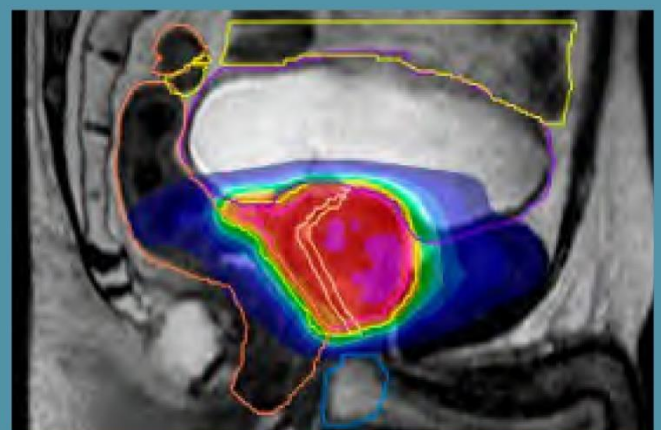
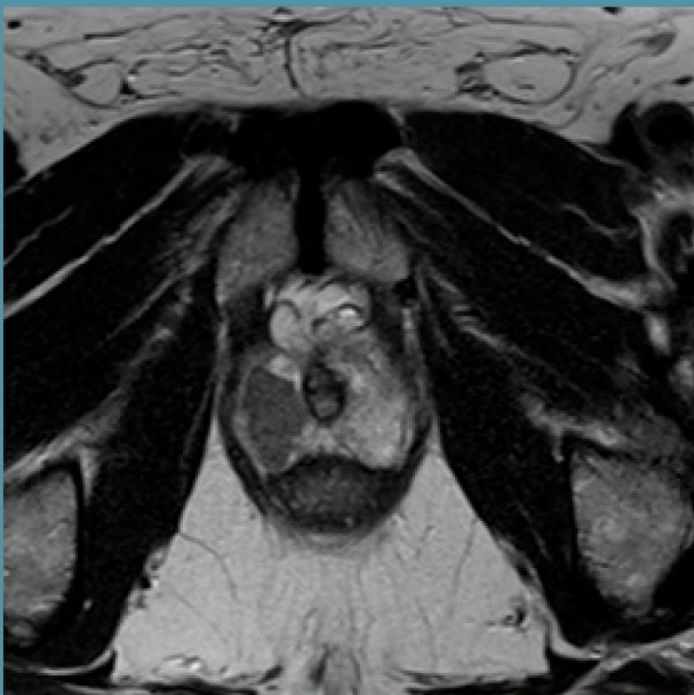
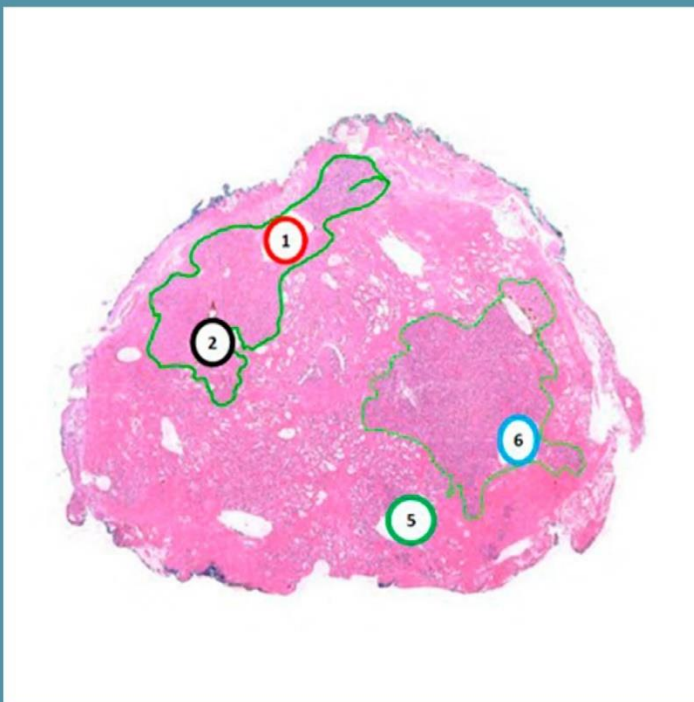




## National Prostate Cancer Audit State of the Nation Report - Appendix

An audit of the care received by men diagnosed with prostate cancer in England and Wales from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2023

Published January 2025



## 1. Acknowledgements

In July 2023, the NPCA moved into the National Cancer Audit Collaborating Centre (NATCAN) at the Clinical Effectiveness Unit (CEU) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. NATCAN is a new national centre of excellence to strengthen NHS cancer services by looking at treatments and patient outcomes across the country. The new centre is commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) on behalf of NHS England and the Welsh Government as part of the National Clinical Audit and Patient Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP).

The audit is a collaboration between the Clinical Effectiveness Unit (CEU) at the Royal College of Surgeons of England (RCS), the British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS) and the British Uro-oncology Group (BUG). We would like to thank BAUS and BUG for their continued professional guidance and for raising awareness amongst urological and uro-oncological colleagues.

We would also like to thank all urologists, uro-oncologists and their clinical and non-clinical teams at NHS Trusts in England and Health Boards in Wales who collected and submitted data for the audit. Your support is key to enabling the NPCA to evaluate the care that men receive following a diagnosis of prostate cancer in England and Wales and whether this care reflects recommended guidelines and quality standards.

The NPCA compares NHS Providers in England and Wales and provides these results to underpin quality improvement activities. We are grateful to the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service (NCRAS) which is part of the National Disease Registration Service, NHS England (NHSE) and the Wales Cancer Network, Public Health Wales for supporting routine cancer data submissions from Trusts and Health Boards and for supplying data for this report. We particularly appreciate the efforts of the cancer intelligence analysts and cancer information specialists at NCRAS and the Wales Cancer Network who supplied the data during the COVID-19 pandemic.

We would also like to thank all members of the NPCA Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) Forum for providing advisory support and ensuring the voice of patients is central to the direction and delivery of the NPCA. A lay report summarising the key results has been developed in consultation with the NPCA PPI Forum and is published simultaneously.

## 2. Supplementary tables: national results

**Table S1. Number of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in England during 2019-2023 captured in the Rapid Cancer Registration Dataset.**

Year	Number of men diagnosed
2019	44,286
2020	33,580
2021	40,226
2022	50,592
2023	55,241

**Table S2. Number of men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Wales during 2021-2022.**

Year	Number of men diagnosed
2021	1,996
2022	2,521

**Table S3. Number of men who received radical prostatectomies in England during 2019-2023.**

Year	Number of men who received radical prostatectomies
2019	7,369

2020	5,701
2021	5,883
2022	7,477
2023	8,760

**Table S4. Number of men who received radical prostate radiotherapy in England during 2019-2023.**

Year	Number of men who received radical prostate radiotherapy
2019	15,386
2020	13,444
2021	13,074
2022	16,085
2023	19,749

**Table S5. Number of men who received radical prostatectomies in Wales during 2021-2022.**

Year	Number of men who received radical prostatectomies
2021	228
2022	254

**Table S6. Number of men who received radical prostate radiotherapy in Wales during 2021-2022.**

Year	Number of men who received radical prostate radiotherapy
2021	664
2022	830

**Table S7. The number of men starting different types of radiotherapy in England, from 2019 to 2023.**

	Conventional		Hypo-fractionated 49-61Gy in up to 20 fractions		Ultra-hypofractionated 34.1-37.9Gy in 6 fractions (including 36Gy/6 fractions)		SBRT 35-50Gy in 5 fractions (including 36.25Gy/5 fractions)*		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2019	2,832	22%	10,010	77%	73	1%	47	<1%	12,962	100%
2020	1,912	17%	9,149	81%	85	1%	165	1%	11,311	100%
2021	1,474	14%	8,742	81%	104	1%	457	4%	10,777	100%
2022	1,720	13%	10,942	82%	133	1%	554	4%	13,349	100%
2023	1,760	11%	13,751	84%	30	<1%	941	6%	16,482	100%

Acronym: Gy = Gray; SBRT = Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy. \*Likely under-reported, for further investigation

**Table S8. The number of men (and proportion of total for that year) with prostate cancer starting different types of systemic therapy within 16 weeks of diagnosis in England, from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023.**

	Abiraterone		Apalutamide		Docetaxel		Enzalutamide		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2019	10	<1%	0	0%	2,046	99%	7	<1%	2,063	100%
2020	68	3%	<5	<1%	993	47%	1,055	50%	~2,120	100%
2021	142	5%	101	3%	1,030	34%	1,797	59%	3,070	100%
2022	78	3%	661	22%	1,071	36%	1,149	39%	2,959	100%
2023*	55	3%	632	30%	597	29%	802	38%	2,086	100%

\*2023 includes systemic therapy received up to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

**Table S9. Patient and diagnostic characteristics for men newly diagnosed with prostate cancer in England between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 and in Wales between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.**

Data variable	England		Wales	
	N	%	N	%
<i>Time period covered</i>	<i>1 Jan 2021 - 31 Dec 2021</i>		<i>1 Apr 2022 - 31 March 2023</i>	
No. of men with new diagnosis of prostate cancer	42,285		2,645	
<b>Age</b>				
<60	5,053	12%	249	9%
60-69	12,788	30%	864	33%
70-79	17,168	41%	1,121	42%
≥80	7,276	17%	411	16%
Total	42,285	100%	2,645	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Asian or Asian British	1,043	3%	5	1%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	1,758	4%	<5	<1%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	260	1%	<5	<1%
White	35,578	91%	875	99%
Other	626	2%	<5	<1%
Total	39,265	100%	887	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>3,020</i>	<i>(7%)</i>	<i>1,758</i>	<i>66%</i>
<b>Indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) of LSOA</b>				
1 (least deprived)	10,361	25%	510	23%
2	10,229	24%	524	23%
3	8,863	21%	500	22%
4	7,114	17%	439	20%
5 (most deprived)	5,718	14%	276	12%
Total	42,285	100%	2,249	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>15%</i>
<b>Performance status</b>				
0	18,332	71%	1,525	58%
1-2	7,015	27%	1,044	39%
≥3	613	2%	76	3%
Total	25,960	100%	2,645	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>16,325</i>	<i>(39%)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>
<b>Charlson score</b>				
0	30,789	73%	2,029	77%
1	7,463	18%	402	15%
≥2	4,033	10%	214	8%
Total	42,285	100%	2,645	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>(0%)</i>
<b>Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA)</b>				
<10	12,447	49%	1,146	50%
10-19	5,082	20%	577	25%
≥20	7,941	31%	575	25%
Total	25,470	100%	2,298	100%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>16,815</i>	<i>(40%)</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>(13%)</i>

<b>Gleason score</b>				
6	6,054	18%	621	27%
7	17,404	52%	1,079	47%
≥8	9,764	29%	598	26%
Total	33,222	100%	2,298	100%
<i>Missing</i>	9,063	(21%)	347	(13%)
<b>T stage</b>				
T1	3,413	10%	188	8%
T2	16,069	47%	1,280	52%
T3	12,977	38%	754	31%
T4	2,014	6%	242	10%
Total	34,473	100%	2,464	100%
<i>Missing</i>	7,812	(18%)	181	(7%)
<b>N stage</b>				
N0	29,222	87%	2,007	84%
N1	4,499	13%	391	16%
Total	33,721	100%	2,398	100%
<i>Missing</i>	8,564	(20%)	247	(9%)
<b>M stage</b>				
M0	28,223	82%	1,482	76%
M1	6,163	18%	480	24%
Total	34,386	100%	1,962	100%
<i>Missing</i>	7,899	(19%)	683	(26%)
<b>Risk group*</b>				
Low risk	4,273	12%	452	18%
Intermediate	10,694	30%	746	29%
High-risk/locally advanced	14,619	41%	856	34%
Metastatic	6,163	17%	480	19%
Total	35,749	100%	2,534	100%
<i>Insufficient</i>	6,536	(15%)	111	(4%)
<b>Cambridge Prognostic Group (CPG)</b>				
CPG1	4,984	17%	461	19%
CPG2	4,238	14%	434	18%
CPG3	2,525	9%	307	12%
CPG4	3,876	13%	331	13%
CPG5	5,813	20%	350	14%
N1	1,847	6%	102	4%
M1	6,163	21%	480	19%
Total	29,446	100%	2,465	100%
<i>Insufficient</i>	12,839	(30%)	180	(7%)

Acronyms: PSA = Prostate Specific Antigen; TNM = Tumour, Nodes, Metastases Classification of Malignant Tumours; RCRD = Rapid Cancer Registration Dataset. N1 = Nodes/Nodal disease. M1 = metastatic disease.

\*unadjusted values.

**Table S10. Treatment characteristics for men receiving radical radiotherapy or prostatectomy in England over the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023 and in Wales over the period of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 and 31 December 2022.**

Data variable	England		Wales*	
	N	%	N	%
<i>Time period covered</i>	<i>1 Jan 2023 – 31 Dec 2023</i>		<i>1 Jan 2022 - 31 Dec 2022</i>	
<b>Radical prostatectomy information</b>				
No. of men undergoing radical prostatectomy	8,760		255	
<b>Prostatectomy type</b>				
Robotic	8,494	97%	194	80%
Laparoscopic	122	1%	29	12%
Open	144	2%	20	8%
Total	8,760	100%	243	100%
Missing	0	(0%)	11	(4%)
<b>Lymphadenectomy performed</b>				
No	7,598	87%	115	53%
Yes	1,162	13%	100	47%
Total	8,760	100%	215	100%
Missing	0	(0%)	39	(15%)
<b>Radical radiotherapy information</b>				
No. of men undergoing radical radiotherapy	19,749		830	
<b>Radiotherapy modality</b>				
Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy	18,140	92%	716	99%
3D conformal	1,609	8%	10	1%
Total	19,749	100%	726	100%
Missing	0	(0%)	104	(13%)
<b>Planned radiotherapy region</b>				
Prostate and/or seminal vesicles	14,996	78%	495	67%
Whole pelvis incl. lymph nodes	4,279	22%	243	33%
Total	19,275	100%	738	100%
Missing	474	(2%)	92	(11%)

**Table S11. Data completeness for men diagnosed with prostate cancer in England during 2021 captured in the National Cancer Registration Dataset.**

Data item	Percentage of men with data item complete
Ethnicity	93%
Deprivation	100%
Performance status	61%
PSA	60%
Gleason score	79%
TNM (all complete)	73%

**Table S12. Data completeness for men diagnosed with prostate cancer in Wales between April 2022 and March 2023.**

Data item	Percentage of men with data item complete
Ethnicity	34%
Deprivation	85%
Performance status	100%
PSA	87%
Gleason score	87%
TNM (all complete)	67%