 111 | 0.36 | 10.71 | 25.36 | 23.93 | 39.64 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 0.00 | 22.50 | 25.00 | 17.50 | 35.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Kidney | 1 | 7 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 1.33 | 9.33 | 30.67 | 28.00 | 30.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 35.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 5 | 34 | 53 | 47 | 52 | 2.62 | 17.80 | 27.75 | 24.61 | 27.23 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0.00 | 17.65 | 11.76 | 41.18 | 29.41 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.46 | 15.38 | 46.15 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 2 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 4.00 | 28.00 | 20.00 | 26.00 | 22.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Oesophagus | 1 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 1.92 | 11.54 | 26.92 | 26.92 | 32.69 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 0.00 | 17.14 | 11.43 | 28.57 | 42.86 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 0.00 | 17.07 | 12.20 | 29.27 | 41.46 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 5 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 0.00 | 7.94 | 23.81 | 30.16 | 38.10 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Prostate | 3 | 52 | 99 | 110 | 178 | 0.68 | 11.76 | 22.40 | 24.89 | 40.27 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0.00 | 18.75 | 31.25 | 12.50 | 37.50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 4 | 122 | 304 | 377 | 619 | 0.28 | 8.56 | 21.32 | 26.44 | 43.41 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 1 | 14 | 31 | 40 | 59 | 0.69 | 9.66 | 21.38 | 27.59 | 40.69 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0.00 | 16.67 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 33.33 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 1 | 42 | 79 | 106 | 148 | 0.27 | 11.17 | 21.01 | 28.19 | 39.36 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0.00 | 30.77 | 23.08 | 23.08 | 23.08 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Stomach | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4.55 | 18.18 | 18.18 | 27.27 | 31.82 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.00 | 42.86 | 14.29 | 14.29 | 28.57 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 0.00 | 13.16 | 23.68 | 26.32 | 36.84 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RTP | Surrey and Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust | Uterus | 0 | 1 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 0.00 | 2.33 | 18.60 | 34.88 | 44.19 |

**Topline take-homes – SASH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

The exceptions in SASH are:

- NSCLC, with the highest proportion occurring in people in quintile 3 (28%), and a relatively even distribution across quintiles 3, 4 (25%) and 5 (27%)
- Cervical cancer, for which the highest proportion occur in people in the second most deprived quintile (28%), and second least deprived quintile (28%), with approximately even distribution across quintiles 2 to 5. Although numbers are low.
- Liver cancer, with the highest proportion occurring in people in quintile 3 (35%) and 4 (30%). Although again, number are low.
- Neuroendocrine neoplasms (28% in quintile 2) and relatively even distribution across quintiles 3, 4 and 5 – although numbers are low.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights from Table 1d: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintile**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ IMD quintile (2021)

| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | 1 - most deprived | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - least deprived | 1 - most deprived (%) | 2 (%) | 3 (%) | 4 (%) | 5 - least deprived6= (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 26 | 171 | 434 | 859 | 2333 | 0.68 | 4.47 | 11.35 | 22.47 | 61.03 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 19 | 123 | 292 | 508 | 1215 | 0.88 | 5.70 | 13.54 | 23.55 | 56.33 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 1 | 1 | 13 | 29 | 44 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 14.77 | 32.95 | 50.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.43 | 21.43 | 57.14 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0.00 | 5.56 | 16.67 | 22.22 | 55.56 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 3 | 16 | 62 | 110 | 310 | 0.60 | 3.19 | 12.38 | 21.96 | 61.88 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 13.33 | 0.00 | 26.67 | 13.33 | 46.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 0 | 17 | 35 | 81 | 147 | 0.00 | 6.07 | 12.50 | 28.93 | 52.50 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 1 | 7 | 26 | 47 | 128 | 0.48 | 3.35 | 12.44 | 22.49 | 61.24 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 0 | 9 | 23 | 21 | 53 | 0.00 | 8.49 | 21.70 | 19.81 | 50.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 1 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 29 | 1.85 | 9.26 | 9.26 | 25.93 | 53.70 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 1 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 2.22 | 11.11 | 15.56 | 26.67 | 44.44 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 2 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 61 | 1.77 | 6.19 | 14.16 | 23.89 | 53.98 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 0.00 | 21.43 | 7.14 | 21.43 | 50.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 0 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 0.00 | 14.89 | 19.15 | 19.15 | 46.81 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 30 | 0.00 | 7.41 | 20.37 | 16.67 | 55.56 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 36 | 0.00 | 9.09 | 10.61 | 25.76 | 54.55 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 46 | 0.00 | 9.30 | 10.47 | 26.74 | 53.49 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 2 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 58 | 1.79 | 9.82 | 16.96 | 19.64 | 51.79 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 4 | 12 | 18 | 61 | 147 | 1.65 | 4.96 | 7.44 | 25.21 | 60.74 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 6 | 39 | 123 | 289 | 916 | 0.44 | 2.84 | 8.96 | 21.05 | 66.72 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 0 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 49 | 0.00 | 2.74 | 8.22 | 21.92 | 67.12 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0.00 | 8.33 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 66.67 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 1 | 9 | 20 | 60 | 199 | 0.35 | 3.11 | 6.92 | 20.76 | 68.86 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 0.00 | 2.94 | 17.65 | 23.53 | 55.88 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 0 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 16.67 | 53.33 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 20.00 | 40.00 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 4.17 | 4.17 | 8.33 | 29.17 | 54.17 |
| 2021 | Surrey and Sussex | RA2 | Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 0 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 20 | 0.00 | 8.51 | 12.77 | 36.17 | 42.55 |

**Topline take-homes – RSCH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

There are no exceptions in RSCH.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights from Table 1d: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintile**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics in Frimley Health NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type+ IMD quintile (2021)

| | | | | | Count | | | | | Percentage | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | 1 - most deprived | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - least deprived | 1 - most deprived (%) | 2 (%) | 3 (%) | 4 (%) | 5 - least deprived6=(%) |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 98 | 548 | 849 | 1146 | 3175 | 1.69 | 9.42 | 14.60 | 19.70 | 54.59 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 83 | 430 | 640 | 777 | 1993 | 2.12 | 10.96 | 16.31 | 19.81 | 50.80 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 3 | 27 | 25 | 42 | 124 | 1.36 | 12.22 | 11.31 | 19.00 | 56.11 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 67 | 0.89 | 10.71 | 10.71 | 17.86 | 59.82 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 1 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 20 | 2.38 | 9.52 | 9.52 | 30.95 | 47.62 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 9 | 65 | 112 | 136 | 334 | 1.37 | 9.91 | 17.07 | 20.73 | 50.91 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 3.33 | 13.33 | 16.67 | 20.00 | 46.67 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 8 | 48 | 94 | 114 | 257 | 1.54 | 9.21 | 18.04 | 21.88 | 49.33 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 11 | 38 | 55 | 72 | 215 | 2.81 | 9.72 | 14.07 | 18.41 | 54.99 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 2 | 17 | 29 | 23 | 54 | 1.60 | 13.60 | 23.20 | 18.40 | 43.20 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 6 | 26 | 34 | 45 | 89 | 3.00 | 13.00 | 17.00 | 22.50 | 44.50 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 1 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 1.56 | 15.63 | 15.63 | 23.44 | 43.75 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 15 | 48 | 75 | 70 | 169 | 3.98 | 12.73 | 19.89 | 18.57 | 44.83 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 5.88 | 8.82 | 14.71 | 17.65 | 52.94 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 3.70 | 0.00 | 18.52 | 29.63 | 48.15 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 2 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 48 | 2.22 | 10.00 | 15.56 | 18.89 | 53.33 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 2 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 48 | 2.08 | 12.50 | 19.79 | 15.63 | 50.00 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 2 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 2.86 | 8.57 | 14.29 | 30.00 | 44.29 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 3 | 6 | 11 | 23 | 35 | 3.85 | 7.69 | 14.10 | 29.49 | 44.87 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 3 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 58 | 2.91 | 4.85 | 17.48 | 18.45 | 56.31 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 6 | 65 | 67 | 101 | 267 | 1.19 | 12.85 | 13.24 | 19.96 | 52.77 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.41 | 40.74 | 51.85 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 10 | 82 | 157 | 278 | 845 | 0.73 | 5.98 | 11.44 | 20.26 | 61.59 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 1 | 19 | 17 | 33 | 152 | 0.45 | 8.56 | 7.66 | 14.86 | 68.47 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0.00 | 18.18 | 9.09 | 27.27 | 45.45 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 5 | 34 | 57 | 90 | 336 | 0.96 | 6.51 | 10.92 | 17.24 | 64.37 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 0.00 | 11.43 | 20.00 | 22.86 | 45.71 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 2 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 35 | 3.23 | 6.45 | 16.13 | 17.74 | 56.45 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 4.55 | 9.09 | 27.27 | 9.09 | 50.00 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 3 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 28 | 4.48 | 14.93 | 20.90 | 17.91 | 41.79 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RDU | Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 3 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 44 | 3.19 | 19.15 | 13.83 | 17.02 | 46.81 |

**Topline take-homes – FH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

There are no exceptions in FH.

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights from Table 1d: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintile**

# Overview of cancer diagnosis demographics

## in Ashford & St Peters NHS FT – COUNT by cancer type + IMD quintile (NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub 2021)

| | | | | | Count | | | | | Percentage | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diagnosis year | Cancer alliance | Trust code | Trust name | Cancer site group | 1 - most deprived | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 - least deprived | 1 - most deprived (%) | 2 (%) | 3 (%) | 4 (%) | 5 - least deprived6= (%) |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers | 9 | 352 | 592 | 1004 | 1827 | 0.24 | 9.30 | 15.64 | 26.53 | 48.28 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | All malignant cancers excluding NMSC ICD10 C44 | 3 | 229 | 325 | 530 | 844 | 0.16 | 11.86 | 16.83 | 27.45 | 43.71 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive and non-invasive) | 0 | 19 | 26 | 39 | 52 | 0.00 | 13.97 | 19.12 | 28.68 | 38.24 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bladder (invasive) | 0 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 25 | 0.00 | 13.51 | 21.62 | 31.08 | 33.78 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Bone tissue sarcoma | .k | .k | .k | .k | .k | na | na | na | na | na |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Brain, meningeal and other primary CNS tumours | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0.00 | 7.14 | 21.43 | 28.57 | 42.86 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Breast, female | 0 | 43 | 56 | 85 | 154 | 0.00 | 12.72 | 16.57 | 25.15 | 45.56 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Cervix | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 6.25 | 37.50 | 43.75 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Colorectal | 1 | 27 | 35 | 68 | 98 | 0.44 | 11.79 | 15.28 | 29.69 | 42.79 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Haematological malignancies | 0 | 27 | 30 | 41 | 61 | 0.00 | 16.98 | 18.87 | 25.79 | 38.36 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Head and neck | 1 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 30 | 1.54 | 9.23 | 13.85 | 29.23 | 46.15 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Kidney | 0 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 23 | 0.00 | 8.47 | 25.42 | 27.12 | 38.98 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | 0 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 0.00 | 15.38 | 19.23 | 26.92 | 38.46 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer non small cell | 0 | 25 | 36 | 37 | 62 | 0.00 | 15.63 | 22.50 | 23.13 | 38.75 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Lung cancer small cell | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0.00 | 14.29 | 28.57 | 35.71 | 21.43 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Mesothelioma | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0.00 | 18.18 | 0.00 | 45.45 | 36.36 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Neuroendorcrine neoplasms | 0 | 5 | 7 | 17 | 13 | 0.00 | 11.90 | 16.67 | 40.48 | 30.95 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Oesophagus | 0 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 17 | 0.00 | 18.87 | 18.87 | 30.19 | 32.08 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (excl. borderline) | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 0.00 | 9.09 | 22.73 | 18.18 | 50.00 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Ovary, fallopian tube and primary peritoneal carcinomas (incl. borderline) | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 0.00 | 8.70 | 21.74 | 17.39 | 52.17 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Pancreas | 0 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 16 | 0.00 | 15.09 | 20.75 | 33.96 | 30.19 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Prostate | 0 | 30 | 48 | 88 | 138 | 0.00 | 9.87 | 15.79 | 28.95 | 45.39 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Renal pelvis and ureter (malignant and in situ) | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 35.00 | 40.00 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Basal cell carcinoma | 4 | 98 | 195 | 353 | 725 | 0.29 | 7.13 | 14.18 | 25.67 | 52.73 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Melanoma | 1 | 6 | 14 | 46 | 99 | 0.60 | 3.61 | 8.43 | 27.71 | 59.64 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Rare | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0.00 | 7.14 | 14.29 | 14.29 | 64.29 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Skin: Squamous cell carcinoma | 2 | 26 | 74 | 121 | 256 | 0.42 | 5.43 | 15.45 | 25.26 | 53.44 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Soft tissue sarcoma | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0.00 | 18.75 | 18.75 | 31.25 | 31.25 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Stomach | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 0.00 | 13.64 | 18.18 | 18.18 | 50.00 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Testicular tumours, incl. post-pubertal teratomas | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0.00 | 13.33 | 6.67 | 13.33 | 66.67 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Unknown Primary | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 0.00 | 14.81 | 25.93 | 25.93 | 33.33 |
| | 2021 Surrey and Sussex | RTK | Ashford and St Peter's Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust | Uterus | 0 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 0.00 | 15.38 | 10.26 | 35.90 | 38.46 |

**Topline take-homes – ASPH**

Generally across cancer types, similar to the pattern seen across Surrey, and in line with the Surrey general population, the highest proportion of all diagnosed malignant cancers, and across most cancer types, occur in people in the least deprived quintile.

The exceptions in ASPH are:

- Mesothelioma, neuroendocrine neoplasm, and small cell lung cancer, and pancreas where the highest proportion of people diagnosed are in quintile 4 (45%, 40%, 36% and 34%) , although numbers are very small

**Caveat: Colouring of cells to provide visual indication of comparisons between high and low counts and percentages, not based on statistical analysis of differences**

**Caveat: Comparisons being made between unadjusted proportions**

**Insights from Table 1d: Number of cancer diagnoses by NHS Diagnosis Trust, diagnosis year (2021), cancer site group and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 quintile**

# Prevalence (national and ICB level)

Prevalence is a statistic that uses both cancer incidence and survival to count the number of people living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis at a fixed point in time in a given area

# About the data source

**NDRS Cancer registration statistics, England, 2020**

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see* Cancer prevalence - NDRS (digital.nhs.uk)

# Prevalence – summary

**Registration data reported in 2020 will be affected by COVID-19 pandemic**

**Topline NDRS (2020) PREVALENCE take-homes:**

- Data from NDRS not available at ward or Trust level
- Compared to England, Surrey and Sussex Cancer Alliance; Surrey Heartlands and Frimley ICB have a higher age-standardised all-cancer prevalence rate (people living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis per 100,000 population)
- All cancer (ex. Non malignant melanoma) prevalence rate per 100,000:
  - Surrey and Sussex CA: 4354.5
  - Surrey Heartlands ICB: 4453.4
  - Frimley ICB: 3597.1
  - England: 2974.2
- There is data available to break prevalence down by age, cancer-type and deprivation quintile on the NDRS data dashboard

**Topline NDRS PREVALENCE by deprivation take-homes:**

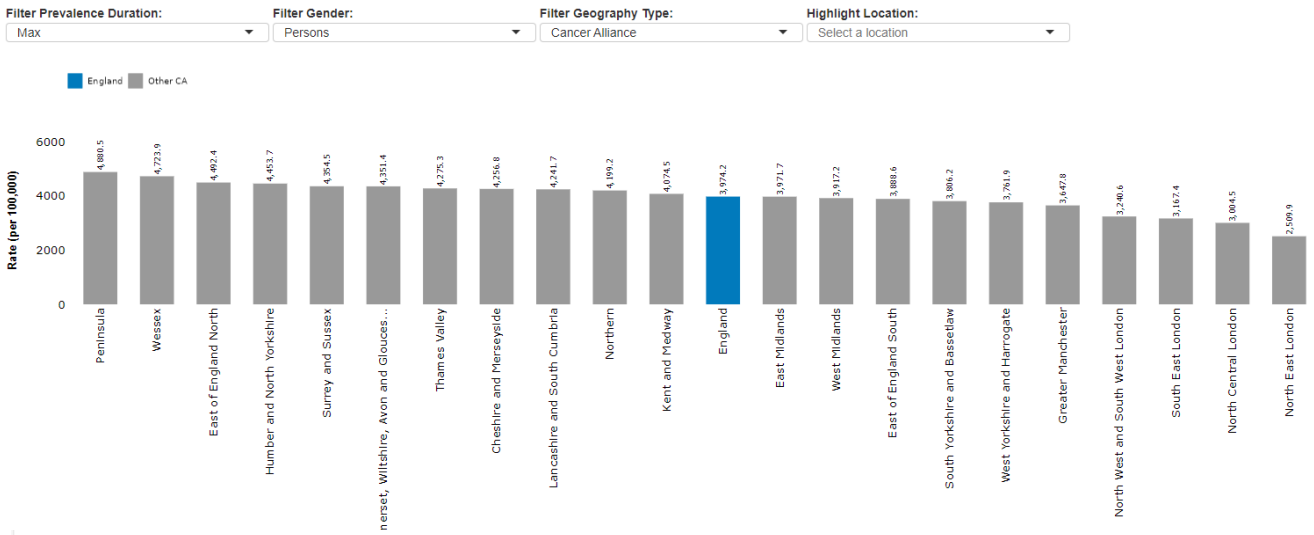
- Despite the total number of people (count) living with and beyond cancer in Surrey Heartlands being substantially higher than in Frimley, a higher proportion of those in Frimley (448/29,549 = 1.5%) are in the most deprived quintile, compared to 0.3% in Surrey Heartlands (127/46,869) (i.e. within the CORE20 population)
- Data on prevalence are not available from NDRS at district/ward level
- Within **Surrey and Sussex Cancer Alliance,** 152875 live with and beyond cancer, 5652 (3.7%) of whom are in the most deprived quintile, and this is broken down by cancer site in the table below:

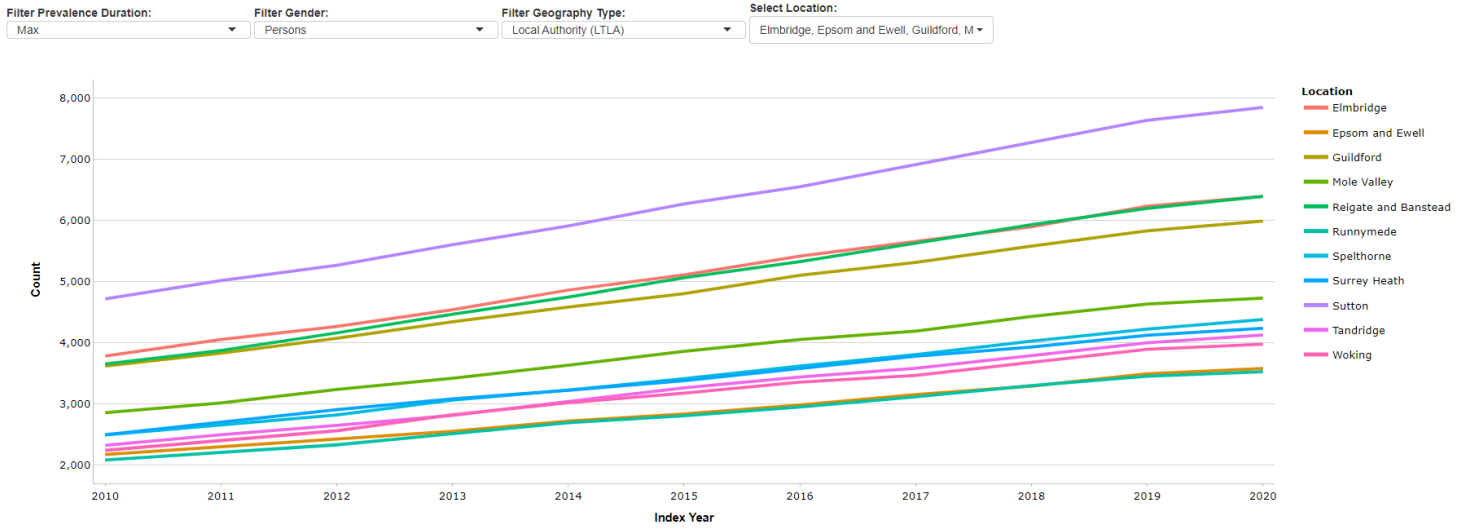
| Type | Count - most deprived quintile (IMD 2019) | Total count | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| NSCLC | 248 | 4488 | 5.53 |
| H&N | 265 | 4878 | 5.43 |
| Kidney | 223 | 4545 | 4.91 |
| Ovarian | 161 | 3393 | 4.75 |
| Bladder | 424 | 10201 | 4.16 |
| Uterus | 227 | 5523 | 4.11 |
| Blood | 657 | 17716 | 3.71 |
| Breast | 1389 | 40917 | 3.39 |
| Colorectal | 580 | 17620 | 3.29 |
| Prostate | 963 | 31182 | 3.09 |
| Melanoma | 337 | 12941 | 2.60 |

# Prevalence (2020, per 100,000)

Differences in prevalence by place

Crude rate (per 100,000) of people living with and beyond cancer in England,2020, by geography




Changes in maximum duration prevalence over time should be interpreted differently to 5-, 10-, and 20-year prevalence. For 5-, 10 -, and 20-year prevalence, the calendar period of the observation window changes with each index date. The observation window for maximum prevalence duration always starts at 1995.

**Topline NDRS (2020) PREVALENCE takehomes:**

- Data from NDRS not available at ward level (is available for some district councils)
- Compared to England, Surrey and Sussex Cancer Alliance; Surrey Heartlands and Frimley ICB have a higher age-standardised all-cancer prevalence rate (people living with and beyond a cancer diagnosis per 100,000 population)
- All cancer (ex. Non malignant melanoma) rate (per 100,000):
  - Surrey and Sussex CA: 4354.5
  - Surrey Heartlands ICB: 4453.4
  - Frimley ICB: 3597.1
  - England: 2974.2
- There is data available to break prevalence down by age, cancer-type and deprivation quintile on the NDRS data dashboard (see next slide)

- Within Surrey, the count is highest in Sutton, followed by Reigate and Banstead, and Elmbridge, then Guildford

Caveat: data from 2020 release impacted by COVID-19 pandemic

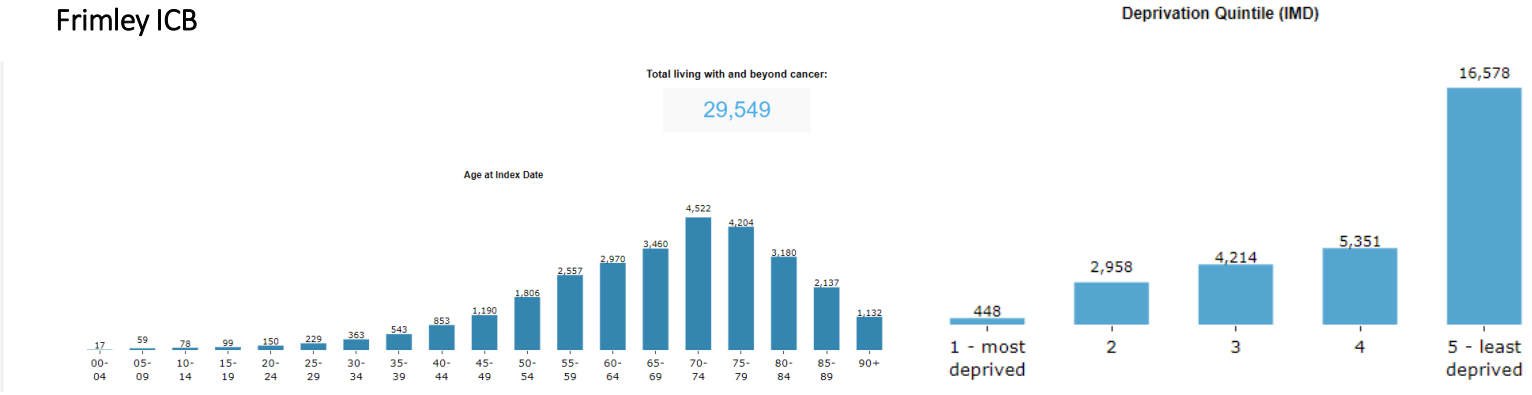
# Prevalence by deprivation quintile (2020, per 100,000) – ICB level

Differences in prevalence by deprivation

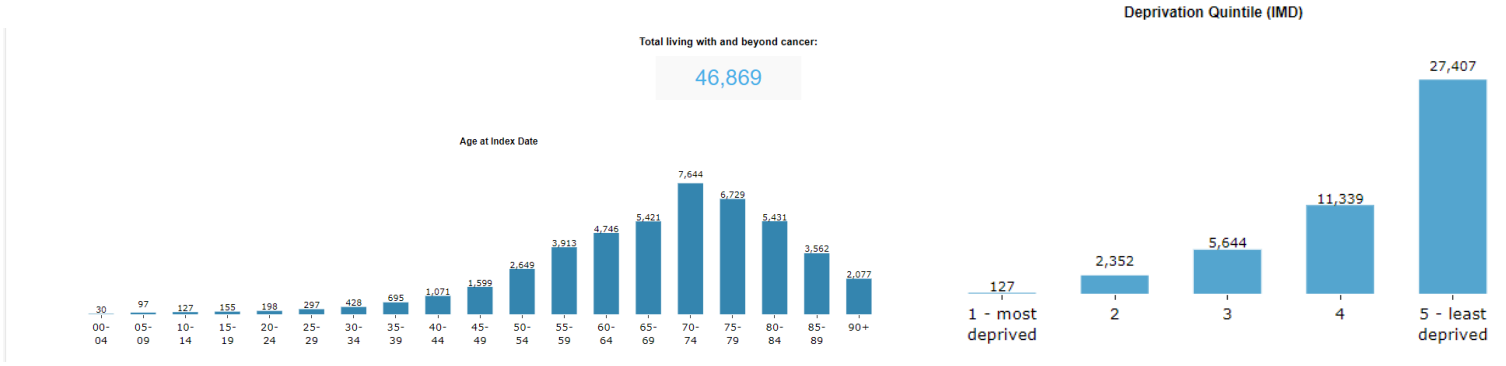
**Topline NDRS PREVALENCE by deprivation takehomes:**

- Despite the total number of people (count) living with and beyond cancer in Surrey Heartlands being substantially higher than in Frimley, a higher proportion of those in Frimley (448/29,549 = 1.5%) are in the most deprived quintile, compared to 0.3% in Surrey Heartlands (127/46,869) (i.e. within the CORE20 population)
- Data on prevalence are not available from NDRS on district/ward level
- Within **Surrey and Sussex Cancer Alliance,** 152875 live with and beyond cancer, 5652 (3.7%) of whom are in the most deprived quintile, and this is broken down by cancer site in the table below:

Frimley ICB




Surrey Heartlands ICB




| Type | Count - most deprived quintile (IMD 2019) | Total count | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| NSCLC | 248 | 4488 | 5.53 |
| H&N | 265 | 4878 | 5.43 |
| Kidney | 223 | 4545 | 4.91 |
| Ovarian | 161 | 3393 | 4.75 |
| Bladder | 424 | 10201 | 4.16 |
| Uterus | 227 | 5523 | 4.11 |
| Blood | 657 | 17716 | 3.71 |
| Breast | 1389 | 40917 | 3.39 |
| Colorectal | 580 | 17620 | 3.29 |
| Prostate | 963 | 31182 | 3.09 |
| Melanoma | 337 | 12941 | 2.60 |

Caveat: data from 2020 release impacted by COVID-19 pandemic

# Mortality

Mortality rate is a statistic that shows the number of people who die from cancer in a given area per 100,000 population

# About the data source

## Cancer registration statistics: cancer mortality in England, 2020

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see: NDRS Incidence and mortality*

**Counts of cancer deaths, age-specific and age-standardised rates of mortality due to cancer in England, 2020**

Cancer definition:

These tables report cancers by their anatomic location (site). For 2022 mortality rates, the coding system used is the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision version 4 (ICD-10v4), reported at 3-digit level. In England, NCRAS registers all cases of tumours that invade into surrounding tissues. These cancers or malignant neoplasms have ICD-10 codes C00 to C97.

All in situ tumours, ICD-10 D00 to D09, and tumours of uncertain or unknown behaviour, D37 to D48, are registerable. In situ means that the tumour is in its earliest stages. The tumour has not yet spread from the surface layer of cells in an organ or other tissue and is usually curable. Selected benign tumours (D32 to D33, D35.2 to D35.4) are registerable.

These tables do not include the non-mandatory non-malignant neoplasms (D04, D10 to D31, D34 to D35.1 and D35.5 to D36).

Cancer mortality rates: The age-specific and age-standardised rates in this release are given per 100,000 population. These rates use the European Standard Population 2013.

Age-standardised rates allow users to make more robust comparisons between: males and females ; diagnosis years ; geographical areas

Cancer mortality rates use the appropriate mid-year population estimates for the registration year. Information on data access for cancer mortality:

The tables presented accompany the bulletin Cancer registration statistics: cancer mortality in England, 2020 which is a supplement to the National Statistics Cancer registration statistics: England 2020 final release publication released on the 20th October 2022.

**Acknowledgements:**

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**Methods for calculating rates**

All rates are presented per 100,000 population. Age-specific rates: The non-standardised "all ages" (or crude) rate is the total number of cancer deaths per 100,000 population: (Total deaths / Total population) x 100,000

To calculate an age-specific rate, divide the number of cancer deaths by the size of the population of the same age and gender:

$ASR_k = (r_k/p_k) \times 100{,}000$

where

$ASR_k$ = age-specific rate for age group k

$r_k$ = deaths in age group k

$p_k$ = population in age group k

k = the age groups 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... , 85-89, and 90 and over

Age-specific rates are calculated separately for males and females. Directly age-standardised rates: The cancer mortality varies with age.The age structure of populations can change over time or between geographies. To let users make unbiased comparisons, these changes need to be controlled. (Direct) age-standardisation achieves this control. Each age- and gender-specific rate are multiplied by a 'standard' population. These are then summed to give a standardised rate. The standard population used in these tables is the European Standard Population 2013.

The (directly) age-standardised mortality rate is calculated by:

$( \sum_k ASR_k P_k ) / \sum P_k$

where

$ASR_k$ = age-specific rate for age group k

$r_k$ = deaths in age group k

$P_k$ = population in age group k

k = the age groups 0, 1-4, 5-9, ... , 85-89, and 90 and over

# Mortality – summary

Registration data reported in 2020 will be affected by COVID-19 pandemic

**Topline MORTALITY take-homes (2020):**

- Data on mortality from NDRS not available at local authority or ward level
- Compared to England, Surrey Heartlands and Frimley ICB have lower age-standardised mortality rate (the number of people who died as a result of cancer per 100,000 population)
- All cancer (ex. Non malignant melanoma) age-standardised mortality rate:
  - Surrey Heartlands ICB: 220.8
  - Frimley ICB: 231.6
  - England: 252

**Difference in mortality rate – by gender (national and by ICB)**

- On a national level, cancers with the highest mortality rate are **lung cancer (males: 58.4, females: 42.9), prostate (44.8), breast (females: 32.4) and colorectal cancer (males: 31.9, females: 20.8).**
- On a national level, mortality rate for males significantly higher for females (CIs do not cross) for all malignant cancers (also seen in SH and FH), **oesophagus (also seen in SH and FH), stomach (also seen in FH),** colon and rectum, **Liver (also seen in FH), Pancreas (also seen in SH), Lung (also seen in SH and FH), Kidney (also seen in SH), Bladder (also seen in SH and FH), NHL (also seen in SH),** Multiple myeloma, Leukaemia. Mortality rate for gallbladder cancer is sig higher for females than males.

**In Surrey Heartlands ICB:**

- Mortality rate is highest for lung (males: 45.1, females: 32.0), prostate (males: 36.8), breast (female: 32.7), colorectal (males: 26.4, females: 23.3)
- Mortality rate is significantly (i.e. Cis do not overlap) higher for men than women (as per national pattern) for:
  - All cancers ex. Non-melanoma skin cancer, Oesophageal cancer , *Pancreas (not in FH),* Trachea, bronchus and lung, Kidney (*not in FH*), Bladder, NHL (*not in FH)*

**In Frimley ICB:**

- Mortality rate is highest for lung (males: 48.6, females: 34.2), prostate (males: 37.9), breast (female: 32.1), colorectal (males: 28.2, females: 23.3)
- Mortality rate is significantly (i.e. Cis do not overlap) higher for men than women (as per national pattern) for:
  - All cancers ex. Non-melanoma skin cancer, Oesophageal cancer , *Pancreas (not in FH),* Trachea, bronchus and lung, Kidney (*not in FH*), Bladder, NHL (*not in FH)*

**Difference in mortality rate - by IMD quintile - national**

- By far the largest difference in mortality rate for males of common cancers reported between IMD5 and IMD1 in males is (1) **trachea, bronchus and lung** (65.8), followed by **colorectal** (9.2), **liver** (8.5) and **oesophageal** (7.8)
- Mortality rate is lower for all malignant cancers for females compared to males; and thus the gap in mortality rate between IMD5 and IMD1 is relatively smaller. However, as with males, by far the largest difference in mortality rate between IMD5 and IMD1 in females is (1) trachea, bronchus and lung (51.2), but this is then followed by breast (5.2), liver (4.0) then pancreatic (3.6) and colorectal (3.5)

# Mortality rate – ICB level

## NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

Differences in mortality by place

**Topline MORTALITY take-homes (2020):**

- Data on mortality from NDRS not available at local authority or ward level
- Compared to England, Surrey Heartlands and Frimley ICB have lower age-standardised mortality rate (the number of people who died as a result of cancer per 100,000 population)
- All cancer (ex. Non malignant melanoma) age-standardised mortality rate:
  - Surrey Heartlands ICB: 220.8
  - Frimley ICB: 231.6
  - England: 252

| Year | Gender | Age | Geography | | Tumour | | Number of deaths | Type of rate | Rate | LCI | UCI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Code | Name | ICD code | Description | | | | | |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000252 | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 1,528 | Non-standardised | 204.6 | 194.5 | 215.1 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000252 | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 1,528 | Age-standardised | 231.6 | 220.1 | 243.6 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000246 | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 2,407 | Non-standardised | 228.7 | 219.7 | 238.0 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E38000246 | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | C00-C97 excl. C44 | All maligant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | 2,407 | Age-standardised | 220.8 | 212.0 | 229.9 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E92000001 | England | C00-C97 | All malignant cancers | 138,028 | Non-standardised | 244.1 | 242.8 | 245.4 |
| 2020 | Persons | All ages | E92000001 | England | C00-C97 | All malignant cancers | 138,028 | Age-standardised | 253.3 | 252.0 | 254.6 |

Caveat: data from 2020 release impacted by COVID-19 pandemic

# Mortality rate: national
## By cancer type and gender – England
### NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

**Topline take-homes**

- **On a national level, cancers with the highest mortality rate are lung cancer (males: 58.4, females: 42.9), prostate (44.8), breast (females: 32.4) and colorectal cancer (males: 31.9, females: 20.8).**
- On a national level, mortality rate for males significantly higher for females (CIs do not cross) for all malignant cancers (also seen in SH and FH), **oesophagus (also seen in SH and FH), stomach (also seen in FH),** colon and rectum, **Liver (also seen in FH), Pancreas (also seen in SH), Lung (also seen in SH and FH), Kidney (also seen in SH), Bladder (also seen in SH and FH), NHL (also seen in SH),** Multiple myeloma, Leukaemia. Mortality rate for gallbladder cancer is sig higher for females than males.

| Year | Site description | Gender | Count | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Males | 73397 | 303.1 | 300.8 | 305.3 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Males | 4649 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 19.3 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Males | 2087 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.9 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Males | 7722 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 32.6 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Males | 3094 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Males | 162 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Males | 4223 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 17.6 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Males | 14350 | 58.4 | 57.4 | 59.4 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of breast | Males | 95 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Males | 2025 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.6 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis | Males | 16 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Males | 3299 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 14.8 |
| 2020 | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Males | 2354 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 10.1 |
| 2020 | Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Males | 1516 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| 2020 | Leukaemia | Males | 2267 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Males | 10268 | 44.8 | 43.9 | 45.7 |

| Year | Site description | Gender | Count | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Females | 63837 | 214.1 | 212.4 | 215.7 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Females | 1851 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Females | 1091 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Females | 6311 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 21.3 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Females | 1979 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Females | 403 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Females | 4075 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 14.1 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Females | 12586 | 42.9 | 42.1 | 43.6 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of breast | Females | 9638 | 32.4 | 31.7 | 33.0 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Females | 702 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Females | 3564 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Females | 1286 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| 2020 | Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Females | 1455 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| 2020 | Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Females | 1809 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| 2020 | Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Females | 1193 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| 2020 | Leukaemia | Females | 1587 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.5 |

Caveat: data from 2020 release impacted by COVID-19 pandemic

# Mortality rate: Surrey Heartlands ICB
# By cancer type and gender
## NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

In Surrey Heartlands:
- Mortality rate is highest for lung (males: 45.1, females: 32.0), prostate (males: 36.8), breast (female: 32.7), colorectal (males: 26.4, females: 23.3)
- Mortality rate is significantly (i.e. Cis do not overlap) higher for men than women (as per national pattern) for:
    - All cancers ex. Non-melanoma skin cancer, Oesophageal cancer , *Pancreas (not in FH),* Trachea, bronchus and lung, Kidney (*not in FH*), Bladder, NHL (*not in FH)*

| Site Description | Sub ICB Name | Gender | Age | Cases | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 1241 | Age-standardised | 254.5 | 240.5 | 269.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 89 | Age-standardised | 18.3 | 14.7 | 22.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 28 | Age-standardised | 5.7 | 3.8 | 8.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 129 | Age-standardised | 26.4 | 22.1 | 31.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 48 | Age-standardised | 9.9 | 7.3 | 13.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 1 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 95 | Age-standardised | 19.5 | 15.8 | 23.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 220 | Age-standardised | 45.1 | 39.3 | 51.5 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 23 | Age-standardised | 4.8 | 3.0 | 7.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 1 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 180 | Age-standardised | 36.8 | 31.6 | 42.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 35 | Age-standardised | 7.3 | 5.1 | 10.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 63 | Age-standardised | 12.8 | 9.8 | 16.3 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 43 | Age-standardised | 8.9 | 6.5 | 12.0 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 25 | Age-standardised | 5.1 | 3.3 | 7.5 |
| Leukaemia | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Males | All ages | 38 | Age-standardised | 7.8 | 5.5 | 10.7 |

| Site Description | Sub ICB Name | Gender | Age | Cases | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 1166 | Age-standardised | 194.2 | 183.1 | 205.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 30 | Age-standardised | 4.9 | 3.3 | 7.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 29 | Age-standardised | 4.7 | 3.1 | 6.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 143 | Age-standardised | 23.3 | 19.6 | 27.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 32 | Age-standardised | 5.3 | 3.6 | 7.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 8 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 72 | Age-standardised | 11.9 | 9.3 | 15.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 189 | Age-standardised | 32.0 | 27.5 | 36.9 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 15 | Age-standardised | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 195 | Age-standardised | 32.7 | 28.2 | 37.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 7 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 35 | Age-standardised | 6.1 | 4.2 | 8.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 72 | Age-standardised | 12.2 | 9.5 | 15.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 15 | Age-standardised | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 24 | Age-standardised | 4.0 | 2.5 | 5.9 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 25 | Age-standardised | 4.1 | 2.6 | 6.1 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 31 | Age-standardised | 4.8 | 3.2 | 6.8 |
| Leukaemia | NHS Surrey Heartlands ICB - 92A | Females | All ages | 40 | Age-standardised | 6.8 | 4.8 | 9.2 |

Rate compared to Frimley: (FH v SH – bold if CI's don't overlap)
- All: 265 v 255
- Oesophagus: 14.3 v 18.3
- Stomach: 6.8 v 5.7
- Colon and rectum: 28.2 v 26.4
- **Liver: 14.3 v 9.9**
- Pancreas: 16.8 v 19.5
- Lung: 48.6 v 45.1
- Skin: 3.7 v 4.8
- Prostate: 37.9 v 36.8
- Kidney: 9.4 v 7.3
- Bladder: 10.2 v 12.8
- Lymphoma: 6.1 v 8.9
- Multiple myeloma: 6.2 v 5.1
- Leukaemia: 8.4 v 7.8
- Breast: 32.1 v 32.7
- Uterus: 5.8 v 6.1
- Ovarian: 13.6 v 12.2
- Cervix + Gallbladder: nd

# Mortality rate: Frimley ICB
## By cancer type and gender
### NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

In Frimley ICB:
- Mortality rate is highest for lung (males: 48.6, females: 34.2), prostate (males: 37.9), breast (female: 32.1), colorectal (males: 28.2, females: 23.3)
- Mortality rate is significantly (i.e. Cis do not overlap) higher for men than women (as per national pattern) for:
    - All cancers ex. Non-melanoma skin cancer, Oesophageal cancer , *Pancreas (not in FH),* Trachea, bronchus and lung, Kidney (*not in FH*), Bladder, NHL (*not in FH)*

| Site Description | Sub ICB Name | Gender | Age | Cases | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 784 | Age-standardised | 265.1 | 246.8 | 284.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 43 | Age-standardised | 14.3 | 10.3 | 19.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 20 | Age-standardised | 6.8 | 4.1 | 10.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 84 | Age-standardised | 28.2 | 22.5 | 35.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 43 | Age-standardised | 14.3 | 10.3 | 19.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 0 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 50 | Age-standardised | 16.8 | 12.5 | 22.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 144 | Age-standardised | 48.6 | 40.9 | 57.2 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 12 | Age-standardised | 3.7 | 1.9 | 6.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 0 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 109 | Age-standardised | 37.9 | 31.1 | 45.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 29 | Age-standardised | 9.4 | 6.3 | 13.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 29 | Age-standardised | 10.2 | 6.9 | 14.7 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 18 | Age-standardised | 6.1 | 3.6 | 9.7 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 18 | Age-standardised | 6.2 | 3.7 | 9.8 |
| Leukaemia | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Males | All ages | 24 | Age-standardised | 8.4 | 5.4 | 12.5 |

| Site Description | Sub ICB Name | Gender | Age | Cases | Type of rate | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 744 | Age-standardised | 206.9 | 192.2 | 222.4 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 24 | Age-standardised | 6.6 | 4.2 | 9.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 10 | Age-standardised | 2.7 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 85 | Age-standardised | 23.3 | 18.6 | 28.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 19 | Age-standardised | 5.6 | 3.3 | 8.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 3 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 42 | Age-standardised | 11.6 | 8.4 | 15.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 120 | Age-standardised | 34.2 | 28.3 | 40.9 |
| Malignant melanoma of skin | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 9 | Age-standardised | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 118 | Age-standardised | 32.1 | 26.6 | 38.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 13 | Age-standardised | 3.5 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 21 | Age-standardised | 5.8 | 3.6 | 8.9 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 48 | Age-standardised | 13.6 | 10.0 | 18.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 16 | Age-standardised | 4.5 | 2.5 | 7.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 13 | Age-standardised | 3.5 | 1.8 | 5.9 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 17 | Age-standardised | 4.5 | 2.6 | 7.2 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 18 | Age-standardised | 5.1 | 3.0 | 8.1 |
| Leukaemia | NHS Frimley ICB - D4U1Y | Females | All ages | 18 | Age-standardised | 5.0 | 2.9 | 7.9 |

# Mortality rate: National
# By cancer type and deprivation - males
## NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

**Topline takeaway:**

On a national level, by far the largest difference in mortality rate for males between IMD5 and IMD1 in males is (1) trachea, bronchus and lung (65.8), followed by colorectal (9.2), liver (8.5) and oesophageal (7.8)

| | | | | IMD Quintile 1 | IMD Quintile 1 | IMD Quintile 1 | IMD Quintile 1 | IMD Quintile 1 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 5 | IMD Quintile 1 - IMD Quintile 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site Description | Gender | Age Group | Type of rate | Cases | Rate (per 100,000 population) | 95% Lower Confidence Interval | 95% Upper Confidence Interval | Notes | Cases2 | Rate (per 100,000 population)2 | 95% Lower Confidence Interval3 | 95% Upper Confidence Interval4 | Notes5 | IMD1 - IMD5 rate |
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 14141 | 390.6 | 384.0 | 397.2 | | 14602 | 255.1 | 251.0 | 259.3 | | 135.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 875 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 24.5 | | 872 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 16.1 | | 7.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 450 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 13.6 | | 370 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.1 | | 6.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 1371 | 37.7 | 35.7 | 39.8 | | 1625 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 29.9 | | 9.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 665 | 17.9 | 16.6 | 19.4 | | 548 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 10.3 | | 8.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 33 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.3 | | 32 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | | 0.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 711 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 20.6 | | 929 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 17.0 | | 3.1 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 3777 | 103.2 | 99.8 | 106.6 | | 2168 | 37.4 | 35.9 | 39.1 | | 65.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 18 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | [note1] | 18 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | [note1] | 0.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of prostate | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 1557 | 48.4 | 46.0 | 50.9 | | 2394 | 42.6 | 40.9 | 44.3 | | 5.8 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 384 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 11.6 | | 399 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.7 | | 3.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 3 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] | [note2] | 3 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] | [note2] | n/a |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 574 | 17.3 | 15.9 | 18.8 | | 678 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 13.1 | | 5.2 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 364 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 11.2 | | 504 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 9.6 | | 1.2 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 225 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7.4 | | 368 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | | 0.1 |
| Leukaemia | Males | All ages | Age-standardised | 347 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 10.7 | | 525 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 10.0 | | 0.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.0 |

# Mortality rate: National
# By cancer type and deprivation - females
## NDRS NCRAS Cancer Data Hub Cancer Registrations latest release (2020)

**Topline takeaway:**

On a national level, mortality rate is lower for all malignant cancers for females compared to males; and thus the gap in mortality rate between IMD5 and IMD1 is relatively smaller. However, as with males, by far the largest difference in mortality rate between IMD5 and IMD1 in females is (1) trachea, bronchus and lung (51.2), but this is then followed by breast (5.2), liver (4.0) then pancreatic (3.6) and colorectal (3.5)

| Site Description | Gender | Age Group | Type of rate | IMD Quintile 1 Cases | IMD Quintile 1 Rate (per 100,000 population) | IMD Quintile 1 95% Lower Confidence Interval | IMD Quintile 1 95% Upper Confidence Interval | IMD Quintile 1 Notes | IMD Quintile 5 Cases2 | IMD Quintile 5 Rate (per 100,000 population)2 | IMD Quintile 5 95% Lower Confidence Interval3 | IMD Quintile 5 95% Upper Confidence Interval4 | IMD Quintile 5 Notes5 | IMD Quintile 1 - IMD Quintile 5 IMD1 - IMD5 rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All malignant cancers excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 12610 | 281.9 | 277.0 | 286.9 | | 12718 | 181.7 | 178.5 | 184.9 | | 100.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 344 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.6 | | 360 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.6 | | 2.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of stomach | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 250 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | | 192 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | | 2.7 |
| Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 1053 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 24.8 | | 1409 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 20.9 | | 3.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 411 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 10.2 | | 366 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.8 | | 4.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 113 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | | 71 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | | 1.5 |
| Malignant neoplasm of pancreas | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 696 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 16.9 | | 851 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 13.0 | | 3.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 3375 | 77.5 | 74.9 | 80.2 | | 1842 | 26.3 | 25.1 | 27.6 | | 51.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of breast | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 1666 | 36.3 | 34.6 | 38.1 | | 2120 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 32.5 | | 5.2 |
| Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 196 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.7 | | 109 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | | 2.3 |
| Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 605 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 14.7 | | 815 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 12.8 | | 1.6 |
| Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 245 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 6.1 | | 243 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | | 2.0 |
| Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 4 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] | [note2] | 2 | [u1] | [u1] | [u1] | [note2] | n/a |
| Malignant neoplasm of bladder | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 294 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 7.3 | | 260 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.0 | | 3.0 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 279 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 7.1 | | 456 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 | | 0.1 |
| Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 166 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | | 299 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 4.6 | | -0.4 |
| Leukaemia | Females | All ages | Age-standardised | 219 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | | 384 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | | -0.6 |

# Survival

Net survival is the survival of cancer patients compared with the expected survival of the general population (background mortality). Survival estimates must be interpreted with care. They do not reflect the survival prospects for any individual cancer patient; they represent the net survival for all cancer patients in a given area, in a given period of time, diagnosed with a specified type of cancer.

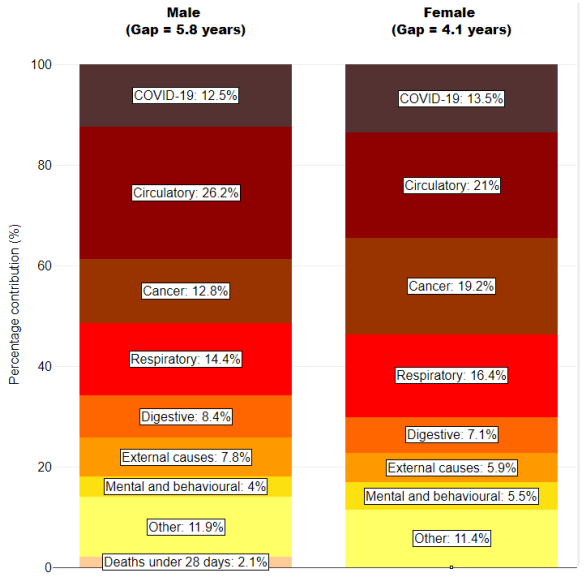
# OHID Segment Tool

## Gender difference in contribution to life expectancy deprivation gap in Surrey

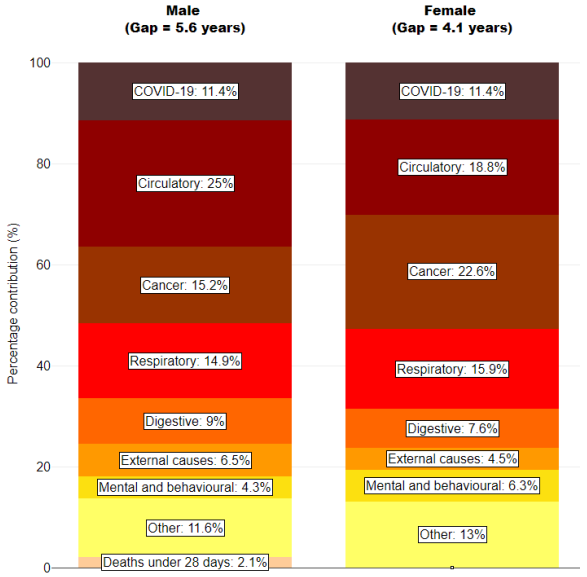
**Topline takehomes:**

- Overall cancer is the second biggest contributor to life expectancy gap between most and least deprived quintiles in Surrey by cause of death 2020 – 2021, behind circulatory, and followed by respiratory and COVID-19.
- The relative contribution is higher in women (19.2%) compared to men (12.8%). This appears to be driven by disparities within Surrey Heartlands (F 22.6% v M 15.2%) but not Frimley ICBs (F10.6% v M 10.9%).
- Nationally, cancer is also the second biggest contributor to life expectancy gap behind circulatory disease, again with relative contribution slightly higher in women (F 19.9% v M 18.1%). However the gender disparity is not as large as in Surrey.

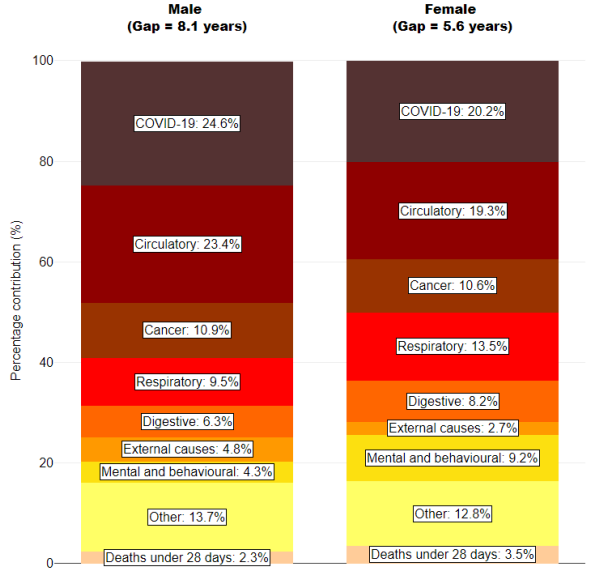
Surrey Local Authority



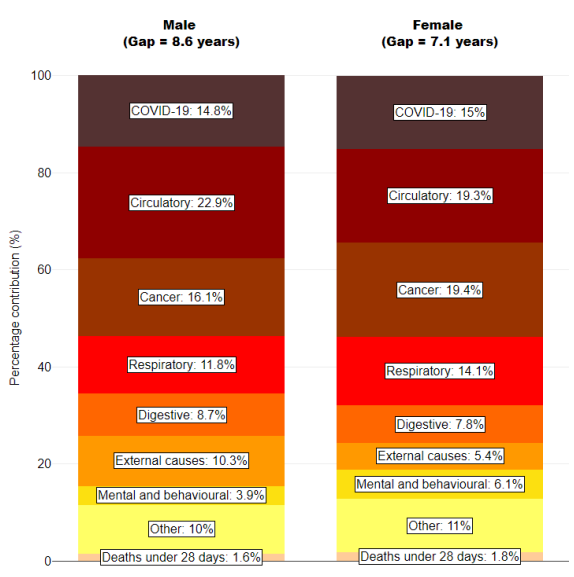

Surrey Heartlands ICB




Frimley ICB




England




Caveat: The difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived quintiles shown by these graphs differs from the slope index of inequality in life expectancy. The Segment Tool breaks down the gap in life expectancy between the most deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile of each area. This gap looks at life expectancy at two extreme points within an area, without considering life expectancy between those points. The overarching measure of inequality in life expectancy in the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), is the slope index of inequality. This measures variation in life expectancy across the whole range of deprivation, rather than just considering the extreme groups.

# About the data source

**Cancer Survival in England, cancers diagnosed 2015 to 2019, followed up to 2020: Adults**
**Published 3rd February 2022**

*The information below is copied directly from the database above. For full information see: NDRS Cancer Survival in England dashboard*

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This publication presents 1- to 5-year net survival for adults (15 to 99 years) diagnosed with cancer between 2015 and 2019 and followed up to 2020. Survival estimates are provided by age, gender, cancer site/group, deprivation, stage at diagnosis and geography.

**Cohort definition**
The data used in these analyses was extracted from the cancer registration database held by the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS) on 5th January 2022.
All adults (aged 15 to 99 years) in England who were diagnosed between 2015 and 2019 with 1 of the 31 most common cancers as an invasive, primary, malignant neoplasm were eligible for inclusion in the analyses. Ineligible patients were those whose tumour was benign (not malignant) or in situ (malignant but not invasive) or of uncertain behaviour (uncertain whether benign or malignant), or for which the organ of origin was unknown.
When the data for this report were extracted, cancer registrations in 2019 were believed to be at least 98.5% complete, and the vital status for each patient at 31 December 2019 was known for at least 99% of cancers registered between 2015 and 2019. As in other countries, cancer registration is a dynamic process: a small number of late registrations may arrive up to 5 years after the end of a given calendar period, whereas other registrations may be amended or deleted. The figure of 98.5% completeness is based on the average number of cases for the 3 previous diagnosis years (2016 to 2018), including late registrations received after publication of the data for those years.

**Survival methods:** Net survival is the survival of cancer patients compared with the expected survival of the general population (background mortality). Survival estimates must be interpreted with care. They do not reflect the survival prospects for any individual cancer patient; they represent the net survival for all cancer patients in a given area, in a given period of time, diagnosed with a specified type of cancer. Background mortality is accounted for using life tables of all-cause mortality rates for the general population in England. As background mortality changes with time and varies by gender, age, socio-economic status and region, the life tables used were broken down by single year of age, gender, region and deprivation quintile for each calendar year of death.
The National Disease Registration Service, NHS Digital lifetables.
The 'complete approach' to estimating survival is applied, including all patients diagnosed between 2015 to 2019. Survival is estimated using the Pohar-Perme estimator, which provides unbiased estimates of net survival at all ages. Survival is estimated using the publicly available stns algorithm in STATA 16 software.
Patients with zero survival time were included in the analyses, and one day was added to their survival time.
Survival estimates are age-standardised where possible, to permit fair comparisons across time or geography. This adjustment is necessary because survival varies widely by all three factors meaning that, without standardisation, changes in survival could result from changes in the profile of cancer patients, even if survival at each age, for each cancer and in each gender did not change. The weights used to standardise the estimates are based on the International Classification of Survival Standard (ICSS) for age-standardisation, with additional weighting applied to standardise for gender and cancer type.
The ICSS age-weightings.

Non-standardised estimates are available for every combination of cancer site, geographical area and gender.

Confidence intervals (95%) can be found in the reference tables provided. A 95% confidence interval is a measure of the uncertainty around an estimate. It provides a range of values which contains the true population parameter with a 95% level of confidence.

Trends in cancer survival are estimated as the change in net survival over ten 5-year aggregated diagnosis periods between 2006 and 2010 to 2015 and 2019. Non-standardised estimates are used to estimate a trend. The trends, if passing statistical quality controls, are presented with an assessment of statistical significance.

Survival and trend estimates are provided to 1 decimal place. Significance levels were calculated to 3 decimal places and then replaced with a star notation. The higher the number of stars, the more evidence there is at the 5% level of significance to suggest that the trend estimate is not zero. One star (*) indicates that there is just enough evidence to conclude that the trend estimate is not zero, while three stars (***) indicates that there is a highly significant amount of evidence to conclude that the trend estimate is not zero. No stars indicates that the trend estimate is not significantly different from zero.

Further information about the methodology used can be found in the
Cancer survival methodology documentation

# Survival – summary

**Topline takehomes:**

- Overall cancer is the second biggest contributor to life expectancy gap between most and least deprived quintiles in Surrey by cause of death 2020 – 2021, behind circulatory, and followed by respiratory and COVID-19.
- The relative contribution is higher in women (19.2%) compared to men (12.8%). This appears to be driven by disparities within Surrey Heartlands (F 22.6% v M 15.2%) but not Frimley ICBs (F10.6% v M 10.9%).
- Nationally, cancer is also the second biggest contributor to life expectancy gap behind circulatory disease, again with relative contribution slightly higher in women (F 19.9% v M 18.1%). However the gender disparity is not as large as in Surrey.

**Survival by deprivation (IMD) – national (2015 – 2019)**

- **Oesophageal cancer:** a ~10% 1-year survival deprivation gap in males and females (slightly bigger gap in females = 10.7 vs 9.9 in males)
- **Bladder cancer:** has a 11% deprivation gap for women (6.4% in men)
- **Large cell lymphoma:** has a 9% deprivation gap for women (8% in men)
- **Colorectal cancers:** deprivation gaps 8-9% in men and women (gap larger for men)

Caveat: Deprivation gap calculated as 1-yr survival in IMD5 – IMD1, which is an imperfect, broad measure and should be interpreted with caution as does not capture the gradient across the 5 deprivation quintiles.

**Survival by stage of diagnosis – national (2015 – 2019)**

Largest gap in 1-yr survival between cancers diagnosed at S4 vs S1:

1. **Lung (M) – 68.5 (M), 68 (F)**
2. Stomach: 68.6 (F), 67.3 (M)
3. Bladder: 65.4 (F), 61.9 (M)
4. Oesophagus: 64.1 (M); 60 (F)
5. Liver: 60.2 (M); 56 (F)
6. Kidney: 59.5 (F); 55.7 (M)
7. Colon: 58.7 (F); 55.4 (M)
8. **Colorectal: 57.1 (F); 52 (M)**
9. Anus: 55.5 (M); 35 (F)
10. Uterus: 52.1
11. Vulva: 51.2

Largest gender gaps in difference in 1-yr survival between cancers diagnosed at S4 vs S1:

1. Anus (F 35; M 55.5)
2. Rectal (F 51.1; M 44.2)
3. **Colorectal (F 57.1; M 52)**

Caveat: Survival by stage gap calculated as 1-yr survival S1 – S4, which is an imperfect, broad measure and should be interpreted with caution as does not capture the gradient across the diagnosis stages

Caveat: Net survival is the survival of cancer patients compared with the expected survival of the general population (background mortality). Survival estimates must be interpreted with care. They do not reflect the survival prospects for any individual cancer patient; they represent the net survival for all cancer patients in a given area, in a given period of time, diagnosed with a specified type of cancer. Background mortality is accounted for using life tables of all-cause mortality rates for the general population in England. As background mortality changes with time and varies by gender, age, socio-economic status and region, the life tables used were broken down by single year of age, gender, region and deprivation quintile for each calendar year of death.

# Cancer survival in England: By cancer type (n=21), Gender, Alliance, and ICB

** Survival <50

**Table 4: 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year net survival (%) for adults, all ages (15 to 99 years) diagnosed with one of the 21 selected cancers by cancer site and gender: Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships, Cancer Alliances, NHS Regions, England, 2015 to 2019**

Age standardised 1-yr survival (2015-2019); too much missing data at 5-yr survival for meaningful cancer type comparison

| Cancer type | Gender | 1-year England | 1-year Surrey and Sussex | 1-year Surrey Heartlands | 1-year Frimley |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladder | All persons | 73.70 | 75.10 | 78.80 | 77.90 |
| Bladder | Female | 63.9 | 67.2 | ND | ND |
| Bladder | Male | 77.5 | 77.9 | 80.4 | 78.4 |
| **Brain** | Female | 41.1 | 39.8 | ND | ND |
| **Brain** | Male | 41.2 | 42.5 | 46.7 | ND |
| **Brain** | All persons | 41.20 | 40.30 | 43.50 | 40.60 |
| Breast | Female | 96.1 | 96.5 | 96.3 | 97.2 |
| Cervix | Female | 81.5 | 80.4 | ND | 84.7 |
| Colon | All persons | 76.30 | 78.00 | 80.50 | 77.90 |
| Colon | Female | 75.3 | 77.2 | 79.9 | 75.4 |
| Colon | Male | 77.2 | 79 | 81.2 | 80.1 |
| Colorectal | All persons | 78.60 | 80.20 | 82.10 | 80.10 |
| Colorectal | Female | 77.3 | 79 | 80.8 | 78 |
| Colorectal | Male | 79.7 | 81.4 | 83.3 | 81.9 |
| Kidney | All persons | 80.70 | 83.20 | 83.00 | 85.50 |
| Kidney | Female | 80.9 | 81.2 | 82.9 | 85 |
| Kidney | Male | 80.7 | 84.3 | 82.8 | 85.5 |
| Larynx | Male | 83.2 | 84.1 | 82.7 | ND |
| Leukaemia | All persons | 74.20 | 72.80 | 75.50 | 75.70 |
| Leukaemia | Female | 73.1 | 71.7 | 73.4 | 74.4 |
| Leukaemia | Male | 75 | 73.3 | 76.8 | 75.6 |
| **Liver** | All persons | 39.90 | 38.60 | 37.50 | 42.40 |
| **Liver** | Female | 36.3 | 38.6 | ND | ND |
| **Liver** | Male | 41.8 | 38.8 | ND | ND |
| **Lung** | All persons | 44.40 | 45.70 | 50.20 | 46.50 |
| **Lung** | Female | 48.8 | 50.4 | 54 | 51.1 |
| **Lung** | Male | 40.3 | 41.5 | 46.6 | 42.2 |
| Melanoma | All persons | 98.20 | 98.30 | 98.10 | 98.40 |
| Melanoma | Female | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.4 | ND |
| Melanoma | Male | 97.6 | 97.8 | 97.6 | 97.4 |
| Myeloma | All persons | 84.00 | 83.70 | 83.50 | 81.30 |
| Myeloma | Female | 83.9 | 80.7 | ND | ND |
| Myeloma | Male | 84.1 | 86 | 86 | ND |
| Non Hodgkins | All persons | 79.40 | 82.60 | 83.20 | 82.60 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Female | 80.4 | 84.5 | 87.6 | 82.1 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Male | 78.5 | 81.1 | 79.6 | 83.1 |
| **Oesophagus** | All persons | 47.30 | 49.80 | 56.30 | 43.50 |
| **Oesophagus** | Female | 46.2 | 45.6 | ND | ND |
| **Oesophagus** | Male | 48 | 51 | 58 | ND |
| Ovary | Female | 72.1 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 77.7 |
| **Pancreas** | All persons | 26.80 | 28.50 | 32.30 | 27.00 |
| **Pancreas** | Female | 27.4 | 27.8 | 30.6 | ND |
| **Pancreas** | Male | 26.4 | 29.3 | 33.7 | ND |
| Prostate | Male | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| Rectal | All persons | 83.50 | 84.50 | 85.30 | 85.10 |
| Rectal | Female | 82.5 | 83.3 | 83.5 | 84.8 |
| Rectal | Male | 84.1 | 85.4 | 86.7 | 85.1 |
| **Stomach** | All persons | 49.60 | 48.40 | 45.90 | ND |
| **Stomach** | Female | 49.9 | 48.1 | ND | ND |
| **Stomach** | Male | 49.5 | 48.7 | 44.8 | ND |
| Uterus | Female | 89.4 | 90.5 | 91 | 91.1 |

| Cancer type | Topline take-home on potential differences Red in table = gap in rate > 5 |
|---|---|
| Bladder | Gender (Female survival lower than Male) in SSCA and England (ND for female in SH/FH) |
| Brain** | Place/gender: Survival rate for female in SSCA slightly poorer than England (ND for female SH/FH)<br>Place: All person survival slightly lower in FH and SSCA than SH and England. |
| Breast | Place: Survival rate slightly higher in FH, than SSCA then SH, but all higher than England. |
| Cervix | Place: SSCA survival slightly lower than in England and FH |
| Colon | Gender/place: F survival slightly lower than M in England, SSCA, SH and particularly in FH |
| Colorectal | Gender/place: F survival slightly lower than M in England, SSCA, SH and particularly in FH |
| Kidney | Gender: F survival slightly lower than M in SSCA and FH, but v similar in England and SH |
| Larynx | Place: SH survival slightly poorer than SSCA and England. ND for FH. |
| Leukaemia | Place: SSCA lower than all other areas; Gender: F lower than M in all areas |
| Liver** | Place: SSCA and SH (all persons) have lower survival than England and FH |
| Lung** | Gender: M survival much lower than F in all areas<br>Place: survival higher in SH than FH and SSCA – all of which are higher than England |
| Melanoma | Survival rates high (>98) for all place and gender |
| Myeloma | Gender/place: F survival lower than M in SSCA, and slightly lower than F in England (ND female in SH/FH) |
| NHL | Gender/place: M survival poorer than F, particularly in SH |
| Oesophagus** | Gender/place: F survival lower than M in SSCA and England<br>Place: Survival rate (M) lower in FH than SH, SSCA and England. ND for female in SH and FH. |
| Ovary | Place: survival slightly lower in SSCA and SH than FH, but higher than England |
| Pancreas** | Gender/place: F survival lower than M in SSCA and SH, but not England<br>Place: All person survival in SH higher than SSCA and FH, but all higher than England. |
| Prostate | Survival rates high (>94) for all place. |
| Rectal | Gender/Place: F survival slightly lower than M in all areas. Survival rate in SH slightly higher than SSCA and England (M, F and all persons), and than in FH for M and all persons, but not F. |
| Stomach** | Place: Slightly lower survival in SSCA, and SH compared to England (particularly SH all person)<br>Gender: F survival very slightly lower than M in SSCA but not England |
| Uterus | Survival rate in SSCA, SH and FH all high (91) and higher than England. |

# Comparing 1 yr survival deprivation gap in all person, men, women (national)

**Cancer Survival in England, cancers diagnosed 2015 to 2019, followed up to 2020: Adults**

**10 cancers with the largest net survival deprivation gap in (percentage point difference IMD5-IMD1):**

**All persons**

1. Oesophageal (10)
2. Bladder (8.9)
3. Large cell lymphoma (8.4
4. Colon (8.2)
5. Colorectal (7.9)
6. NHL (7.8)
7. Lung (7.4)
8. Rectal (7.4)
9. Brain (7.3)
10. Pancreas (6.9) –

**Females:**

1. Bladder (13.4)
2. Oesophageal (10.7)
3. large cell lymphoma (9.1)
4. Ovarian (9)
5. NHL (8.5)
6. Stomach (8.5)
7. Lung (8.2)
8. Colon (7.8)
9. Colorectal (7.6)
10. Rectal (7.6)

**Males:**

1. Oesophageal (9.9)
2. Colon (8.6)
3. Colorectal (8.3)
4. Anus (8.2)
5. Brain (8.2)
6. Large cell (diffuse) lymphoma (7.8),
7. Mesothelioma (7.6)
8. Pancreas (7.5)
9. NHL (7.3)
10. Rectal (7.3)

**Take homes:**

**Oesophageal cancer**: a ~10 percentage point 1-year survival deprivation gap in males and females (slightly bigger gap in females = 10.7 vs 9.9 pp in males)

**Bladder cancer:** has a 11 percentage point deprivation gap for women (6.4 pp in men)

**Large cell lymphoma:** has a 9 percentage point deprivation gap for women (8 pp in men)

**Colorectal cancers:** deprivation gaps 8-9 pp in men and women (gap larger for men)

Caveat: Deprivation gap calculated as 1-yr survival in IMD5 – IMD1, which is an imperfect, broad measure and should be interpreted with caution as does not capture the gradient across the 5 deprivation quintiles.

# Cancer survival in England: By cancer type + deprivation: persons (national), 2015-2019

Table 3: 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year age-standardised net cancer survival, with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (aged 15 to 99 years) diagnosed between 2015 and 2019: England, 31 common cancers, by gender and deprivation

| Cancer Site | Gender | 1-Year IMD 1 | 1-Year IMD 5 | 1-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 | 5-Year II | 5-Year II | 5-Year II | 5-Year II | 5-Year II | 5-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oesophagus | Persons | 41.5 | 51.5 | 10 | 13.4 | 16 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 6.9 |
| Bladder | Persons | 69.1 | 78 | 8.9 | 45.6 | 51.6 | | | 55.9 | 10.3 |
| Large cell (diffuse) lymphoma | Persons | 67.6 | 76 | 8.4 | 55.7 | 56.4 | 60 | 63 | 63.3 | 7.6 |
| Colon | Persons | 71.2 | 79.4 | 8.2 | 52.2 | 56 | 57.2 | 60.8 | 61 | 8.8 |
| Colorectal | Persons | 73.7 | 81.6 | 7.9 | 53.1 | 56.2 | 58.5 | 61.6 | 62.2 | 9.1 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Persons | 74.3 | 82.1 | 7.8 | 58.9 | 62.8 | 65.8 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 11.3 |
| Lung | Persons | 41.5 | 48.9 | 7.4 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 6.1 |
| Rectal | Persons | 78.9 | 86.3 | 7.4 | 54.5 | 56.3 | 60.8 | 62.7 | 63.9 | 9.4 |
| Brain | Persons | 37.3 | 44.6 | 7.3 | | | 12 | 13.2 | 12.7 | MISSING DATA |
| Pancreas | Persons | 23 | 29.9 | 6.9 | | 6.8 | 7.1 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Stomach | Persons | 46.1 | 52.9 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 22.4 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Small intestine | Persons | 67 | 73.5 | 6.5 | | | | 52.6 | | MISSING DATA |
| Anus | Persons | 82.4 | 88.7 | 6.3 | 61.2 | 58.6 | | 60.7 | | MISSING DATA |
| Kidney | Persons | 77.3 | 83.2 | 5.9 | 60.6 | 63.5 | 65.1 | 67.8 | 69.3 | 8.7 |
| Myeloma | Persons | 79.9 | 85.4 | 5.5 | 50.9 | 54.4 | 55.5 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 6.9 |
| Mesothelioma | Persons | 41.1 | 46.5 | 5.4 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Myeloid leukaemia | Persons | 46.3 | 50.7 | 4.4 | | | 25.5 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Leukaemia | Persons | 72.3 | 76.6 | 4.3 | 53.3 | 53.7 | 53.8 | 57.5 | | MISSING DATA |
| Liver | Persons | 39.2 | 41.8 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 13.5 | | 12.8 | | MISSING DATA |
| Hodgkin lymphoma | Persons | 90.5 | 92.9 | 2.4 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Follicular (nodular) NHL | Persons | 93.2 | 95.2 | 2 | 80.7 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Thyroid | Persons | 91.3 | 92.9 | 1.6 | | | | 88.1 | | MISSING DATA |
| Melanoma | Persons | 97.4 | 98.6 | 1.2 | | 91 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 93.9 | MISSING DATA |

**Topline takehome**
Largest 1-yr survival deprivation gap (percentage point) for all persons (nationally) for:

1. Oesophageal (10)
2. Bladder (8.9)
3. Large cell lymphoma (8.4)
4. Colon (8.2)
5. Colorectal (7.9)
6. NHL (7.8)
7. Lung (7.4)
8. Rectal (7.4)
9. Brain (7.3)
10. Pancreas (6.9) –

**Missing data for 5-year survival prevents meaningful analysis for multiple cancer types**

Take home: Oesophageal (10), bladder (8.9), large cell lymphoma (8.4), colon (8.2), colorectal (7.9), NHL (7.8), lung (7.4), rectal (7.4), brain (7.3), pancreas (6.9) – 10 cancers with the largest net survival deprivation gap in all persons

# Cancer survival in England: By cancer type + deprivation: females (national), 2015 - 2019

Table 3: 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year age-standardised net cancer survival, with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (aged 15 to 99 years) diagnosed between 2015 and 2019: England, 31 common cancers, by gender and deprivation

| Cancer Site | Gender | 1-Year IMD 1 | 1-Year IMD 5 | 1-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hodgkin lymphoma | Female | 91.1 | | MISSING DATA | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Mesothelioma | Female | | 48.2 | MISSING DATA | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Bladder | Female | 58.4 | 71.8 | 13.4 | | | | | | 0 |
| Oesophagus | Female | 40.9 | 51.6 | 10.7 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Large cell (diffuse) lymphoma | Female | 67.5 | 76.6 | 9.1 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Ovary | Female | 66.3 | 75.3 | 9 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45.7 | 5 |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Female | 74.9 | 83.4 | 8.5 | | | 68.6 | | 72.9 | MISSING DATA |
| Stomach | Female | 47.1 | 55.6 | 8.5 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Lung | Female | 45.6 | 53.8 | 8.2 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 28.7 | 8.3 |
| Colon | Female | 70.1 | 77.9 | 7.8 | 52.7 | 55.7 | 57 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 7.9 |
| Colorectal | Female | 72.3 | 79.9 | 7.6 | 54 | 56.1 | 58.5 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 8.1 |
| Rectal | Female | 77.9 | 85.5 | 7.6 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 61.1 | 63.1 | 64.7 | 8.1 |
| Small intestine | Female | 67 | 73.9 | 6.9 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Cervix | Female | 77.7 | 84.1 | 6.4 | 57.4 | 59.2 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Pancreas | Female | 23.2 | 29.5 | 6.3 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Vulva | Female | 83.1 | 89.3 | 6.2 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Brain | Female | 38.3 | 44.2 | 5.9 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Kidney | Female | 77.5 | 82.9 | 5.4 | 63.5 | 65.4 | 66.1 | 69.2 | 70.8 | 7.3 |
| Liver | Female | 32.7 | 37.6 | 4.9 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Anus | Female | 86 | 90.8 | 4.8 | | | | 63.1 | | 0 |
| Myeloma | Female | 80.5 | 85.1 | 4.6 | 54 | 55 | 55.6 | 59.3 | 58.2 | 4.2 |
| Myeloid leukaemia | Female | 47.6 | 51.1 | 3.5 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Uterus | Female | 87.8 | 91.2 | 3.4 | 69.8 | 73.7 | 75.6 | 76.5 | 78.2 | 8.4 |
| Follicular (nodular) NHL | Female | 92.7 | 95.3 | 2.6 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Leukaemia | Female | 72.2 | 74.8 | 2.6 | 54.8 | 52.9 | | 57.4 | | MISSING DATA |
| Breast | Female | 94.6 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 82.7 | 84.4 | 86.2 | 87 | 88.2 | 5.5 |
| Thyroid | Female | 91.6 | 93.7 | 2.1 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Melanoma | Female | 98.7 | 99.1 | 0.4 | | 93.6 | 94.6 | 94.9 | 96.2 | MISSING DATA |

**Topline take home:**
Largest 1-yr survival deprivation gap for females (nationally) for**:**

1. Bladder (13.4)
2. Oesophageal (10.7)
3. large cell lymphoma (9.1)
4. Ovarian (9)
5. NHL (8.5)
6. Stomach (8.5)
7. Lung (8.2)
8. Colon (7.8)
9. Colorectal (7.6)
10. Rectal (7.6)

# Cancer survival in England: By cancer type + deprivation: males (national), 2015-2019

Table 3: 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year age-standardised net cancer survival, with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (aged 15 to 99 years) diagnosed between 2015 and 2019: England, 31 common cancers, by gender and deprivation

| Cancer Site | Gender | 1-Year IMD 1 | 1-Year IMD 5 | 1-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year I | 5-Year IMD 5 - IMD 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Testis | Male | 95.8 | | MISSING DATA | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Oesophagus | Male | 41.8 | 51.7 | 9.9 | 13.1 | | 18.2 | 17.7 | 19.6 | 6.5 |
| Colon | Male | 72.2 | 80.8 | 8.6 | 51.8 | 56.3 | 57.2 | 60.7 | 61.4 | 9.6 |
| Colorectal | Male | 74.8 | 83.1 | 8.3 | 52.3 | 56.4 | 58.6 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 10.1 |
| Anus | Male | 76.1 | 84.3 | 8.2 | | | | | | 0 |
| Brain | Male | 36.7 | 44.9 | 8.2 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Large cell (diffuse) lymphoma | Male | 67.7 | 75.5 | 7.8 | 55 | 55.4 | 58.9 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 6.6 |
| Mesothelioma | Male | 38.9 | 46.5 | 7.6 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Pancreas | Male | 22.9 | 30.4 | 7.5 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma | Male | 73.8 | 81.1 | 7.3 | 57.2 | 61.8 | 63.7 | 67.5 | 68 | 10.8 |
| Rectal | Male | 79.5 | 86.8 | 7.3 | 53 | 56.1 | 60.7 | 62.3 | 63.5 | 10.5 |
| Lung | Male | 37.6 | 44.2 | 6.6 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 4 |
| Larynx | Male | 79.1 | 85.5 | 6.4 | 55.7 | 61.6 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Bladder | Male | 73.7 | 80.1 | 6.4 | 49.5 | | | | 58.1 | 8.6 |
| Myeloma | Male | 79.3 | 85.6 | 6.3 | 48.1 | 54 | 55.3 | 56.3 | | MISSING DATA |
| Kidney | Male | 77.4 | 83.5 | 6.1 | 58.8 | 62.4 | 64.5 | 67 | 68.6 | 9.8 |
| Small intestine | Male | 67.2 | 73.3 | 6.1 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Stomach | Male | 45.7 | 51.7 | 6 | 20.4 | 21.5 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Leukaemia | Male | 72.4 | 77.7 | 5.3 | 52.1 | 54.3 | 54.2 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Myeloid leukaemia | Male | 45.2 | 50.5 | 5.3 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Hodgkin lymphoma | Male | 90 | 93 | 3 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Liver | Male | 42.2 | 44.3 | 2.1 | | 14.7 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Melanoma | Male | 96 | 98.1 | 2.1 | | 88.4 | 90.2 | 90.1 | 91.7 | MISSING DATA |
| Prostate | Male | 96 | 97.6 | 1.6 | 85 | 87.9 | 88 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 3.9 |
| Follicular (nodular) NHL | Male | 93.8 | 95 | 1.2 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Thyroid | Male | 90.6 | 91.2 | 0.6 | | | | | | MISSING DATA |

**Topline take home:** Largest 1-yr survival deprivation gap for males (nationally) for**:**

1. Oesophageal (9.9)
2. Colon (8.6)
3. Colorectal (8.3)
4. Anus (8.2)
5. Brain (8.2)
6. Large cell (diffuse) lymphoma (7.8),
7. Mesothelioma (7.6)
8. Pancreas (7.5)
9. NHL (7.3)
10. Rectal (7.3)

# Cancer survival in England: By cancer type (n=23), gender and stage at diagnosis (1yr survival national), 2015-2019

Too much missing data at 5yr survival for meaningful analysis

**Topline take-homes:**

Largest percentage point gap in 1-yr survival between cancers diagnosed at S4 vs S1:

1. Lung (M) – 68.5 (M), 68 (F)
2. Stomach: 68.6 (F), 67.3 (M)
3. Bladder: 65.4 (F), 61.9 (M)
4. Oesophagus: 64.1 (M); 60 (F)
5. Liver: 60.2 (M); 56 (F)
6. Kidney: 59.5 (F); 55.7 (M)
7. Colon: 58.7 (F); 55.4 (M)
8. Colorectal: 57.1 (F); 52 (M)
9. Anus: 55.5 (M); 35 (F)
10. Uterus: 52.1
11. Vulva: 51.2

Largest gender gaps in difference in 1-yr survival between cancers diagnosed at S4 vs S1:

1. Anus (F 35; M 55.5)
2. Rectal (F 51.1; M 44.2)
3. Colorectal (F 57.1; M 52)

Caveat: Survival by stage gap calculated as 1-yr survival S1 – S4, which is an imperfect, broad measure and should be interpreted with caution as does not capture the gradient across the diagnosis stages

Table 2: 1-year, 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year age-standardised net cancer survival, with 95% confidence intervals (CI), for adults (aged 15 to 99 years) diagnosed between 2015 and 2019: England, 23 common cancers, by gender and stage at diagnosis

Note: Estimates by stage are not available for brain, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, follicular (nodular) NHL, large cell (diffuse) lymphoma, leukaemia, myeloid leukaemia, pancreas and small intestine.

*>5% gender gap 1 YR survival S1-S4

**>10% gender gap 1 YR SURVIVAL

| Cancer Site | Gender | 1-Year Stage 1 | 1-Year Stage 2 | 1-Year Stage 3 | 1-Year Stage 4 | 1-Year S1 - S4 | 5-Year Stage 1 | 5-Year Stage 2 | 5-Year Stage 3 | 5-Year Stage 4 | 5-Year S1 - S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hodgkin lymphoma | Female | | 94.4 | 92.7 | 90 | MISSING DATA | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Mesothelioma | Male | 59.4 | | 44 | | MISSING DATA | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Mesothelioma | Female | | | 55.3 | | MISSING DATA | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Myeloma | Male | 96.1 | 90.9 | 79 | | MISSING DATA | | 57.6 | 38.6 | | MISSING DATA |
| Myeloma | Female | 96.2 | 90.7 | 81.3 | | MISSING DATA | | 58.8 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Testis | Male | 99.8 | 98.1 | 85.8 | | MISSING DATA | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Stomach | Female | 91.1 | 74 | 63.3 | 22.5 | 68.6 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Lung | Male | 87.1 | 74.6 | 49.5 | 18.6 | 68.5 | 54.1 | 34.9 | 13.1 | 3.2 | 50.9 |
| Lung | Female | 91.9 | 78.5 | 54.4 | 23.9 | 68 | 66.6 | 42.7 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 61.9 |
| Stomach | Male | 91 | 74.3 | 66.8 | 23.7 | 67.3 | 67 | | 25.3 | | MISSING DATA |
| Bladder | Female | 92.8 | 68 | 56.5 | 27.4 | 65.4 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Oesophagus | Male | 89 | 71.6 | 60.7 | 24.9 | 64.1 | 58.4 | 29.1 | 17.7 | | MISSING DATA |
| Bladder | Male | 95.9 | 77.6 | 69.1 | 34 | 61.9 | 80.4 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Liver | Male | 78.6 | 72.8 | 40.9 | 18.4 | 60.2 | 41.6 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Oesophagus | Female | 83.7 | 67.5 | 54 | 23.7 | 60 | | | 21.4 | | MISSING DATA |
| Kidney | Female | 96.5 | 92.1 | 90.8 | 37 | 59.5 | 88.9 | | 71.8 | 12.2 | 76.7 |
| Colon | Female | 97.9 | 94.1 | 86.3 | 39.2 | 58.7 | 93.1 | 88.2 | 65.2 | 10.1 | 83 |
| Colorectal* | Female | 98.2 | 94.2 | 87.9 | 41.1 | 57.1 | 92.5 | 86.2 | 66 | 10.3 | 82.2 |
| Liver | Female | 75.5 | 65.9 | 38.1 | 19.6 | 55.9 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Kidney | Male | 96.4 | 92.4 | 92.7 | 40.7 | 55.7 | 86.8 | 79.3 | 75.8 | 13.4 | 73.4 |
| Anus** | Male | 99.3 | 91.3 | 79.3 | 43.8 | 55.5 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Colon | Male | 97.7 | 94.5 | 88.6 | 42.3 | 55.4 | | 86.1 | 65.2 | 9.5 | MISSING DATA |
| Uterus | Female | 99 | 94.5 | 83 | 46.9 | 52.1 | 91.8 | 74.5 | | 11.5 | 80.3 |
| Colorectal* | Male | 97.8 | 94.3 | 90.4 | 45.8 | 52 | 91.9 | 83.3 | 65.2 | 10.2 | 81.7 |
| Vulva | Female | 96 | 86.3 | 77.6 | 44.8 | 51.2 | 83.2 | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Rectal* | Female | 98.7 | 94 | 91.7 | 47.6 | 51.1 | | 76.7 | 67.2 | 10.9 | MISSING DATA |
| Cervix | Female | 98.4 | 94 | 78.4 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 90.4 | 70.9 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Melanoma | Male | 100.5 | 97.9 | 94.9 | 54.2 | 46.3 | 99.7 | 79.6 | 69.5 | | MISSING DATA |
| Rectal* | Male | 97.6 | 94 | 92.8 | 53.4 | 44.2 | 89.4 | 75.3 | 65 | 11.7 | 77.7 |
| Ovary | Female | 98.2 | 90.2 | 74.1 | 55.3 | 42.9 | 95.1 | 69.7 | 29.7 | 13.9 | 81.2 |
| Melanoma | Female | 100.5 | 98.4 | 95.6 | 58.8 | 41.7 | 101.1 | 86.3 | | | MISSING DATA |
| Larynx | Male | 99.2 | 94.6 | 81 | 62.1 | 37.1 | | 70.4 | 49.2 | 30 | MISSING DATA |
| Anus** | Female | 98.5 | 95.2 | 90.8 | 63.5 | 35 | | | 61.3 | | MISSING DATA |
| Breast | Female | 100 | 99 | 95.7 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 98.2 | 89.5 | 73.2 | 26.2 | 72 |
| Thyroid | Female | 99.7 | | 98.8 | 72.5 | 27.2 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Thyroid | Male | 98.6 | 98.2 | | 75.6 | 23 | | | | | MISSING DATA |
| Prostate | Male | 100.8 | 101 | 100.4 | 89.6 | 11.2 | | | 97.2 | 52 | MISSING DATA |
| Hodgkin lymphoma | Male | 96.7 | 95.2 | 91.3 | 88.9 | 7.8 | | | | | MISSING DATA |