

National Staging Steering Committee Supporting Surveillance

Darlene Dale

Staging Advisory Co-ordinator

National Staging Steering Committee

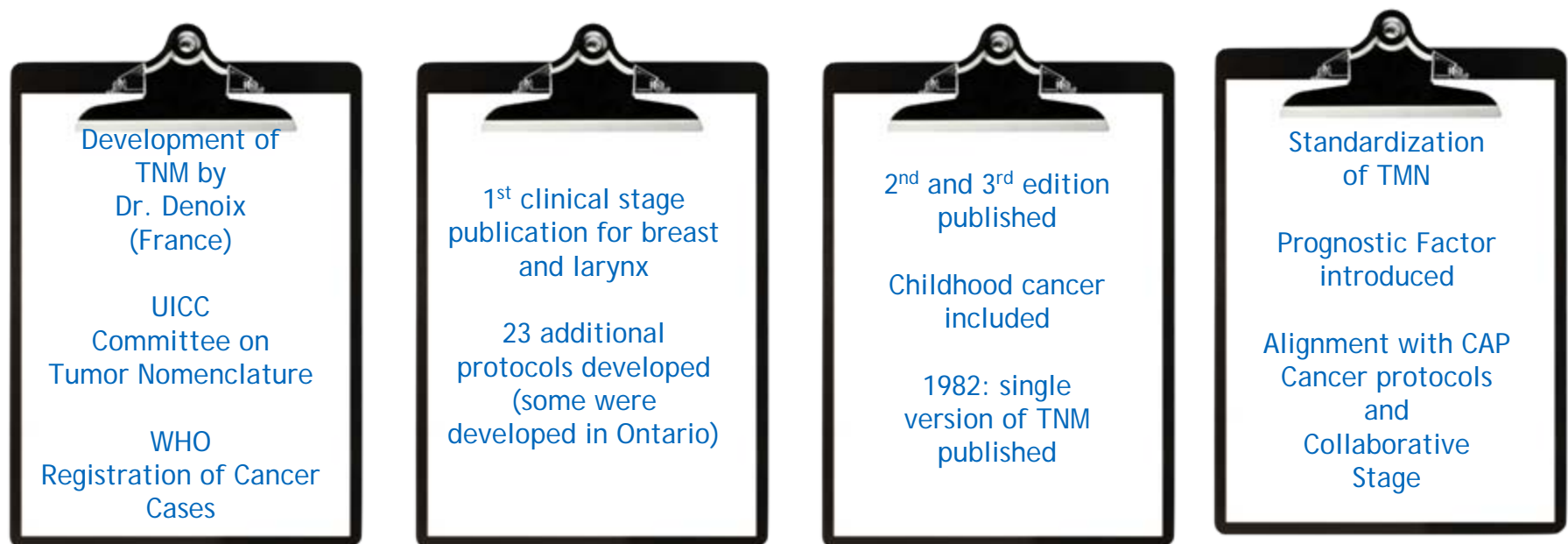
CPAC

June 24, 2010

Outline

- Background, Staging in Canada
- Why a National Staging Steering Committee?
- Mandate of the Committee
- Activities
- Lessons Learned
- Next Steps

History of Cancer Staging



History of Staging in Canada

- Prior to 2004, various staging methodologies used across Canada with many group trying to implement stage at a national level
- While TNM was cited as being beneficial for clinical decision making, Collaborative Stage was identified as being crucial for Cancer Surveillance
- September 2005 - The Don Cowan Diane Robson report issued detailing the current state of Cancer Staging in Canada. Noted the national variations in methodologies



History of Staging in Canada (Cont'd)

Recommendations from the Cowan-Robson Report

- **31** recommendations on how to improve Cancer Staging in Canada
 - One of the key recommendations of the report was to *"implement, on a national basis, the use of the Collaborative Staging framework for surveillance purposes"*
 - The use of **electronic systems** to increase efficiencies and access to data was also stressed
 - In addition, the implementation of **Synoptic Pathology** was cited by the report as an important enabler of improved Cancer Surveillance in Canada

Canadian Partnership Against Cancer

- Background
 - The Partnership was formed in November 2006 with the vision to achieve improvements in cancer control in Canada by being a catalyst for a co-coordinated approach.
 - In June 2008 the Partnership Board approved the Facilitation of National Cancer Staging to enable electronic capture of stage in Canada with a \$20M initiative over 4 years.
 - National Staging Initiative
 - In March 2009 CPAC formed the National Staging Steering Committee to assist the Partnership with the National Staging Initiative.

National Staging Initiative - Objectives

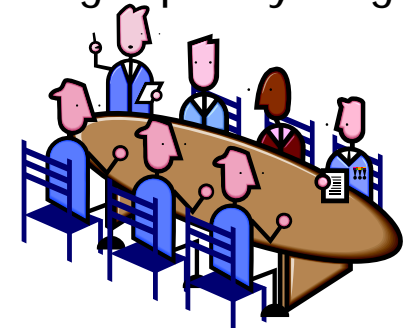
- To advance the cancer control strategy by facilitating and monitoring the implementation of provincial Collaborative Stage collection in order to standardize population based CS data for colorectal, breast, prostate and lung cancer beginning with cancer cases diagnosed January 1st, 2010
- Timely and complete information on cancer through the adoption of the College of American Pathologist cancer checklists as a pan-Canadian cancer pathology reporting content standard
- Accurate and complete information on cancer through facilitating a reliable comprehensive national staging dataset that is accessible to all staging stakeholders
- To investigate patterns of care by including stage information in the analysis of cancer trends

National Staging Initiative - Objectives (cont'd)

- Explore the use of electronic tools, in particular those related to synoptic pathology reporting, to capture CS data elements and provide standardized reporting mechanisms
- Completion of readiness assessments and implementation plans in each jurisdiction, piloting synoptic pathology reporting tools to capture CS data elements
- In conjunction with other organizations, coordinate and lead efforts in the implementation, dissemination and monitoring of best practices in data collection and quality control for CS
- To establish a team, with appropriate professional expertise and infrastructure, mandated to lead the CS cancer staging initiative

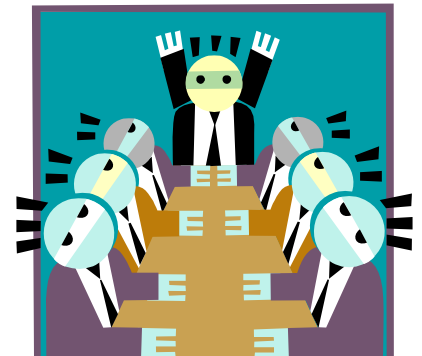
Why a National Staging Steering Committee

- Identify opportunities to strengthen the capture of staging information across Canada by coordinating activities with related national and provincial organizations
- Provide advice regarding the transition for the development and implementation of new standards related to cancer staging
- Advise on linkages with national and international groups that share a mandate in cancer staging such as International Union Against Cancer (UICC), American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC), and the College of American Pathologists (CAP)
- Foster the awareness, education, collection and use of high quality staging data in Canada.



National Staging Steering Committee Membership

- Radiation, Medical & Surgical Oncology
- National Pathology Standards Committee
- Cancer Epidemiology
- Cancer Registry Operations
- Canadian Council of Cancer Registries
- Statistics Canada
- Public Health Agency of Canada



National Staging Steering Committee Activities

- Steering Committee
 - Guidelines on staging
 - Communication to Medical Associations in Canada of the changes to TNM 7th edition
 - Communications to the Provincial/Territorial Cancer Registry & Canadian Cancer Registry
 - Webinar on changes to TNM 7th edition
 - Material on Partnership's www.Cancerview.ca

Communications to clinicians regarding release of AJCC TNM 7th edition

- Canadian Association of Radiation Oncology
- Canadian Association of Medical Oncologists
- Canadian Association of Pathologists
- Canadian Society for Surgical Oncology
- Society of Gynecologic Oncologists of Canada
- Canadian Society of General Surgeons
- Canadian Urological Association
- Canadian Society of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery
- Canadian Association of Provincial Cancer Agencies
- Canadian Association of Thoracic Surgeons
- Canadian Association of HPB Surgeons



Canadian Association of
General Surgeons
Association canadienne
des chirurgiens généraux



cancer view canada

Linking Canadians to cancer services, information & resources

Location: [Cancer Control](#) \ [Surveillance](#) \ [Initiatives and Resources](#) \ [New TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours](#)

- [Initiatives and Resources Overview](#)
- [New TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours](#)
- [Canadian Cancer Statistics 2010](#)
- [A National Cancer Staging Program](#)
- [Canadian Association of Pathologists Cancer Protocols](#)
- [Team Networks in Surveillance and Epidemiology](#)
- [Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T. Canada](#)
- [Resources for Editing Canadian Collaborative Stage Data](#)
- [Cancer Risk Management Model](#)

New TNM classification of malignant tumours

TNM is the globally accepted method of describing the anatomical extent of cancer.

Effective care for cancer patients means considering the cancer's site of origin, its histological type, and its extent. The globally accepted method for describing the extent of cancer is the Tumour-Node-Metastasis classification system. TNM is based on the anatomical extent of disease, and is an important component both of patient care and research.

The seventh edition of *TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours* is soon being published by the International Union against Cancer (UICC) and the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC).

Differences between the sixth and seventh editions are outlined in the presentation linked below, kindly made available by the UICC. Changes take effect on January 1, 2010.

Find out more about the new system

[UICC Presentation: TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours – 7th edition](#)



For more information on staging and on obtaining the seventh edition and related publications, please see the UICC and AJCC websites.

Related links:

[UICC](#)



Cancer View Canada

Cancer View Finder

This service brings you search results from [partner organizations](#) and Cancer View Canada

[Find out about Cancer View Canada Finder](#)

Featured Services

Cancer Control P.L.A.N.E.T. Canada
Connect with data and planning resources



National Staging Steering Committee Activities (Cont'd)

- Working Group
 - Recommendations:
 - Timelines for implementation of CSv2
 - Each registry to work with Statistics Canada to ensure their process for implementation coincide with the timing of the annual submission to the Canadian Cancer Registry
 - Collection of minimum data set with a focus on Site Specific Factors to collect (SSF)
 - Training Requirements
 - Regions with CS experience
 - Regions with no CS experience



Recommendations to Council

Collection of CSv2 site Specific Factors

Code	Description
I	Essential for TNM calculation
II	Essential for clinical decision making, not required for TNM calculation
III	Collected in CSv1 and not in I or II * * Registries who collect in CSv2 can continue to collect
IVa	Collect if available in CAP checklist
IVb	Collect if readily available in clinical chart

	ERA	PRA	Positive Ipsilateral Level I-II Axillary LN	IHC of RLN	Molecular Studies of RLN	Size of Tumor-Invasive Component	Nottingham or Bloom-Richardson (BR) Score/G grade	HER2: IHC Test Lab Value	HER2: IHC Test Interpretation	HER2: FISH Test Lab Value	HER2: FISH Test Interpretation	HER2: CISH Test Lab Value	HER2: CISH Test Interpretation	HER2: Results of Other or Unkn Test
Breast	9	9	8	8	8	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cervix	FIGO Stage	Pelvic Nodal Status	Assessment Method of Pelvic Nodal Status	Para-Aortic Nodal Status	Assessment Method of Para-aortic Nodal Status	Mediastinal Node Status	Assessment Method of Mediastinal Node Status	Scalene Node Status	Assessment Method of Scalene Node Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corpus Carcinoma	FIGO Stage	Peritoneal Cytology	# of Positive Pelvic LN	Number of Examined Pelvic Nodes	# of Positive Para-Aortic LN	# of Examined Para-aortic LN	% of Non-Endometrial Cell Type in Mixed Hist Tumors	Omentectomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corpus Adenosarcomas	FIGO Stage	Peritoneal Cytology	# of Positive Pelvic LN	Number of Examined Pelvic Nodes	# of Positive Para-Aortic LN	# of Examined Para-aortic LN	% of Non-Endometrial Cell Type in Mixed Hist Tumors	Omentectomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corpus Leiomyosarcoma ESS	FIGO Stage	Peritoneal Cytology	# of Positive Pelvic LN	Number of Examined Pelvic Nodes	# of Positive Para-Aortic LN	# of Examined Para-aortic LN	% of Non-Endometrial Cell Type in Mixed Hist Tumors	Omentectomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fallopian Tube	FIGO Stage	Bx of Met Site	Tumor Location	# of Positive Pelvic LN	# of Examined Pelvic Nodes	# of Positive Para-aortic Nodes	# of Examined Para-aortic LN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ovary	CA-125	FIGO Stage	Residual Tumour Status & Size after Primary Cytoreduction surgery	Tumour Location after Primary Cytoreduction surgery	Malignant Ascites	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Placenta	Progn Scoring Index	FIGO Stage	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vagina	FIGO Stage	Pelvic Nodal Status	Assessment Method of Pelvic Nodal Status	Para-Aortic Nodal Status	Assessment Method of Para-aortic Nodal Status	Distant (mediastinal, scalene) Node Status	Assessment Method of Distant Nodal Status	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vulva	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	FIGO Stage	Regional Lymph Node - Laterality	Pelvic Nodal Status	Assessment Method of Pelvic Nodal Status	Femoral Inguinal Nodal Status

Recommendations to Council

Training of Collaborative Stage

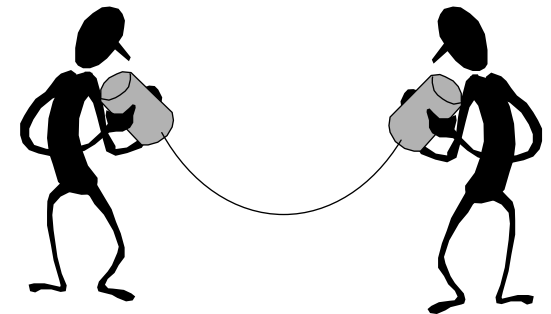
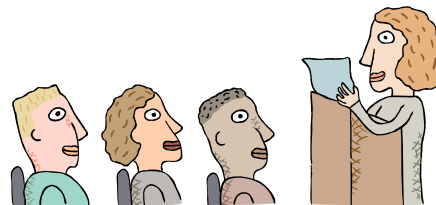
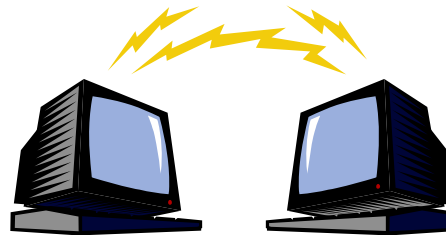
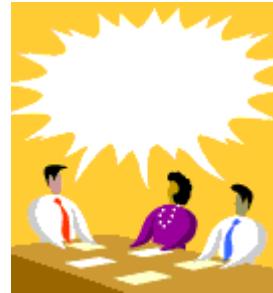
- The training model used for CSv1 was proven to be very successful and should be expanded for CSv2
- Face to face meeting for the trainers
- Face to face training for existing CS coders beginning with breast, colo-rectal, prostate and lung
- Plan for training in French
- Training for those with no CS experience



Challenges

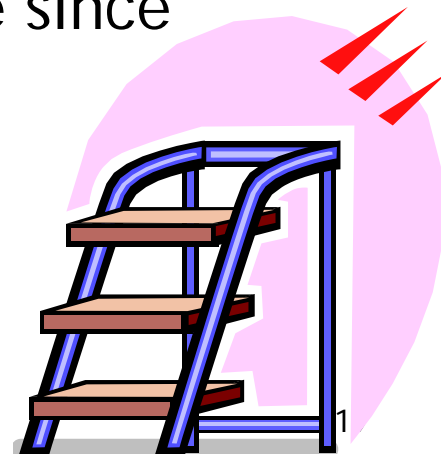
Lessons Learned

- Communicate
- Communicate
- communicate



National Staging Steering Committee Next Steps

- Continue to implement CSv2 and CAP checklists
- Monitor TNM 7th and any possible changes
- Continue to collaborate with:
 - Pathology
 - Surgery
 - Practice Guidelines
- Survey registries in 2011 to assess change since baseline survey
- Audit CSv2 accuracy





Questions?