

# BUILDING A CANCER CENTRE

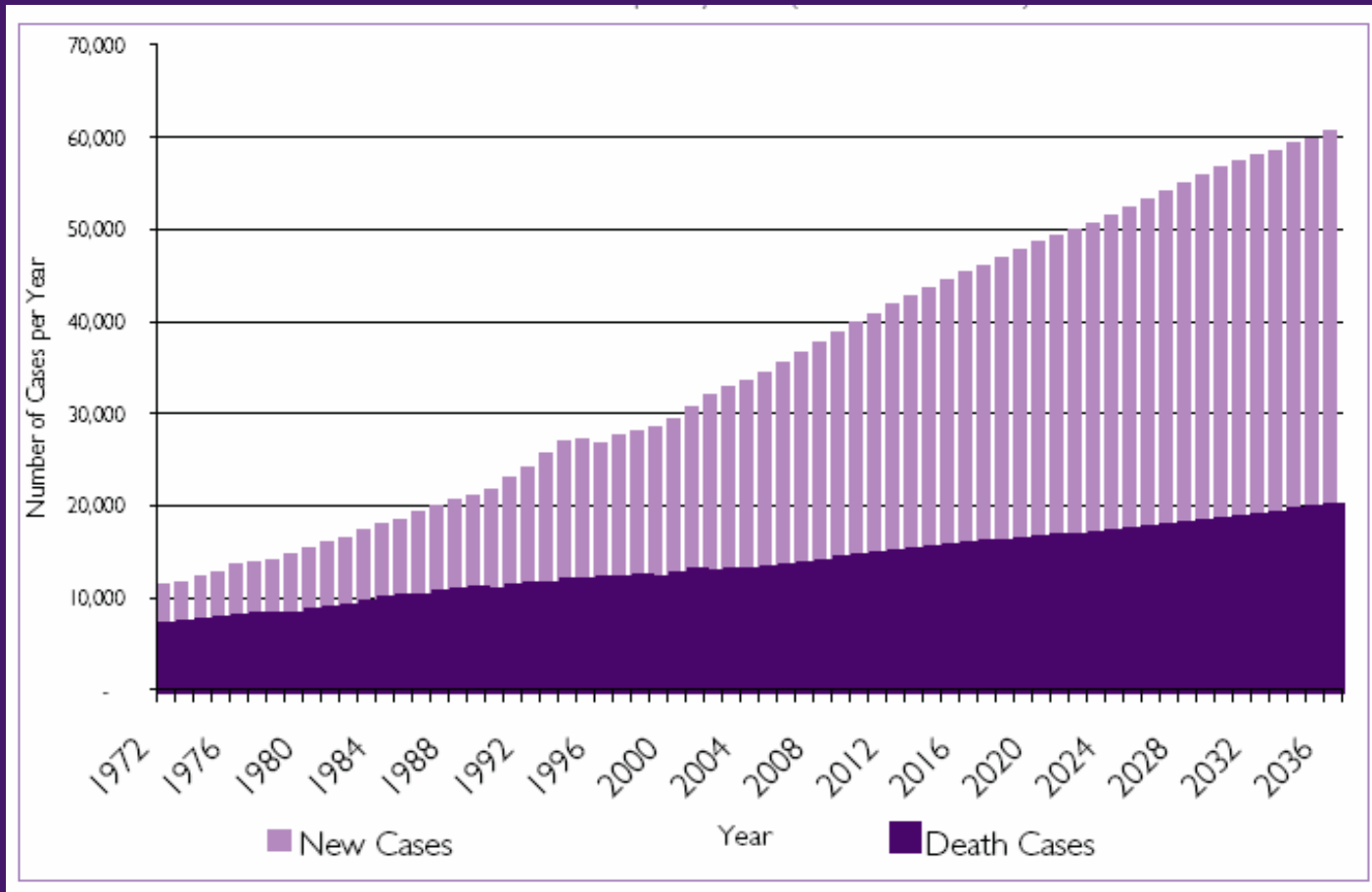
Professor Jim Bishop  
Chief Cancer Officer  
Cancer Institute NSW

COSA-IACR Joint Scientific Meeting  
Sydney, November 2008

The NSW Government agency dedicated to the control and cure of cancer  
through prevention, detection, innovation, research and information.

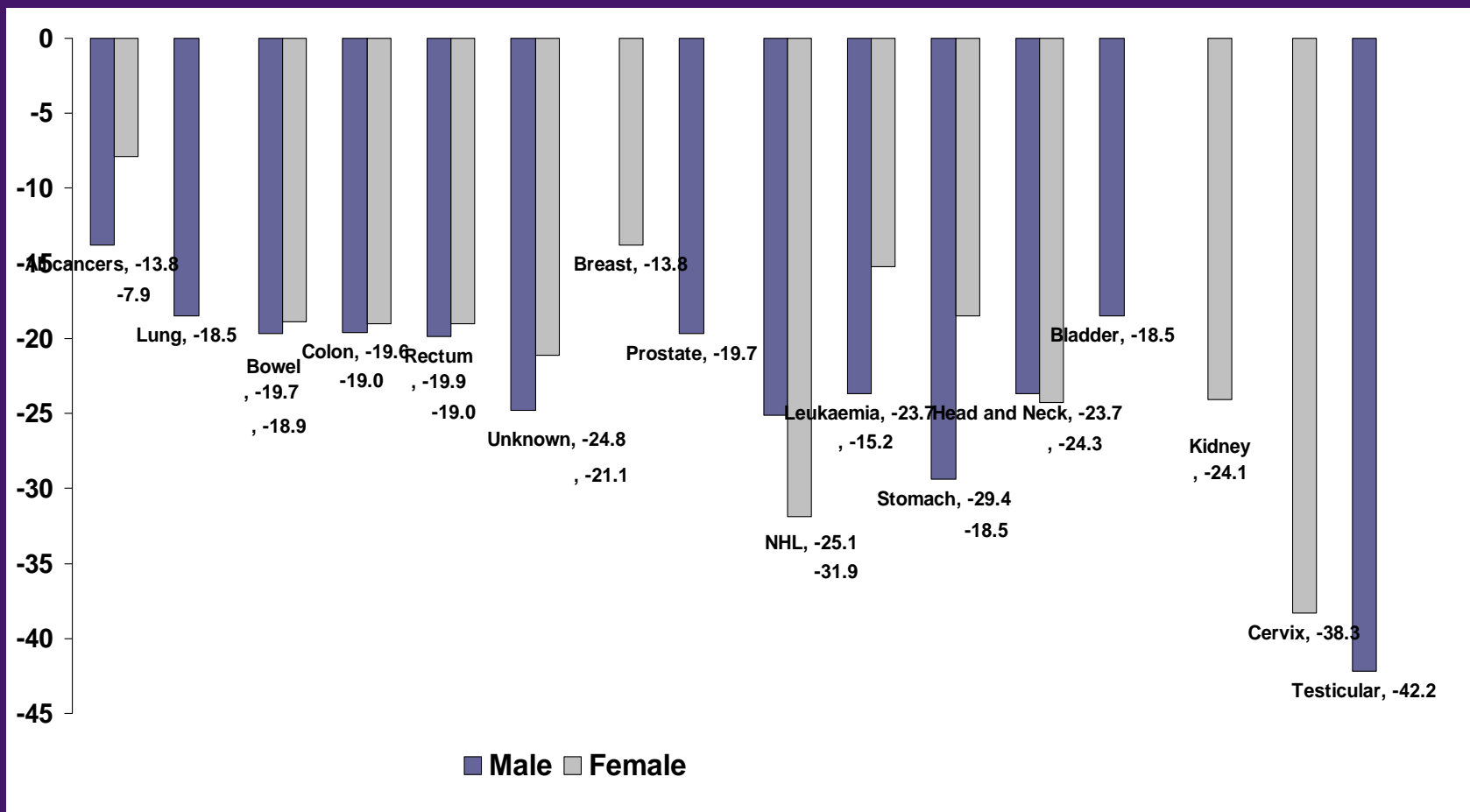


# Total cancer cases and deaths per year (1972 to 2036)

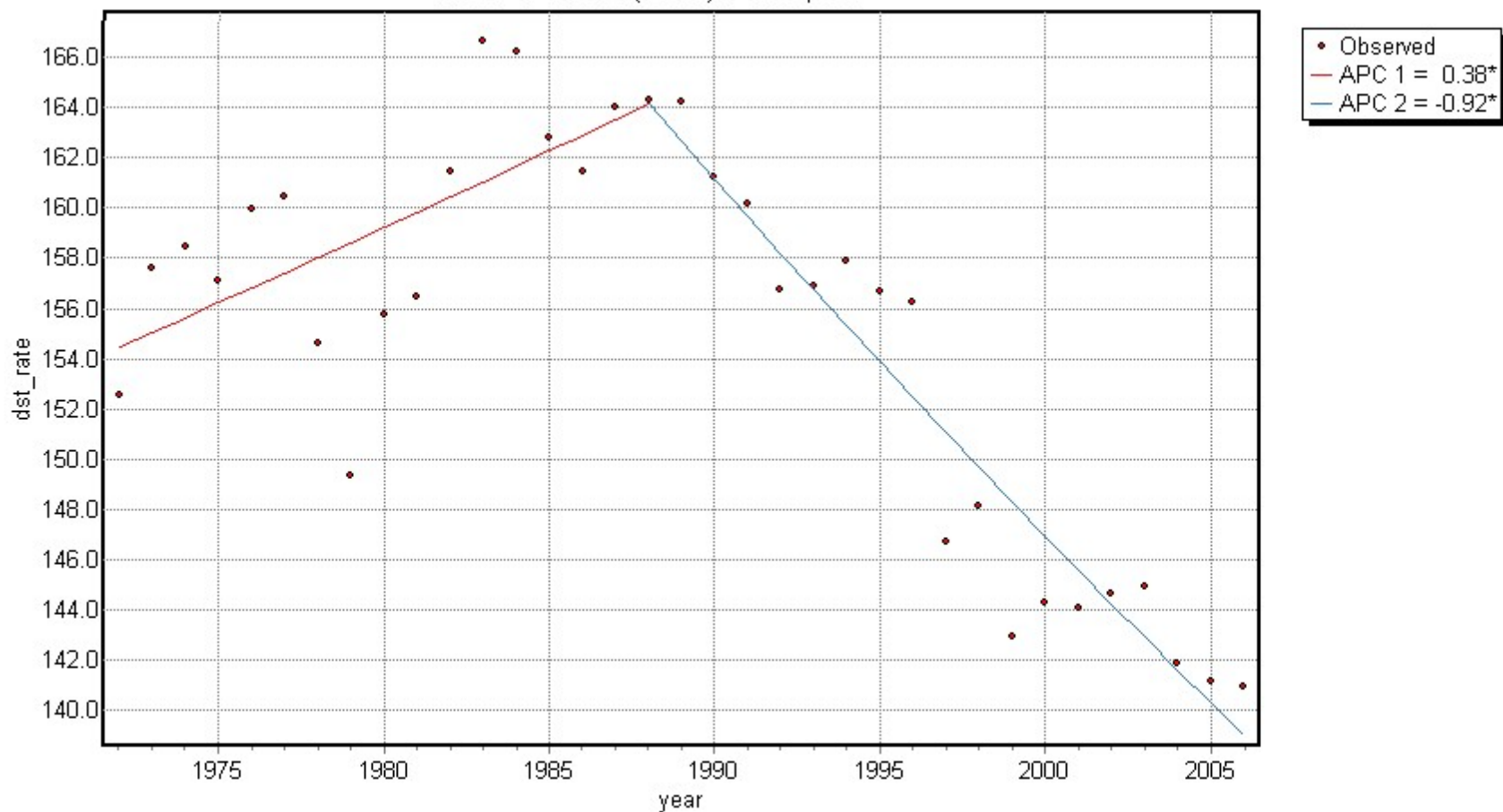


Future Cost of Cancer : Cancer Institute NSW

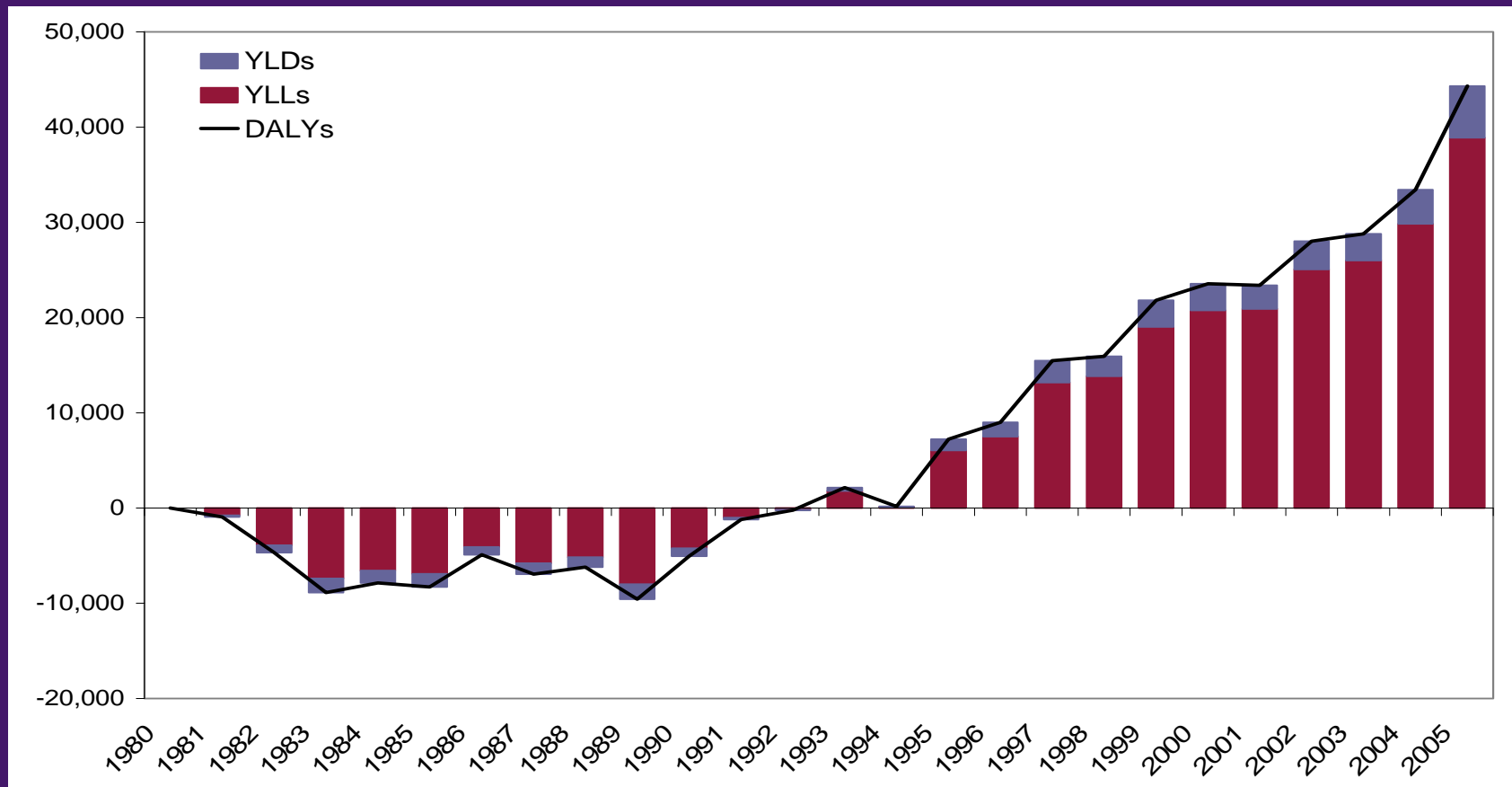
# Cancers with reducing death rates 1997 to 2006 – all ages



# Changes in death rates in females using joinpoint analysis



# Cancer wellbeing gains, 1980 to 2005 (averted YLLs, YLDs & DALYs), NSW



# INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

## Cancer 5 year survival rates

	<b>NSW (%)</b>	<b>VIC (%)</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA (%)</b>	<b>UK (%)</b>	<b>CANADA (%)</b>	<b>USA (%)</b>
All cancers	63	61	61	N/A	60	65
Prostate	88	84	86	65	92	100
Colon	64	63	61	47	60	64
Breast	88	87	88	78	86	88
Melanoma	90	90	92	87	89	92
Lung	14	11	12	6	16	15

# Rationale for Cancer Centre Development

## Possible outcomes

- Improve patient outcomes by integrating basic, translational, clinical and population research and academic clinical practice
- Optimal sub-specialisation and multi-disciplinary care with rapid introduction of new treatments for major cancer groupings
- Academic teaching and specialty training programs
- Provide outreach services, clinical research collaboration, education and population-based cancer control and shared care models

## Number of new cases and deaths in persons by Area Health Service, NSW, 2006

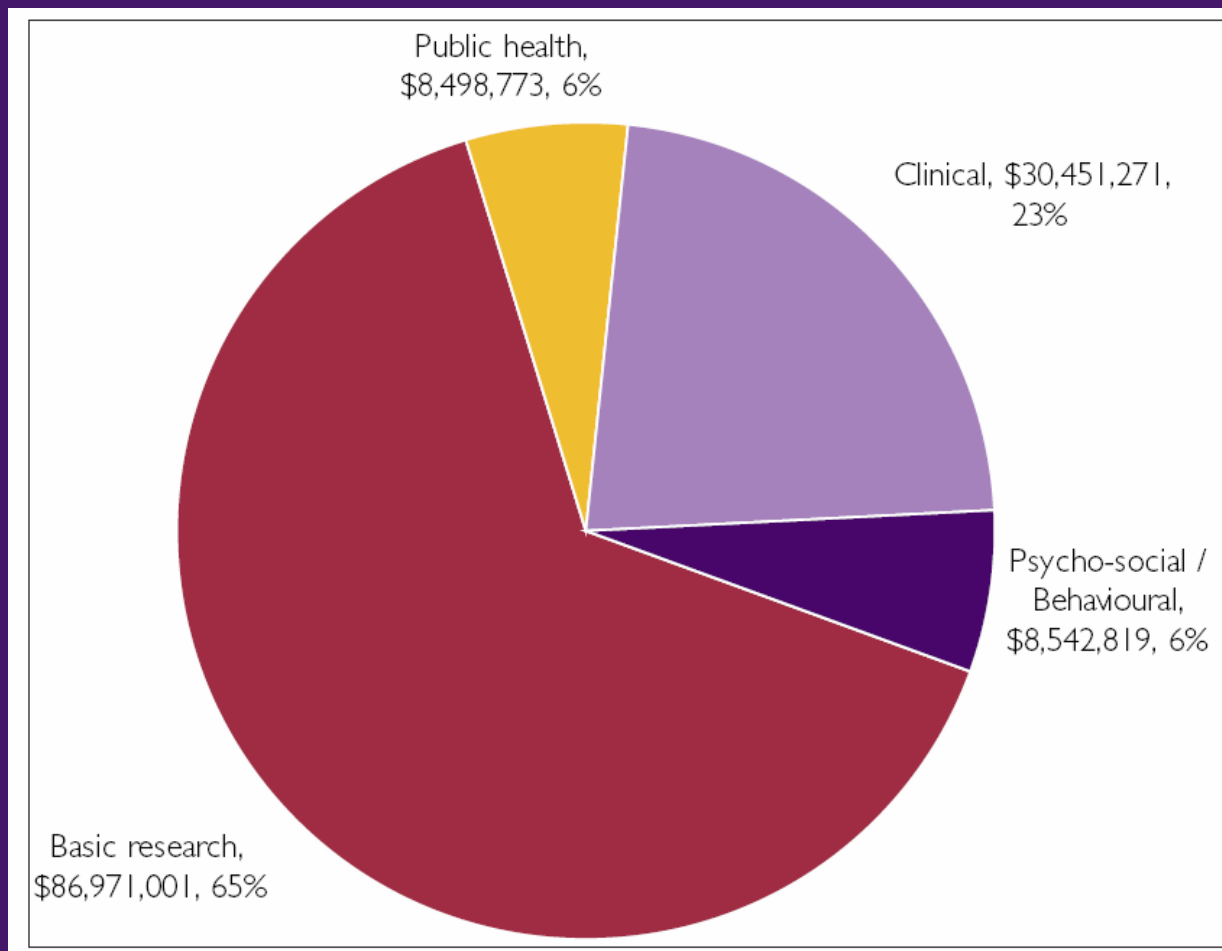
Area Health Service of Residence	Cases 2006	Percent of total cases	Cancer deaths	Percent of cancer deaths 2006
South Western Sydney	5,552	16	2,196	17
South Eastern Sydney-Illawarra AHS	6,317	18	2,324	18
Western Sydney	4,446	13	1,531	12
Northern Sydney_Central Coast AHS	6,315	18	2,279	17
Hunter-New England	4,920	14	1,952	15
North Coast	3,331	9	1,186	9
Greater Southern	2,640	8	1,013	8
Greater Western	1,638	5	622	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,103</b>	<b>100</b>

# US experience in Cancer Centre development

## Categories of Centre

- Integrated or Comprehensive Cancer Centre
- Cancer Research Centre
- Clinical Cancer Centre

# Total funding by broad research area (2004 — 2006)



# Cancer Research Income NSW

Geographical Region	Percentage
Camperdown	24%
Randwick	20%
Newcastle	16%
Western Sydney	15%
Darlinghurst	15%
North Sydney	6%
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	96%

# Types of Cancer Research

Geographical Region	Basic	Public Health	Clinical	Psycho-Oncology
Camperdown	56%	7%	27%	11%
Randwick	82%	1%	14%	4%
Newcastle	27%	14%	43%	15%
Western Sydney	81%	3%	16%	0%
Darlinghurst	84%	3%	13%	0%
North Sydney	80%	0%	20%	1%

# Cancer Centre Key Performance Indicators

## Larger Enterprise

- Improving clinical outcomes by routine reporting
- Successful research income/outputs and interdisciplinary collaborations, research and clinical
- Increased translational research
- Cancer sub-specialisation/multi-disciplinary care
- Substantial education and training outputs
- Structural networking, links, outreach, shared care
- Cohesive governance model

# Cancer Centre Key Performance Indicators

## Smaller Enterprise

- Improving clinical outcomes through routine reporting
- Provides key modalities of treatment
- Uses agreed world's best practice protocols
- Participates in clinical research
- Participates in teaching / training
- Agreed role delineations referral pathways (and links)
- Agreed structured networks, linkages and shared care

# Cancer Centre Opportunities

## Conclusions

- Integrate successful multi-disciplinary research, academic practice and training
- Recognise existing research strengths and link tightly to clinical activity co-located and networked
- Define categories of centre and what they do
- Build on the successful cancer program in NSW by data-driven improvement