NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

QUALITY STANDARD TOPIC OVERVIEW

1 Quality standard title

Haematological cancers

2 Introduction

2.1 NICE quality standards

NICE quality standards are a concise set of prioritised statements designed to drive measurable quality improvements within a particular area of health or care.

The standards are derived from high-quality guidance, such as that from NICE or <u>accredited</u> by NICE. They are developed independently by NICE, in collaboration with health, public health and social care practitioners, their partners and service users. Information on priority areas, people's experience of using services, safety issues, equality and cost impact are considered during the development process.

NICE quality standards are central to supporting the government's vision for a health and social care system that is focused on delivering the best possible outcomes for people who use services, as detailed in the <u>Health and Social Care Act (2012)</u>.

The quality standard development process is described in detail on the <u>NICE</u> website.

2.2 This topic overview

This topic overview describes core elements of the quality standard. These include the population and topic to be covered, key source guidance to be NICE quality standard: Haematological cancers overview (September 2016)

used to underpin potential quality statements, any related quality standards, published current practice information and national or routine indicators and performance measures.

If the source guidance is not NICE guidance, it should meet the minimum quality criteria defined in NICE's accreditation programme.

3 This quality standard

This quality standard is expected to publish in June 2017.

3.1 Population and topic to be covered

This quality standard will cover:

- diagnosing and managing haematological cancers in adults and young people (aged 16 years and over)
- the organisation of haematological cancer services for children, adults and young people (all ages)
- diagnostic reporting for haematological cancers in children, young people and adults (of all ages).

3.2 Key development sources (NICE and NICE-accredited sources)

Primary source

- Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: diagnosis and management (2016) NICE guideline NG52
- Haematological cancers: improving outcomes (2016) NICE guideline NG47
- Myeloma: diagnosis and management (2016) NICE guideline NG35

Other sources that may be used

Suspected cancer: recognition and referral (2015) NICE guideline NG12

NICE quality standard: Haematological cancers overview (September 2016)

Key policy documents, reports and national audits

Relevant policy documents, reports and national audits will be used to inform the development of the quality standard.

- NHS England (2016) <u>Cancer Waiting Times Annual Report: 2015-2016</u>
- Department of Health (2014) The national cancer strategy: 4th annual report
- National Cancer Intelligence Network (2014) <u>Trends in incidence and</u> outcome for haematological cancers in England: 2001-2010
- Haematological Malignancy Research Network (2014) <u>Patient's age and</u> <u>treatment for haematological malignancy</u>
- Haematological Malignancy Research Network (2014) <u>Statistics:2004-2014</u>
- NHS England (2013) <u>2013-14 NHS Standard contract for haematopoietic</u> stem cell transplantation (adult)
- Haematological Malignancy Research Network (2012) <u>Haematological</u> malignancies and cancer registration in England
- NHS (2012) The quality of life of cancer survivors in England
- Department of Health (2011) <u>The national cancer strategy: stakeholder</u>
 engagement report Annex E: Haematological cancers

3.3 Related NICE quality standards

Published

- Suspected cancer (2016) NICE quality standard 124
- Medicines optimisation (2016) NICE quality standard 120
- Cancer services for children and young people (2014) NICE quality standard 55
- Patient experience in adult NHS services (2012) NICE quality standard 15

4 Existing indicators

NHS Digital Cancer Outcomes and Services Dataset:

Haematology

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NICE clinical commissioning group outcomes indicator set:

- Cancer: the proportion of invasive cases of cancer diagnosed via an emergency route
- Cancer: the proportion of new cases of cancer with a stage of diagnosis recorded
- Cancer: the proportion of people with cancer who have the cancer detected at stage 1 or 2

5 Further information

See the NICE website for more information about <u>NICE quality standards</u> and the <u>progress of this quality standard</u>.