

## 226: Patient volume of non-major cancers (esophagus, pancreas, prostate, cervix, endometrial, and bladder) in Japan: an analysis of Hospital-Based Cancer Registry data in 2016

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### Background | Patient volume is key for assess provided care.

- The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare designates cancer hospitals (434 hospitals) to provide a high quality of cancer care entire Japan.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Cancer Control Plan in 2018 pointed out that the DCCHs should assess their patient volume and provided treatment through comparison with other hospitals to improve quality of health care.

### Aim | To examine relationship between patient volume and their patients' characteristics for esophagus, pancreas, prostate, cervix, endometrial, and bladder cancers

### Methods | Patients characteristics in each DCCH were assessed.

- National statistics of Hospital-Based Cancer Registry 2016 was used.
- DCCHs were classified into four groups based on their patient volume of each cancer.
- Then, relationships between patient volume and cancer stage / patient age were assessed.

### Results | More older patients received care in lower volume DCCHs.

- In total 130,610 patients were identified: 18,816 for esophagus, 18,603 for pancreas, 40,618 for prostate, 22,092 for cervix, 10,473 for endometrial, and 20,008 for bladder.
- The proportion of over 75 year older patients was larger among low-volume hospitals** (e.g., endometrial 12.4% in high-volume DCCH vs 47.7% in low-volume DCCH).
- The proportion of patients with **early clinical stage for esophagus and prostate cancer were higher among high-volume DCCHs.**
- On the other hand, **for cervix cancer, the proportion of patients with early clinical stage was higher among low volume DCCHs.**

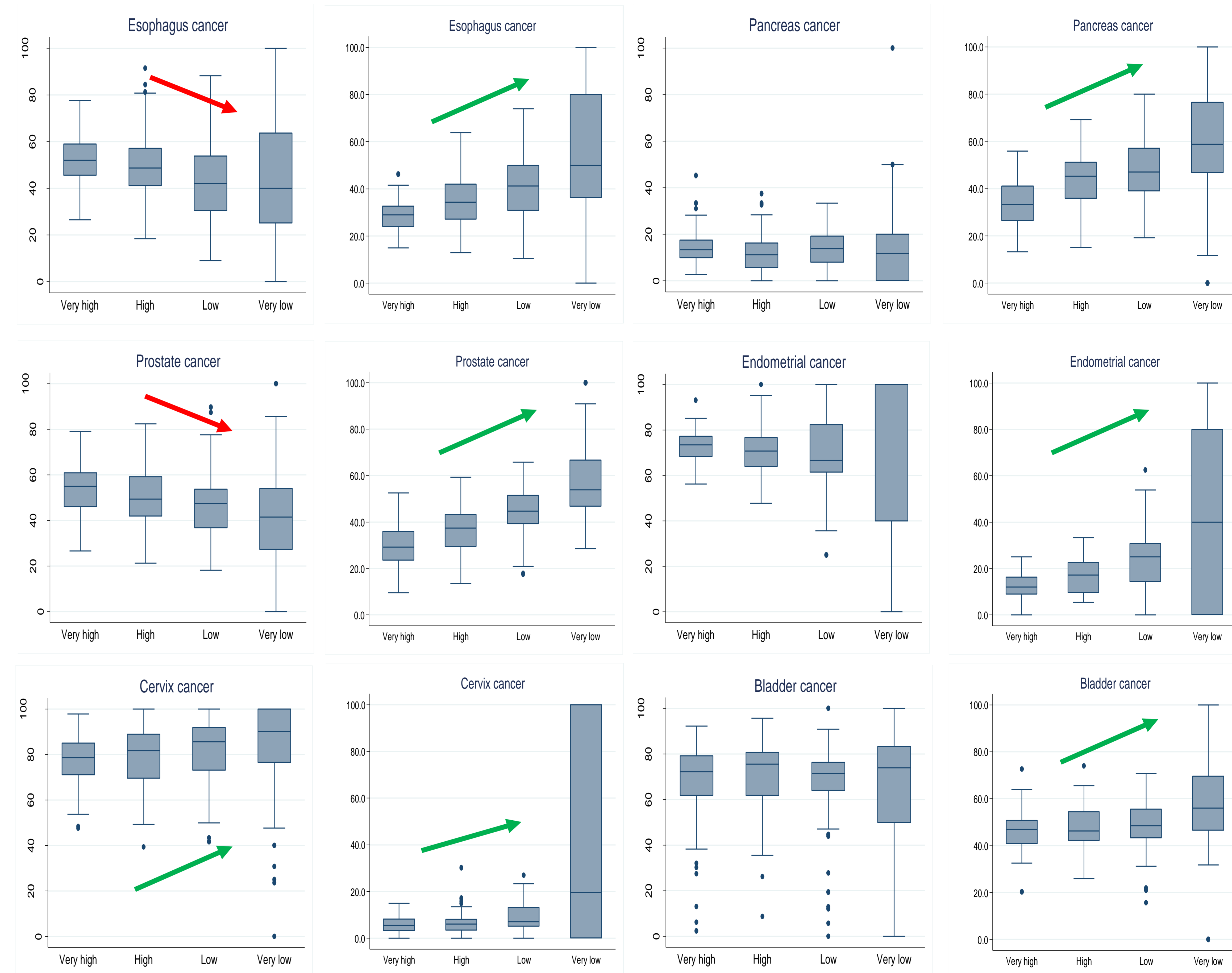


Fig1. Associations between patient volume and proportion of patients with stage 0 or I cancer / their age for esophagus, prostate and cervix cancers

### Discussion | We should take into account patient volume and their characteristics for developing sustainable health care system.

- Older patients tend to receive the care at the lower volume DCCHs.
- For esophagus and prostate cancer, older patients with more advanced stage received care at the lower volume DCCHs, while for cervix cancer older patients with early stage received care at the lower volume DCCHs.**