



**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

Cancer Screening Hangleton & Knoll Project December 2022

Becky Woodiwiss - Public Health Principal Brighton & Hove City Council

Overview

- 1:2 will have a cancer at some point in their lives
- 1:4 are considered preventable
- Cancer survival in the UK has doubled in the last 40 years
- Recognised link between deprivation and cancer screening uptake at every stage of the pathway
- Impact of cultural/religious views, previous experiences, and sexual history (eg DA)
- Specific considerations of certain populations eg people with learning disabilities, travellers, English as an additional language, homeless etc

What is screening ?

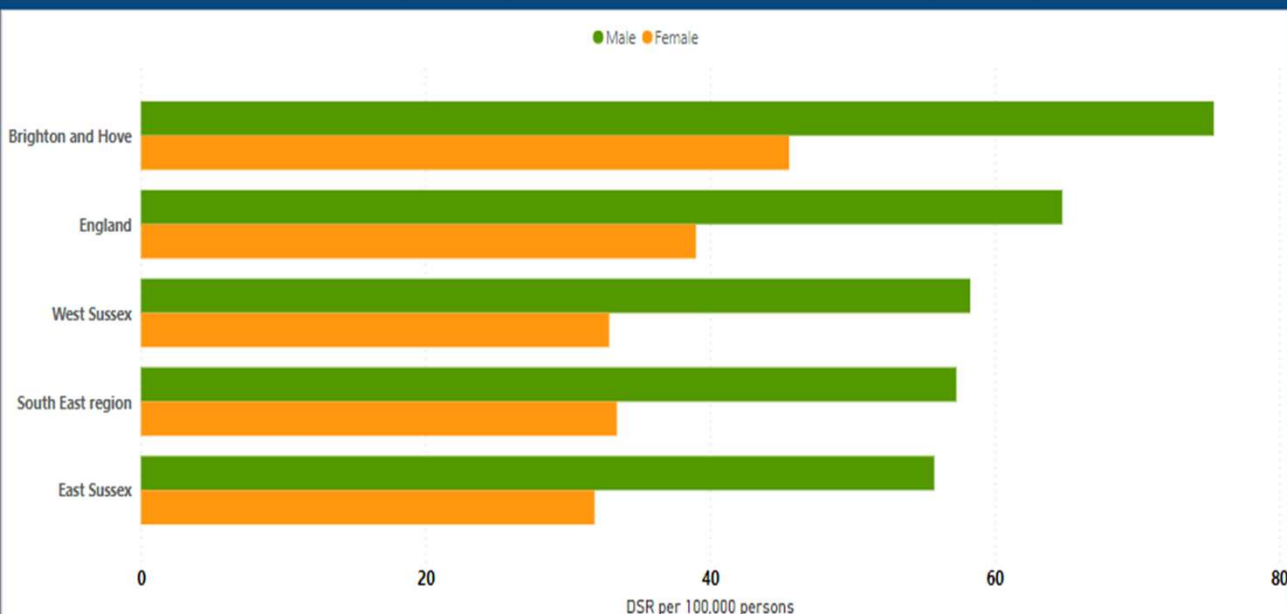
- **Screening** = testing of an asymptomatic population in order to detect disease at a stage when treatment is more effective
- National evidence based cancer screening programmes with regional support, local delivery- Breast Bowel and Cervical

Screening reduces the number of people dying from cancer by:

- Preventing cancer
cervical screening can prevent cancer developing
- Detecting cancer early
- 63% of cancers detected through screening are at an early stage (stage 1&2)
- Treating early – more options, easier and more effective

Local picture

Under 75 cancer mortality rate from preventable cancers, (2019 definition) 2020 - rate per 100,000 persons



Definition: (93723) Age-standardised rate of mortality that is considered preventable from all cancers in persons aged less than 75 years per 100,000 population.

Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

Cancer was responsible for 28% of all deaths (597 deaths) and is the main cause of death in the City.

Over half of these were for the four main cancers; breast, prostate, lung and colorectal

The aim is to diagnose early stages 1 & 2

Lung cancer is often diagnosed at a late stage

Common barriers to screening

- Relevance – not sure why it is important
- Fear & embarrassment
- Practicalities – timings, transport etc
- Stigma ?
- Concerns about the test
- Knowledge & confidence of service staff
- Service accessibility

4 IN 10 CANCER CASES CAN BE PREVENTED...



Be smoke free



Keep a healthy weight



Be safe in the sun



Avoid certain substances at work
such as asbestos



Protect against certain infections
such as HPV and H.Pylori



Drink less alcohol



Eat a high fibre diet



Avoid unnecessary radiation
including radon gas and x-rays



Cut down on processed meat



Avoid air pollution



Breastfeed if possible



Be more active



Minimise HRT use

...MAKE A
CHANGE
TO REDUCE
THE RISK OF
CANCER



● ● ● Larger circles indicate
more UK cancer cases

Circle size here is not relative to other
infographics based on Brown et al 2018.

Source: Brown et al,
British Journal of Cancer, 2018

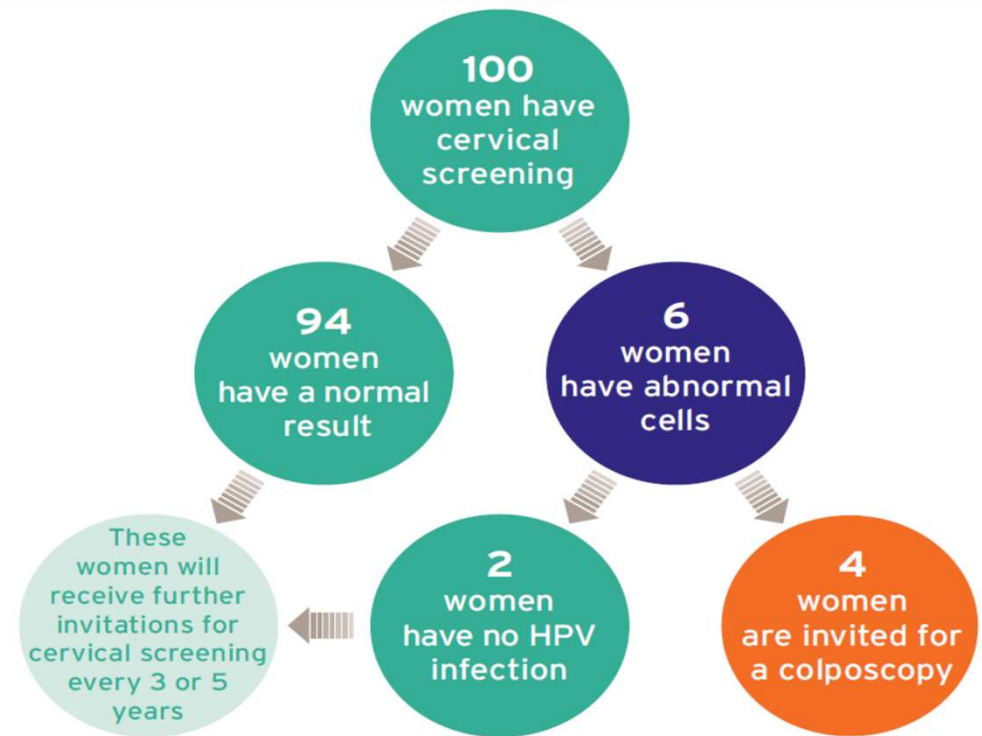
LET'S BEAT CANCER SOONER
cruk.org/prevention



Cervical screening

Women automatically invited;

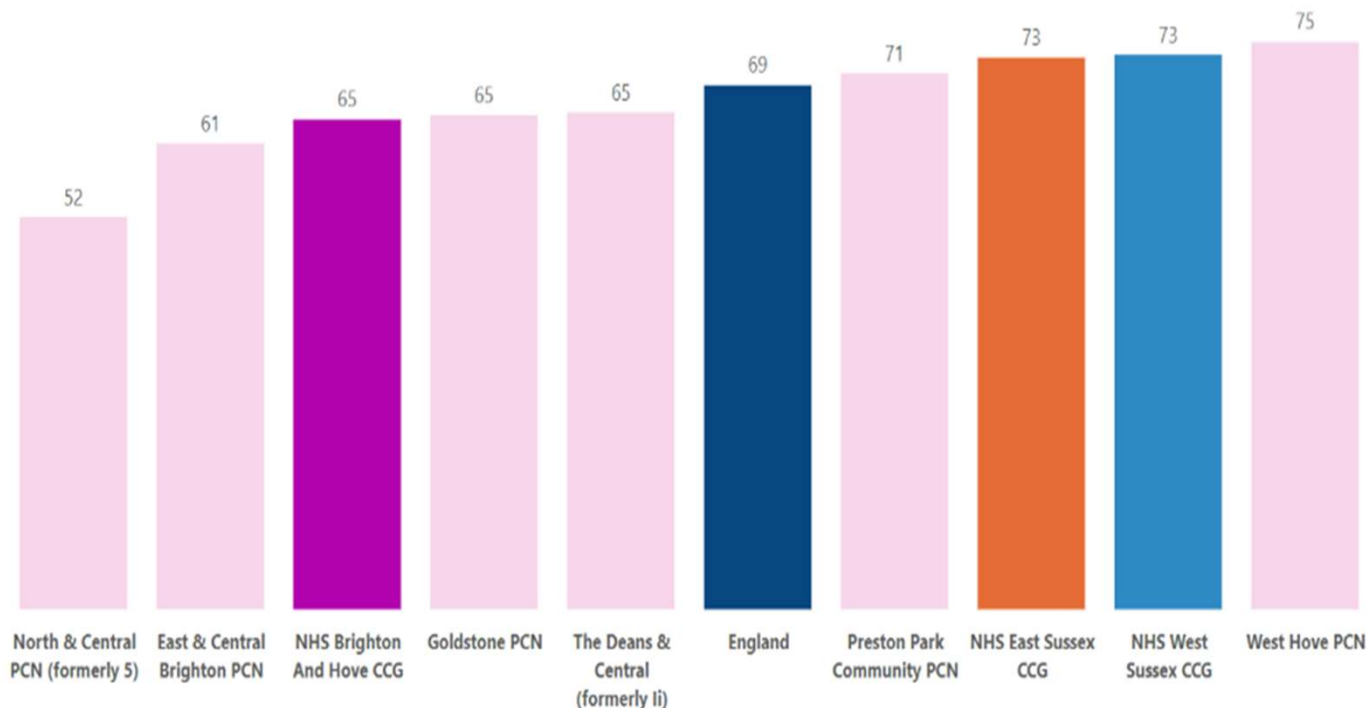
- 25-49 every 3 yrs
- 50-64 every 5 yrs
- Cytology with HPV triage
- Delivered in GP and sexual health services
- Updated GP records important;
 - for those with no cervix
 - Trans people to ensure correct invitations
- HPV implicated in 99% of cervical cancers esp. HPV 16&18 in 80% cancers
- National aim 80% uptake
- National downward trend, esp. during pandemic
- Screening prevents 69% cervical cancer deaths



About 4:10 colposcopy results are normal. Cell changes (CIN/CGIN) are graded and treated accordingly

The picture in Brighton & Hove

Cervical screening, aged 25-49, 3yr coverage, 2020/21 - PCNs



In 2019 **Incidence** of cervical cancer higher in BH at 9.9 (n=15), than East Sussex (8.6) and England (9.8) but lower than West Sussex (11.4)

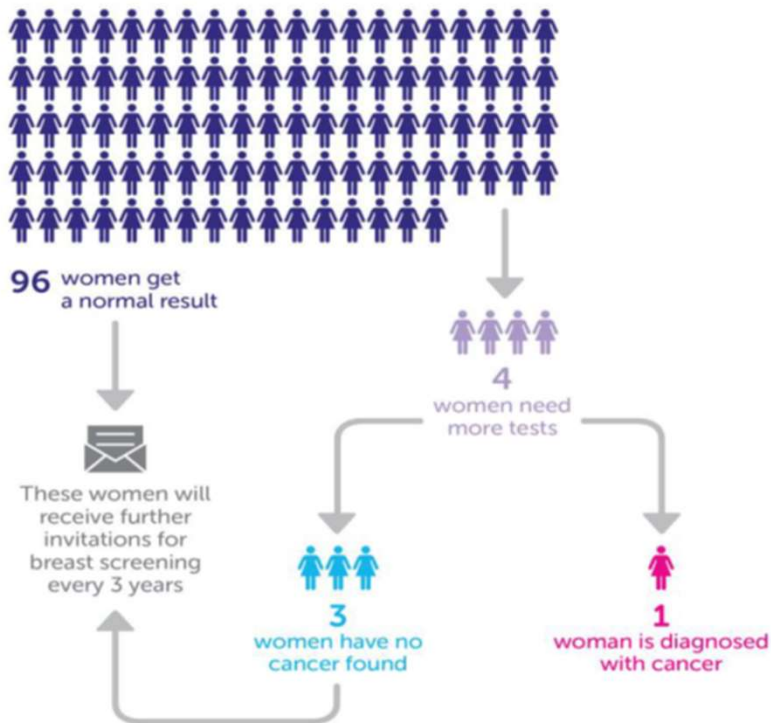
2017-2019 **mortality** rate BH is 3.0 (n=11) higher than England at 2.4 (n=681)

Definition (93725): The overall cervical screening coverage: the number of persons registered at the practice screened adequately in the previous 42 months (aged 25-49) divided by the number of eligible persons on last day of review period (aged 25-49).

Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://publichealthprofiles.org.uk/)

Breast Screening

EVERY TIME 100 WOMEN ARE SCREENED...

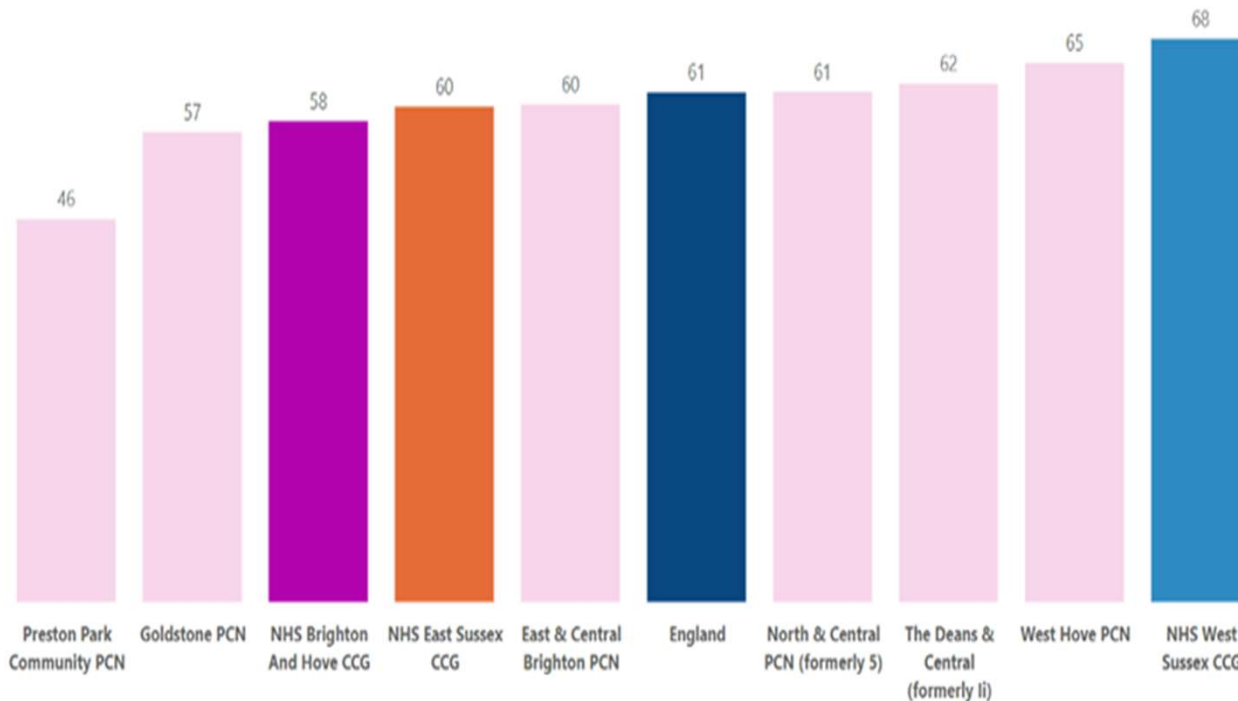


Source: Numbers taken from NHS Breast Screening Programme, 'Breast screening: helping women decide', 2016

- Local service delivered by UHSx
- Nationally generated invitation for a mammogram from 50 (before 53rd) to 71st birthday, every 3 Yrs.
- Eligible people over 71+ can request a mammography screening
- The target is 70%
- 23% cases considered 'preventable'
- In 2021, BH 61.7% of eligible people aged 53-70 with a test recorded in the last 3 years, lower than the South East or England average.

The picture in Brighton and Hove

Breast cancer screening in previous 36mths, aged 50-70, 3yr coverage, 2020/21 - PCNs



Definition (91339): 3-year screening coverage %: The number of persons registered to the practice screened adequately in previous 36 months divided by the number of eligible persons on last day of the review period.

Source: [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://public.health.profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk))

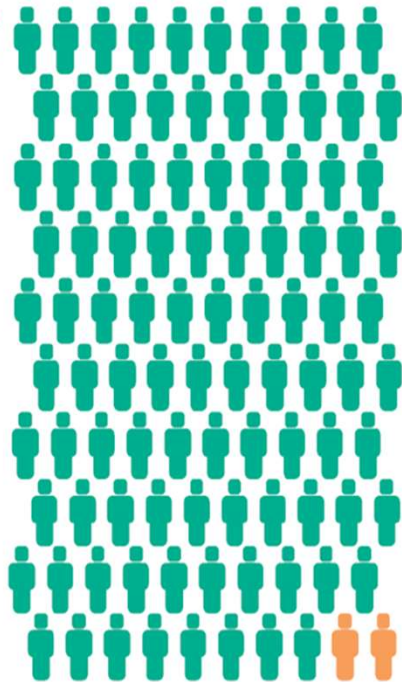
- BH breast cancer **incidence** rate at 91.6 higher than England (90.3), lower than East (96.6) and West Sussex (101.5) in 2019.
- Over 80% breast cancers are **diagnosed early** at stages 1&2
- 2019, BH **mortality** rate of 35.1 is higher than England at 32.2
- It is the second highest cancer death in women

Bowel screening

The FIT results

For 100 people getting their FIT kit results:

98 will have a
normal result

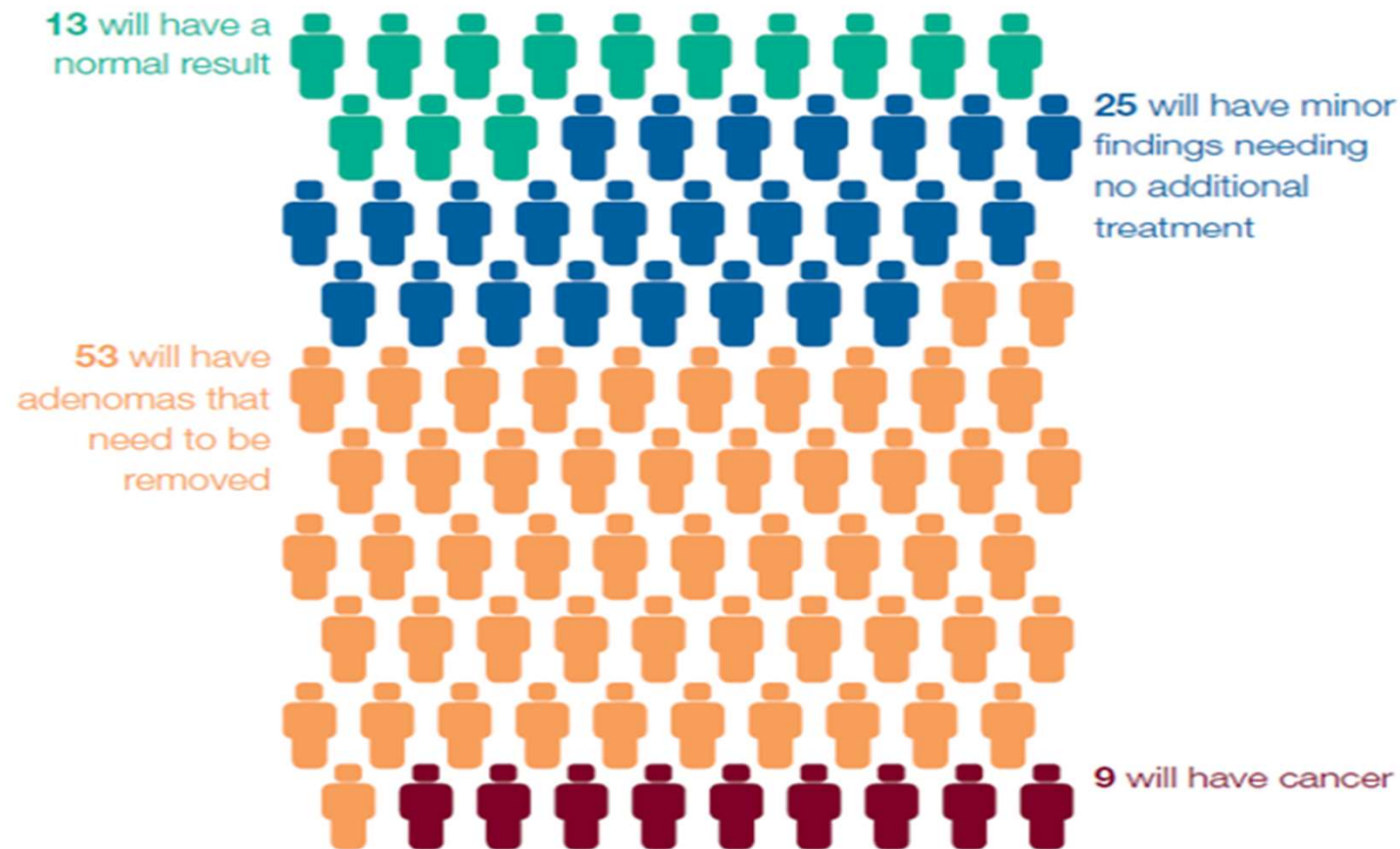


2 will have an
abnormal result

- FIT kits sent to people 60 - 74 years
- Rolling out through 50s
- Request a kit 75+ every 2 years
0800 707 6060
- Detects tiny amounts of blood not seen by eye
- FIT does not diagnose bowel cancer
- Abnormal result – invitation for a colonoscopy

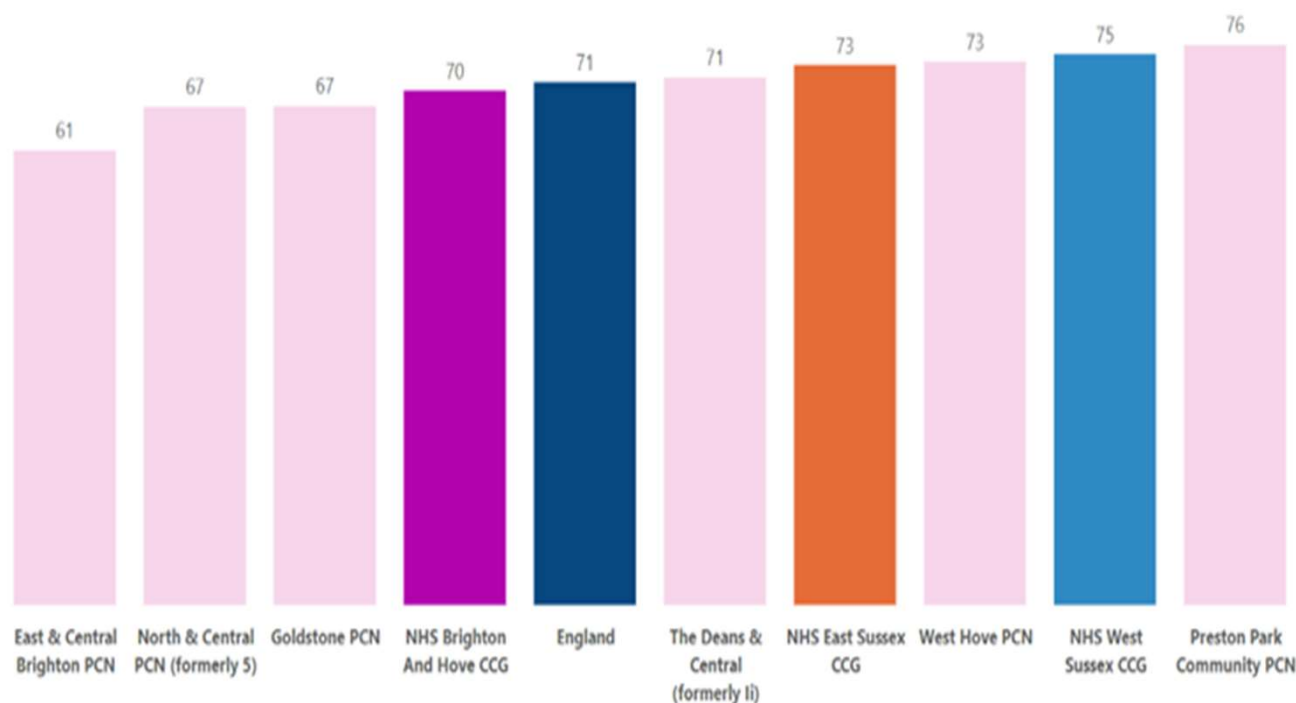
Likely findings from 100 screening colonoscopies

For every 100 people having colonoscopy after an abnormal FIT kit result:



The picture in Brighton & Hove

Bowel cancer screening uptake, aged 60-74, 2020/21 - PCNs



Definition (92601): Screening uptake %, the number of persons aged 60-74 invited for screening in the previous 12 months who were screened adequately following an initial response within 6 months of invitation divided by the total number of persons aged 60-74 invited for screening in the previous 12 months.

Source: [Public health profiles - CHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://public.health.profiles - CHID (phe.org.uk))

In 2019 the **incidence** of bowel cancer in B &H is 68/00'000 (n=152), lower than England (70.2), East (70) and West Sussex (70.3)

Bowel cancer mortality rates are 27.2 and England at 25.8.

However, very different for men at 34.2, Eng 31.9 women 20.4, Eng. 20.1

What we are doing in Brighton & Hove to improve uptake

- Multi-agency approach at every level
- Breast Services in Sussex working together to share learning & drive improvements
- Working with PCNs
- New Cancer Awareness partnership - campaigns calendar, action plans focussing on communities and area of lower uptake, peer-advocates
- Development of cancer screening dashboard- target activities to lower super output area (LSOA)
- Tailored work with
 - LD & Autism services & communities
 - Trans and Non binary - webinar
 - Young women - cervical screening uptake
 - Those who have experienced sexual violence domestic abuse
- Developing Sussex good practice guide for cervical screening
- Review barrier of transport to screening
- Translated materials for every stage
- Address recommendations of the 'Healthwatch insight into Breast Screening services'
- Promote awareness

What helps

Remove barriers to participation

Accessible information

Screening leaflets and resources are available in a range of languages and pictorial easy read versions

Videos help explain things

Making reasonable adjustments

Be ready to offer support to those who ask for it. This includes demonstrating how to use the test and talking through screening information

How can you help to increase uptake?