Variability Among Central Registries in Consolidating Multiple Reports for the Same Individual

Jane E. Braun, MS, CTR
Jerri Linn Phillips, MA, CTR
Susan J. Capron
Frances E. Ross, CTR
Deborah Bringman, MPH

Wendy Scharber, RHIT, CTR

Record Consolidation Test Project

GOAL

 Determine whether central registries are consolidating multiple reports on the same patient into the same number of tumors

Record Consolidation Test Project

OBJECTIVES

- Create a standardized test file that can be used by all central registries
 - Run the test file through their normal (automated and manual) processing
 - Export consolidated results
- Analyze variability in application of the SEER multiple primary rules

Methods

- Contractors created a file of de-identified actual source records
 - 659 records on 279 patients
 - Tested all of the SEER multiple primary rules
 - Included a broad range of cancer sites, morphologies, and types of reporting source
 - Included records with varying amounts of text
- Expert Panel (EP) developed "gold standard" file and determined
 - Number of tumors per patient (SEER rules)
 - Values for site, histology, behavior, laterality, and date of diagnosis

Methods, cont.

- Web text was created to simulate followback to sources
- Source record and Expert Panel decision files cleaned up
 - Internal consistency
 - Pass EDITS

Technical Issues

Modified source records to pass any registry's edits

- COC, SEER, NPCR, and NAACCR edits
- EOD, TNM, and RX data items
- Optional COC data items
- Default values for empty data items
 - This was the hardest part!

Technical Issues, cont.

- Combined test data from 4 contractors
 - Used AbstractPlus software
 - Printed abstracts for EP to review
- Expert Panel reviewed abstracts
 - Used answer sheets
 - Recorded number of tumors and critical data values
 - Specified which rule was used
 - Stored in Access Database

Technical Issues, cont.

Using the test file at a registry

- Test database recommended, but all records can be identified as test records
- Front-End Utility provided
 - Updates state, postal code, county, and city
 - Updates institutional ID numbers
 - Includes option to delete override flags
- Split Hospitals Utility provided

Running the Test

Alpha and beta test of the test file

- 11 central registries
- Ran the test file through their normal (automated and manual) processing

Alpha and Beta Testing Output

- 12 consolidated files produced by 11 central registries
 - Registries A L in graphs to follow
- Compared registry counts to EP decision and to each other

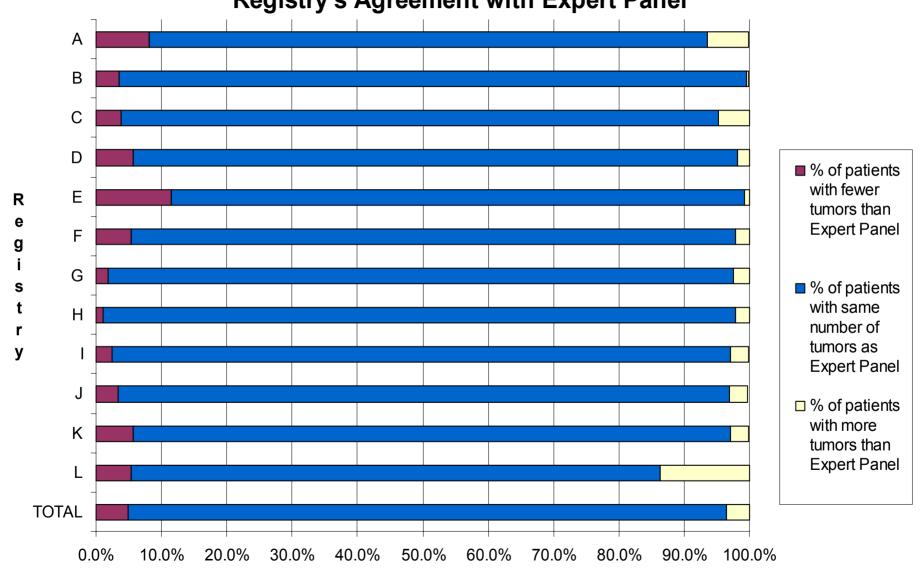
Profile of Testing Registries

- 11 registries and one automated system (Registry L in graphs to follow)
- Annual caseload 6,000 80,000
- 4 SEER (Registries B, C, G, J)
- 0.4 7 FTE work on record consolidation
- 1 Registry Plus, 1 IMPATH,
 - 3 Rocky Mountain Cancer Data System,
 - 7 own software

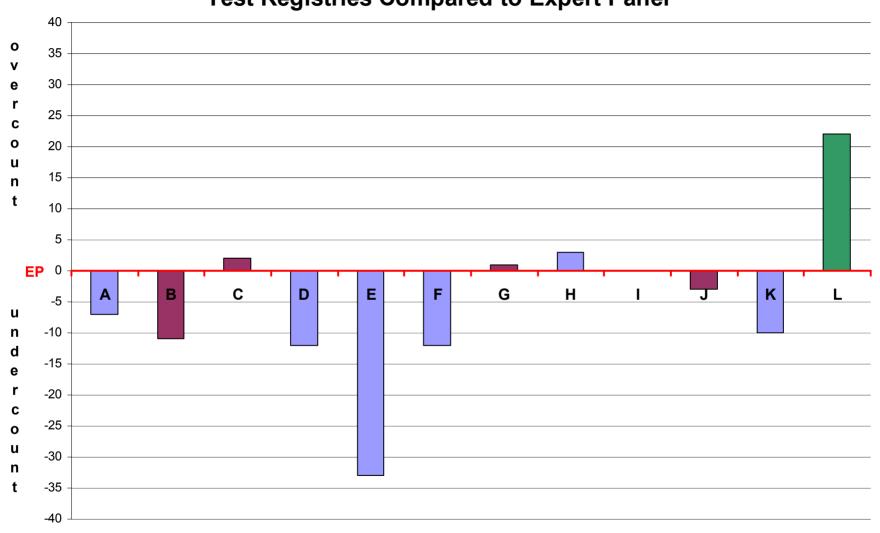
Consolidation Test Parameters

- File set-up took 0.5 to 20 hours (median 5)
- Excluding Registry L,
 - Data consolidation took 20 to 180 hours (median 95)
 - 7 registries were consolidated with 100% manual review
 - 4 registries were consolidated with 30%, 68%, 70%, and
 95% manual review
- Registry L (automated system) took 11 minutes to consolidate records, and 100% were completed with no manual review

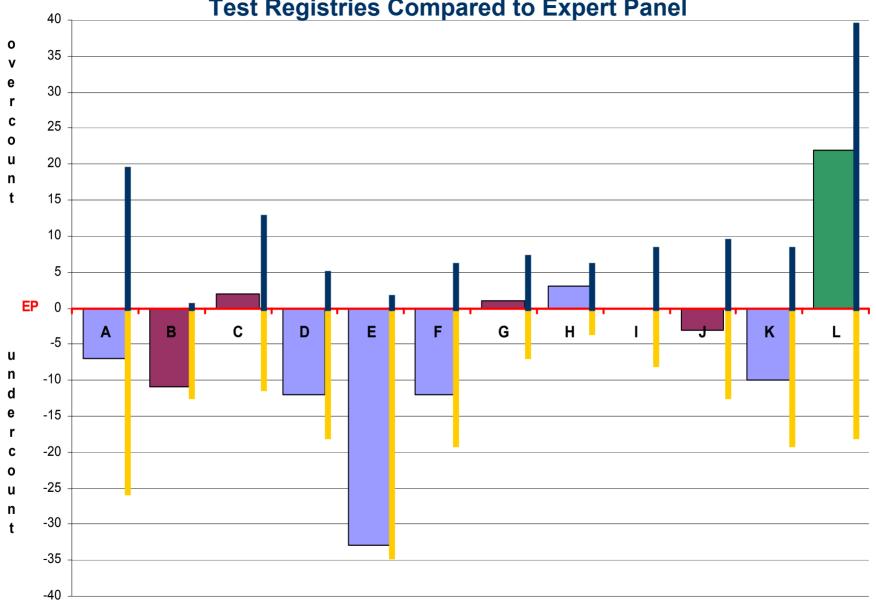
Tumor Counts by Patient Registry's Agreement with Expert Panel



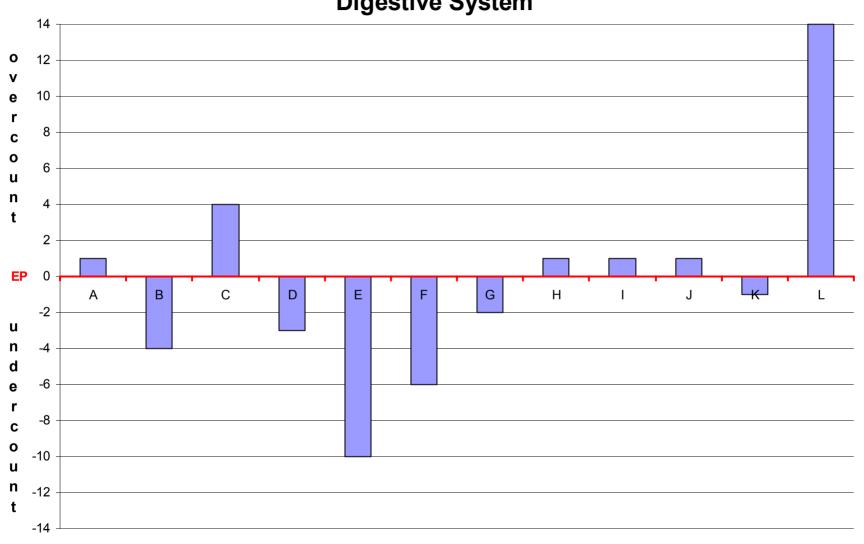
Differences in Total Tumor Counts Test Registries Compared to Expert Panel



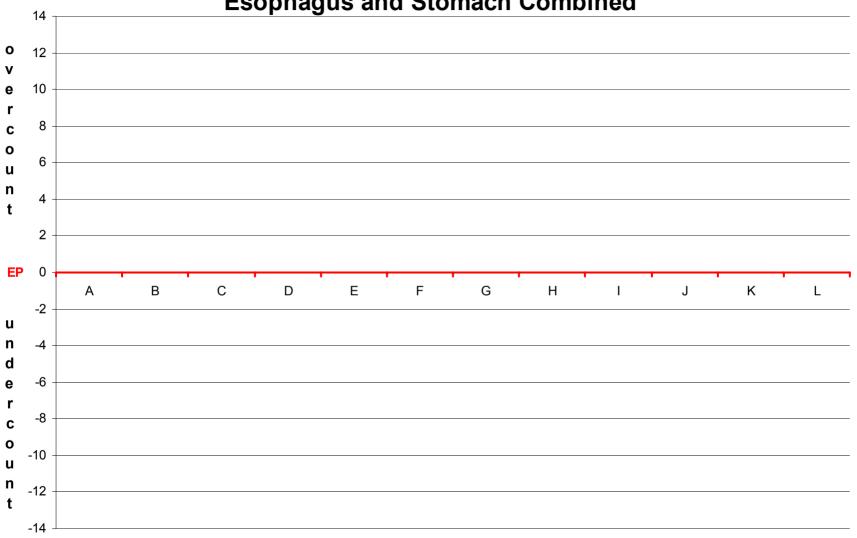
Variability in Total Tumor Counts
Test Registries Compared to Expert Panel



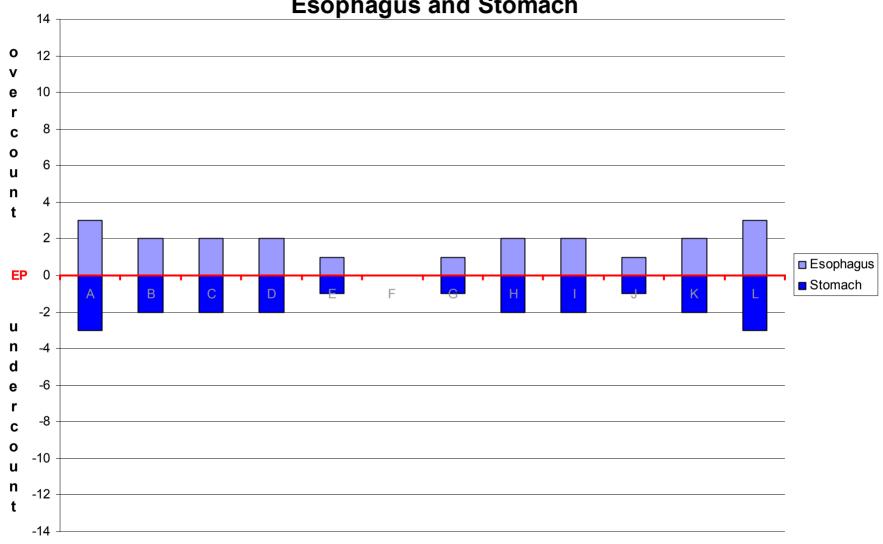
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Digestive System

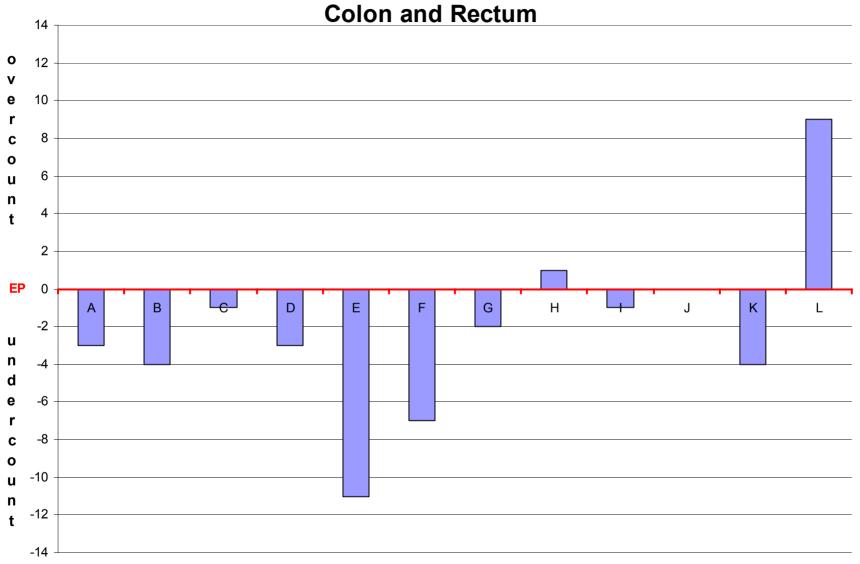


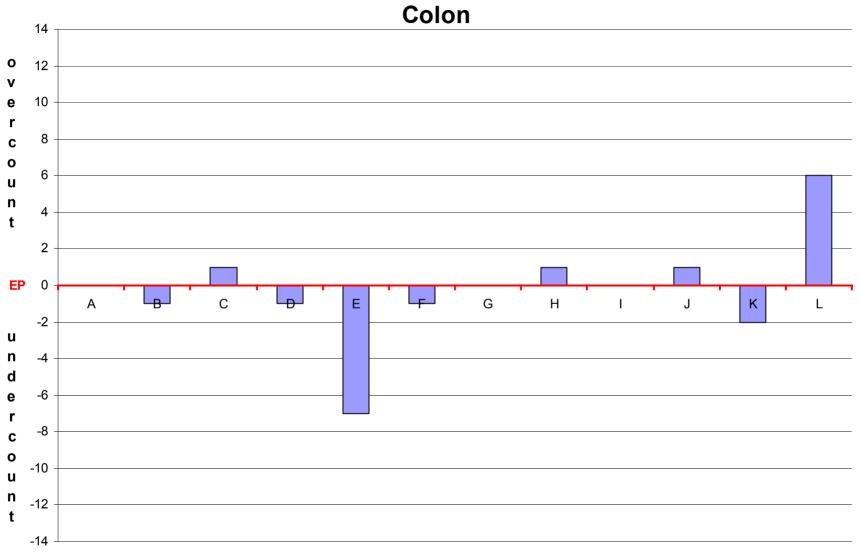
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Esophagus and Stomach Combined



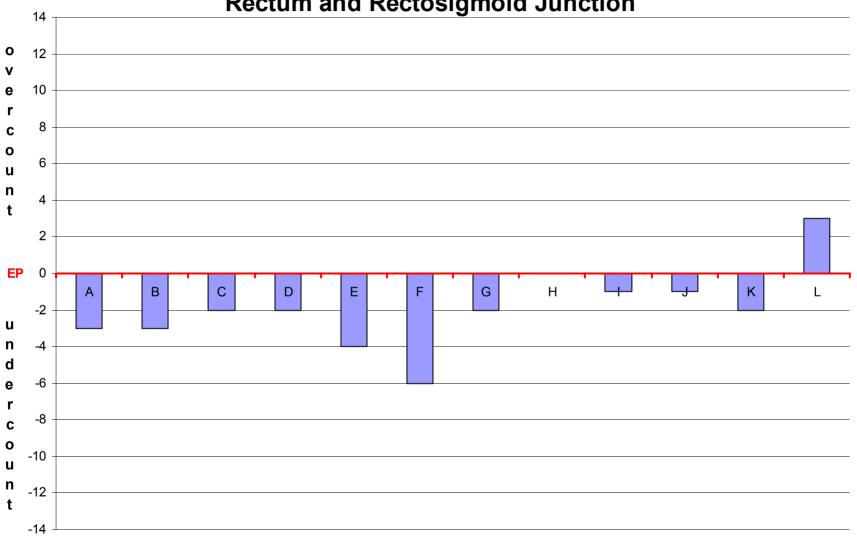
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Esophagus and Stomach



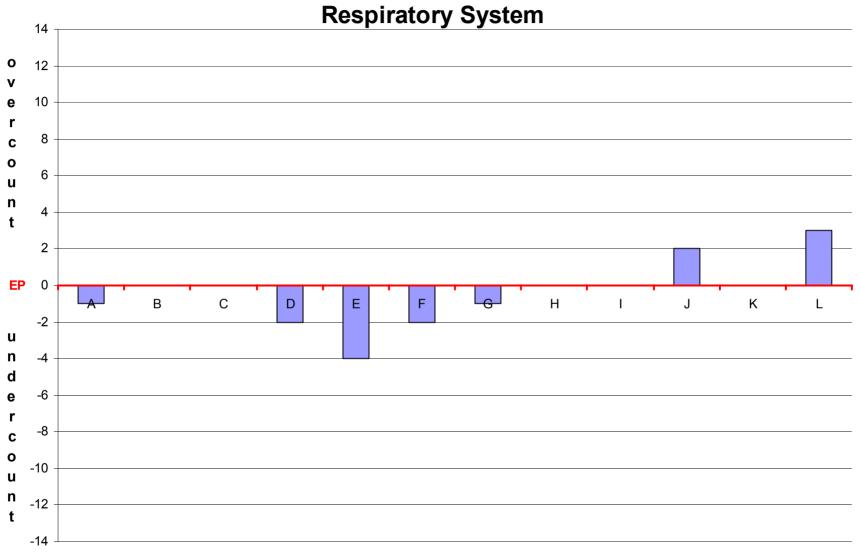




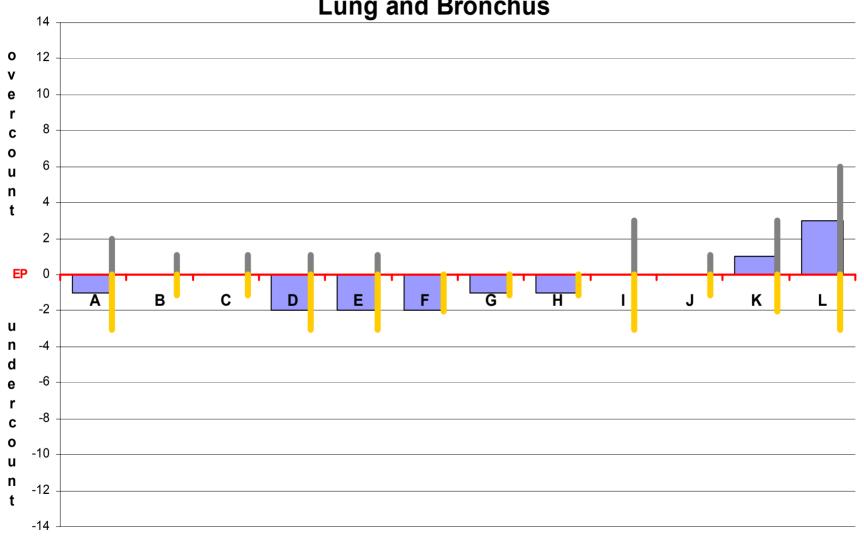
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction

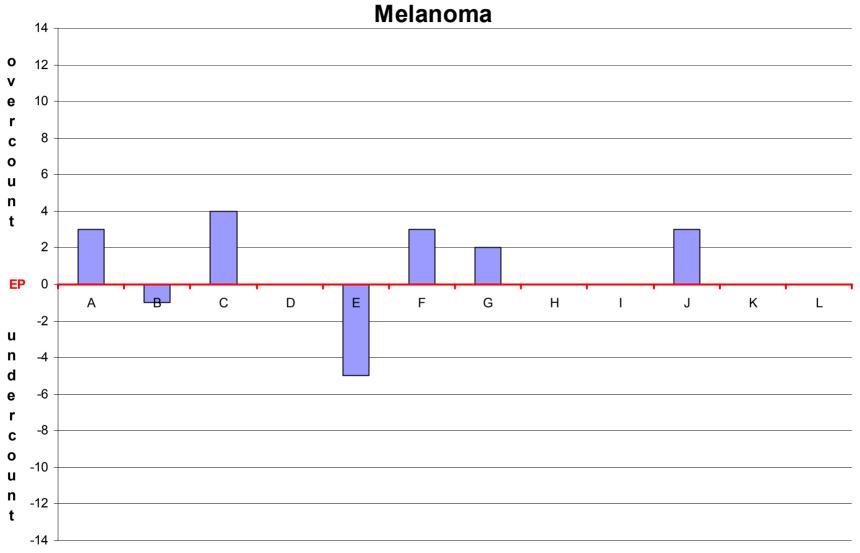


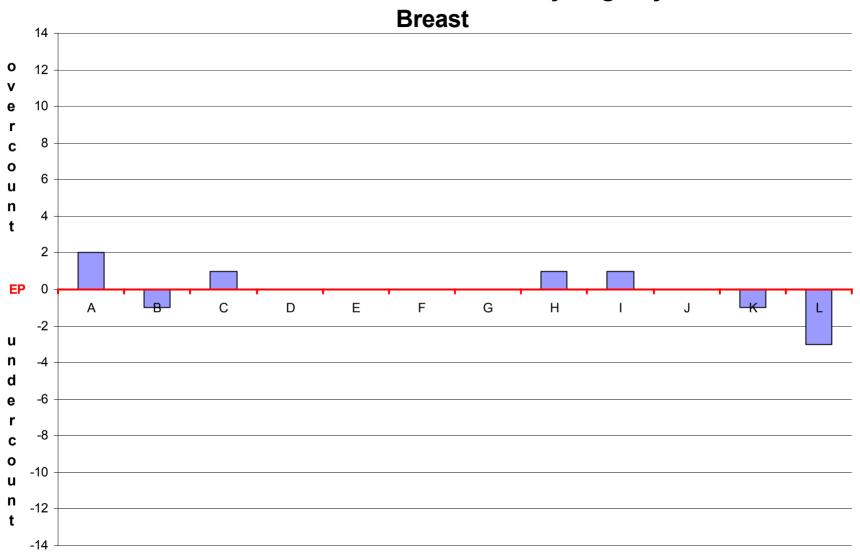
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Respiratory System



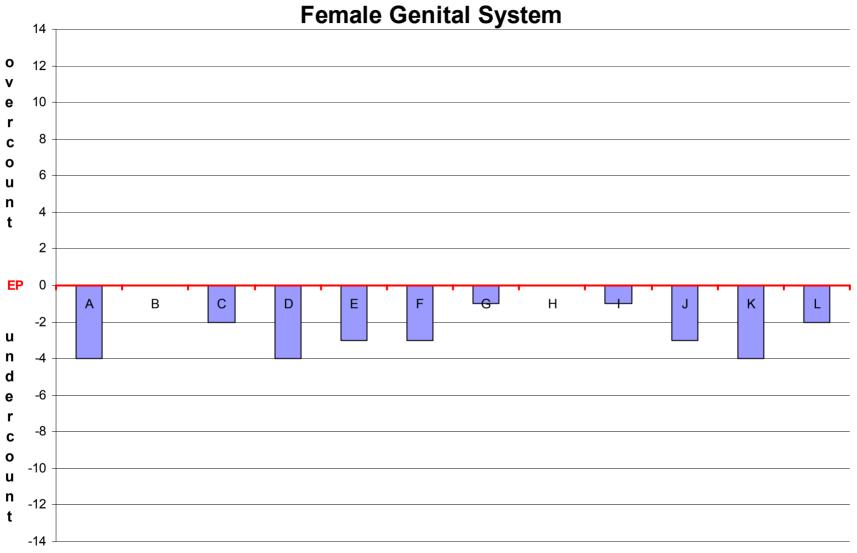
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Lung and Bronchus

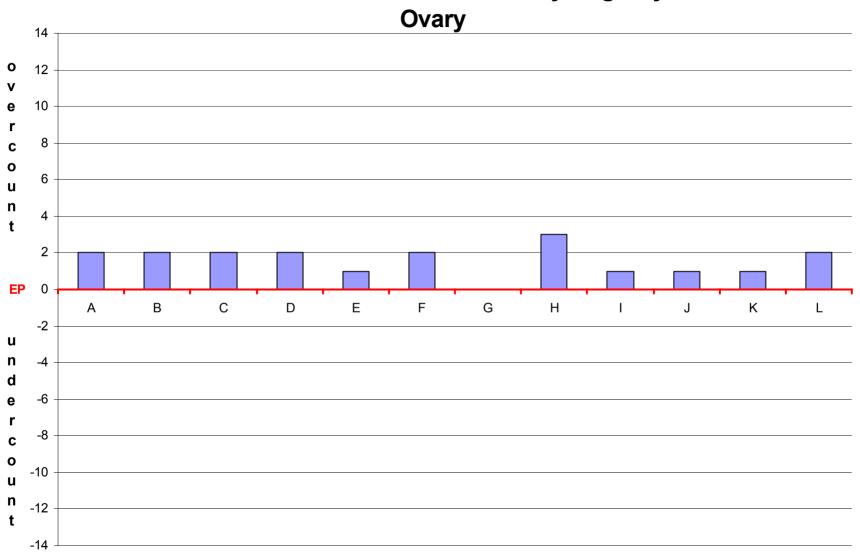


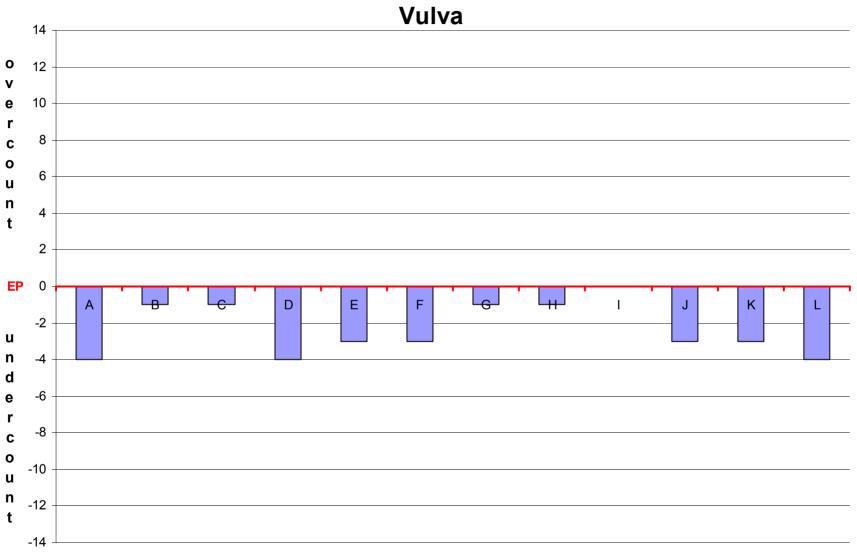


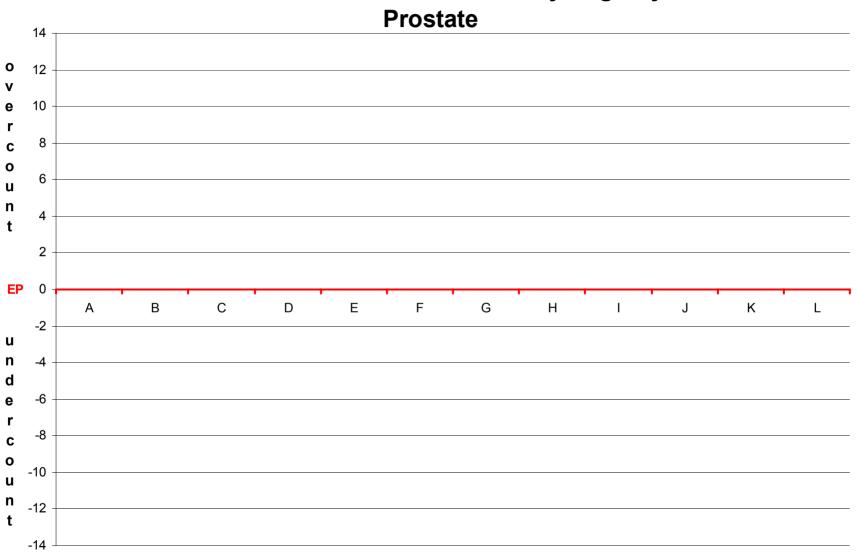


Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Female Genital System

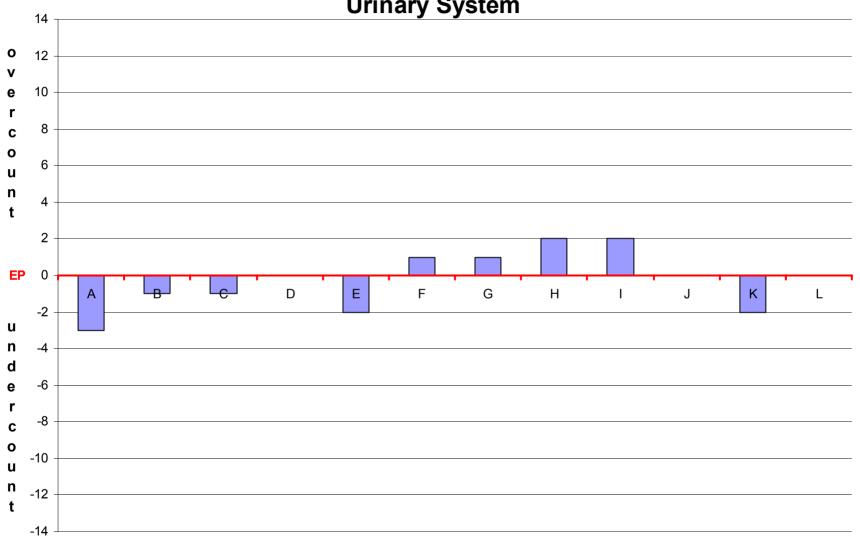


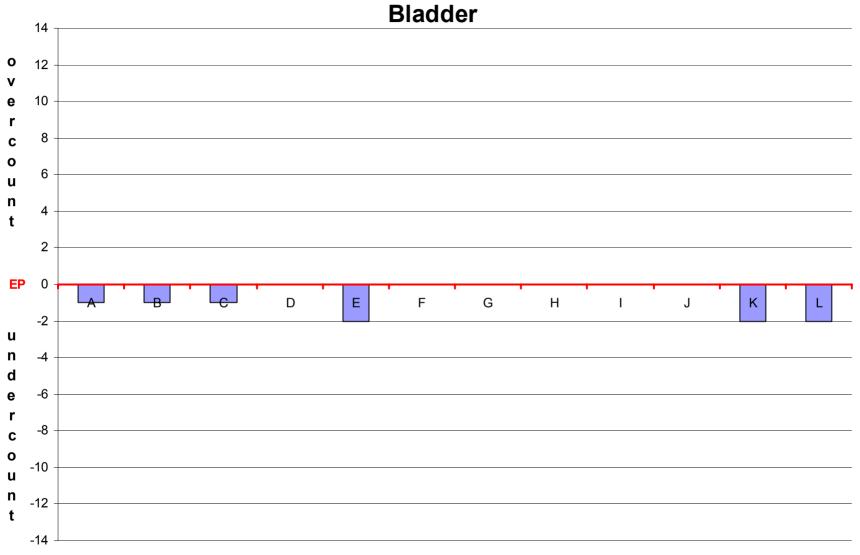




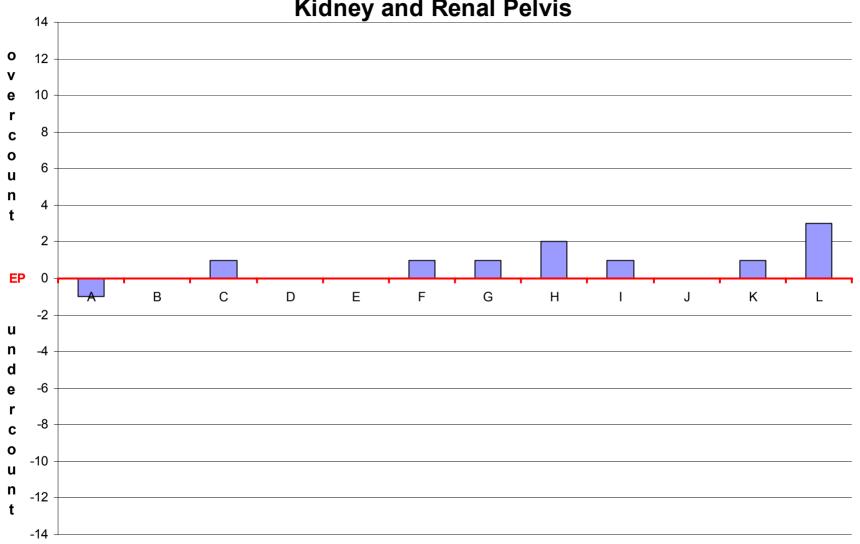


Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Urinary System

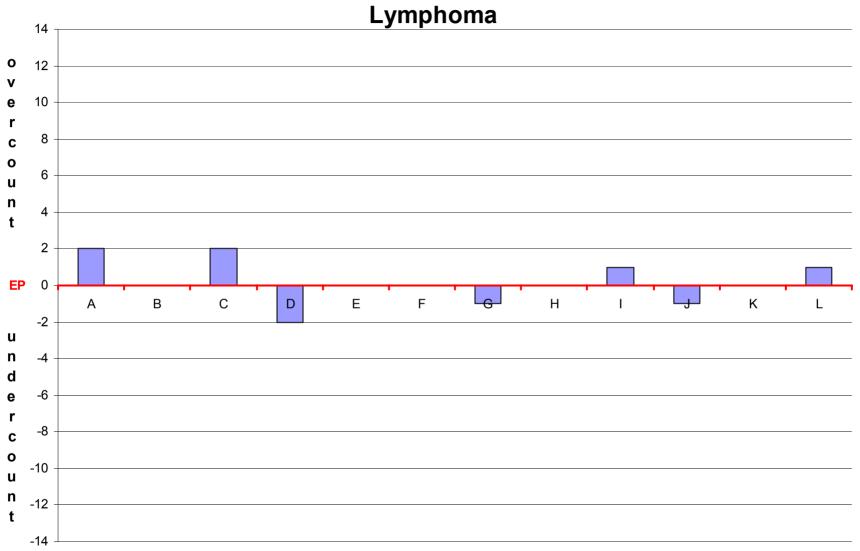


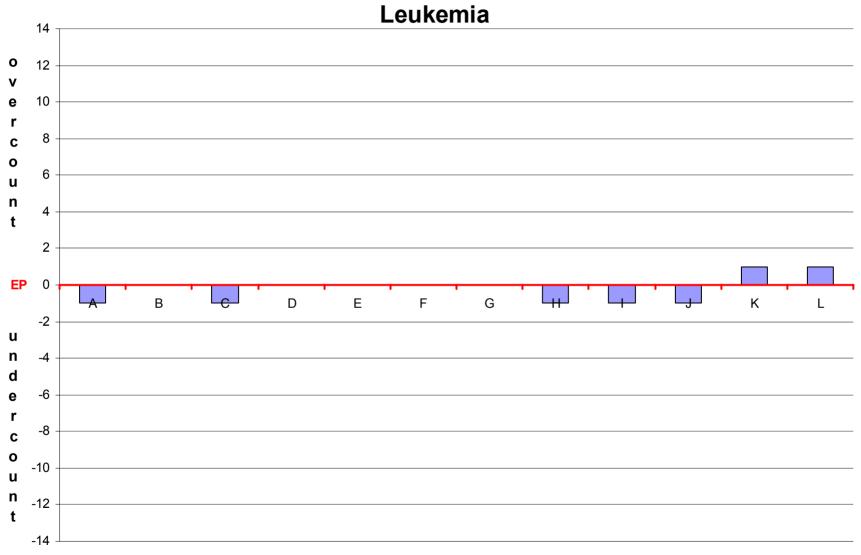


Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Kidney and Renal Pelvis

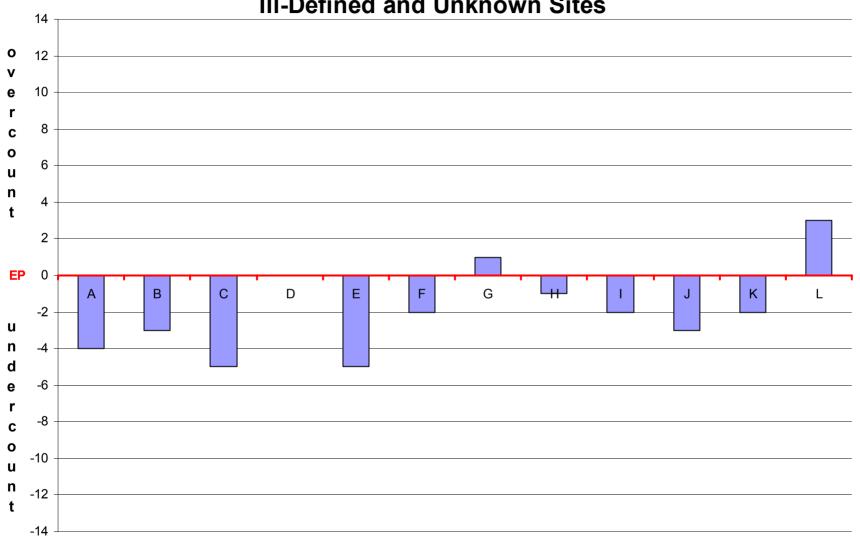


Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry I ymphoma

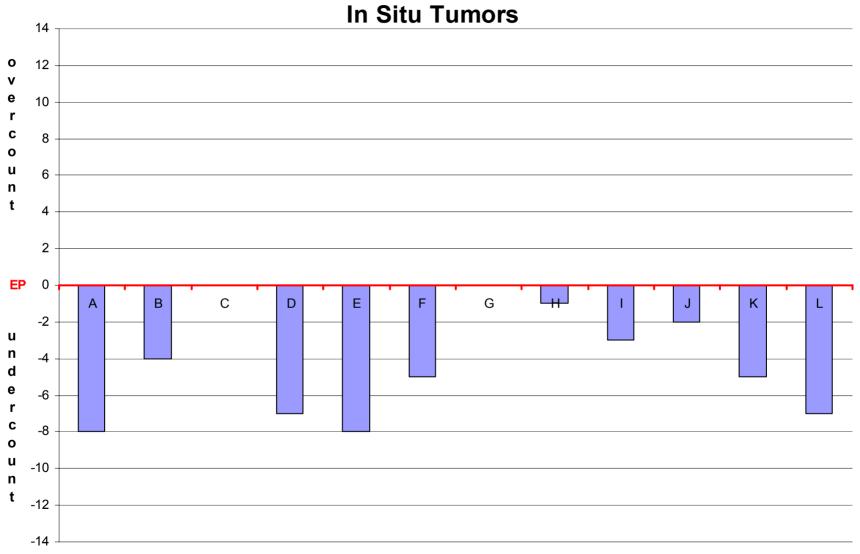




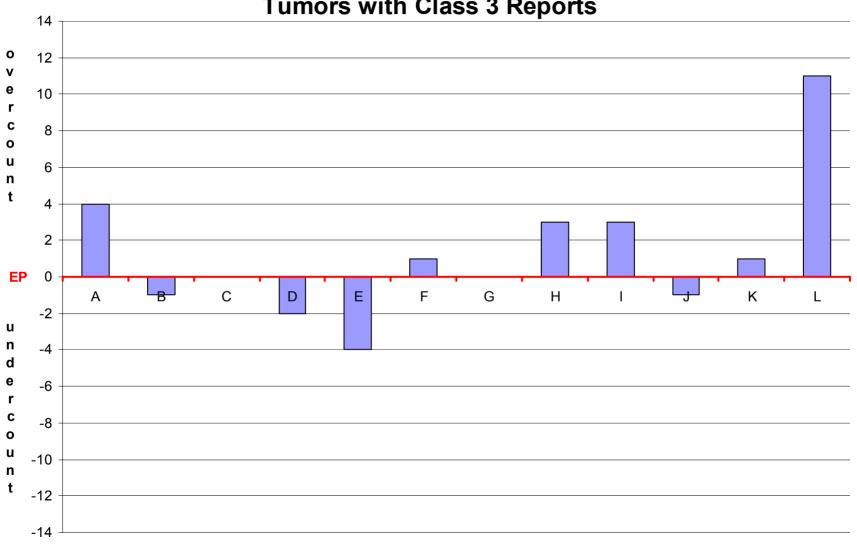
Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry III-Defined and Unknown Sites



Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry In Situ Tumors



Differences in Tumor Counts by Registry Tumors with Class 3 Reports



Areas of Variability

- Tumor counts
 - Total
 - By person
 - By site (type) of cancer
- Tumor characteristics
 - Site, histology, behavior, laterality
 - Diagnosis date

Areas of Variability

- 7 of 11 registries undercounted total number of tumors
- On average, testers agreed with EP on tumor counts for 92% of patients
- Analysis of counts by site is complicated by disagreement over correct site (i.e., lung vs. unknown primary) rather than simply tumor counts

Results and Analysis, cont.

- Site count discrepancies revealed
 - Invasive diagnoses after in situ tumors missed
 - Multiple in situ tumors in same site missed
 - ACoS rules are different for melanomas, but are being used by some registries
 - SEER rules are not being strictly applied in ambiguous situations

Results and Analysis, cont.

Variability by tumor characteristics:

- Site code discrepancies affect counts by recode groups
- -Uncertainty exists on correct site code when multiple tumors in different sites are one primary by definition
- -Disagreements on behavior and laterality were minimal and mostly errors

Results and Analysis, cont.

- Discrepancies on histology and diagnosis date are currently being reviewed.
- These important characteristics affect counts, but test results are incomplete and conclusions are not available yet.

Implications of Variability

- Calculating incidence rates accurately
- Comparing rates among central registries
- Identifying appropriate records for research studies
- Evaluating synchronous and subsequent malignancies in a population
- Evaluating success of cancer control programs

Next Steps

- Finalize test file and Expert Panel decisions file
- Publish file for use by other registries
- Request rule clarifications from SEER
- Analyze data value discrepancies from beta testing

File Available for General Use

- Ready Fall, 2003
- Technical assistance and full report provided

 Contact Susan Capron scapron@mindspring.com