

Transformation Partners

in Health and Care

Insights from a cancer
community of practice ,
collaborating and working across
organisational boundaries to
improve patient experience .

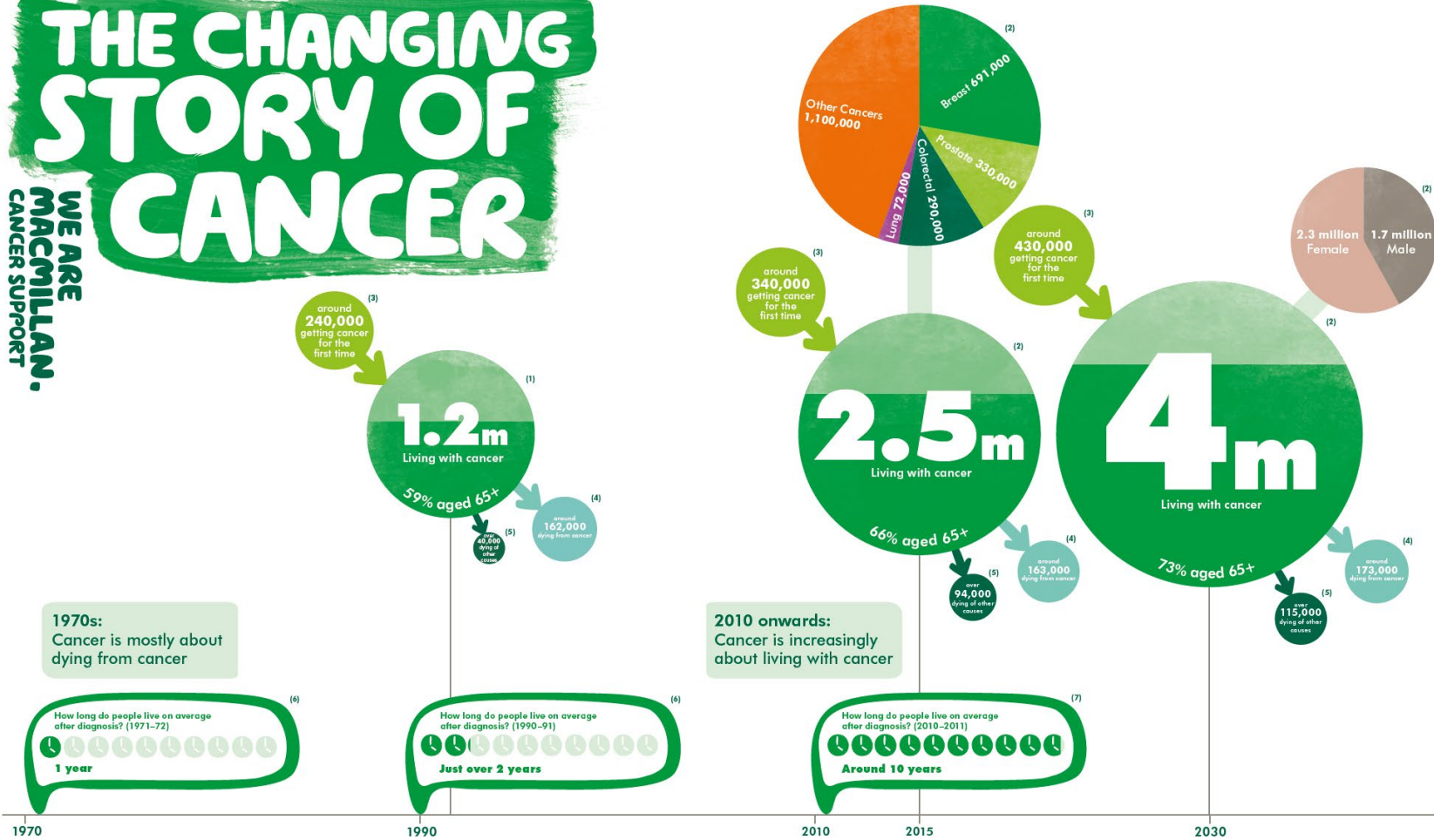
Sandra Dyer, Primary Care Lead Nurse, TCST
Nikki MacFarlane Lead Nurse Enhanced and Supportive Care
Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Trust

Background



THE CHANGING STORY OF CANCER

WE ARE MACMILLAN.
CANCER SUPPORT



The area of each circle is proportional to the number of people.
For access to the Macmillan research listed in this graphic, please visit www.macmillan.org.uk/research

1 Forman D, et al. Cancer prevalence in the UK: results from the EUROPREVAL Study. *Ann. Oncol.* 2003; 14: 648-654.
2 Muddiman J, Uiley M, Meller H. Projections of cancer prevalence in the United Kingdom, 2010-2040. *Br J Cancer.* 2012;107: 1195-1202. (Projections scenario 1). 2015 data is based on 2010 and 2020 rate. The percentage aged 65+ and the percentage by cancer type in 2015 based on trend between 2010 and 2020 forecast.

3 Macmillan estimate of number of people diagnosed with cancer, based on incidence data from Office for National Statistics; Information Services Division (ISD) Scotland; Welsh Cancer Intelligence & Surveillance Unit; Northern Ireland Cancer Registry; and incidence projections from Mistry M, et al. 2011. Cancer incidence in the UK: Projections to the year 2030. *Br J Cancer.* 105: 1795-1803; and assuming 5% of people get two or more primary diagnoses of cancer as noted in Sasiens P, D, et al. What is the lifetime risk of developing cancer: the effect of adjusting for multiple primaries. *Br J Cancer.* 2011. 105: 460-465.

4 Macmillan Cancer Support estimates cancer mortality trends to 2030 assuming trends from 2000 to 2010, continue at the same rate. 2000 to 2010 data are provided by Office for National Statistics (England and Wales); Scottish Cancer Registry & Northern Ireland Cancer Registry.
5 Macmillan broad estimate, of the number of people with a cancer diagnosis dying from cause other than cancer, using data on prevalence trends (see reference 1 & 2), people getting cancer (see reference 3) and people dying from cancer (see reference 4) along with all causes- mortality data from Office for National Statistics, General Registrar Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Estimate for 2030 has not been updated.

6 Average survival time is the median survival time since a cancer diagnosis when relative survival is at 50% and we interpret this as the time when half of the patients have survived (or half have died). Median survival time was calculated for people diagnosed in the periods 1971-72, 1990-91 and predicted for those diagnosed in 2007. Macmillan identified median survival times based on research by the Cancer Research UK Cancer Survival Group at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Incidence and mortality data for the survival analysis are originally sourced from the Office for National Statistics.

7 Predicted survival for those diagnosed in 2010-11. *Cancer Research UK.* 2014. Cancer Survival. 49.8% 10 year net survival index, all cancers combined, for adults (15-99 years) diagnosed with cancer in England and Wales during 2010-11.

In A Primary Care Network of 40,000 patients

1 or more LTC....

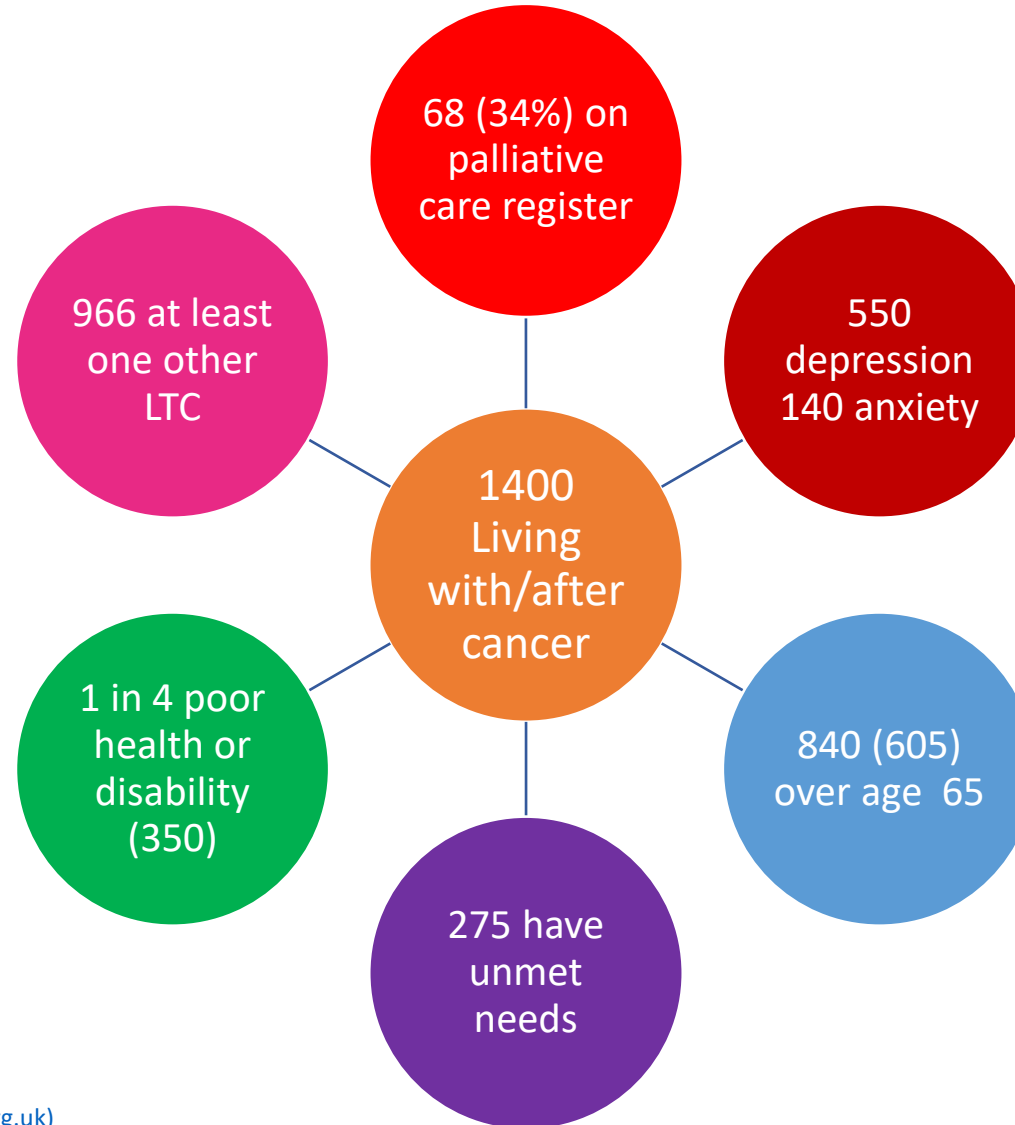
261 will have been prevented from working in their preferred occupation
242 will visit a GP or HCP more than 10 times a year
222 will find performing ADLs very difficult

Greater needs than the general population or people with a diagnosis of cancer and no other LTC (2)

Poor health and disability...

245 chronic fatigue
245 sexual difficulties
168 mental health problems
140 living with moderate to severe pain
105 affected by urinary problems
63 experiencing gastrointestinal problems
46 experiencing lymphoedema

These problems may emerge months-years after treatment (1)



Over 50% of those aged over 80

will have moderate to severe functional disability affecting their QoL (3)

Frailty...

80-89 years: 30% at least are clinically frail

90 years and above: 60% at least are clinically frail (4)

Implications for referral, investigation, treatment and management for this group.



National Cancer Patient Experience Survey 2022

53% response rate

61,268 people responded

59%

said the possible long-term side effects, including the impact on their day-to-day activities, were definitely understood

62.4%

said they were given enough information about the possibility of the cancer coming back or spreading, such as what to look out for and what to do if they had concerns



8.88

On a scale of 0 (very poor) to 10 (very good), the average rating of care was 8.88



86.7%

said the administration of their care was very good or good



75.9%

said they had been given the option of having a family member, carer or friend with them when they were first told they had cancer

91.5%

said they had a main contact person who would support them through treatment within the team looking after them

71.1%

said that before their treatment started, they had a discussion about their needs or concerns with a member of the team looking after them

44.7%

said they got the right amount of support from staff at their GP practice during treatment



65.4%

of people who had contacted their GP practice said that the referral for diagnosis was easy to understand



78.6%

who had an overnight stay said they had confidence and trust in all of the team looking after them



Visit ncpes.co.uk to see detailed national, Cancer Alliance, ICB, and NHS Trust results

The interactive reporting tool available [here](#), allows you to explore the survey in more detail

A national report is available setting out the headline findings



The survey was sent to adult (ages 16 and over) NHS patients, with a confirmed primary diagnosis of cancer, discharged from an NHS trust after an inpatient episode or day case attendance for cancer related treatment in the months of April, May, and June 2022



Dyer S and Dewhurst 2020
Why GPNs need education
on cancer . Primary Health
Care.

DOI:10.7748/phc.2020.e1
566

Questions were designed to explore 3 specific areas;

1. Respondents understanding of the role of GPN in supporting people living with and beyond cancer
2. Confidence in delivering that role
3. Training (previous, future opportunities, barriers to access)

Headlines, 115 SWL GPN respondents

- **Over 70% of respondents had not received any training specific to cancer, of those who had, the majority related to screening services.**
- 55% have been working in general practice for > 10years
- 58% of respondents asked questions relating to cancer at least on a daily or weekly basis
- Only 11% currently complete CCRs, 13% were unaware of them.
- Over 70% were not confident in completing a CCR

Cancer in the Community Education Project

Successful HEE funded SWL Pilot ran 2019 for community Nurses

Successful pilot success and HEE funded to run London-wide in 2020 -2023

Community nurses, GPNs, and small number of community AHPs.

Increased competence and confidence demonstrated through evaluation.

Cancer COP developed out of this work .



Touchpoints - Community and Primary Care Nursing and Cancer

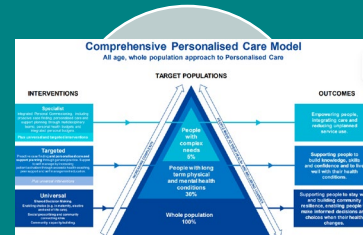
Programme covers whole cancer pathway and suitable for range of community-based nurses and GPNs



Prevention, cancer screening, early diagnosis



Support during treatment- post surgery, care of IV lines, administration of medication etc



living with cancer, living with COTs, rehabilitation, recurrence, frailty and complexity with MDT



End of life care- shared decision making, ACP, and enabling preferred place of death.

Community Nursing-Including Adult, SPQ DN, Learning disability, Mental Health Specialist Nurse & GPNs, ANPs

Cancer Community of Practice



The COP



The London Cancer Community of Practice (COP) launched in Feb 2023



Developed as an output from the London Cancer in the Community Education programme



Brings together nurses and AHPs in primary and community care , with specialist cancer nurses and AHPs, to improve knowledge, and develop practice and influence change



Creates opportunities to learn and collaborate across organisational boundaries to improve patient care and experience

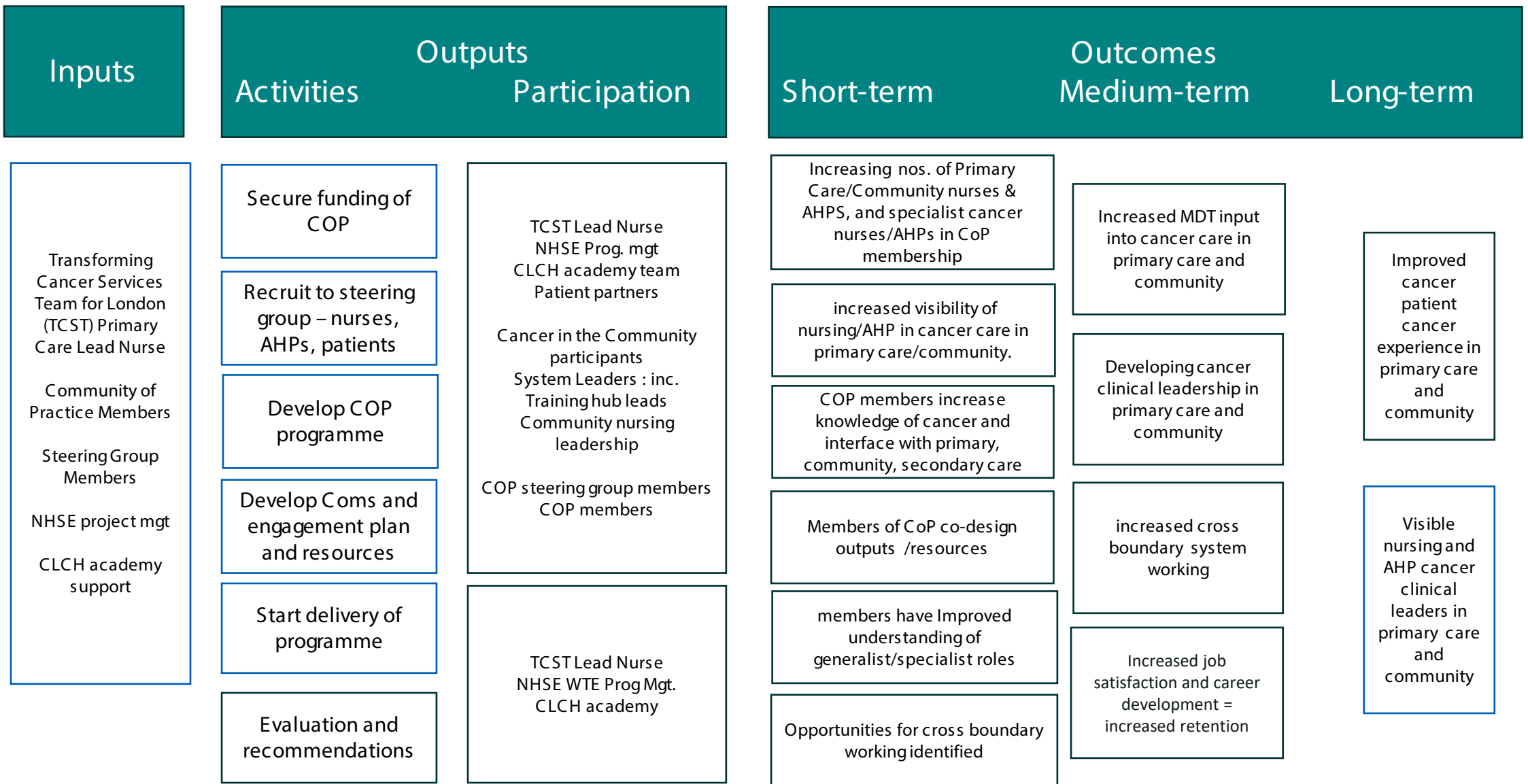


Multi-professional cross sector steering group in place, with patient partner involvement.

Co-design with steering group

- 10 events per in year one : 6 webinars, plus 4 in-person events
- Membership: Former CiC programme delegates & London GPN CoP members, primary and community nurses/AHPs, CNS' and AHPs in specialist cancer services



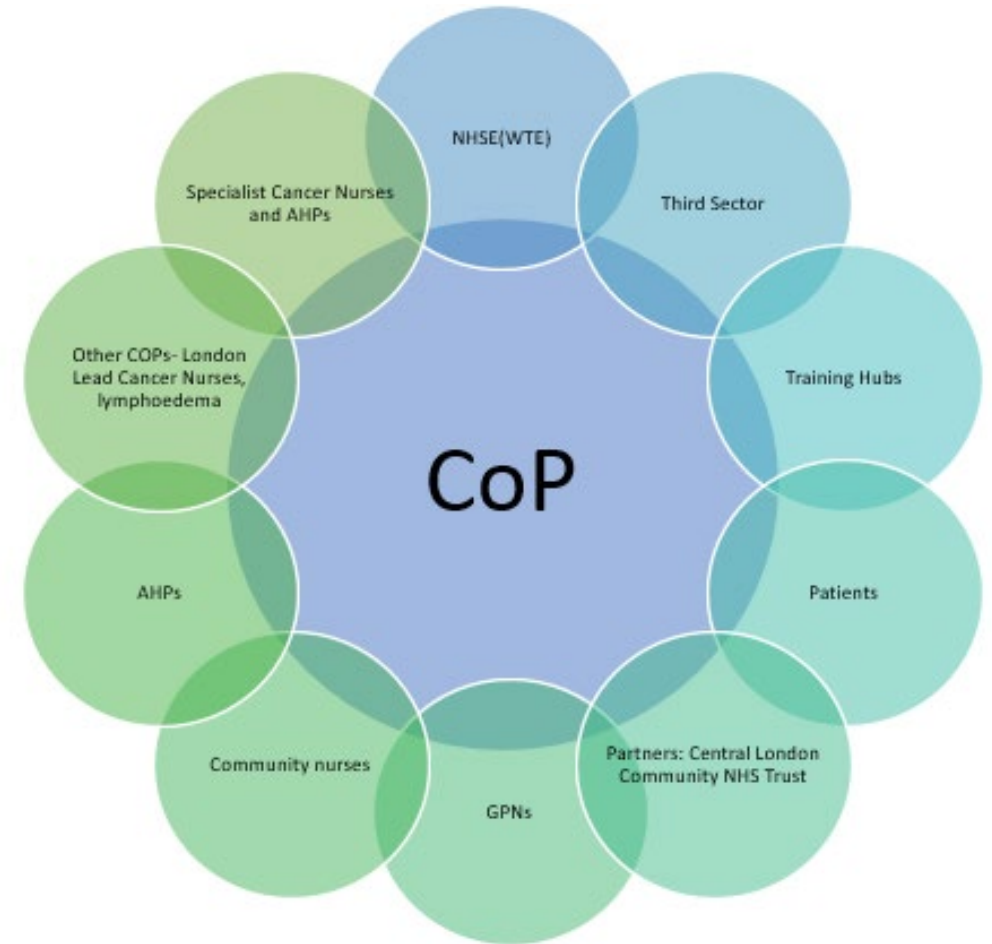
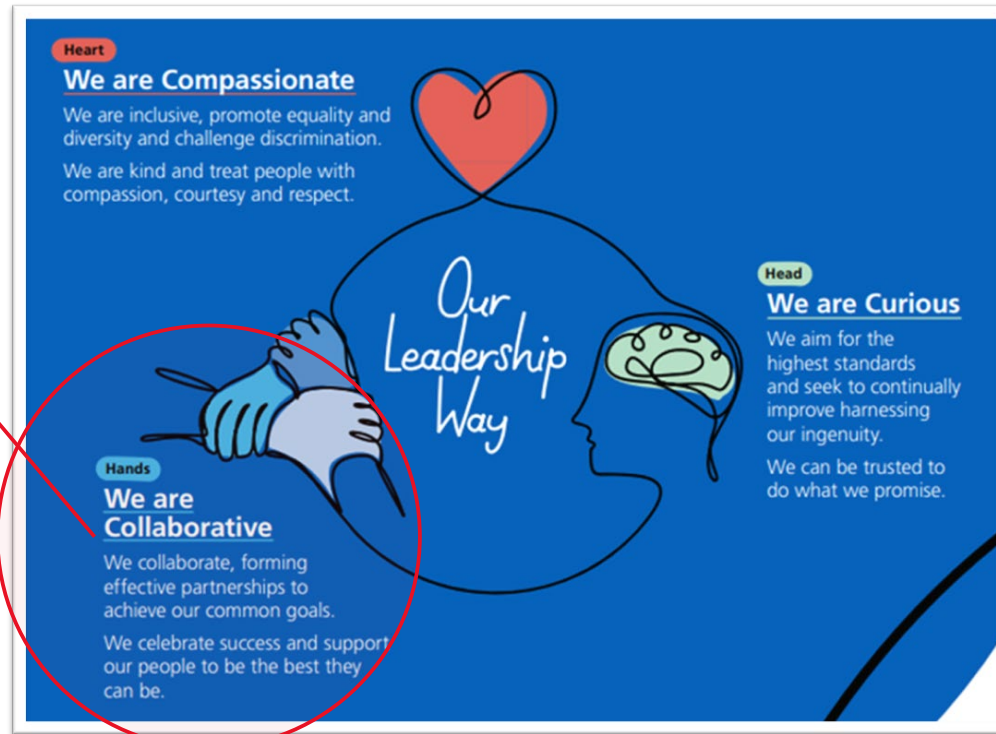


Assumptions: TCST role , NHSE prog mgt and CLCH academy support & engagement in CoP	External Factors: system & workforce capacity , funding for programmes
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Collaborations

Face to face sessions enable members to work with others in their local system,

Organisational collaborations- key to success and sustainability with mutual benefits



Quality improvement/World cafe

The World Cafe is a method which makes use of an informal cafe setting for participants to explore an issue by discussing it in small table groups. Discussion is held in multiple rounds of 20-30 minutes, with the cafe ambiance intended to allow for more relaxed and open conversations to take place.

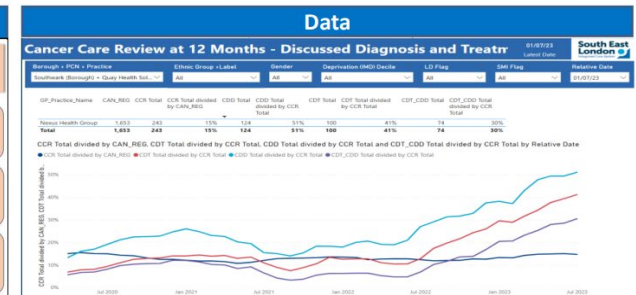
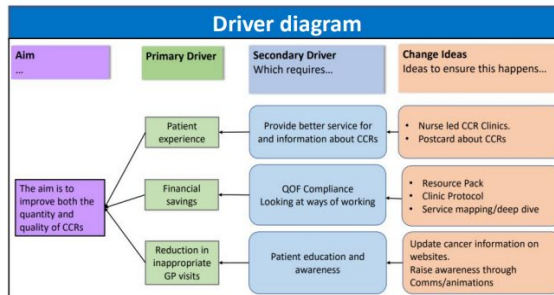


CANCER CARE REVIEW QI PROJECT
Nikki Macfarlane, Charlotte Bainbridge Ruth Kinyanjui, Somi Sule, Lilly Morarojas, Rebecca Connolly, Claire Lannie



40% increase in quality Cancer Care Reviews at Nexus

Aim	How did you involve service users and carers in this work?	Tests of Change				
By February 2023, across Nexus GP group, increase the number of quality cancer care reviews completed on a template using the codes for diagnosis discussed and cancer information given, by 30%	Service users were involved in the project via the SELCA patient experience COP. A postcard given out at EOT clinics 'advertising' the CCR is being co-produced with the COP and valuable insight and learning was gained from the group which has informed the project at all stages	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping of education available Development of education pack </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of nurse led clinics </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process Mapping/deep dive Development of a resources pack Cancer section on website </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of care coordinators Postcard 'advertising' the CCR to be designed with the patient experience COP </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping of education available Development of education pack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of nurse led clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process Mapping/deep dive Development of a resources pack Cancer section on website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of care coordinators Postcard 'advertising' the CCR to be designed with the patient experience COP
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Results/Learning

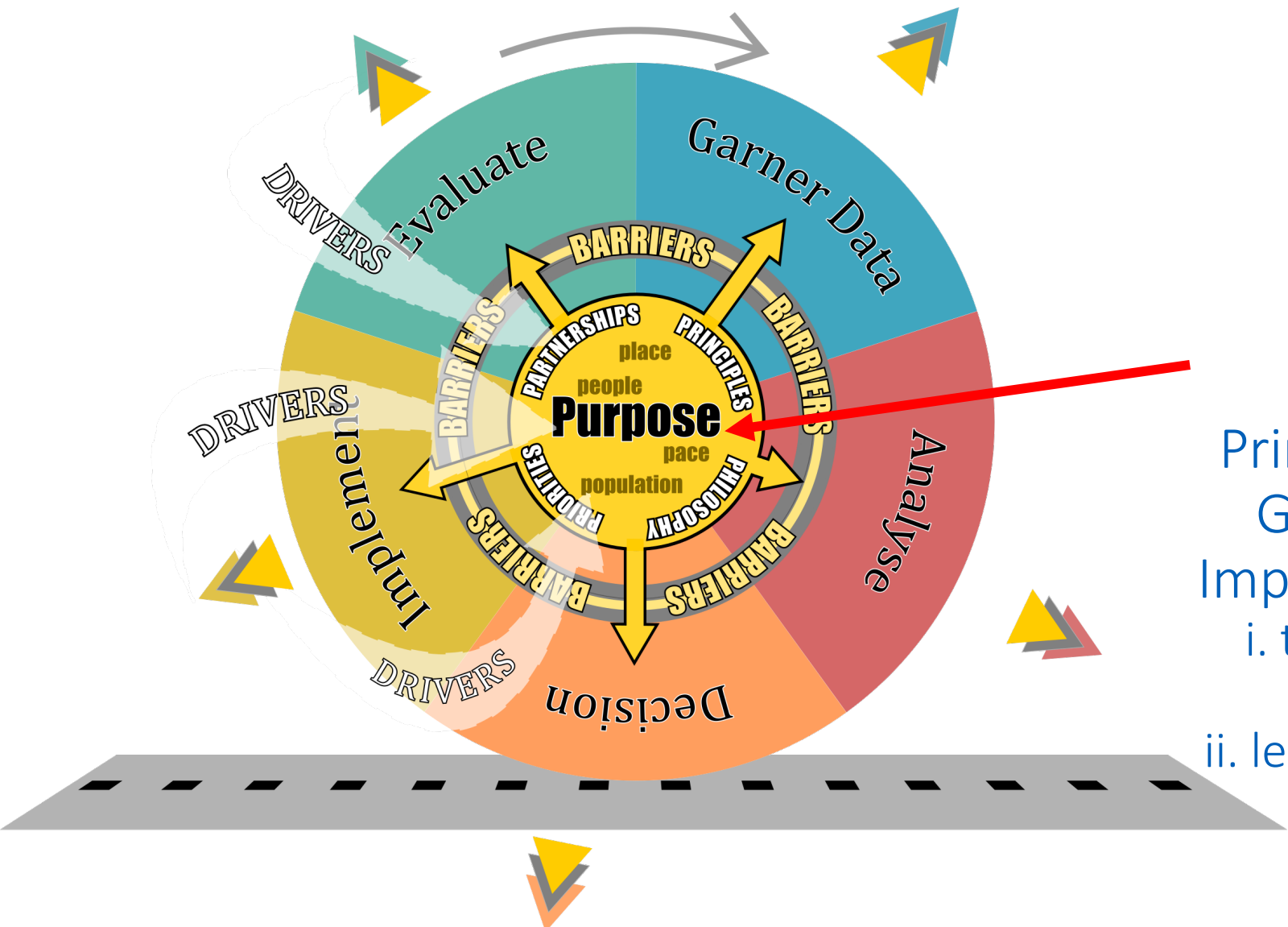
Early results from the project have shown that following the implementation of the first nurse led clinic in June 2022 the quality of the CCRs increased by 30%. Quality was measured using SNOMED codes pulled from CCR templates on Emis. QOF for both 3 and 12 month CCRs was fully met and a case study of 1 nurse clinic demonstrated that while the CCR appointments may take longer than average, overall they were more efficient and cost saving as several QOF measures and other LTC reviews could take place at the same time.

Shadowing opportunities/Interprofessional learning

Information sharing and communication between primary and secondary care must improve to meet the increasing demand for support for people living with and beyond cancer. Delivering integrated pathways between primary and secondary care will yield improvements in patient outcomes and health economic costs (Collaço, N et al, 2024).



Through the COP we plan to put together a small working group to look at what shadowing opportunities there may be across London boroughs and to carry out a scoping review. The aim of the review would be to identify how interprofessional learning is defined and the methodology underlying the implementation of such an approach.



Primary Care and Cancer CoP & NT
 GMSA have a shared purpose =
 Improve Patient care and experience
 i. to improve nurse/ AHP knowledge &
 practice
 ii. learn and collaborate across boundaries

The Wheel of Integrated System Change

Quality Improvement, Leadership and Learning Health Systems

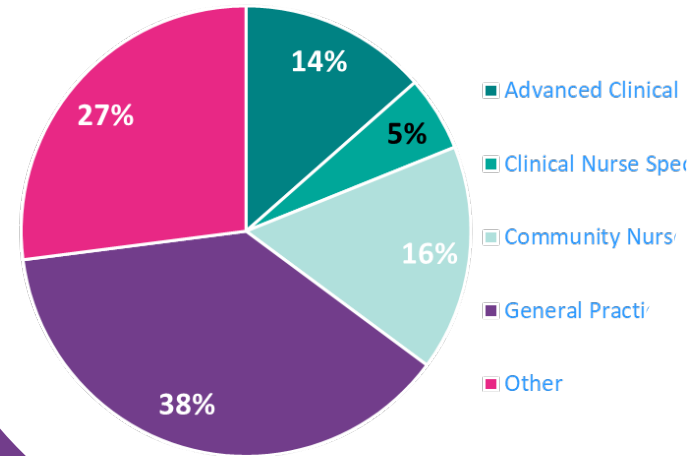


Evaluation Findings

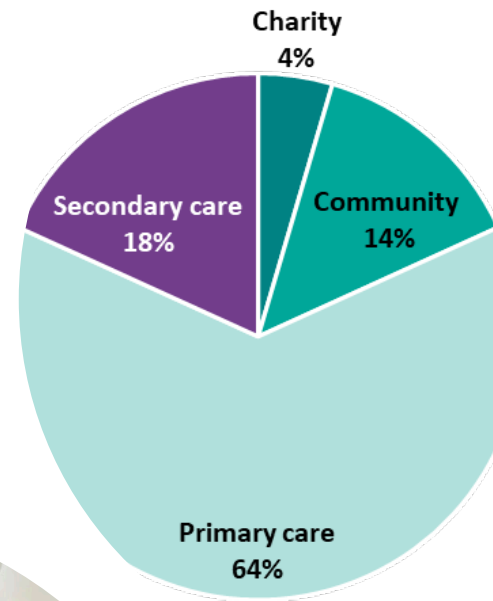
Membership

- Cancer CoP engagement has grown significantly in 2023/24
- Between 30 – 40 CoP members attend in-person events
- Average 119 registrations at webinars
- 186 COP members
- Range of job roles in both membership and steering group

What is your Job role?



Where are you based in?



Learning and user engagement

Events were evaluated using a mixed method survey of attendees after the event. Based on 6 webinars and 3 face to face events

- Webinar/In-person average ratings: 4.63/5
- Attendees positive about making changes to practice

Webinars co-produced/ delivered with COP members

What will you take away from today ?

“Consciously implement techniques into patient care”

“Sharing knowledge with colleagues at clinical meetings”

“Review training opportunities for my team”

“Research leadership development courses”

“Implement ideas into service analysis”

“Attend more events to network with colleagues”

Evaluation themes

Supporting innovation

"Day full of innovation-enjoyed the networking. Now the ideas are flooding in"

Interactive and safe environment

"Great effort to run an interactive morning. I think people felt able to participate without the scariness of public speaking"

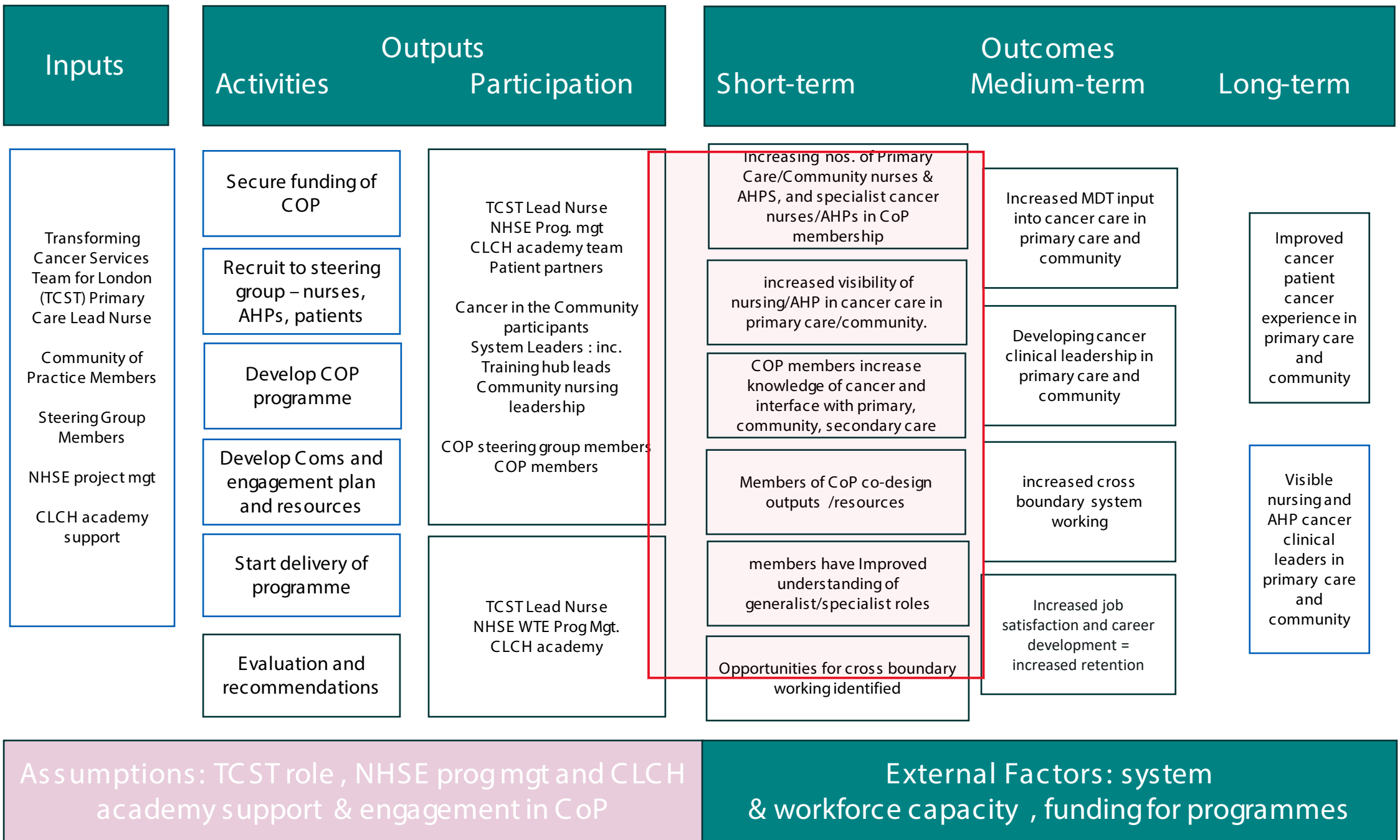
Connecting professionals building & Community

" I was captivated with the content of the day and the passion of everyone wanting to make a difference for patients"

Changing Practice (self and others)

"I'll take the learning on cancer and delirium back to my team "

"I have seen examples of how colleagues have taken behaviours from webinars/events and actioned them in their own work."



Assumptions: TCST role , NHSE prog mgt and CLCH academy support & engagement in CoP

External Factors: system & workforce capacity , funding for programmes

c o n c l u s i o n

Any questions for us ?



THANK YOU!



**Transformation
Partners**
in Health and Care

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