



Australian Government

Cancer Australia

Cancer system performance measurement and reporting in Canada and beyond.

**The Australian experience :
Federal initiatives in cancer control**

***UICC World Cancer Congress
Montreal, 2012***

**Helen Zorbas
Chief Executive Officer, Cancer Australia**



UNITED
KINGDOM & IRELAND



JAPAN



UNITED
STATES



AUSTRALIA... A BIG COUNTRY!



EUROPE



NEW
ZEALAND



SOUTH
EAST ASIA



Cancer Australia Act 2006

Cancer Australia has the following functions:

- a) to provide national leadership in cancer control;
- b) to guide scientific improvements to cancer prevention, treatment and care;
- c) to coordinate and liaise between the wide range of groups and health care providers with an interest in cancer;
- d) to make recommendations to the Commonwealth Government about cancer policy and priorities;
- e) to oversee a dedicated budget for research into cancer;
- f) to assist with the implementation of Commonwealth Government policies and programs in cancer control;
- g) to provide financial assistance, out of money appropriated by the Parliament, for research mentioned in paragraph (e) and for the implementation of policies and programs mentioned in paragraph (f);
- h) any functions that the Minister, by writing, directs Cancer Australia to perform.



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Australian cancer context

- Cancer is the leading cause of burden of disease in Australia
- Incidence is rising and this is likely to continue
 - 1 in 2 males and 1 in 3 females will be diagnosed with cancer before the age of 85 years
 - In 2012, more than 120,000 Australians are expected to be diagnosed with cancer
 - Approximately 1/3 of these patients live outside metro areas
- Cancer survival rates continue to improve over time
- Variations in outcomes exist

National policy environment



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National Healthcare Agreement

- Intergovernmental commitment to improve health outcomes and ensure sustainability of system
- Performance indicators:
 - 7 cancer-related
 - 4 lifestyle risk factors
 - annual performance report published

National Health Information Agreement

- Establish nationally agreed priorities
- Develop and endorse common standards; NMDS

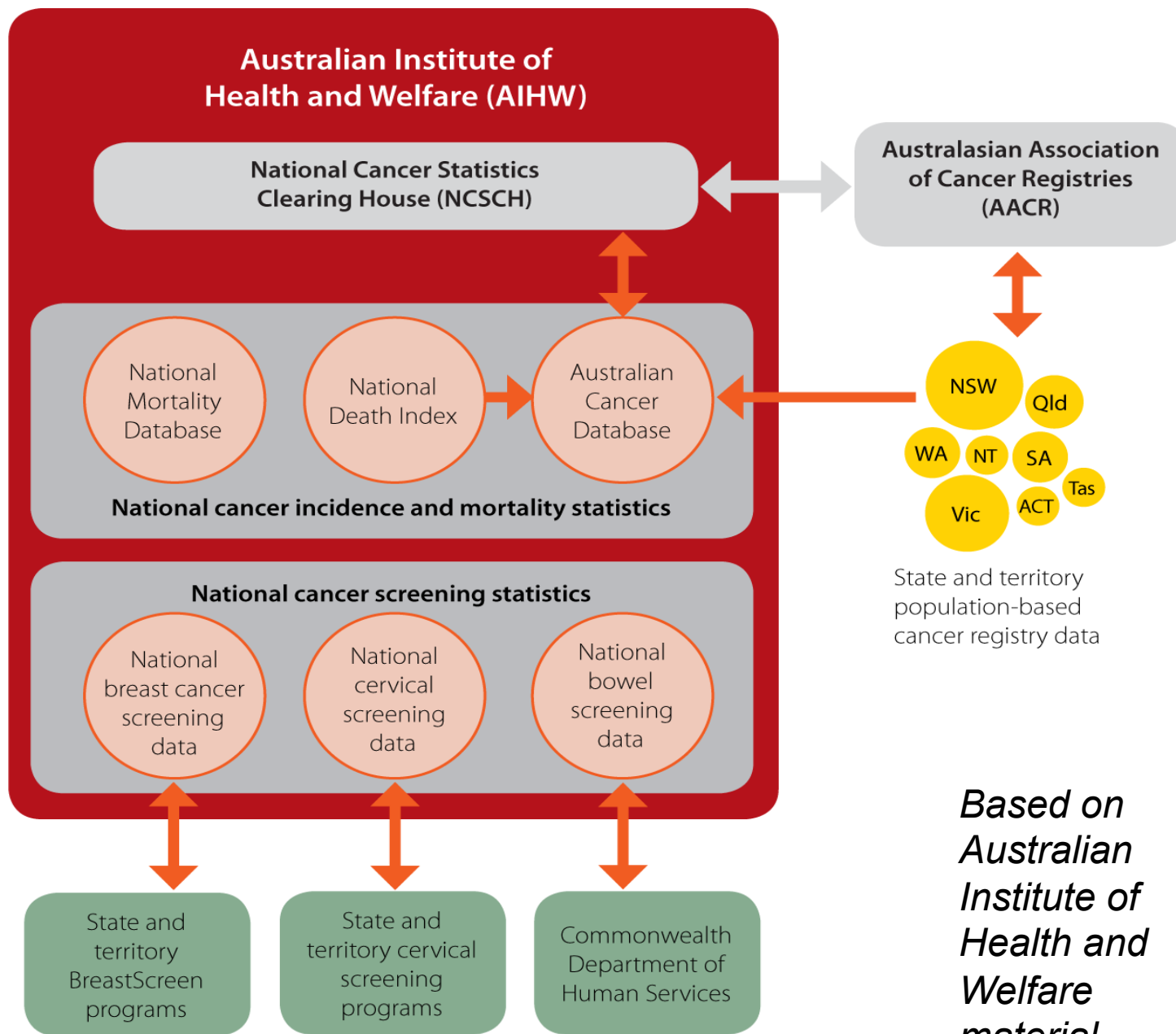
National Health Performance Authority

National reporting of cancer data



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*Based on
Australian
Institute of
Health and
Welfare
material*



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National cancer data initiatives

Increase data
availability

Enhance data
quality

Improve data
consistency

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- Data set specifications
- National data on cancer stage and treatment

AIHW



- National Centre for Monitoring Cancer (NCMC)
- NCMC Framework

National clinical data sets



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National Cancer Clinical Data Set

**Breast cancer
DSS**

**Lung cancer
DSS**

**Gynae
cancers
DSS**

**Cancer tissue
banking DSS**

**Adolescent
and young
adults DSS**

**Prostate
cancer DSS**

**Testicular
cancer DSS**

National stage and treatment data



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- Currently no national data on the stage of cancer at diagnosis, the treatments applied or frequency of recurrence
- Cancer Australia is currently funding two pilot projects to investigate data collection methodologies on stage, treatment and recurrence
- If applied nationally, would enable examination of survival and patterns of care by stage and international benchmarking.



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National data focus

- Significant burden of disease, increasing incidence, 2nd most common cause of death
- Need for data to further understand the cancer pathway, the resources applied , the impact of interventions, and to explore QOL
- Challenges include the differing legislative and administrative approaches, data sources and data gaps
- Timely to strengthen a national approach to data collection to improve patient outcomes.



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Cancer Australia

www.canceraustralia.gov.au

Cancer system performance measurement and reporting in Canada and beyond: The Australian experience: state initiatives in Cancer Control

Sanchia Aranda

Director of Cancer Services and Information

Cancer Institute NSW

Government agency solely dedicated to improving cancer outcomes through:

- Reducing the incidence of cancer
- Improving survival from cancer
- Improving the quality of life of people affected by cancer

Key Directions

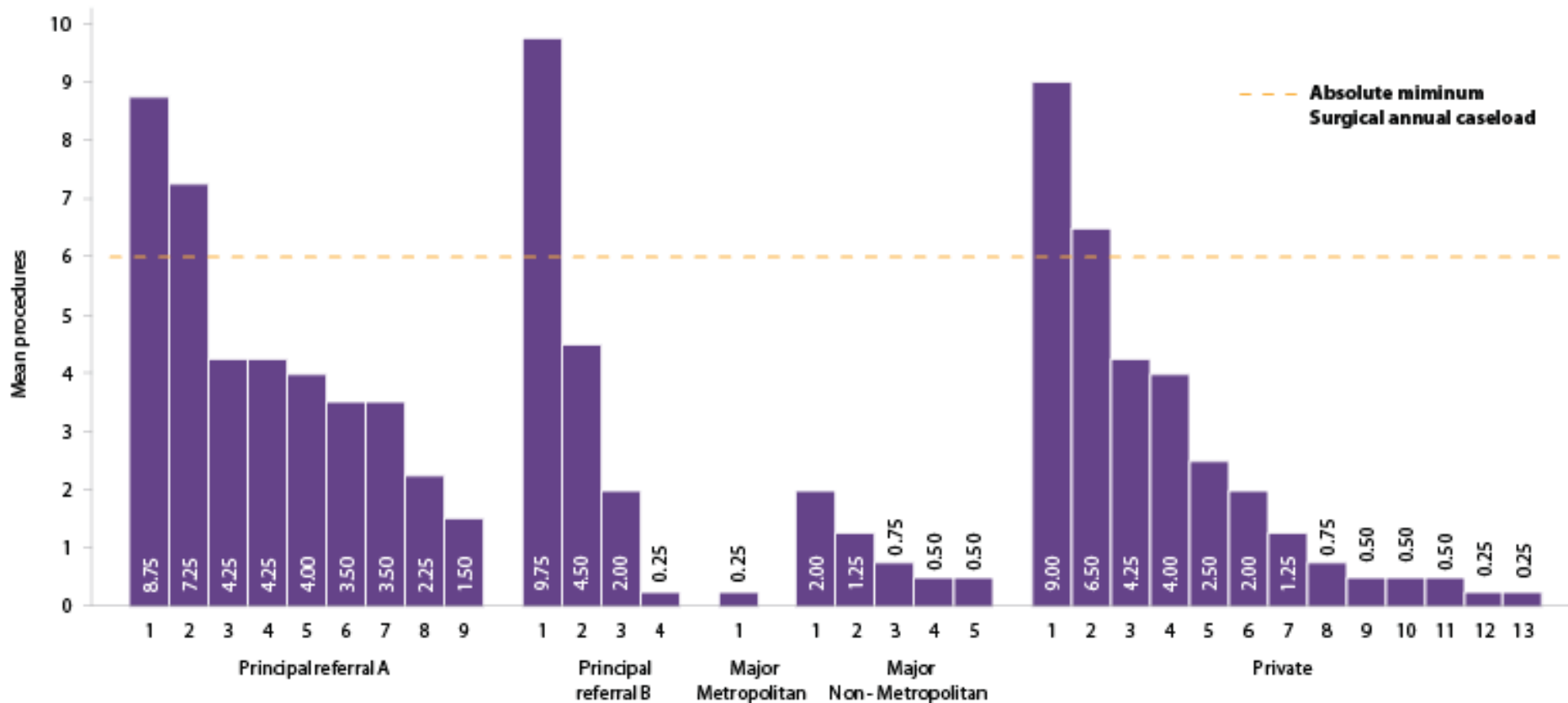
- Shift from data reporting
 - Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Survival Reports
- To Information for System Performance
 - Need for more granular data
 - Creation of a single data repository for cancer
 - Increased engagement with clinicians
 - Closer connections to Local Health Districts

e.g. Surgical Outcomes

- To confirm the magnitude and direction of volume-outcome relationships in rarer and complex curative surgical resections
- Bringing together datasets that have independently existed for 40 years
- Published de-identified volume data in public domain

OESOPHAGUS CANCER SURGERIES

Mean procedure volume in NSW, 2005-2008



State Challenges & Enablers

- 6 state clinical registries with differing data standards
- Clinicians who see clinical registries as their personal database
- Moving clinical registries to see the system versus institutional picture
- EviQ identifiers
- Oncology Medical Information Systems

National Enablers

- Data Standards
- Minimum data set specifications
- Best practice guidelines against which to assess performance
- National reporting and benchmarking

National Challenges

- Who owns the data?
 - National reporting versus local accountability
 - Medicare and Pharmaceutical data
- Differences in data collections and how these are managed in national reports
- Collaboration to avoid duplication
- Cross border data sharing