

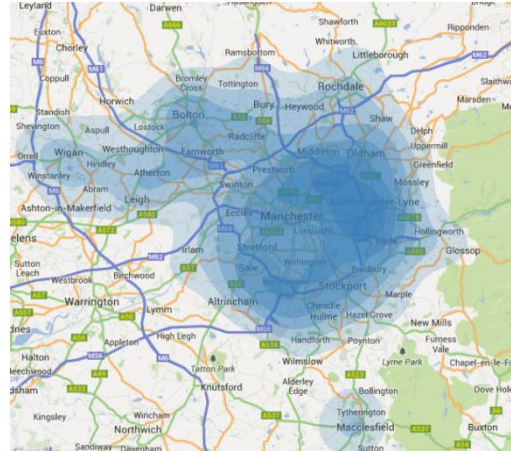


Christie Clinical Outcomes

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

Christie Patients

Over 1000 patients are referred to the Christie each year with non-small cell lung cancer. The average age of NSCLC patients at the Christie is 70 years and there are slightly more male than female patients each year (Fig. 1).



Map 1. Catchment area for 95%¹ of Christie patients. Depth of colour is relative to density of patients

The majority of Christie patients are residents of the North West of England and in particular around the Greater Manchester region (Map 1). A very small number of patients travel from outside the NW for treatment.

Diagnosis

Disease stage is a way of describing the size and spread of cancer. Stage I is a small cancer which hasn't spread, stage IV is an advanced or metastatic cancer. Fig. 3 shows that almost half of the NSCLC patients that come to the Christie for treatment have stage IV disease. Nationally, 36% of patients are diagnosed with stage IV disease.

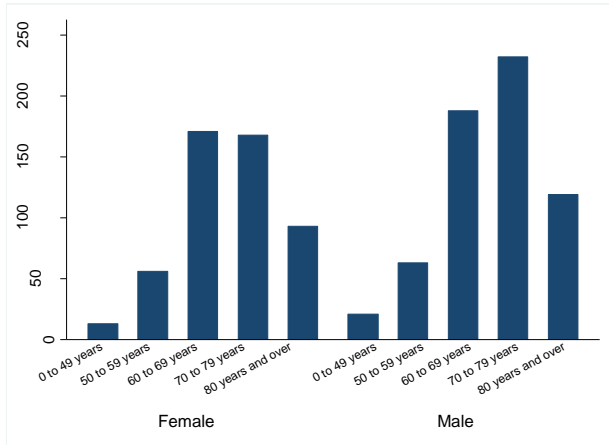


Fig. 1. Number of new patients per year

Comorbidities

Comorbidities are illnesses and conditions that patients have (other than cancer) such as heart disease and respiratory problems that can impact on their treatment and likely outcomes. All Christie patients are regularly assessed for comorbidities on a scale of no comorbidities to severe comorbidities. Two-thirds of Christie NSCLC patients have either no or only mild comorbidities (Fig. 2). The most common comorbidity among NSCLC patients is cardiovascular disease.

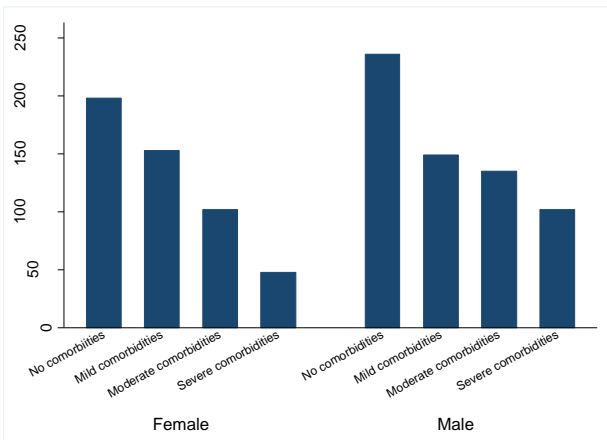


Fig. 2. Comorbidities

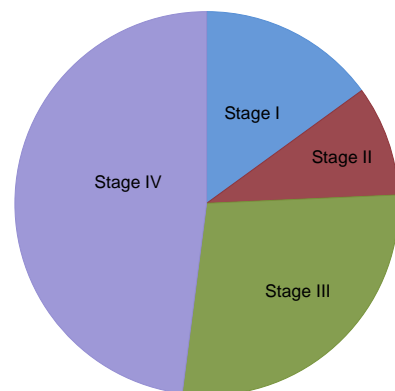


Fig. 3 Disease stage

¹A small number of patients are distributed outside of the shading, these have been excluded for data protection purposes

Christie Treatment

The type of treatment a patient will receive at the Christie will depend upon many factors which the clinician will discuss with the patient. The discussion will include the stage of disease at presentation (Fig 4), other health problems that the patient has at the time of treatment (comorbidities) and the patient's ability to cope with the potential effects of the treatment.

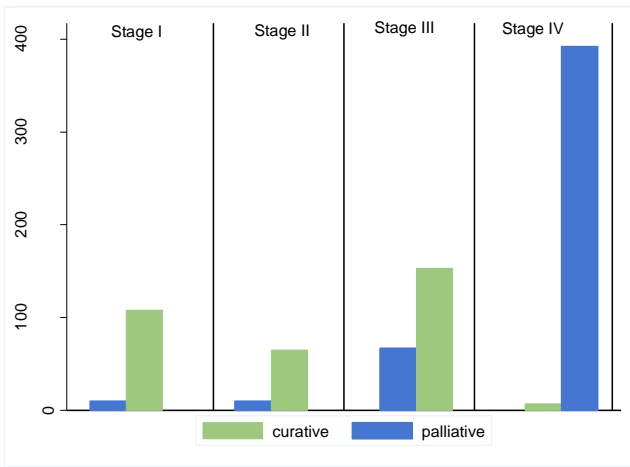


Fig. 4 Treatment intent for NSCLC patients diagnosed with different stages of cancer

Almost 40% of Christie NSCLC patients are referred for curative treatment. Of those receiving treatment with curative intent, 13% are referred for chemotherapy or radiotherapy following surgery at another hospital. The remainder patients receive chemotherapy or radiotherapy as their first treatment.

Survival Outcomes

Survival outcomes are also highly dependent on stage of disease (Fig. 5) and the patient's general health and fitness (also known as performance status) (Fig. 6). All Christie patients are assessed for performance status using a scale of 0 (patient is fully active) to 4 (completely disabled by poor health) developed by the Eastern Cooperative Oncology group (ECOG). The majority of Christie NSCLC patients have a performance status of at least 3 (capable of limited self care). One year survival for all NSCLC patients treated at the Christie is 41%. This is higher than overall one year survival published for England. This can be at least partly explained by the fact that patients resident in the NW with advanced stage disease and who are too unwell for treatment are not referred to the Christie.

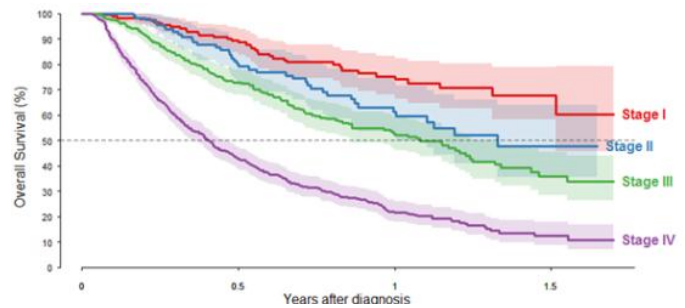


Fig. 5 Survival estimates for NSCLC patients diagnosed with different stages of cancer

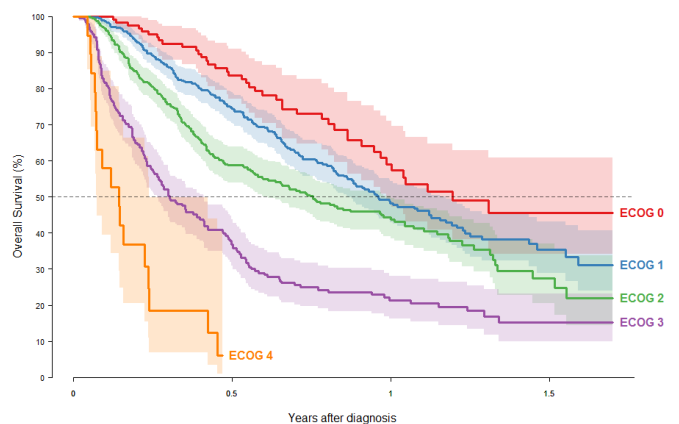


Fig. 6 Survival estimates for NSCLC patients with different levels of fitness (ECOG performance status) at diagnosis