

N. Ireland Cancer Registry Implications of Research for Services

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Paper Title	Colon and rectal cancer survival in seven high-income countries 2010- 2014: variation by age and stage at diagnosis (the ICBP SURVMARK2 project)
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Conclusion	Survival was consistently higher in Australia, Canada and Norway, with smaller proportions of patients with metastatic disease in Canada and Australia than in the UK which included data from NI. International differences in (one-) and five- year survival were most pronounced for regional and distant colon cancer ranging between (86.0 and 94.1%) 62.5 and 77.5%, and (40.7 and 56.4%) 8.0 and 17.3% respectively. Similar patterns were observed for rectal cancer. Stage distribution of colon and rectal cancers by age varied across countries with marked survival differences for patients with metastatic disease and diagnosed at older ages (irrespective of stage). Survival disparities for colon and rectal cancer across high-income countries are likely explained by earlier diagnosis in some countries and differences in treatment for regional and distant disease, as well as older age at diagnosis. Differences in cancer

	registration practice and different staging systems across countries may have impacted the comparisons
What this means for the service	International comparisons are important in identifying opportunities for improving services locally