NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE indicator guidance

Date first published on NICE menu: 2013

Last update: March 2020

# Indicator CCG03

The proportion of cancer cases detected at stage 1 or 2.

# Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator

# Rationale

Diagnosing cancer at an early stage improves the chance of survival. Specific public health interventions, such as screening programmes and information and education campaigns aim to improve rates of early diagnosis.

# Source guidance

[Suspected cancer: recognition and referral. NICE guideline NG12](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng12) (2015)

# Specification

Numerator: The number of cases in the denominator where cancer is diagnosed at stage 1 or 2.

Denominator: The number of new cases of cancer diagnosed at any stage or unknown stage, for the specific cancer sites, morphologies and behaviour: invasive malignancies of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung, bladder, kidney, ovary, uterus, non-Hodgkin lymphomas and invasive melanomas of skin.

Calculation: Numerator/denominator\*100

Exclusions: People who are treated in England but are not English residents.

Datasource: Cancer Analysis System (CAS), National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN).

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance of individual CCGs.

# Further information

This is NICE indicator guidance, which is part of the [NICE menu of indicators](https://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/index). This document does not represent formal NICE guidance.