

Cancer Screening in Brighton and Hove

1. Introduction

There are three NHS cancer screening programmes: bowel, breast and cervical. Bowel screening is conducted via a self-completion kit sent to the individual's home; for breast screening women are invited for a mammogram to a breast screening centre or for those in West Hove and Portslade to a mobile van; for cervical screening women are invited to their GP practice. Invitations for all screening programmes are sent out by the relevant programme office to those eligible and registered with a GP. Appendix 5 provides some notes on screening and an overview of the NHS cancer screening programmes.

The most recent available published data (end March 2013) shows that screening coverage for breast and cervical cancer in Brighton and Hove is significantly worse than for England, which has been the case for a number of years (see Figures 1 & 2).¹

Figure 1:

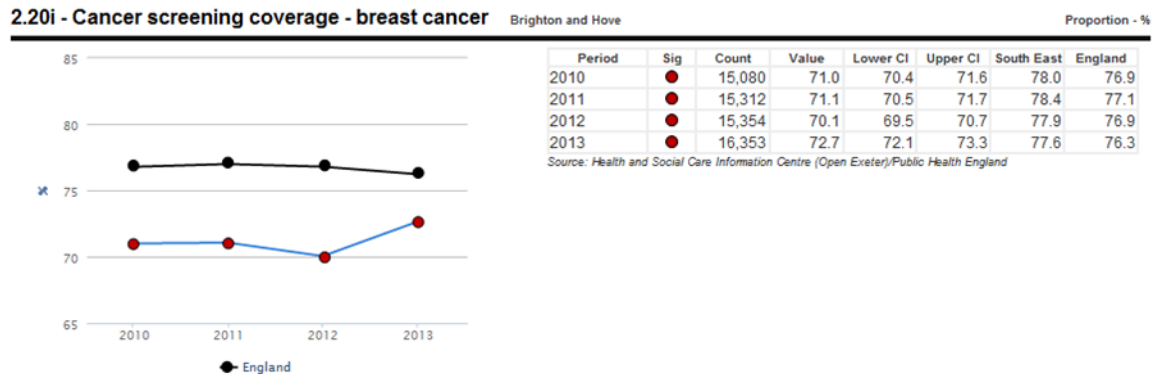
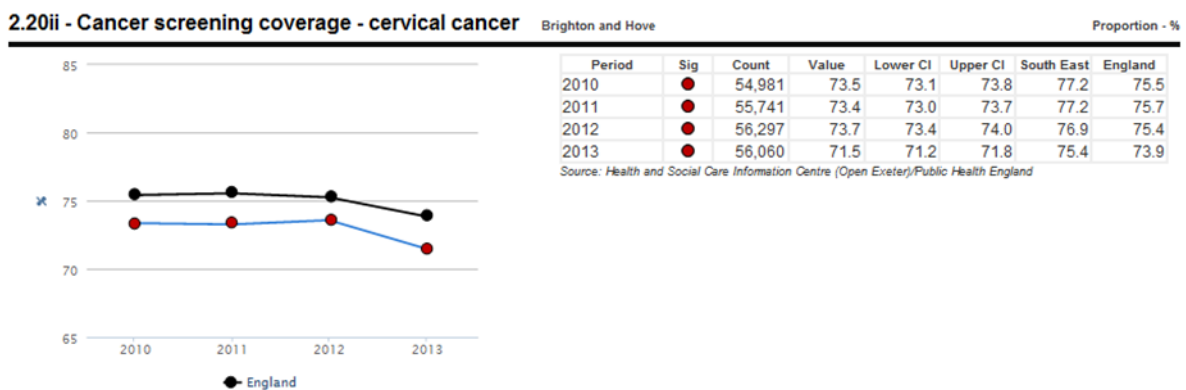


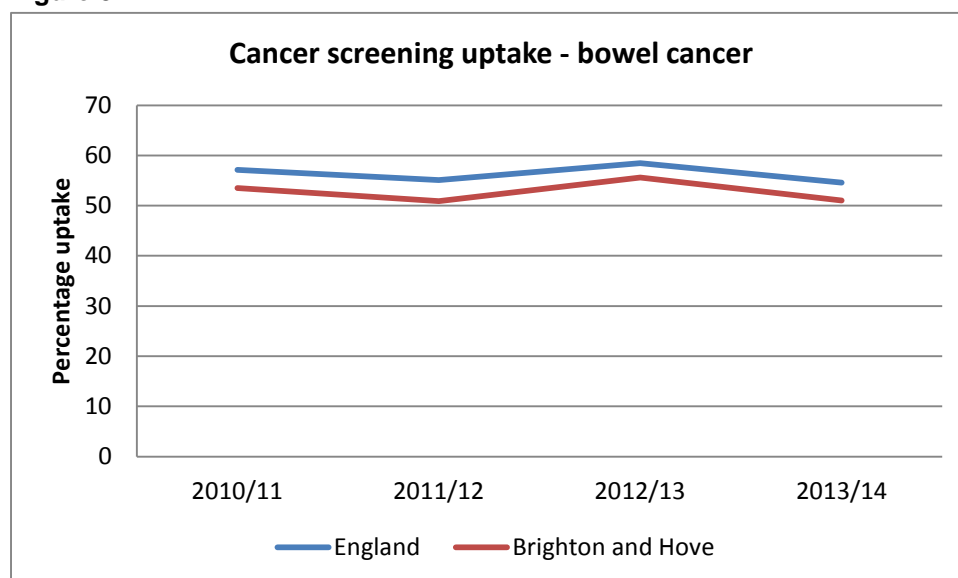
Figure 2:



¹ Health and Social Care Information Centre. Taken From Public Health England: Public Health Outcomes Framework Data Tool. Available at www.phoutcomes.info [Accessed 30/09/2014]

Whilst there is as yet no Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator for bowel cancer and no nationally published data, the data obtained from the Sussex Bowel Cancer Screening Programme Centre and the National Cancer Screening Programme indicates that up-take in Brighton and Hove is worse than England (see Figure 3).

Figure 3:



Data sources: Sussex Bowel Cancer Screening Programme Centre and National cancer screening programme

Brighton and Hove CCG also ranks poorly when compared to other CCG across Kent, Surrey and Sussex:

- 17/20 for bowel screening uptake
- 18/20 for breast screening uptake
- 20/20 for cervical screening coverage.²

This data was presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board in September where there was a request for further analysis by GP practice and geographical area. This is described below and tabulated in the Appendices.

2. Bowel screening uptake

The national target for bowel cancer screening uptake is 52% (recently reduced from the original standard of 60%, as a result of a review of national outcomes). In Brighton and Hove, this was achieved, with an overall uptake in 2013/14 of 52%; this varied by CCG locality from 53% in Central locality, 51% in the West and 49% in the East. Appendix 1 shows the breakdown by CCG locality and GP practice between 2010/11 and 2013/14.³

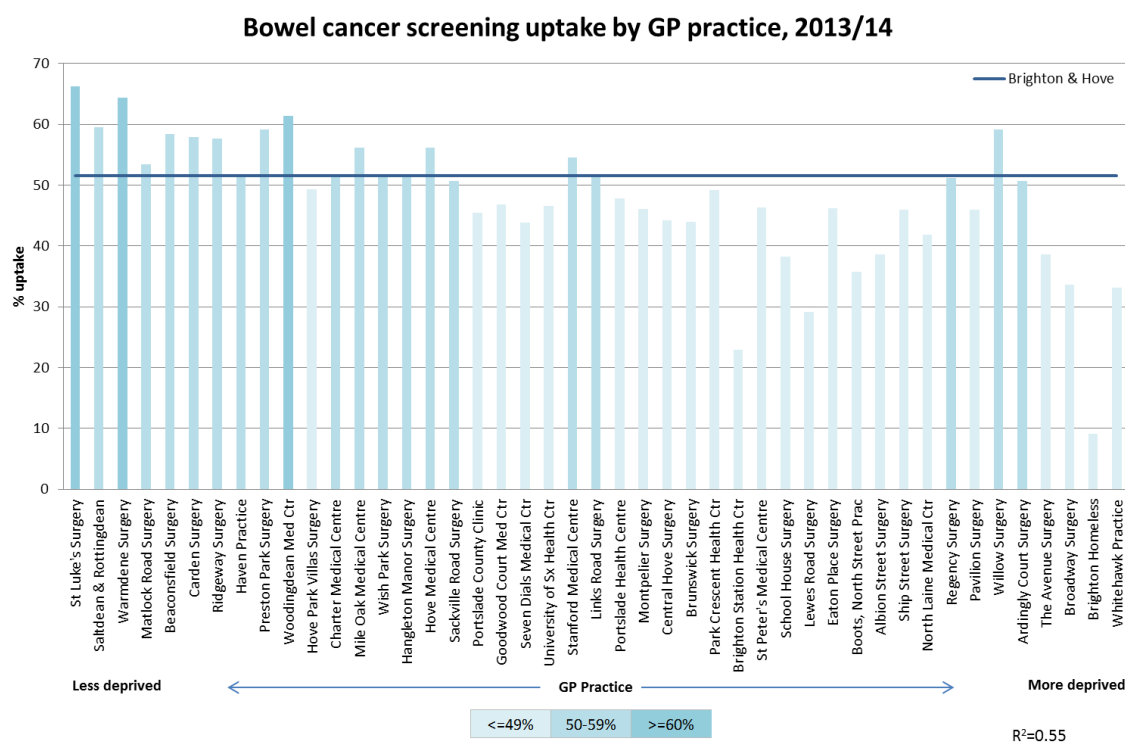
² Cancer Commissioning Toolkit – Regional analysis.

³ Data obtained directly from Sussex Screening Centre, BSUH.

It is important to note that GPs are not responsible for delivering bowel cancer screening although they do have a role in opportunistically reminding those eligible of the importance of taking up the screening offer. In 2013/14 uptake by practice ranged from 9% in Brighton homeless practice, with the most deprived population in the city, to 66% in St Luke's surgery, with the least deprived and there is a clear relationship between deprivation and screening uptake (see Figure 4).

In the years 2011/12 to 2013/14, there were only three out of the 46 practices in the Brighton and Hove CCG area where the uptake rate is consistently 60% or above, all three of which have relatively less deprived populations: Warmdene surgery, St Luke's surgery and Woodingdean Medical centre. In 17 practices uptake rates are consistently lower than 50%: three in the West, five in Central and seven in the East. The majority of these practices (15) are in the fifty percent most deprived practices in the city.

Figure 4



3. Breast screening uptake

The minimum standard for breast cancer screening uptake is 70%. In Brighton and Hove the uptake rate in July 2014 was 58.6% for women aged 50-70 years and 58.8% for all women⁴; the latter figure includes those women randomised into the

⁴ East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Breast Screening Programme. Performance against national standards report, September 2014.

screening programme as part of the national age extension trial. Within the randomised group, uptake is higher in the 71-73 year olds (72.4%) than the 47-49 year olds (54.7%). However, these analyses are interim, and subject to significant variation, as a similar analysis in February showed higher rates.⁵

It must be noted that the overall population coverage is increasing, and this is a better measure of the overall success of the programme. Recent feedback from the Quality Assurance team for the South has confirmed the high quality of the local breast screening service in terms of its cancer detection rate.

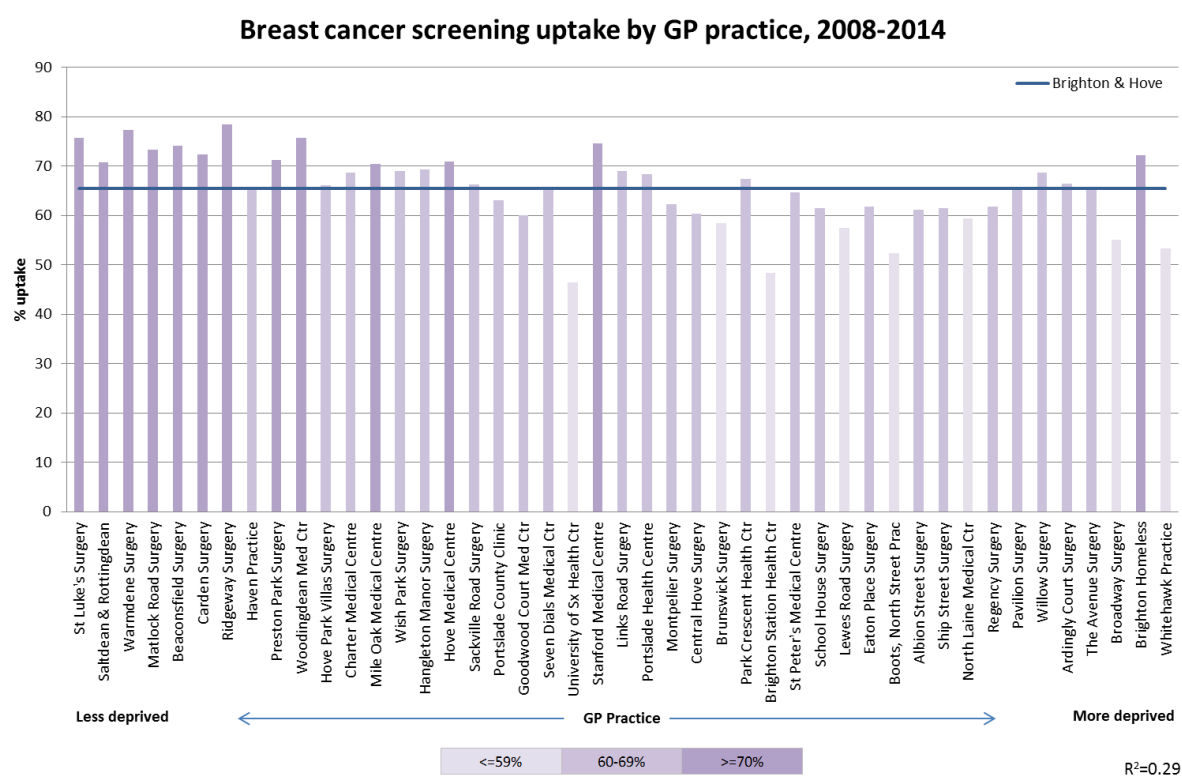
Breast screening is organised as a rolling programme which invites women from GP practices in turn. In order to compare practices, uptake rates have been used rather than coverage as the latter would not be comparing like with like until a screening round is completed. This is particularly impacted by the delay in screening rounds- a screening round should last 36 months, but in Brighton, this has extended to a longer period, due to staff problems, but is gradually coming back on track.

Appendix 2a shows uptake by practice for rounds 7 (January 2007-May 2009), 8 (January 2011-June 2012) and 9 (June 2012-May 2015) according to the screening areas. Round 9 has only recently finished in 'Brighton East (Marina)' hence uptake rates may improve when the data is finalised at six months post round completion. Round 9 has only just commenced in Hollingbury, hence there is no data available for practice populations in this screening area. However uptake for those areas that have been completed varies from 64% in Brighton Central to 72% in Hove and Portslade West. Appendix 2b illustrates uptake within the CCG localities so that comparisons can be made with the other two screening programmes. Uptake rates vary by locality but the most recent data available is from round 8, completed in 2012, and hence rather old.

Appendices 2a and b illustrate uptake by GP practice. In round 9 (although not yet complete) this ranged from 19% in Brighton homeless practice to 73.5% in St Luke's practice. However, as with bowel screening it is important to remember that GPs are not responsible for delivering breast cancer screening although they do have a role in opportunistically reminding those eligible of the importance of taking up the screening offer. A number of practices have uptake rates which are consistently lower than 60%. Practices with consistently low rates tend to be those with more deprived populations and those with consistently high uptake rates (70% or over) tend to be those with the least deprived populations. However there is no clear association between deprivation and uptake at practice level (see Figure 5).

⁵ Interim analyses of PCSS data in February 2014 showed an uptake of 65.7% for 50 to 70 year olds and 65.1% at all ages for Brighton and Hove.

Figure 5:



4. Cervical screening coverage

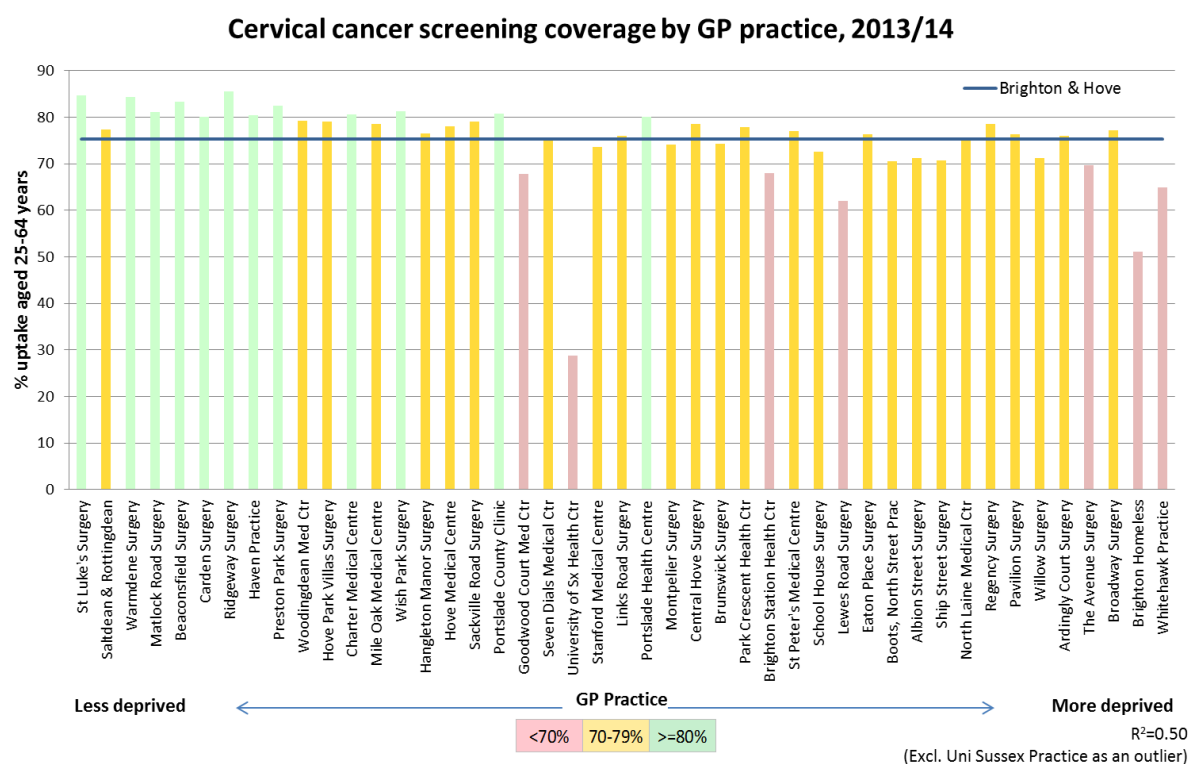
The national target for cervical screening is 80% coverage.⁶ But even nationally, coverage is below this level. In 2013/14 the coverage rate in Brighton and Hove was 75%: this varied across the localities from 78% in the West; 75% in the East and 73% in Central locality.⁷ Unlike the bowel and breast screening programmes, cervical screening is delivered by general practice. Appendix 3 shows the variation in uptake by GP practice from 2005/06 to 2013/14. In 2013/14 coverage ranged from 28.8% in Sussex University practice to 85.6% in Ridgeway surgery. There are only two practices in each locality which are consistently meeting the 80% target: Charter Medical Centre and Matlock Rd surgery in the West locality; Preston Park surgery and Warmdene surgery in Central; and Ridgeway surgery and St Luke's surgery in the East. These surgeries are almost all in the least deprived 25% of GP practices in the city.

In some cases, cervical screens which have been taken are not accepted by the laboratory for analysis, as they are of poor quality. The need to get a further sample from the woman can also be a barrier to a successful outcome.

⁶ Coverage is defined as the percentage of eligible women (aged 25 to 64) who were recorded as screened adequately at least once in the previous five years.

⁷ Data obtained directly from PCSS (Primary Care Support Services).

Figure 6:



Five practices have consistently low coverage rates: Brighton Station Health Centre and the University of Sussex Health Centre in Central locality; and Brighton homeless practice, Lewes Road practice and Whitehawk practice in the East locality. Whitehawk and Brighton homeless practice have the most deprived populations in the city; Lewes Road and Brighton Station Health Centre are also relatively deprived. There is a clear relationship between deprivation and screening uptake in Brighton and Hove (See Figure 6).

The University of Sussex Health Centre has the lowest screening coverage rate in the city; this has persisted since 2005/06 and is getting progressively worse.

5. Conclusion

There is evidence of poorer uptake of bowel and cervical cancer screening in GP practices with more deprived populations. This link with deprivation is not seen in breast screening. Screening uptake/coverage rates tend to be highest in the West locality which has fewer practices with more deprived populations. GPs can exert the most influence on improving cervical screening uptake in that it is delivered in general practice. Hence it would be helpful to know what those with high rates are doing to promote uptake, particularly those in relatively deprived areas, so as to share good practice. GPs also have a role in reminding their eligible population of the importance of screening and assisting the screening centres in encouraging

those who DNA to take up the screening offer. It would be useful to explore this role further.

6. Recommendations

NHS England, together with the embedded Public Health England staff to:

- commission screening programmes and ensure that all partners work collaboratively across the system;
- work with programmes and local partners to ensure that the service is offered in ways which increase the likelihood of uptake;
- support the breast screening service in the recruitment of key staff to reduce round length to 36 months and to maintain service quality for screened and symptomatic patients;
- provide Local Authority public health and CCGs with timely data;
- ensure improvements in the quality of cervical smear taking.

LA Public health to:

- continue to raise public awareness of screening programmes targeting those living in the more disadvantaged areas and those groups that evidence suggests are less likely to take up screening (such as people from BME groups, people with learning difficulties, lesbian women and, for bowel cancer screening, men);
- improve understanding of screening by signposting to existing literature in minority languages and for patients with learning disabilities;
- ensure there is a particular focus on bowel cancer screening - the newest of the three cancer screening programmes - where uptake rates are lowest working closely with the Sussex programme manager;
- ensure sexual health clinics continue to be commissioned to provide opportunistic cervical screening.

The CCG to:

- ensure GPs are aware of screening rates in their practice populations, particularly for cervical screening which is mostly delivered in general practice, and encourage practices to increase uptake through sharing best practice;
- identify issues at practice level where uptake of cervical screening is poor;
- consider strategies for targeting those who DNA the breast and bowel cancer screening programmes in conjunction with NHS England;
- maximise the efficient use of existing primary care and laboratory staff resource by avoiding duplication of cervical screening tests because of inadequate sampling.

Appendix 1: Bowel cancer screening uptake by GP practice, 2010/11 – 2013/14

	Practice	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Trend	% Change 2012/13 to 13/14
West	G81638 Brunswick Surgery	42.1	42.4	43.1	44.0		2.2%
	G81070 Central Hove Surgery	44.9	42.5	48.3	44.3		-8.4%
	G81034 Charter Medical Centre	54.0	51.6	61.4	51.6		-15.9%
	G81687 Goodwood Court Med Ctr	49.3	44.5	49.3	46.8		-5.1%
	Y00079 Hangleton Manor Surgery	49.0	51.2	53.3	51.8		-2.7%
	G81001 Hove Medical Centre	57.3	57.4	59.7	56.1		-6.0%
	G81094 Hove Park Villas Surgery	56.8	55.0	60.8	49.3		-19.0%
	G81663 Links Road Surgery	61.4	53.7	60.0	51.3		-14.5%
	G81684 Matlock Road Surgery	56.8	65.3	60.9	53.4		-12.3%
	G81073 Mile Oak Medical Centre	59.6	54.9	59.9	56.2		-6.3%
	G81680 Portslade County Clinic	52.1	44.9	52.6	45.4		-13.7%
	G81046 Portslade Health Centre	55.9	51.2	55.9	47.9		-14.4%
	G81009 Sackville Road Surgery	52.3	53.0	53.1	50.6		-4.7%
	G81083 Wish Park Surgery	56.3	54.3	63.4	51.6		-18.6%
Central	G81042 Beaconsfield Surgery	55.7	57.2	58.5	58.4		-0.1%
	G81020 Boots, North Street Prac	40.3	31.3	36.1	35.7		-1.1%
	Y02676 Brighton Station Health Ctr			34.6	22.9		-33.8%
	G81014 Carden Surgery	55.0	57.9	63.7	57.9		-9.0%
	G81646 Haven Practice	50.4	49.6	52.4	51.4		-2.0%
	G81044 Montpelier Surgery	49.2	45.1	46.7	46.0		-1.4%
	G81103 North Laine Medical Ctr	45.4	32.8	48.4	41.8		-13.7%
	G81018 Preston Park Surgery	58.0	54.3	62.1	59.2		-4.8%
	G81047 Seven Dials Medical Ctr	45.0	40.7	48.1	43.8		-9.1%
	G81694 Ship Street Surgery	41.0	45.8	44.4	46.0		3.4%
	G81011 St Peter's Medical Centre	48.8	43.2	50.4	46.3		-8.0%
	G81038 Stanford Medical Centre	55.9	53.0	60.3	54.5		-9.7%
	G81071 University of Sx Health Ctr	64.3	40.0	53.6	46.5		-13.2%
	G81036 Warmdene Surgery	63.5	63.3	61.3	64.3		4.9%
East	G81090 Albion Street Surgery	40.6	40.4	47.5	38.6		-18.7%
	G81006 Ardingly Court Surgery	54.7	53.7	52.3	50.6		-3.2%
	G81689 Brighton Homeless	25.0	11.5	16.0	9.1		-43.2%
	G81669 Broadway Surgery	46.4	29.7	41.7	33.6		-19.5%
	G81005 Eaton Place Surgery	47.6	47.0	53.8	46.2		-14.1%
	G81063 Lewes Road Surgery	38.5	28.8	47.1	29.2		-38.0%
	Y02404 New Larchwood Surgery	54.6	46.7	48.5	51.0		5.2%
	G81028 Park Crescent Health Ctr	53.5	48.5	49.4	49.1		-0.5%
	G81054 Pavilion Surgery	47.4	43.4	52.3	46.0		-12.1%
	G81656 Regency Surgery	46.9	49.7	47.2	51.2		8.5%
	G81642 Ridgeway Surgery	62.9	61.7	64.5	57.7		-10.7%
	G81076 Saltdean & Rottingdean	63.4	58.1	65.4	59.6		-8.9%
	G81613 School House Surgery	48.3	44.2	46.8	38.3		-18.3%
	G81667 St Luke's Surgery	58.8	65.1	65.8	66.3		0.7%
	G81075 The Avenue Surgery	41.4	43.0	47.3	38.6		-18.5%
	G81676 Whitehawk Practice	39.1	32.3	42.3	33.1		-21.6%
	G81661 Willow Surgery	50.5	53.2	55.2	59.1		7.1%
G81065 Woodingdean Med Ctr	63.7	61.1	63.5	61.3		-3.3%	
West		54.3	51.9	56.4	50.5		-10.5%
Central		54.0	51.3	56.1	53.3		-5.0%
East		52.2	49.4	54.4	49.4		-9.2%
Brighton & Hove		53.5	50.9	55.6	51.0		-8.4%

Notes: 1) The annual uptake is the percentage of those invited who were screened

2) Cell shading:

<=49%	50-59%	>=60%
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Appendix 2a: Breast Screening Uptake in Brighton and Hove by GP practice 2008 – 2014

Practice		Round 7 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Round 8 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Round 9 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Trend	% Change Round 8 to Round 9
Brighton Central	G81689 Brighton Homeless	28.6	72.2	19.0		-73.6%
	Y02676 Brighton Station Health Ctr		48.3	42.8		-11.5%
	G81063 Lewes Road Surgery	56.1	57.4	56.1		-2.3%
	G81028 Park Crescent Health Ctr	68.8	67.3	67.6		0.5%
	G81047 Seven Dials Medical Ctr	64.7	65.5	63.8		-2.7%
	G81694 Ship Street Surgery	47.1	61.5	53.0		-13.7%
	G81011 St Peter's Medical Centre	69.6	64.6	66.3		2.6%
Brighton East (Marina)	G81090 Albion Street Surgery	64.0	61.2	50.8		-16.9%
	G81006 Ardingly Court Surgery	69.0	66.4	65.9		-0.8%
	G81669 Broadway Surgery	51.8	55.1	54.8		-0.5%
	G81005 Eaton Place Surgery	60.6	61.8	60.0		-2.8%
	G81054 Pavilion Surgery	63.8	65.7	60.2		-8.4%
	G81656 Regency Surgery	59.5	61.8	59.4		-3.9%
	G81642 Ridgeway Surgery	76.0	78.4	68.0		-13.2%
	G81076 Saltdean & Rottingdean	76.4	70.8	72.6		2.5%
	G81667 St Luke's Surgery	73.4	75.8	73.5		-3.0%
	G81676 Whitehawk Practice	52.5	53.3	46.2		-13.3%
	G81065 Woodingdean Med Ctr	76.1	75.6	70.9		-6.2%
Hollingbury	G81042 Beaconsfield Surgery	74.7	74.2			
	G81014 Carden Surgery	75.1	72.3			
	G81646 Haven Practice	62.3	65.4			
	G81684 Matlock Road Surgery	71.3	73.4			
	Y02404 New Larchwood Surgery		68.3			
	G81103 North Laine Medical Ctr	52.3	59.4			
	G81018 Preston Park Surgery	75.1	71.2			
	G81613 School House Surgery	22.3	61.4			
	G81038 Stanford Medical Centre	74.5	74.5			
	G81075 The Avenue Surgery	60.9	65.6			
	G81071 University of Sx Health Ctr	50.0	46.4			
	G81036 Warmdene Surgery	77.7	77.2			
	G81661 Willow Surgery	69.9	68.6			
	Hove & Portslade East	G81020 Boots, North Street Prac	65.7	52.4	44.2	
G81638 Brunswick Surgery		59.3	58.4	50.3		-13.9%
G81070 Central Hove Surgery		65.7	60.4	59.4		-1.6%
G81034 Charter Medical Centre		69.5	68.6	69.5		1.3%
G81687 Goodwood Court Med Ctr		63.3	60.0	63.2		5.4%
G81001 Hove Medical Centre		78.0	70.9	71.4		0.8%
G81094 Hove Park Villas Surgery		69.9	66.1	68.9		4.2%
G81044 Montpelier Surgery		68.1	62.3	61.3		-1.6%
G81009 Sackville Road Surgery		70.7	66.3	62.2		-6.2%
G81083 Wish Park Surgery		78.1	68.9	70.7		2.6%
Hove & Portslade West		Y00079 Hangleton Manor Surgery	77.8	69.3	72.2	
	G81663 Links Road Surgery	78.1	69.0	69.7		1.0%
	G81073 Mile Oak Medical Centre	78.4	70.5	69.3		-1.7%
	G81680 Portslade County Clinic	66.7	63.1	65.3		3.5%
	G81046 Portslade Health Centre	75.6	68.4	71.6		4.7%
Brighton Central		66.6	64.7	64.3		-0.6%
Brighton East (Marina)		68.8	67.6	64.7		-4.2%
Hollingbury		71.5	71.5			
Hove & Portslade East		70.8	65.7	65.1		-0.9%
Hove & Portslade West		76.7	69.1	70.2		1.6%
Brighton & Hove		70.8	68.1			-3.6%

Notes: 1) Uptake is the percentage of women invited for screening who were screened adequately within 6 months of

2) Cell shading:

<=59%	60-69%	>=70%
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Appendix 2b: Breast Screening Uptake in Brighton and Hove by GP practice 2008 – 2014

	Practice	Round 7 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Round 8 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Round 9 16.01.07 to 14.05.09	Trend	% Change Round 8 to Round 9
West	Brunswick Surgery	59.3	58.4	50.3		-13.9%
	Central Hove Surgery	65.7	60.4	59.4		-1.6%
	Charter Medical Centre	69.5	68.6	69.5		1.3%
	Goodwood Court Med Ctr	63.3	60.0	63.2		5.4%
	Hangleton Manor Surgery	77.8	69.3	72.2		4.1%
	Hove Medical Centre	78.0	70.9	71.4		0.8%
	Hove Park Villas Surgery	69.9	66.1	68.9		4.2%
	Links Road Surgery	78.1	69.0	69.7		1.0%
	Matlock Road Surgery	71.3	73.4			
	Mile Oak Medical Centre	78.4	70.5	69.3		-1.7%
	Portslade County Clinic	66.7	63.1	65.3		3.5%
	Portslade Health Centre	75.6	68.4	71.6		4.7%
	Sackville Road Surgery	70.7	66.3	62.2		-6.2%
	Wish Park Surgery	78.1	68.9	70.7		2.6%
Central	Beaconsfield Surgery	74.7	74.2			
	Boots, North Street Prac	65.7	52.4	44.2		-15.8%
	Brighton Station Health Ctr		48.3	42.8		-11.5%
	Carden Surgery	75.1	72.3			
	Haven Practice	62.3	65.4			
	Montpelier Surgery	68.1	62.3	61.3		-1.6%
	North Laine Medical Ctr	52.3	59.4			
	Preston Park Surgery	75.1	71.2			
	Seven Dials Medical Ctr	64.7	65.5	63.8		-2.7%
	Ship Street Surgery	47.1	61.5	53.0		-13.7%
	St Peter's Medical Centre	69.6	64.6	66.3		2.6%
	Stanford Medical Centre	74.5	74.5			
	University of Sx Health Ctr	50.0	46.4			
	Warmdene Surgery	77.7	77.2			
East	Albion Street Surgery	64.0	61.2	50.8		-16.9%
	Ardingly Court Surgery	69.0	66.4	65.9		-0.8%
	Brighton Homeless	28.6	72.2	19.0		-73.6%
	Broadway Surgery	51.8	55.1	54.8		-0.5%
	Eaton Place Surgery	60.6	61.8	60.0		-2.8%
	Lewes Road Surgery	56.1	57.4	56.1		-2.3%
	New Larchwood Surgery		68.3			
	Park Crescent Health Ctr	68.8	67.3	67.6		0.5%
	Pavilion Surgery	63.8	65.7	60.2		-8.4%
	Regency Surgery	59.5	61.8	59.4		-3.9%
	Ridgeway Surgery	76.0	78.4	68.0		-13.2%
	Saltdean & Rottingdean	76.4	70.8	72.6		2.5%
	School House Surgery	22.3	61.4			
	St Luke's Surgery	73.4	75.8	73.5		-3.0%
	The Avenue Surgery	60.9	65.6			
	Whitehawk Practice	52.5	53.3	46.2		-13.3%
	Willow Surgery	69.9	68.6			
Woodingdean Med Ctr	76.1	75.6	70.9		-6.2%	
West	73.1	67.6			-0.3%	
Central	71.8	70.0			-11.0%	
East	66.9	66.9			-3.1%	
Brighton & Hove	70.8	68.1			-3.6%	

Notes: 1) Uptake is the percentage of women invited for screening who were screened adequately within 6 months of invitation. Hence for round 9 uptake rates in some GP practices may increase when reviewed at 6 months post invite.

2) Cell shading:

<=59%	60-69%	>=70%
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Appendix 3: Cervical Screening coverage in Brighton and Hove by GP practice 2005/06 – 2013/14

	Practice	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Trend	% Change 2012/13 to 13/14	
West	Brunswick Surgery	76.8	76.5	74.6	75.6	74.1	74.0	77.5	76.4	74.4		-2.7%	
	Central Hove Surgery	83.0	82.3	78.5	78.7	77.6	77.8	80.4	80.3	78.6		-2.2%	
	Charter Medical Centre	81.6	80.9	80.2	80.7	80.9	82.2	81.6	80.8	80.7		-0.2%	
	Goodwood Court Med Ctr	65.9	68.7	73.1	69.8	71.1	70.7	70.3	66.9	67.8		1.3%	
	Hangleton Manor Surgery	79.1	74.7	74.2	76.9	77.0	76.3	78.2	77.0	76.4		-0.8%	
	Hove Medical Centre	80.6	79.7	79.1	78.5	78.7	77.8	78.3	78.7	78.7	78.1		-0.8%
	Hove Park Villas Surgery	77.9	76.7	76.5	78.1	80.0	80.3	81.2	81.1	79.0		-2.6%	
	Links Road Surgery	80.0	79.5	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.3	78.9	78.3	75.9		-3.0%	
	Matlock Road Surgery	81.9	80.9	80.2	81.3	81.0	80.2	80.4	80.8	81.0		0.3%	
	Mile Oak Medical Centre	81.1	79.9	80.8	82.1	80.7	80.7	81.0	81.6	78.6		-3.7%	
	Portslade County Clinic	76.4	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.4	78.1	79.2	81.2	80.7		-0.6%	
	Portslade Health Centre	80.9	79.9	79.4	80.4	81.2	81.4	81.3	82.3	80.0		-2.7%	
	Sackville Road Surgery	81.5	79.6	78.2	78.6	77.9	78.6	80.0	80.1	79.1		-1.2%	
	Wish Park Surgery	80.9	81.8	80.4	80.2	79.9	79.5	82.3	82.4	81.3		-1.3%	
Central	Beaconsfield Surgery	79.7	80.3	79.9	79.5	80.1	81.6	82.6	82.9	83.4		0.6%	
	Boots, North Street Prac	71.1	72.7	69.3	64.0	62.1	68.9	71.1	73.1	70.6		-3.4%	
	Brighton Station Health Ctr					66.7	69.2	67.8	66.3	68.0		2.6%	
	Carden Surgery	81.1	78.9	78.1	79.0	80.4	79.7	82.1	81.1	80.1		-1.2%	
	Haven Practice	70.7	70.5	71.6	71.7	73.0	75.2	79.6	82.4	80.5		-2.3%	
	Montpelier Surgery	74.5	72.5	72.4	74.7	77.3	78.3	77.5	76.0	74.1		-2.5%	
	North Laine Medical Ctr	73.8	74.3	73.8	77.7	78.9	78.3	77.8	78.1	75.1		-3.8%	
	Preston Park Surgery	80.8	80.8	81.1	80.8	81.8	82.0	82.2	81.9	82.4		0.6%	
	Seven Dials Medical Ctr	75.5	73.4	72.1	71.4	73.7	75.8	77.8	76.3	75.4		-1.2%	
	Ship Street Surgery	63.4	66.7	69.5	73.4	83.0	81.9	78.4	76.7	70.7		-7.8%	
	St Peter's Medical Centre	76.3	75.7	76.3	78.4	77.8	78.5	80.2	78.1	77.0		-1.4%	
	Stanford Medical Centre	76.7	76.1	74.5	75.1	74.7	74.0	76.1	74.5	73.6		-1.2%	
	University of Sx Health Ctr	45.8	43.5	41.8	39.7	40.8	38.8	38.1	32.3	28.8		-10.8%	
Warmdene Surgery	82.3	82.3	80.8	81.7	82.2	82.9	83.6	84.8	84.3		-0.6%		
East	Albion Street Surgery	70.7	71.5	69.8	68.6	72.0	72.5	75.8	73.1	71.2		-2.5%	
	Ardingly Court Surgery	76.0	74.4	73.8	75.2	74.7	76.1	77.8	78.7	76.0		-3.4%	
	Brighton Homeless	55.8	60.9	62.8	60.8	47.8	54.4	52.9	48.7	51.2		5.0%	
	Broadway Surgery	76.5	73.6	73.6	73.9	73.8	74.3	79.5	78.2	77.2		-1.3%	
	Eaton Place Surgery	74.4	74.8	74.4	74.9	75.3	75.0	76.4	76.7	76.4		-0.4%	
	Lewes Road Surgery	53.6	51.7	53.1	51.1	53.3	52.8	57.2	59.8	62.0		3.6%	
	New Larchwood Surgery				65.6	66.7	67.2	71.7	69.2	70.6		2.1%	
	Park Crescent Health Ctr	77.2	76.8	75.7	76.1	76.1	77.4	77.9	78.2	77.9		-0.4%	
	Pavilion Surgery	75.0	72.3	70.2	69.3	73.5	75.7	78.2	77.6	76.3		-1.6%	
	Regency Surgery	82.1	82.0	82.9	81.2	80.7	77.9	80.7	82.1	78.5		-4.4%	
	Ridgeway Surgery	84.0	84.3	83.9	82.9	83.7	83.0	83.4	83.6	85.6		2.5%	
	Saltdean & Rottingdean	79.8	77.8	76.5	77.3	77.3	78.0	78.1	78.2	77.4		-1.0%	
	School House Surgery	71.3	71.0	72.0	71.2	70.9	69.0	70.5	70.6	72.7		2.9%	
	St Luke's Surgery	86.5	85.9	83.2	84.5	84.6	85.3	88.2	86.8	84.6		-2.5%	
	The Avenue Surgery	75.0	73.3	69.0	70.4	71.5	70.9	71.1	70.3	69.8		-0.7%	
	Whitehawk Practice	67.1	67.9	63.6	64.4	64.6	66.1	66.3	66.6	64.9		-2.5%	
Willow Surgery	81.7	80.9	77.7	78.5	80.5	76.5	75.5	73.6	71.1		-3.3%		
Woodingdean Med Ctr				80.1	80.2	81.3	80.6	81.3	79.3		-2.5%		
West		79.2	78.7	78.2	78.4	78.2	78.4	79.2	78.9	77.9		-1.2%	
Central		74.7	74.0	73.5	73.8	74.6	75.1	75.7	74.2	72.8		-1.9%	
East		75.8	74.8	73.5	73.6	74.5	75.0	76.4	76.3	75.3		-1.2%	
Brighton & Hove		76.6	75.9	75.2	75.4	75.9	76.3	77.2	76.5	75.4		-1.5%	

1) Coverage is the percentage of eligible women 25-64 years recorded as screened adequately at least once in the previous 5 years

2) Cell shading: <70% 70-79% >=80%

Appendix 4: Numbers invited for screening in Brighton and Hove by GP practice and Locality							
	Practice	Practice Population (Aug 2013)	Practice IMD Score 2012	Numbers Eligible/Invited By Gp Practice			
				Bowel screening (60-75 yrs) 2013/14	Breast screening (47-73 yrs) Includes those randomised into age extension	Cervical screening (25-64 yrs) 2013/14	
West	G81638	Brunswick Surgery	7,094	27.3	250	485	2,641
	G81070	Central Hove Surgery	4,996	26.5	296	604	1,637
	G81034	Charter Medical Centre	17,025	22.5	806	1,667	5,309
	G81687	Goodwood Court Med Ctr	11,069	24.9	385	826	2,670
	Y00079	Hangleton Manor Surgery	2,046	23.2	137	291	526
	G81001	Hove Medical Centre	8,950	24.0	633	1,391	2,078
	G81094	Hove Park Villas Surgery	4,067	21.0	215	546	1,182
	G81663	Links Road Surgery	5,226	25.2	386	772	1,470
	G81684	Matlock Road Surgery	2,944	14.1	204	413	817
	G81073	Mile Oak Medical Centre	7,041	23.0	479	948	1,950
	G81680	Portslade County Clinic	3,328	24.8	238	49	937
	G81046	Portslade Health Centre	9,994	26.2	796	1,341	3,190
	G81009	Sackville Road Surgery	11,260	24.3	638	1,220	3,361
	G81083	Wish Park Surgery	5,865	23.1	335	716	1,618
Central	G81042	Beaconsfield Surgery	9,932	17.0	599	1,235	2,831
	G81020	Boots, North Street Prac	2,021	33.2	84	154	656
	Y02676	Brighton Station Health Ctr	5,466	30.7	48	152	1,965
	G81014	Carden Surgery	5,677	18.0	397	718	1,377
	G81646	Haven Practice	2,937	19.8	144	361	912
	G81044	Montpelier Surgery	6,343	26.2	341	800	2,206
	G81103	North Laine Medical Ctr	3,914	34.5	146	310	1,108
	G81018	Preston Park Surgery	11,160	20.1	519	1,183	3,129
	G81047	Seven Dials Medical Ctr	7,794	24.9	361	624	2,295
	G81694	Ship Street Surgery	2,036	34.3	87	115	639
	G81011	St Peter's Medical Centre	10,953	31.5	637	1,638	3,127
	G81038	Stanford Medical Centre	15,429	25.0	719	1,441	3,439
	G81071	University of Sx Health Ctr	14,383	25.0	43	69	2,671
	G81036	Warmdene Surgery	9,135	14.0	664	1,283	2,221
East	G81090	Albion Street Surgery	6,456	33.5	321	368	1,686
	G81006	Ardingly Court Surgery	6,056	38.1	385	824	1,690
	G81689	Brighton Homeless	959	48.5	33	21	127
	G81669	Broadway Surgery	2,225	48.4	119	239	549
	G81005	Eaton Place Surgery	5,695	33.0	461	678	1,505
	G81063	Lewes Road Surgery	2,637	32.8	144	223	573
	Y02404	New Larchwood Surgery	659	-	49	41	143
	G81028	Park Crescent Health Ctr	12,975	28.7	466	1,375	3,809
	G81054	Pavilion Surgery	9,143	35.7	457	1,002	2,523
	G81656	Regency Surgery	3,868	35.0	209	483	1,168
	G81642	Ridgeway Surgery	2,398	19.1	196	344	570
	G81076	Saltdean & Rottingdean	9,455	13.4	873	1,563	2,248
	G81613	School House Surgery	4,681	32.6	230	407	988
	G81667	St Luke's Surgery	2,134	12.6	175	306	500
	G81075	The Avenue Surgery	6,734	41.4	298	616	1,597
	G81676	Whitehawk Practice	3,410	52.2	166	292	912
	G81661	Willow Surgery	1,993	36.8	93	226	447
G81065	Woodingdean Med Ctr	6,210	20.4	489	998	1,605	
West Total		100,905		5,798	11,269	29,386	
Central Total		107,180		4,789	10,083	28,576	
East Total		87,688		5,164	10,006	22,640	
Brighton & Hove Total		295,773		15,751	31,358	80,602	

Appendix 5: Notes on Screening Programmes

Screening is defined as:

“A process of identifying apparently healthy people who may be at increased risk of a disease or condition. Once identified they can then be offered information, further tests and appropriate treatment to reduce their risk, and/or any complications arising from the disease or condition.”

Limitations of screening

No screening programme is 100% accurate in that there will always be a proportion of both false positive results (people without the target condition identified as having it) and false negative results (people with the target condition identified as not having it); for this reason, the UK National Screening Committee (NSC) is increasingly presenting screening as risk reduction.

Gaining approval for a screening programmes

In order for screening to be offered for a particular condition, it will have been subject to a thorough evidence based policy review (lasting up to 24 months) and appraised against 22 set criteria before approval is given by the National Screening Committee. The UK NSC has over one hundred screening policies.

The screening process

Bowel cancer screening programme

Men and women eligible for screening receive an invitation letter explaining the programme, and an information leaflet. About a week later, a faecal occult blood (FOB) test kit is sent out along with step-by-step instructions for completing the test at home and sending the samples to the hub laboratory. The test is then processed and the results sent within two weeks. GPs are not directly involved in the delivery of the NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme but they receive a copy of the results letters sent to their patients.⁸

Breast screening programme

The NHS Breast Screening Programme provides free breast screening every three years for all women aged 50 and over. The programme is a rolling one which invites women from GP practices in turn, so all women will have received their first invitation before their 53rd birthday. Once women reach the upper age limit for routine invitations for breast screening, they are encouraged to make their own appointment. The programme is now phasing in an extension of the age range of women eligible for breast screening to those aged 47 to 73; this started in 2010 and is expected to be complete by 2016.⁹

⁸ NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme. About bowel screening. <http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk/bowel/>

⁹ NHS Breast Screening Programme. About Breast Screening. <http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk/breastscreen/index.html>

In September 2000, research was published which demonstrated that the NHS Breast Screening Programme had lowered mortality rates from breast cancer in the 55-69 age group. In 2010, research undertaken by Stephen Duffy and others demonstrated that the benefit of mammographic screening in terms of lives saved is greater than the harm in terms of over-diagnosis. Between 2 and 2.5 lives are saved for every over-diagnosed case.

Cervical screening programme

All women between the ages of 25 and 64 are eligible for a free cervical screening test every three to five years. Based on evidence published in 2003 the NHS Cervical Screening Programme offers screening at different intervals depending on age. This means that women are provided with a more targeted and effective screening programme.

The NHS call and recall system invites women who are registered with a GP. It also keeps track of any follow-up investigation, and, if all is well, recalls the woman for screening in three or five years time. It is therefore important that all women ensure their GP has their correct name and address details and inform them if these change. Women who have not had a recent test may be offered one when they attend their GP or family planning clinic on another matter. Women should receive their first invitation for routine screening at 25.

The NHS Cervical Screening Programme is currently running a test (known as a 'pilot') to see if HPV primary screening should be used throughout the whole of the cervical screening programme in England.¹⁰

Programme overview

	Bowel	Breast	Cervical
Age	60-75 years	50-70 years Age extension trial 47-73 years	25-64 years
Frequency	Every 2 years	Every three years	Age 25-49 every 3yrs Age 50-64 every 5yrs
Benefits of programme	Reduces death from bowel cancer by 16%	Between 2 and 2.5 lives are saved for every over-diagnosed case	Prevents around 75% cancers developing If overall coverage of 80%, evidence suggests a reduction in death rates of around 95% possible in the long term.

¹⁰ NHS Cervical Screening Programme. About cervical screening.
<http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk/cervical/index.html>