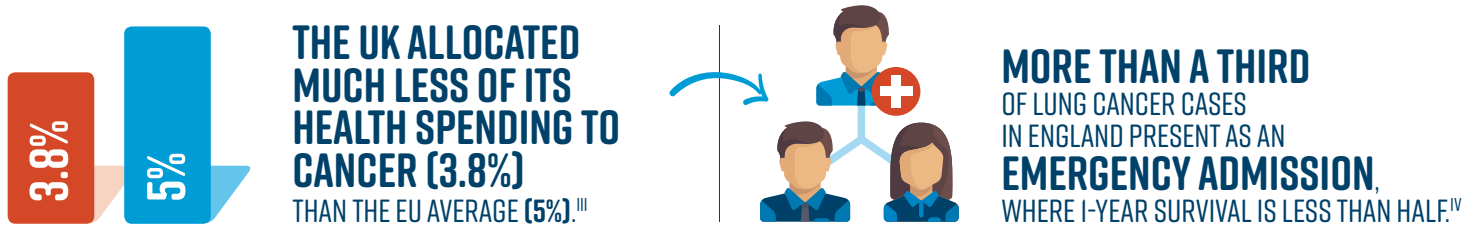


BREAKING THE CYCLE IN CANCER CARE

Half of all British people (under 65 years) will receive a cancer diagnosis during their lifetime.ⁱ The NHS has set itself the target of radically improving cancer outcomes over the next five yearsⁱⁱ, while developments in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer have the potential to help people live better, for longer. While investment is required to enable greater efficiencies in the NHS, with no additional funding immediately available we need to examine how we can potentially deliver more for less. To do so, we need to break the negative cycle of cancer care, where a short-term approach can often lead to longer-term costs.ⁱⁱⁱ



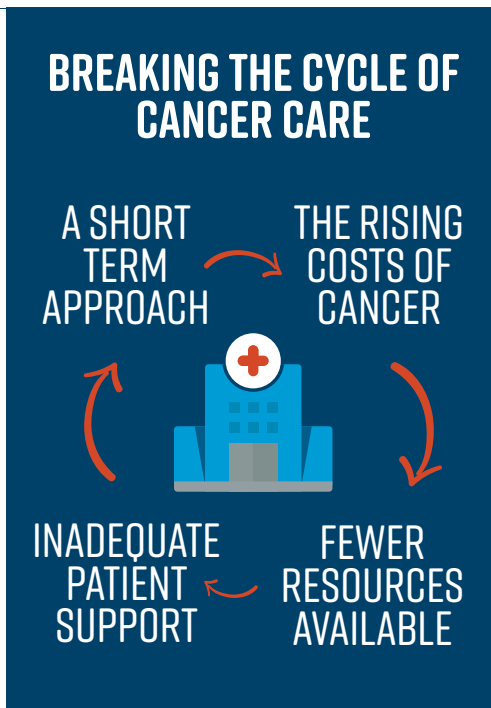
THERE MAY BE ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN POST-TREATMENT SUPPORT FOR CANCER PATIENTS; CURRENTLY, THE NHS SPENDS MORE THAN £130 MILLION EACH YEAR ON EMERGENCY CARE FOR DISCHARGED CANCER PATIENTS.^{iii, vi}

THE TOTAL COST OF CANCER TO THE UK IS ESTIMATED AT

£16 BILLION

A YEAR – AND ONLY A THIRD OF THAT IS DIRECT HEALTHCARE EXPENDITURE.ⁱⁱⁱ

LIMITED AVAILABLE FUNDING FOR CANCER DRUGS COULD RESTRICT PATIENT ACCESS TO NEW TREATMENTS LIKE IMMUNOTHERAPIES, WHICH THE NHS ENGLAND CANCER STRATEGY IDENTIFIED AS **POTENTIAL ‘GAME CHANGERS’^{vi}**



THERE ARE SHORTAGES OF ONCOLOGISTS, PATHOLOGISTS, RADIOLOGISTS AND CANCER NURSE SPECIALISTS IN ENGLAND.ⁱⁱⁱ

FACT SHEET PRODUCED BY



LATE CANCER DIAGNOSES COST THE NHS AN EXTRA £210 MILLION EACH YEAR.^v



X 19,200

19,200 DEATHS A YEAR COULD BE AVOIDED IN ENGLAND IF CANCER INCIDENCE IN DEPRIVED AREAS DROPPED TO THAT OF THE BEST-OFF.^{vi}

YOUR BILL £585M

50,000 PEOPLE OF WORKING AGE DIE FROM CANCER EACH YEAR, COSTING THE UK ECONOMY AN ESTIMATED £585 MILLION.^{vii}

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