



England

# Cancer Screening Update

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NHS London  
Southwest London Bowel Screening Centre  
RMP Cancer Alliance

March 2024

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# Cancer screening summary

Since the last report to this Committee in May 2023

**Bowel cancer screening** coverage and uptake in Merton have *improved*. Bowel cancer screening has been extended to 54-year-olds and will be further extended to 50 and 52-year-olds in 2024/25. Further highlights include

- Two bowel cancer screening campaigns delivered in 2023
- Surveillance of Lynch syndrome integrated into the NHS bowel screening programme
- Regional career framework for bowel screening nurses and non-clinical developed

**Cervical cancer screening coverage** has *declined in women 25-49 but increased in women 50-64*. To improve coverage, NHS London and RMP Cancer Alliance will offer home testing to women who are overdue screening in 2024/25 and develop a joint plan to **eliminate cervical cancer by 2040** through improving screening and HPV vaccination rates. The London Cervical Cancer Elimination Plan will aim to achieve 70% cervical screening coverage by 2030 through improving awareness, community engagement, increasing access particularly to underserved groups and workforce development

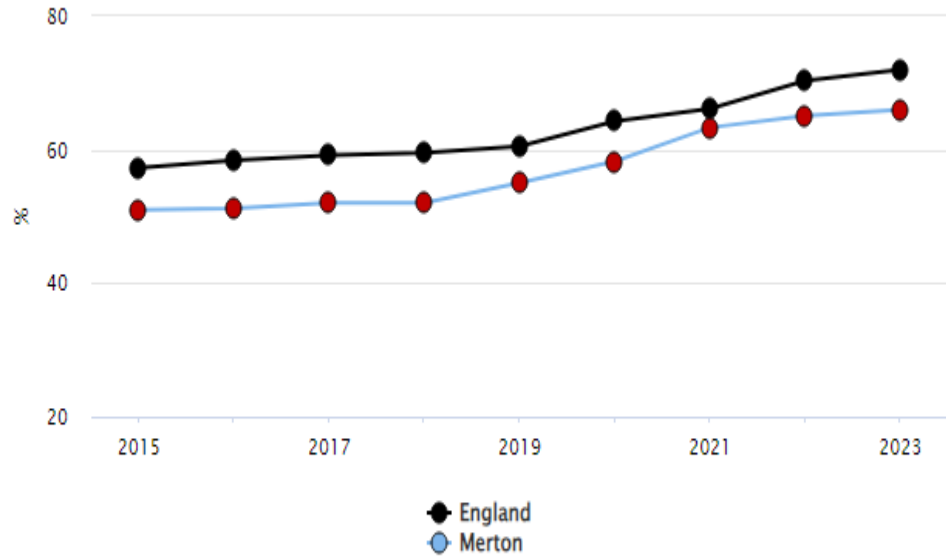
**Breast cancer screening** coverage and uptake have *improved* but remain below pre-COVID rates. The comprehensive Joint Merton Breast Screening Action plan is accelerating improvement with focus on underserved groups. A pan-London breast screening marketing campaign is planned for August 2024.

Over the past two years, the London Breast Screening Recovery Programme has worked in partnership to

- Recover all breast screening services in London ensuring no delays in the invitation and screening of women
- Transform and improve quality through workforce development, introduction of paperlite processes and strengthening of demand and capacity management

# Bowel Cancer Screening

# London Bowel screening coverage, 2yr, 60-74 year



Recent trend: ↑ Increasing & getting better

Period	Merton				London	England
	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2015	11,962	51.0%	50.3%	51.6%	47.5%*	57.3%*
2016	12,282	51.2%	50.6%	51.8%	48.8%*	58.4%*
2017	12,882	52.0%	51.4%	52.6%	49.5%*	59.2%*
2018	13,254	52.0%	51.4%	52.6%	50.1%*	59.5%*
2019	14,439	55.0%	54.4%	55.6%	51.3%*	60.5%*
2020	15,795	58.2%	57.6%	58.8%	56.0%*	64.3%*
2021	17,661	63.3%	62.7%	63.9%	59.9%*	66.1%*
2022	18,557	65.1%	64.5%	65.6%	62.1%*	70.3%*
2023	19,380	65.9%	65.4%	66.5%	63.5%*	72.0%*

Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Bowel Screening Programme

Between 2022 and 2023, bowel cancer screening coverage in Merton increased from 65.1% to 65.9%, and by 10% since 2019 (55%)

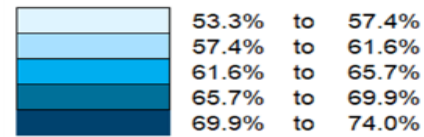
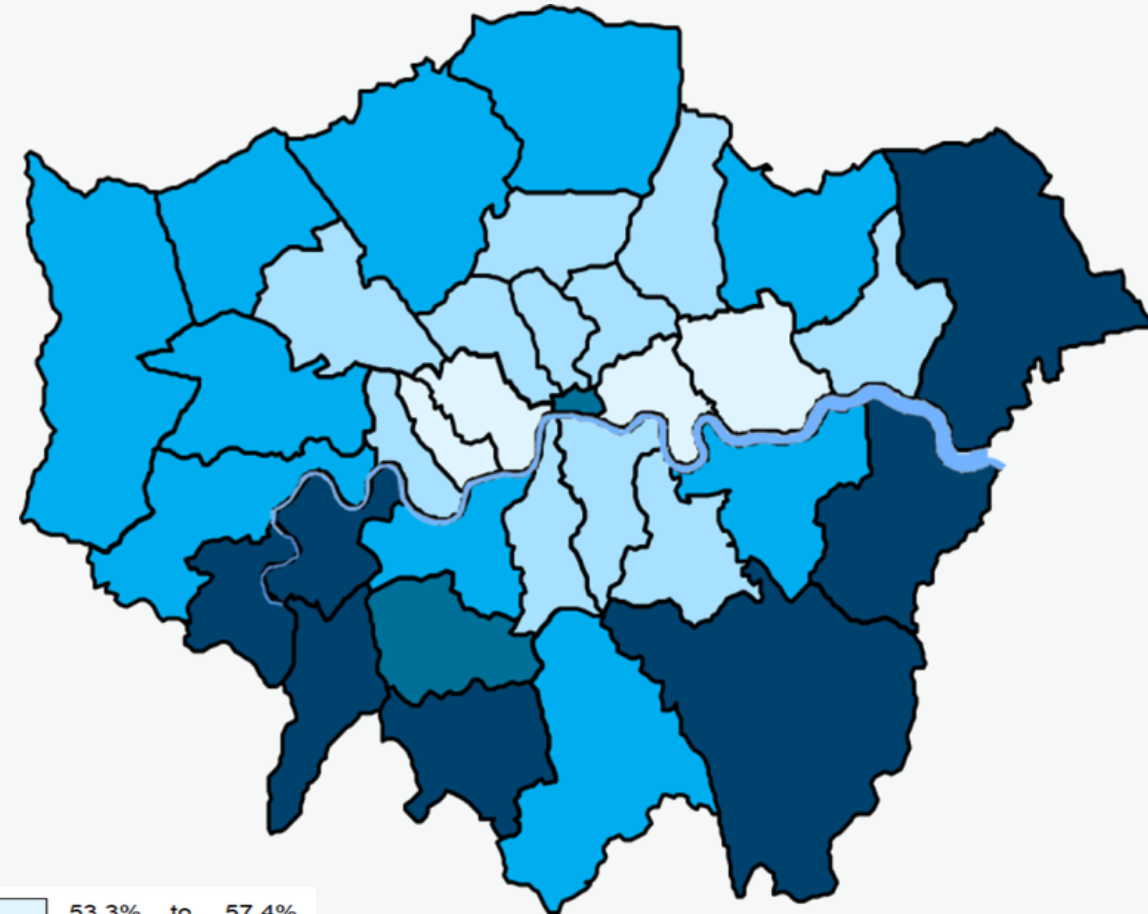
In 2023, coverage in Merton was above the London average of 63.5% but below England (72%)

# London Bowel screening coverage, 2 yr, 60-74yr, 2023

Show 99.8% CI values

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value
England	↑	6,675,948	72.0*
<b>London region</b>	↑	724,763	63.5*
Bromley	↑	37,419	73.9
Bexley	↑	25,905	71.0
Sutton	↑	20,760	70.8
Havering	↑	28,355	70.7
Richmond upon Thames	↑	21,588	70.1
Kingston upon Thames	↑	16,662	70.0
City of London	↑	890	66.5
Merton	↑	19,380	65.9
Croydon	↑	36,828	65.6
Enfield	↑	30,406	65.4
Barnet	↑	35,890	65.2
Haringey	↑	25,625	65.0
Hillingdon	↑	26,834	64.8
Greenwich	↑	22,009	64.7
Hounslow	↑	24,541	64.0
Wandsworth	↑	22,638	63.7
Ealing	↑	31,704	63.2
Redbridge	↑	25,014	63.0
Lewisham	↑	21,928	61.4
Waltham Forest	↑	19,894	61.3
Islington	↑	15,156	61.1
Southwark	↑	21,867	61.0
Haringey	↑	20,683	60.5
Lambeth	↑	22,470	60.2
Brent	↑	28,152	59.9
Camden	↑	16,402	59.0
Barking and Dagenham	↑	13,442	58.9
Hackney	↑	16,317	58.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	↑	13,303	57.9
Newham	↑	20,228	56.5
Tower Hamlets	↑	13,062	55.0
Kensington and Chelsea	↑	12,947	53.8
Westminster	↑	16,464	53.3

Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Bowel Screening Programme



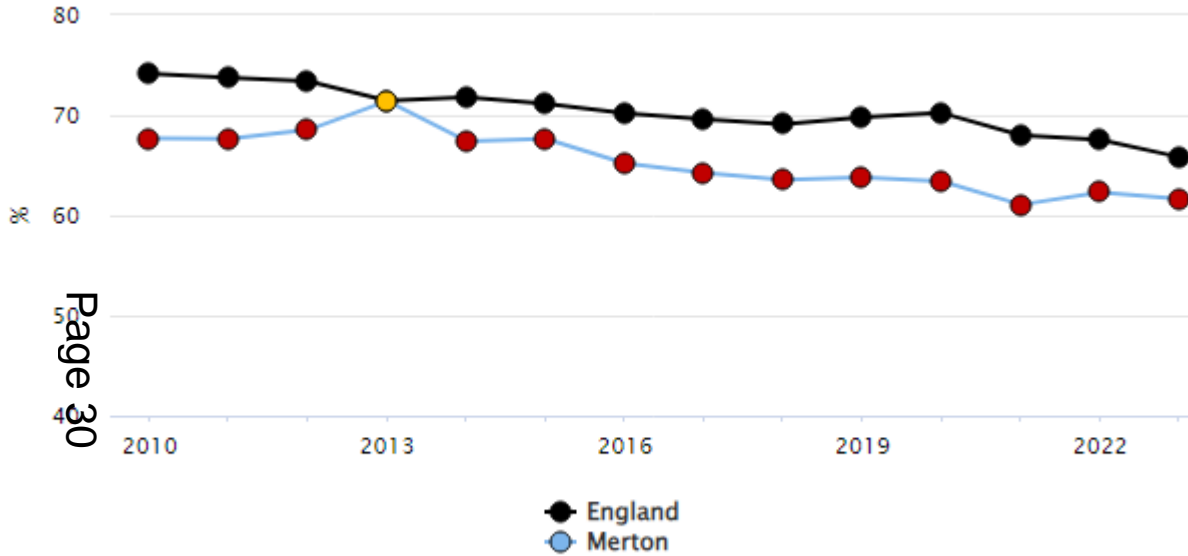
### Definitions

**Uptake:** The proportion of men and women aged 60 to 74 invited to participate in bowel cancer screening who adequately participate.

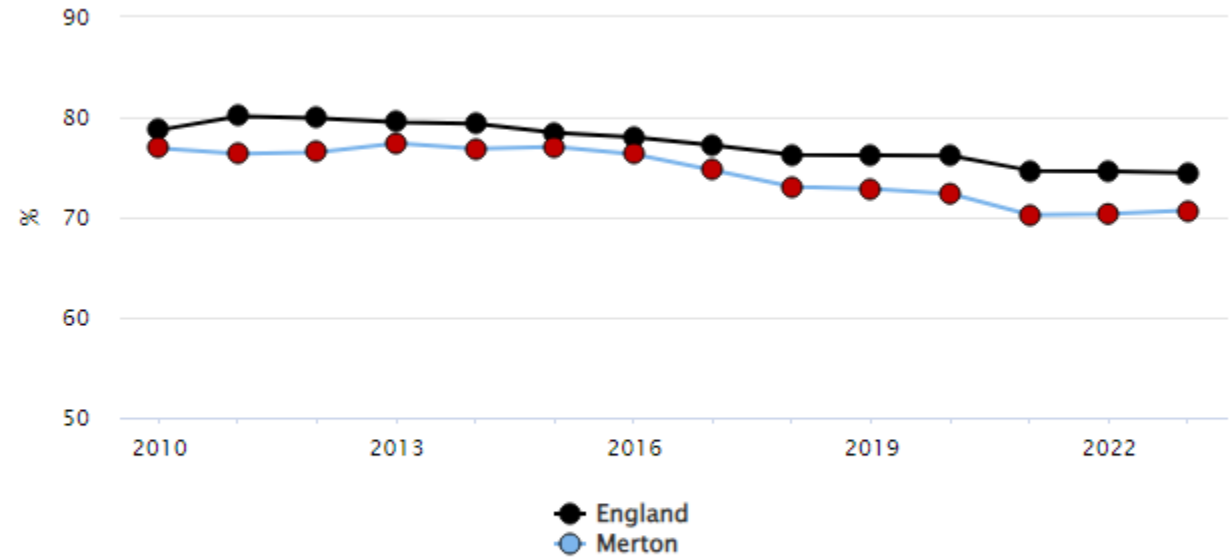
**Coverage:** The proportion of eligible men and women aged 60 to 74 invited for screening who had an adequate faecal occult blood test (FOBT) screening result in the previous 30 months.

# Cervical Cancer Screening

## Cervical screening coverage, 3.5 yr, 25-49



## Cervical screening coverage, 5.5 yr, 50-64



In 2023, coverage (25-49 year) in Merton was 61.7% which was higher than regional average (58%) but lower than England (65.8%).

Between 2022 and 2023, Merton coverage decreased by 0.6%, and declined in London by 1.3% and 1.8% across England.

In 2023, Merton coverage (50-64) increased by 0.4% to 70.7%. Coverage in London and England declined during this 12-month period (London minus 0.2 to 70.7%, England minus 0.2% to 74.4%)



## Cervical screening coverage, 3.5 yr, 25-49, 2022/23

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	7,113,333	65.8*	65.8	65.9
London region	↓	1,383,854	58.0*	58.0	58.1
Bromley	↓	46,563	70.9	70.6	71.3
Havering	→	33,369	70.2	69.8	70.6
Sutton	↓	30,204	69.7	69.3	70.1
Bexley	↓	32,645	69.0	68.6	69.4
Richmond upon Thames	↓	28,159	65.5	65.0	65.9
Croydon	↓	56,771	64.0	63.7	64.3
Lewisham	↓	51,651	63.0	62.6	63.3
Enfield	↓	44,982	62.5	62.1	62.8
Waltham Forest	↓	45,611	62.2	61.9	62.6
Kingston upon Thames	↓	24,763	62.0	61.5	62.5
Merton	↓	34,477	61.7	61.3	62.1
Hillingdon	↓	42,597	61.1	60.7	61.5
Wandsworth	↓	67,526	60.9	60.6	61.2
Greenwich	↓	44,717	60.8	60.5	61.2
Barking and Dagenham	↓	31,441	60.4	60.0	60.8
Hackney	↓	52,403	59.1	58.8	59.5
Ealing	→	56,665	59.1	58.8	59.4
Lambeth	↓	61,042	58.9	58.6	59.2
Haringey	↓	45,028	58.3	58.0	58.7
Hounslow	↓	43,019	58.0	57.6	58.4
Southwark	↓	55,618	57.8	57.5	58.1
Barnet	↓	54,255	57.3	57.0	57.7
Newham	↓	59,104	56.6	56.3	56.9
Redbridge	↓	41,561	56.4	56.1	56.8
Harrow	↓	33,381	54.6	54.2	55.0
Brent	↓	49,821	52.8	52.5	53.1
Islington	↓	40,108	51.3	50.9	51.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	↓	32,777	50.3	49.9	50.6
Tower Hamlets	↓	55,160	49.2	48.9	49.5
Camden	↓	33,443	45.4	45.1	45.8
City of London	↓	1,266	44.5	42.7	46.3
Westminster	↓	31,422	43.0	42.7	43.4
Kensington and Chelsea	↓	20,305	42.4	42.0	42.9

## Cervical screening coverage, 5.5 yr 50-64, 2022/23

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	↓	4,043,554	74.4*	74.4	74.5
London region	↓	591,543	70.7*	70.6	70.8
Havering	→	18,876	76.9	76.4	77.4
Bromley	→	25,484	75.7	75.3	76.2
Sutton	→	15,104	75.0	74.4	75.6
Bexley	↓	17,776	74.9	74.3	75.4
Croydon	↓	29,319	73.6	73.2	74.1
Hillingdon	↓	20,305	73.3	72.7	73.8
Enfield	↓	24,728	73.1	72.7	73.6
Richmond upon Thames	↓	16,088	72.8	72.3	73.4
Waltham Forest	↓	18,580	72.7	72.1	73.2
Lewisham	↓	21,072	72.3	71.7	72.8
Newham	↓	20,857	72.0	71.4	72.5
Kingston upon Thames	→	11,907	71.7	71.0	72.4
Ealing	↓	25,781	71.7	71.2	72.2
Redbridge	↓	19,425	71.6	71.1	72.2
Hackney	↓	16,471	71.4	70.8	72.0
Hounslow	↓	19,575	71.3	70.8	71.9
Merton	↓	15,137	70.7	70.1	71.3
Haringey	↓	19,685	70.6	70.1	71.1
Greenwich	↓	17,980	70.6	70.0	71.1
Barking and Dagenham	↓	13,091	70.6	69.9	71.2
Southwark	↓	20,758	70.3	69.8	70.8
Harrow	↓	17,293	70.2	69.6	70.7
Brent	↓	23,942	69.8	69.3	70.2
Barnet	↓	27,127	69.7	69.3	70.2
Islington	↓	13,359	69.7	69.0	70.3
Lambeth	↓	20,974	69.5	69.0	70.0
Wandsworth	↓	19,174	68.7	68.1	69.2
Tower Hamlets	↓	12,540	68.5	67.8	69.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	↓	12,111	64.2	63.5	64.9
City of London	↓	473	64.2	60.7	67.6
Camden	↓	13,284	64.0	63.4	64.7
Westminster	↓	13,272	58.1	57.5	58.7
Kensington and Chelsea	↓	9,995	55.1	54.4	55.8

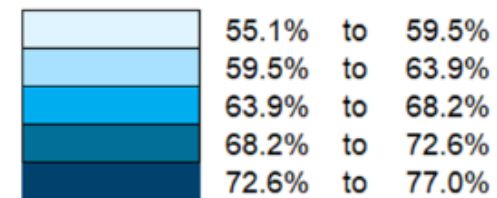
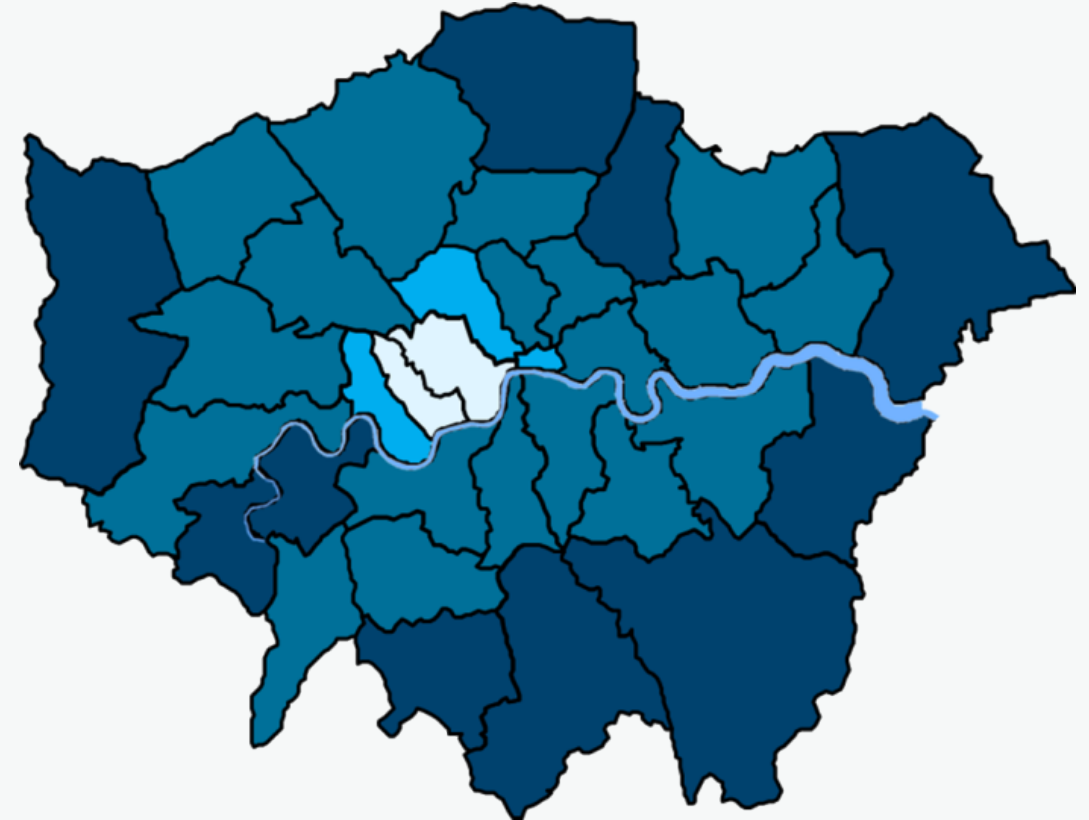
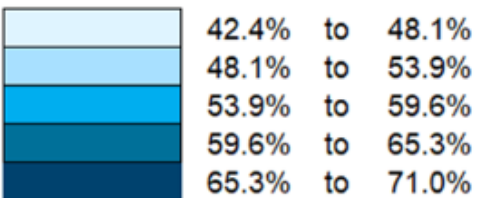
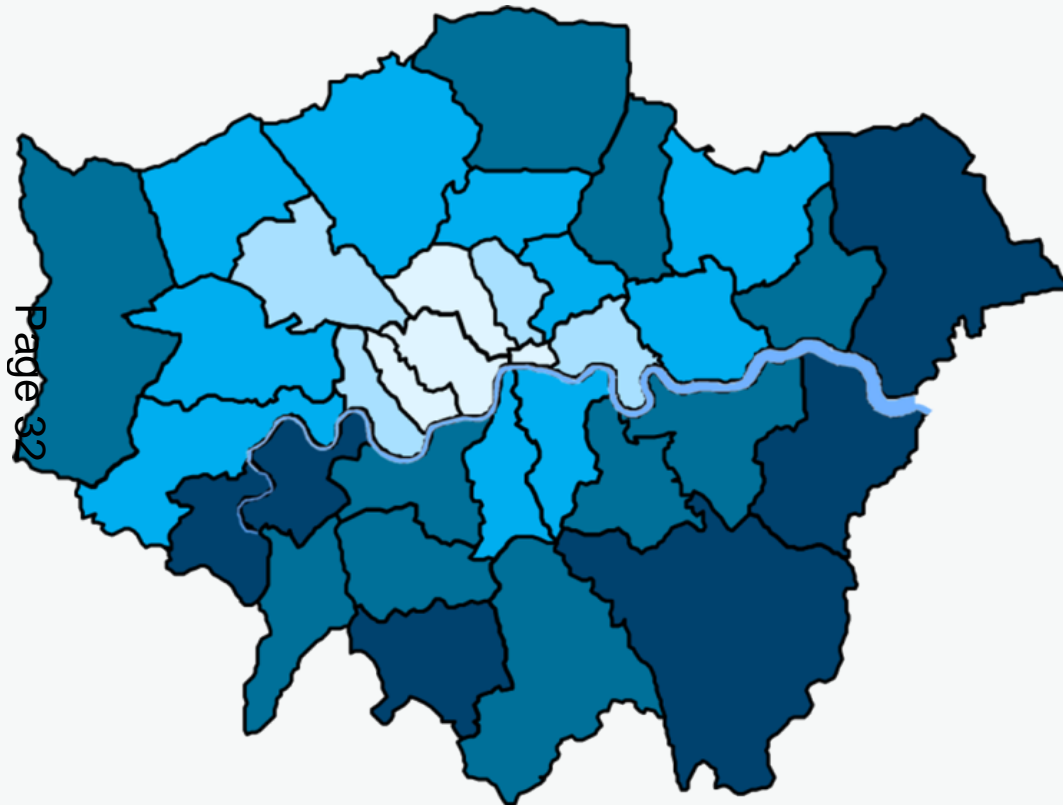
Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Cervical Screening Programme

Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Cervical Screening Programme

# London Cervical screening coverage 2023

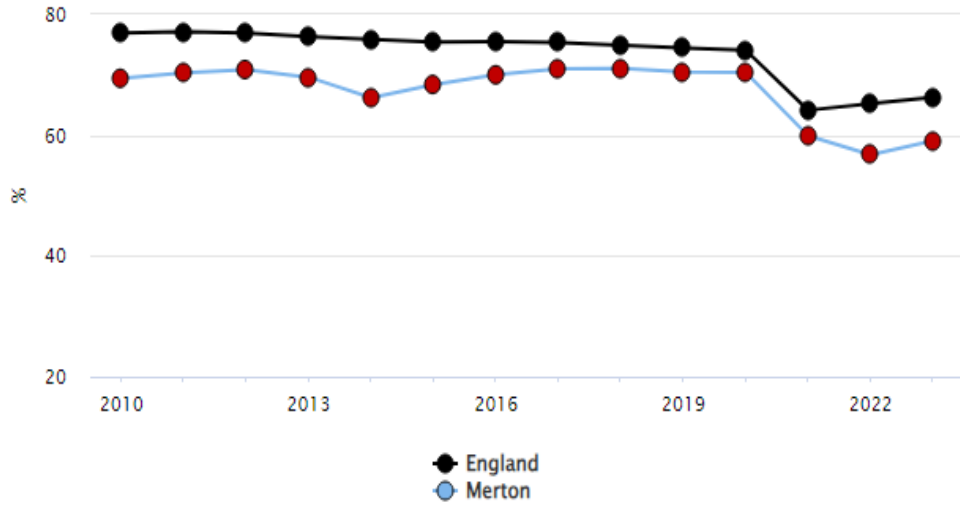
25 – 49, 3.5 year

50-64, 5.5 year



# Breast Cancer Screening

# Breast screening coverage



Recent trend: ↓ Decreasing & getting worse

Period	Merton				London	England
	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI		
2010	11,209	69.4%	68.7%	70.1%	66.9%	76.9%
2011	11,554	70.3%	69.6%	71.0%	68.7%	77.1%
2012	11,897	70.9%	70.2%	71.6%	69.2%	76.9%
2013	12,039	69.6%	68.9%	70.3%	68.6%	76.3%
2014	11,723	66.2%	65.5%	66.9%	68.9%	75.9%
2015	12,202	68.4%	67.8%	69.1%	68.3%	75.4%
2016	12,896	70.0%	69.3%	70.7%	69.2%	75.5%
2017	13,526	71.0%	70.3%	71.6%	69.4%*	75.4%*
2018	13,912	71.1%	70.5%	71.8%	69.3%*	74.9%*
2019	14,242	70.5%	69.9%	71.1%	67.3%*	74.5%*
2020	14,719	70.4%	69.8%	71.0%	67.2%*	74.1%*
2021	12,872	59.9%	59.2%	60.5%	55.2%*	64.1%*
2022	12,550	56.8%	56.1%	57.4%	55.5%*	65.2%*
2023	13,503	59.1%	58.4%	59.7%	55.8%*	66.2%*

Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Breast Screening Programme

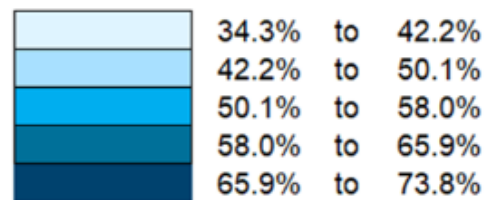
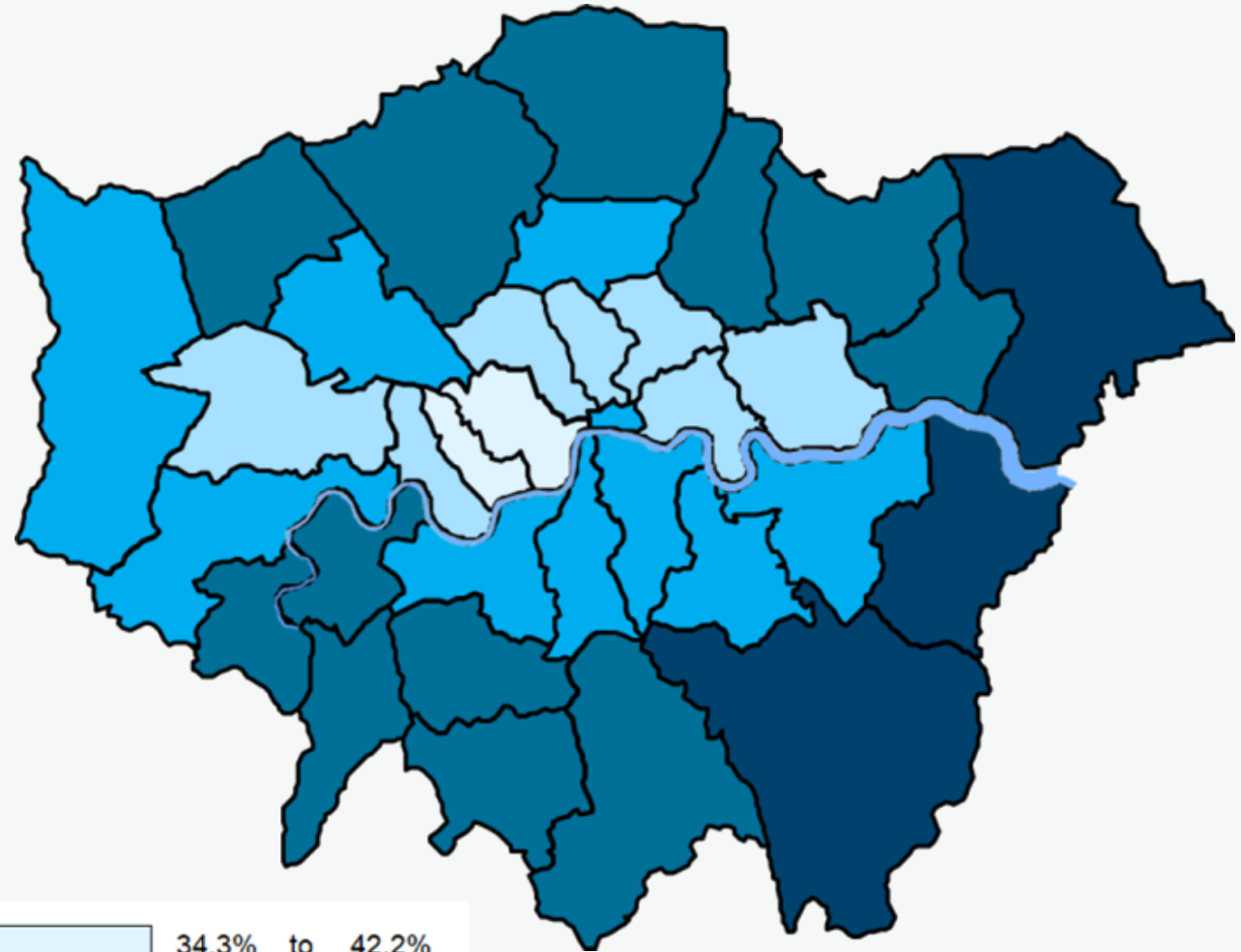
Between 2022 and 2023, breast cancer screening coverage in Merton increased from 56.8% to 59.1%, but remains 10% below 2019 (70.5%). All London services recovered COVID backlogs in 2022/23 with women now being invited within 36 months of previous invitation (roundlength). A joint Merton Breast Screening Action plan was developed in 2023 to accelerate improvement in uptake and coverage (Appendix 3). In July 23- coverage in Merton had further improved to 63% (data unpublished).

In 2023, coverage in Merton was above the London average of 55.8% but below England (66.2%)

# London Breast screening coverage, 3 yr, 53-70yr

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value
England	↓	4,307,866	66.2*
<b>London region</b>	↓	498,171	55.8*
Havering	↓	21,092	73.7
Bromley	↓	26,223	70.0
Bexley	↓	18,524	67.9
Sutton	↓	14,616	65.4
Kingston upon Thames	↓	11,452	64.6
Richmond upon Thames	↓	14,667	63.8
Harrow	↓	17,528	62.0
Croydon	↓	26,722	61.6
Barking and Dagenham	↓	11,652	61.0
Enfield	↓	21,951	60.3
Merton	↓	13,503	59.1
Redbridge	↓	17,522	58.9
Barnet	↓	24,360	58.4
Waltham Forest	↔	15,578	58.2
Hounslow	↓	16,451	56.1
Hillingdon	↓	17,032	55.5
Wandsworth	↓	15,522	54.2
Greenwich	↓	14,600	53.8
Brent	↓	19,488	53.4
Lewisham	↓	16,198	53.3
Southwark	↓	16,101	53.0
Lambeth	↓	16,433	52.7
Haringey	↓	14,622	51.4
City of London	↓	419	51.1
Newham	↓	14,325	47.9
Hackney	↔	11,187	47.4
Ealing	↓	18,008	46.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	↓	8,859	46.4
Tower Hamlets	↓	8,704	46.1
Islington	↓	9,233	45.9
Camden	↔	9,868	45.8
Westminster	↓	9,264	39.2
Kensington and Chelsea	↓	6,467	34.3

Source: NHS Digital data not in the public domain, from the Breast Screening Programme



# Improving uptake & reducing inequalities

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SWL Bowel Screening Centre  
RM Partners Cancer Alliance  
NHS London

# SWL Bowel Screening Centre: Merton Update

By Lisa-Lyna Ofosu-  
Asare

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# Bowel Cancer Screening Programme OVERVIEW

## Practice & PCN Support

- ▶ Bowel Cancer Training for both Clinical and Non-Clinical Staff covering:
  - Bowel Cancer - Signs & Symptoms
  - The Role of the Bowel Cancer Screening Centre
  - Bowel Cancer Screening Programmes
  - Prevention of cancer

All staff will receive a training certificate upon completion.
- ▶ Individually tailored practice/PCN support to look at increasing uptake
- ▶ Provide practices/PCNs with their real-time data for Bowel screening uptake
- ▶ Arrange community awareness events in practices
- ▶ Provide practices with Bowel Cancer Resources
- ▶ N.B. All support highlighted can now be done virtually, if preferred

## Community Engagement

- Dedicated Bowel Cancer Awareness Talks
- Holding Stalls with resources and information's
- 1:1 support
- The option for virtual or face to face engagement



# Merton specific update

Currently providing Health Awareness Days in GP practices across Merton. These days involve dedicated sessions for bowel cancer awareness amongst their patients. Text invites are sent ahead of the selected day to invite patients to come in and speak about Bowel Cancer with me.

I am closely linked in with Merton Public Health Team/ Merton Council to continue community engagement in the area.

I attend bi-monthly meetings with the Public Health Principal for Merton (Daniel Butler) where we review my activity in the area and source further opportunities for community engagement.

I have recently began engagement with care homes in Merton. Care homes are a great opportunity to discuss bowel cancer screening and provide training and information to both staff and residents.

I have been involved with working with the Croydon LD Community nursing team to introduce a new LD Pathway in Croydon to support LD Bowel Screening non responders. Off the back of much interest with this new pathway, I have now linked in with the Merton LD Nursing team work on introducing a similar pathway in the borough. We had previously discussed setting this up, so now is a great time.

I continue to provide Bowel Cancer Training sessions to both clinical and non clinical staff across the GP Practices in Merton. The sessions take place either face to face or via MS Teams depending on the preferred choice of the practice.

I have been working closely with practices in Merton to encourage them to make use of their social media platforms and raise awareness for Bowel Cancer Screening this way. I provide practices with website links for CRUK, Macmillan and Bowel Cancer UK where they can download publications material for free and use them across their social media platforms opt websites

I work with GP practices on increasing their screening uptake. As a result, I have put together a dedicated “Bowel Cancer Screening script pack” to help support practices to contact their bowel cancer screening non responders which I have been sharing widely at every practice engagement I have.

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# RM Partners

## West London Cancer Alliance

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*Hosted by The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust*

# Merton Cancer Screening Update

March 2024

Claire Barry, Programme Lead, Primary Care [claire.barry@nhs.net](mailto:claire.barry@nhs.net)  
PRIMARYCARE (RM PARTNERS) [rmpartners.primarycare@nhs.net](mailto:rmpartners.primarycare@nhs.net)

*Working in partnership, we will achieve world class cancer  
outcomes for the population we serve*

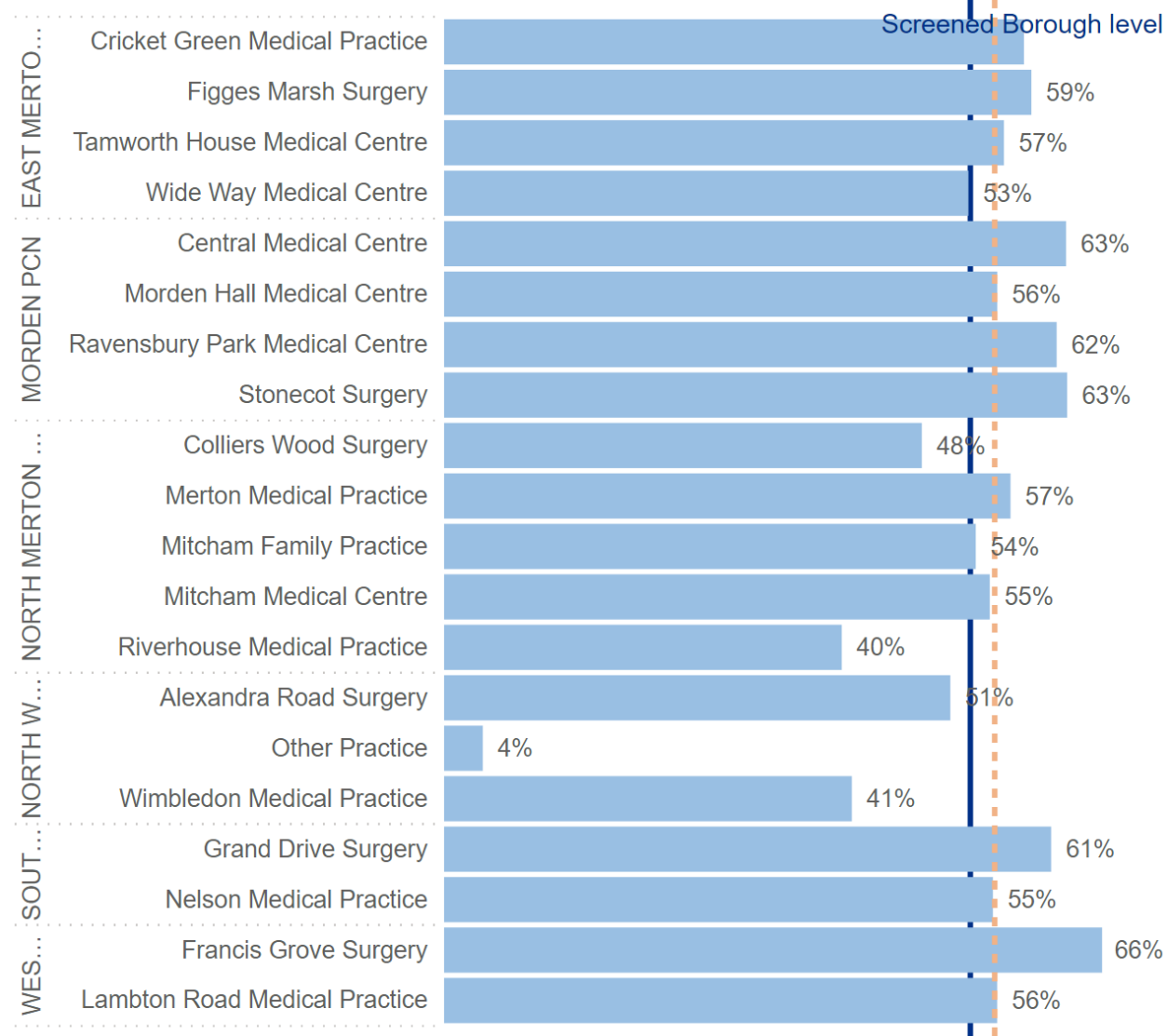
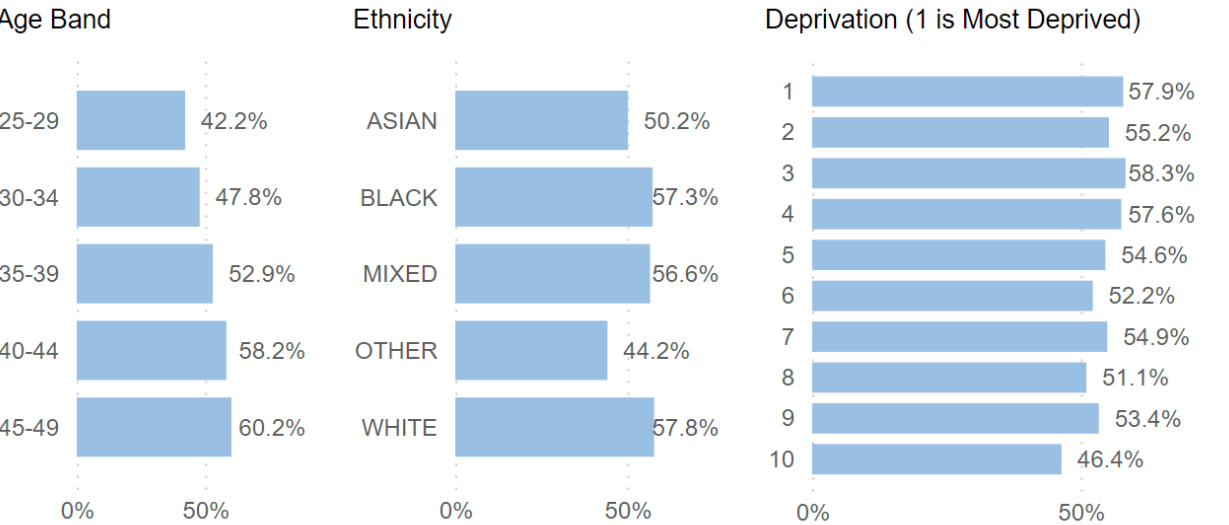
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# Cervical Screening Performance

# 1. Cervical Screening 27-49

Borough: 
 PCN, GP Practice Name: 
 Ethnicity: 
 Deprivation: 
 Age Band:

<b>42,943</b>	<b>22,759</b>	<b>20,184</b>		
Cervical Screening Cohort	Cervical Patients Screened	Cervical Patients Not Screened		
Borough	Cervical Screened %	26-49 Practice < 55%	26-49 Practice 55%-65%	26-49 Practice >65%
Croydon	57.4%	22	15	5
Kingsford	56.7%	6	10	3
Merton	53.0%	11	8	1
Richmond	57.5%	12	10	2
Sutton	62.9%	2	12	6
Wandsworth	53.0%	25	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>18</b>



# 2. Cervical Screening Detail (27-49)

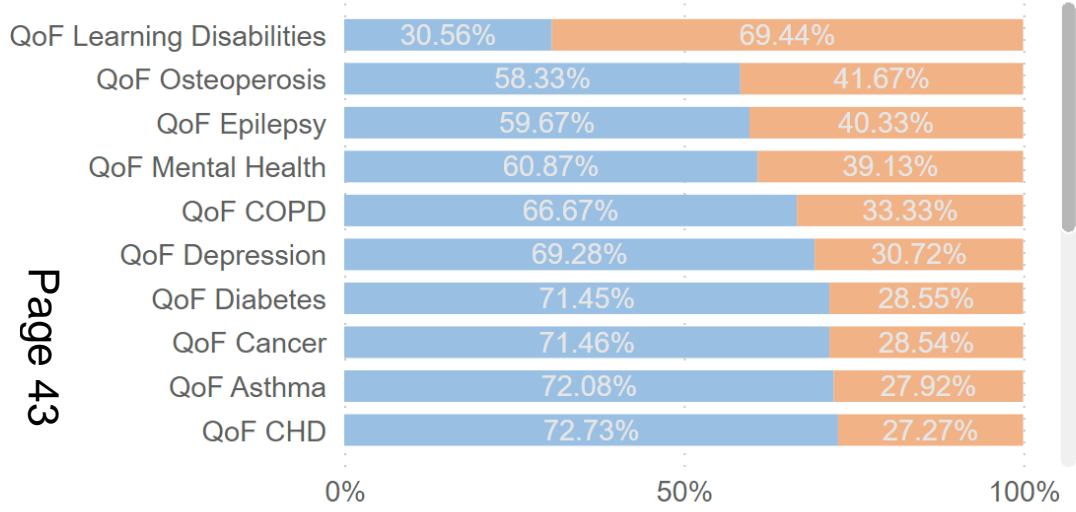
Borough:  PCN, GP Practice Name:

Ethnicity:  Deprivation:  Age Band:

● Cervical Screened % ● Cervical Not Screened %

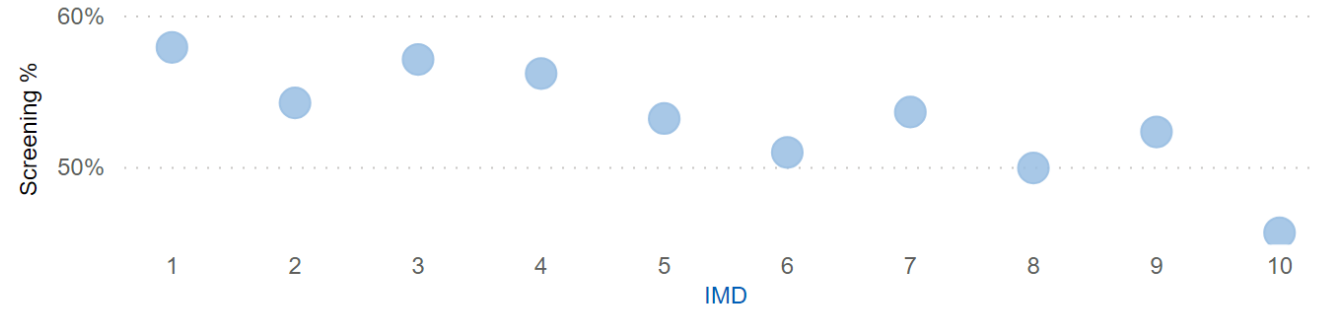
### Long Term Condition

Scroll down to see all categories

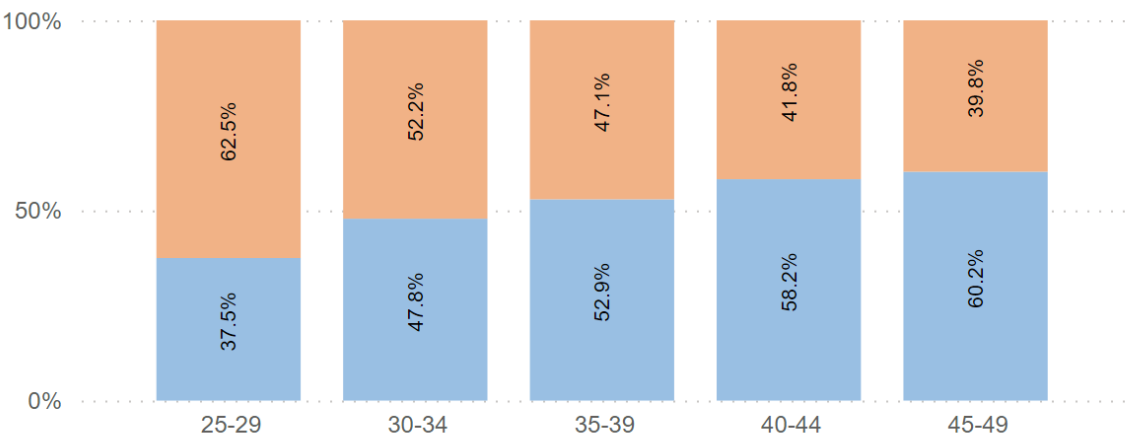


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### Deprivation / Cervical Screened by percentage

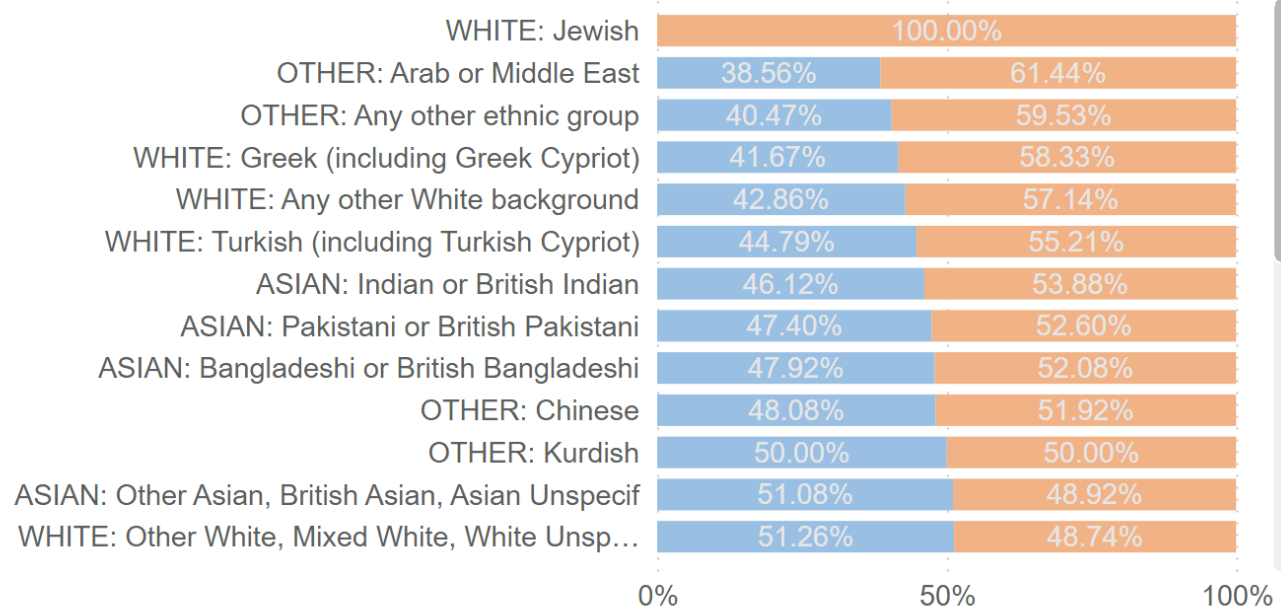


### Age



### Ethnicity Detail

Scroll down to see all categories



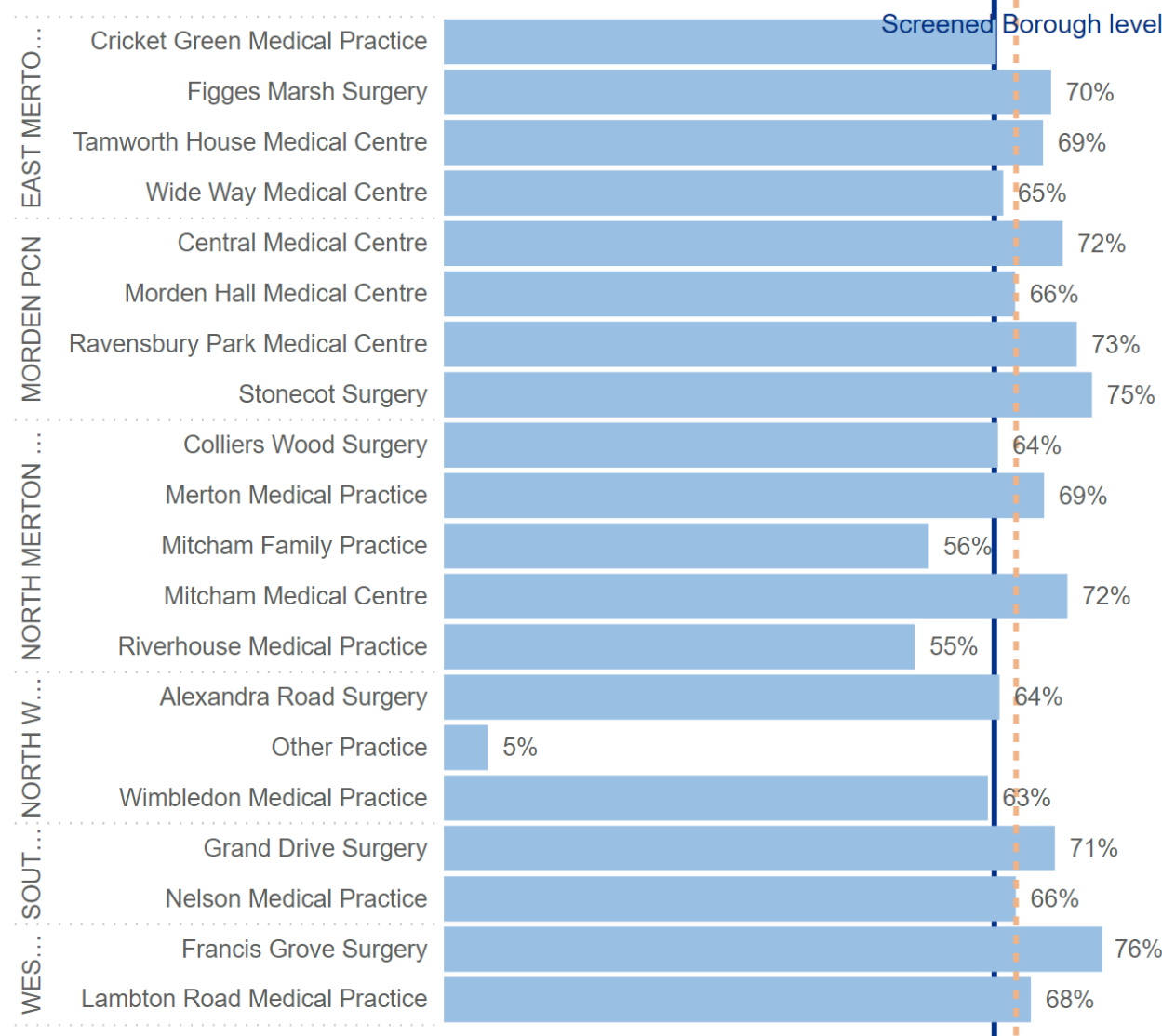
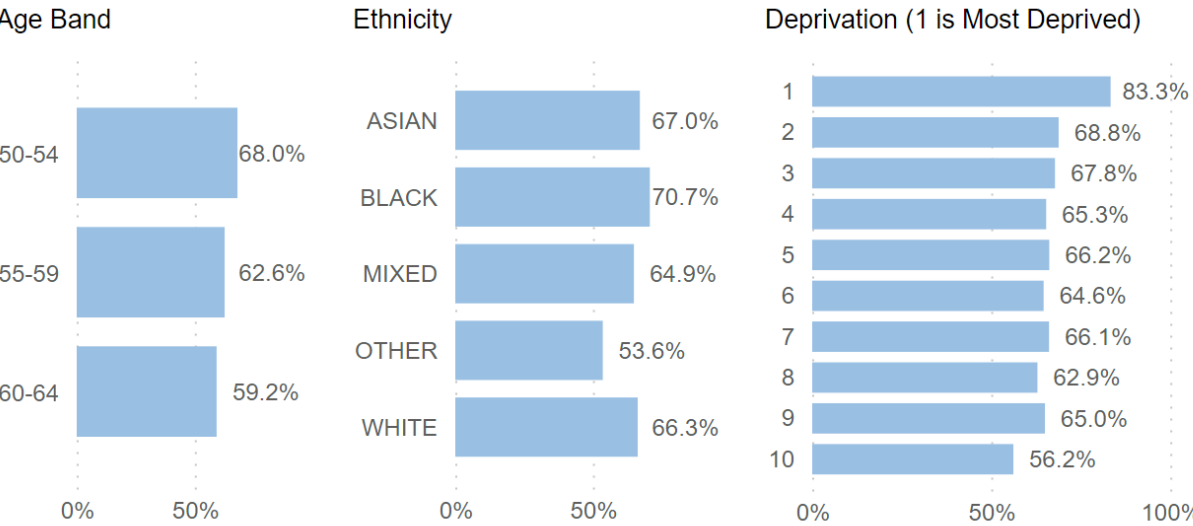
# 3. Cervical Screening 50-64

Borough:  PCN, GP Practice Name:

Ethnicity:  Deprivation:  Age Band:

**19,620** Cervical Screening Cohort  
**12,486** Cervical Patients Screened  
**7,134** Cervical Patients Not Screened

Borough	Cervical Screened %	50-64 Practice < 55%	50-64 Practice 55%-65%	50-64 Practice >65%
Croydon	67.6%	3	8	31
Kingsley	69.4%		3	16
Merton	63.6%	2	6	12
Richmond	68.1%		8	16
Sutton	69.6%		1	19
Wandsworth	63.9%	5	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>109</b>



# 4. Cervical Screening Detail (50-64)

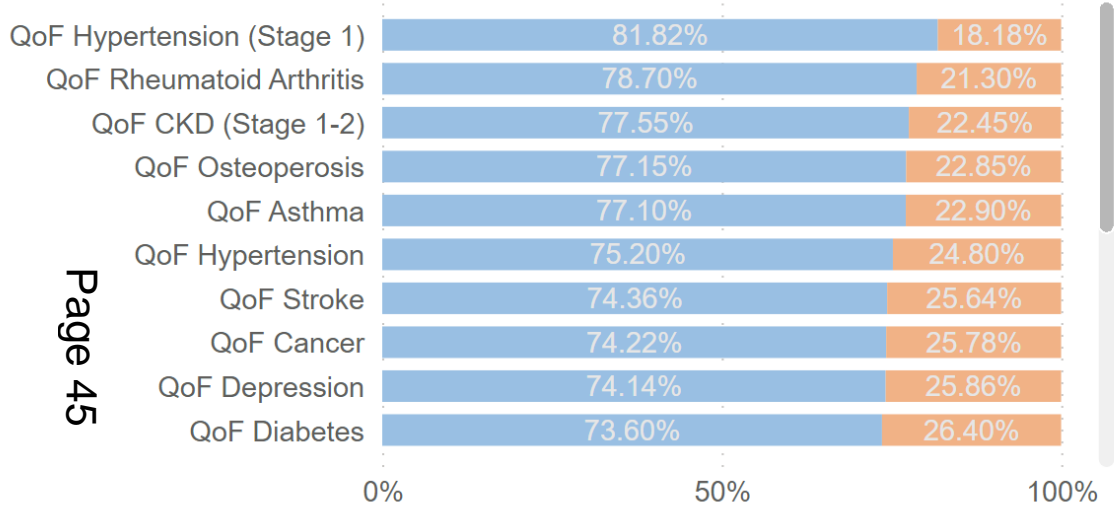
Borough:  PCN, GP Practice Name:

Ethnicity:  Deprivation:  Age Band:

● Cervical Screened % ● Cervical Not Screened %

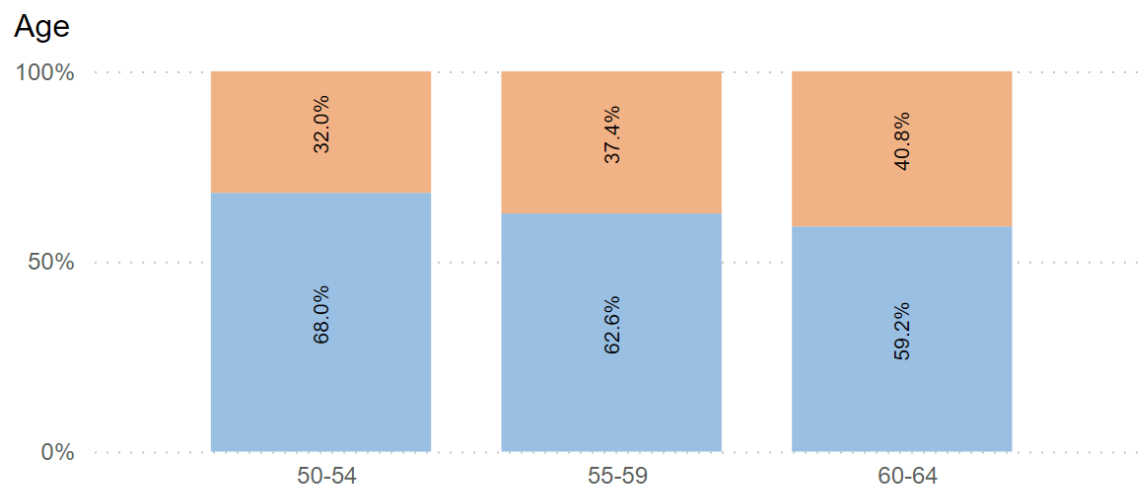
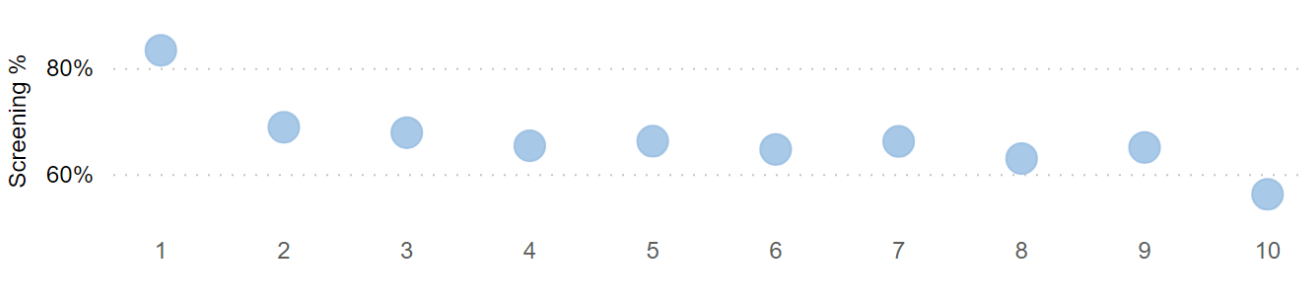
## Long Term Condition

Scroll down to see all categories



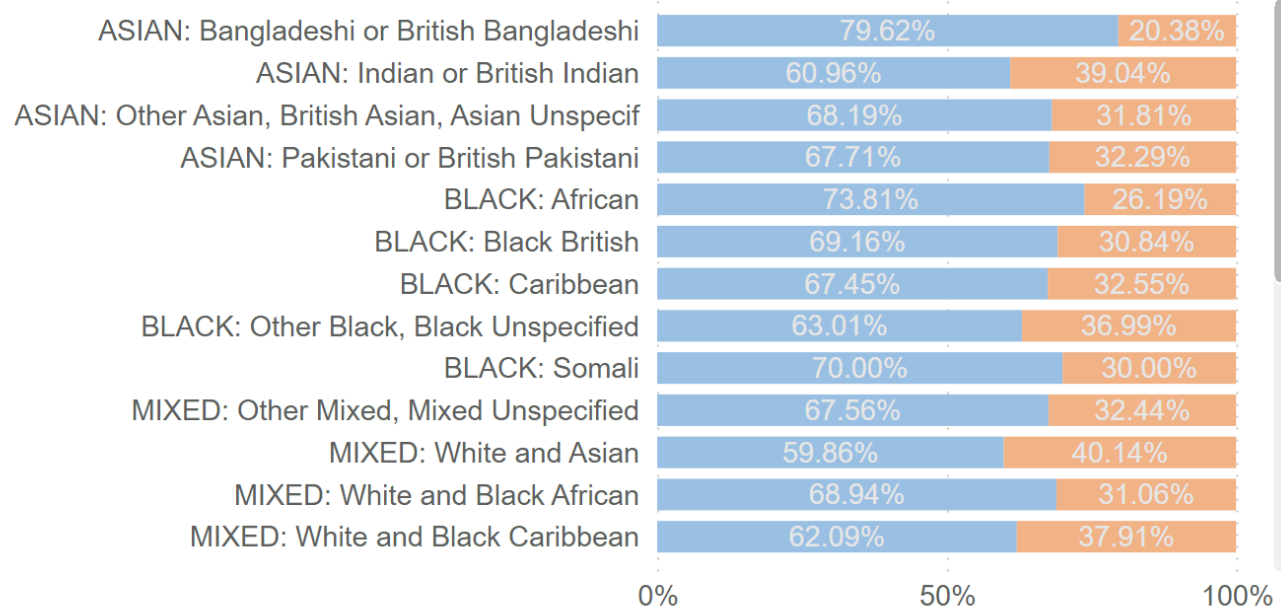
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## Deprivation / Cervical Screened by percentage



## Ethnicity Detail

Scroll down to see all categories



# Cervical Screening Improvement Initiatives



# RMP Cervical Screening Improvement Interventions

Intervention	Clinical Focus	Delivery Timeframe	Boroughs	Comments
Cancer Clinical Lead	All cancer ED related support	2021-ongoing	All SWL boroughs	All cancer related projects RMP to fund these posts from April 2024
Screening Improvement Facilitator	All 3 screening programmes	2022-2024 2024-2025	All SWL Boroughs TBC	Focus on lower performing practices for cervical and bowel 9 Merton practices already met – 2 more prioritised
GP Federation and PCN Extended Access Screening	Cervical Screening	2019 -2022 2021- 2022	GP Feds PCNs and GP Feds	Now part of the PCN DES
Jos Cervical Cancer Trust Training	Cervical Screening Call/recall training for non-clinical staff	2020-2023	All SWL boroughs	33 Merton staff signed up, 22 attended
Sample taker training	Cervical Screening	2021-2023	All SWL boroughs	Responsibility of practice
Nervous and anxious women training	Cervical Screening	2022-2023	All SWL boroughs	For qualified sample takers
Development of population health dashboard [in partnership with ICB BI team]	Cervical and bowel screening	2023 – ongoing	All SWL boroughs	Allows understanding of underperformance at granular level –
Quarterly meeting with PH screening leads	All three cancer screening programmes	2022- ongoing	All SWL boroughs	To share learning and identify opps for collaboration

# 24 25 Plans

## Cervical:

- Supporting regional plans to eliminate cervical cancer by 2040.
- Work with stakeholders to increase HPV vaccination uptake and catch-up in those who have not been previously vaccinated.
- As part of a Pan London alliance working with sporting bodies on a campaign to increase cervical screening uptake focussing on the lower age cohort.

## Breast:

- Supporting the re-procurement of the breast screening service including business planning for SWLBSS
- RMP funding available for further multi-lingual call reminder service at SWLBSS for women who have DNA'd their appointment
- Supporting Health Improvement Specialists at SGH with their work plans with a focus on health inequalities and those groups who don't routinely attend their screening.
- Support for Merton Public Health intentions to have a Merton based screening centre.

# NHS London

# NHS London Region: Bowel Cancer Screening Health Inequalities – 2023 priorities

## Health promotion

Strengthening health promotion delivery model in London through development of best practice, joint working and professional development

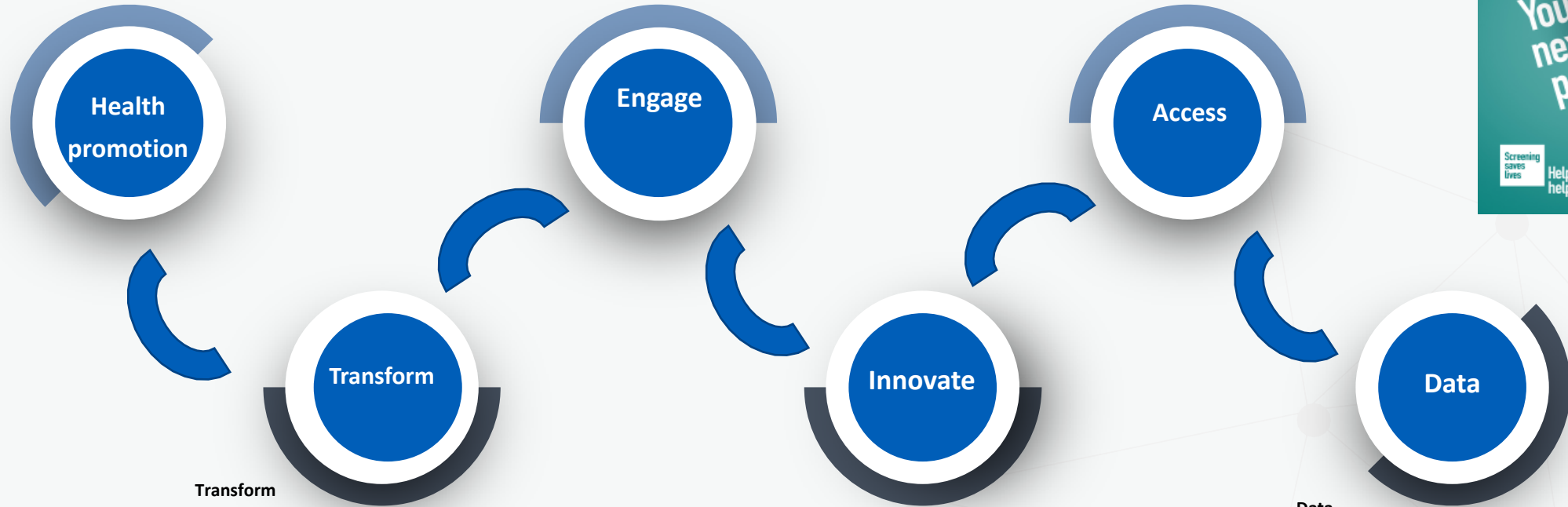
## Marketing and communication

- PR campaign and community engagement
- SMS evaluation and improvement

## Improving access to underserved groups

- Developing pathways to homeless, PWLD, SMI
- Improve colonoscopy uptake

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## Transform

- Extend bowel screening to 50-54-year-olds
- Integrate Lynch surveillance in bowel screening programme

## Research and innovation

Research trial on patient navigation vs. SMS (UCL/Surrey Universities)

## Data

- Health equity audit & social marketing campaign insights inform future planning



# Bowel Cancer Screening Health Inequalities – 2024 update on delivery of priorities

2023 priority	2024 update
Health promotion	<p>All London bowel screening centres have dedicated health improvement specialists and work programmes to improve uptake and reduce health inequalities. <i>(see SWL/SGH Update Lisa-Lyna Ofosu-Asare)</i></p> <p>London Bowel Screening improvement community of practice established</p> <p>Health promotion modules commissioned from Royal Society of Public Health</p>
Transformation	<p>Colonoscopic surveillance of people with Lynch syndrome integrated into the NHS Bowel Screening Programme in 2023</p> <p>Bowel screening extended to include people aged 54 in 2023. In 2024, further extension to 50- and 52-year-olds</p>
Marketing and communication	<p>In addition to the bowel screening campaign delivered in 2022, two additional campaigns delivered in February 2023 and August 2023</p> <p>London regional website developed with case studies and multilingual resources to promote screening</p> <p><a href="https://www.transformationpartnersinhealthandcare.nhs.uk/bcs/">https://www.transformationpartnersinhealthandcare.nhs.uk/bcs/</a></p>
Improving access to under-served groups	<p>Review and service improvements to bowel screening in London prisons</p> <p>Easy read materials sent to all people with learning disabilities (London Hub –planned 2024/25)</p> <p>Ongoing development of FIT testing aid for people with visual impairment and difficulties with manual dexterity (nationally led)</p>
Innovation	<p>Feasibility study into development of pan-London service for non-responder calls and patient navigation (London Hub)</p>
Workforce development	<p>Training needs assessment and career framework for bowel screening nursing and non-clinical staff (programme management, health promotion, administration) in development (due Q1 2024)</p>

# NHS London Region: Cervical Cancer Screening Health Inequalities – 2023 priorities

## Improving access to underserved groups

- Screening in sexual health services
- Developing pathways to homeless, PWLD, SMI
- Screening HIV +ve
- Self-sampling for non-responders

## Marketing and communication

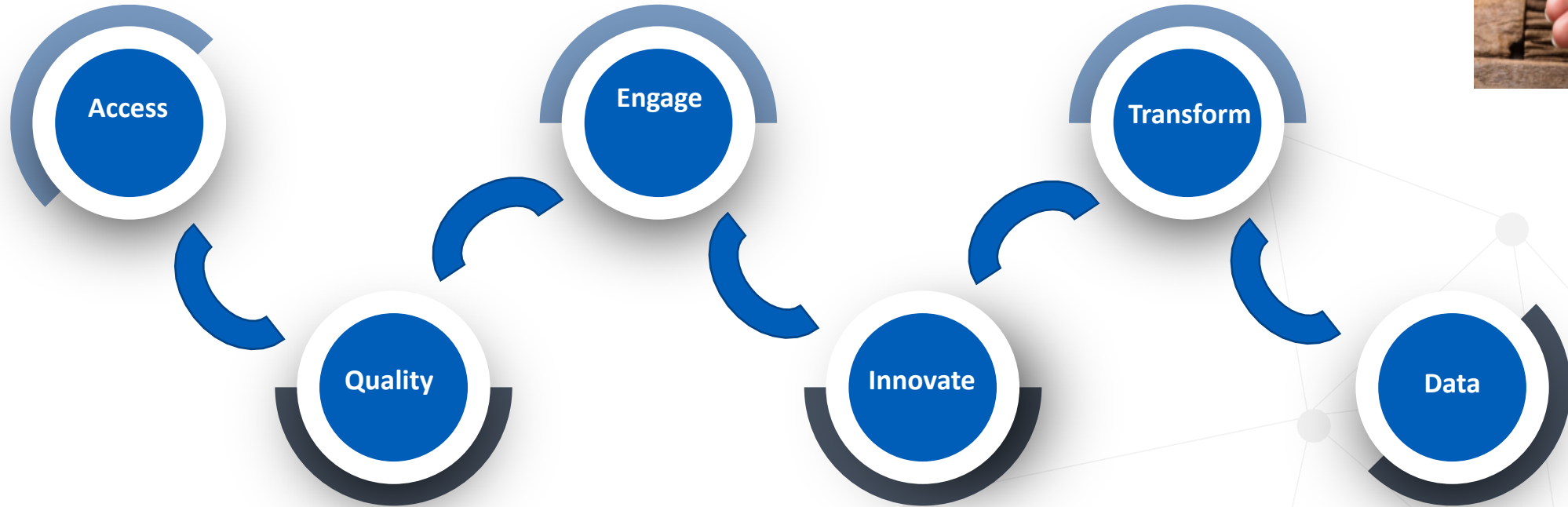
- PR campaign and community engagement
- SMS evaluation and improvement

## Service transformation/improvement

- Colposcopy review
- Digital-online booking, cervical screening management system, colposcopy digital solution
- Extended intervals



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### Quality

- Expanding colposcopy capacity
- Sample taker training, sample handling improvement

### Research & innovation

- Pilot HPV Self-sampling for non-responders
- National HPVvalidate study - self-sampling as primary screening test

### Data

- Health equity audit & social marketing campaign insights inform future planning

# Cervical Cancer Screening Health Inequalities – 2024 update on delivery of priorities

2023 priority	2024 update
Access and quality improvement	<p><b>Elimination of cervical cancer by 2040</b> - working with key partners including local government, imms providers, cancer alliances and ICBs, NHSE London is developing a regional plan to eliminate cervical cancer by 2040 (reduce the incidence rate to &lt;4/100,000 women currently 7.4 in London). This will entail reaching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 90% HPV vaccination coverage rates by 2030 in boys and girls</li> <li>➤ 70% Cervical screening coverage rates by 2030</li> <li>➤ This will be achieved through improving access and focusing on underserved groups, raising awareness, engaging with communities, workforce development and service improvement</li> </ul>
Quality improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHS London has completed a review of inequalities in colposcopy attendance and will be working with providers to reduce non-attendance rates, targeting under-served groups</li> <li>• A national review of colposcopy services is underway which will inform future staffing and configuration plans</li> <li>• In 2024/25 London will roll-out sign-posting to HIV testing in all colposcopy services and pilot offering HIV testing in clinics</li> </ul>
Innovation	<p><b>Cervical screening home testing</b> for people overdue screening – in 2024/25 NHSE London will be working with cancer alliances, ICBs and practices to offer cervical screening home testing (HPV self-sampling) to people who are have not been screened within 6 months of invitation</p>
Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new national cervical screening management information system - Cervical Screening Administration Service (CSMS)- will be introduced in Q4 2023/24 (nationally led)</li> <li>• In 2024/25, the screening interval for people aged 25-49 will be extended from 3 years to 5 years</li> </ul>



# Breast Cancer Screening Health Inequalities – 2024 update on delivery of priorities

## Health inequalities

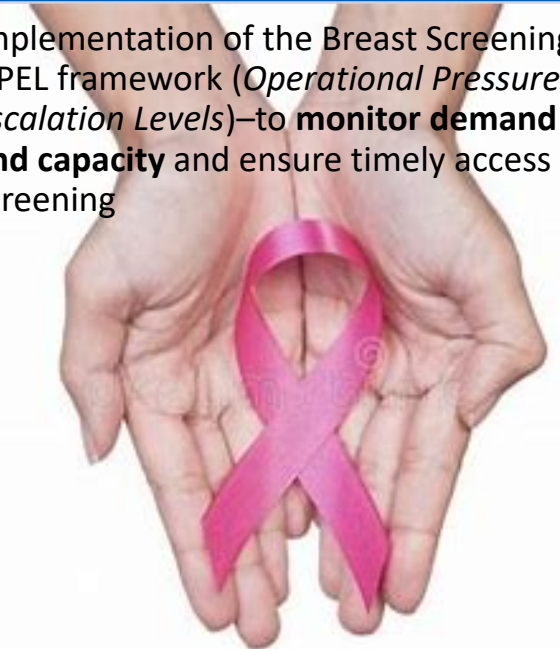
- Health Inequalities Advisory Group established
- **Social marketing campaign** planned for Aug-24
- Convened **partnership community of practice** to facilitate networking, collaboration and sharing of good practice
- **Developed General Practice Engagement pack** with information to enable better support and signposting of women to access breast screening in London.
- **Health promotion specialists** embedded in all London breast screening services
- Integrated ICB uptake improvement developed (Joint Merton Action Plan-next slide)

## Quality Improvement

- **Workforce**
  - Undertook a robust workforce modelling exercise across all services
  - Development of a three-year workforce plan, with detailed action plan for 2024/25
- Piloting of **paperlite processes** to improve existing operational processes and workflows by reducing reliance on paper within current business processes and implementing paper-lite ways of working in London breast screening services

## Transformation

- Implementation of the Breast Screening OPEL framework (*Operational Pressures Escalation Levels*)–to **monitor demand and capacity** and ensure timely access to screening



# Breast cancer screening-Merton Action Plan (1)

## Reducing barriers to screening

- NHSE London region are working with services to ensure there is equity of access in terms of a consistent web booking offer to clients across London.
- Use of text reminders by all services to reduce the number of missed appointments and increase uptake of screening
- Second Offer for screening as an open invitation, six weeks after initial appointment, for all women who do not attend (DNA).
- Pilot in collaboration with GP Practices where SWL Breast Screening Service provides details of women who Do No Attend (DNA) their timed appointment and do not respond to their reminder letter. The pilot would focus on SWL Breast Screening Service providing GPs in Merton lists of women who do not respond to their reminder. This allows the GPs to contact their patients to remind them to book an appointment and to do some opportunistic awareness raising when women attend the GP practice for other reasons.
- The SWL Breast Screening Service (St Georges)
  - Supporting women where English is not spoken at home to access breast cancer screening services including translation of invitation letters, social media campaign starring multicultural staff who we discovered speak over 20 different languages.

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A programme of work across South-West London to support [people living with a learning disability](#) access breast cancer screening including:

- Carrying out an audit to ensure all women of screening age on a GP practice LD register are also captured by the breast screening programme
- Delivering teaching session for carers of women with a learning disability,
- Investing in lead aprons at every screening site so that women can have a carer in the room during their procedure as a reasonable adjustment.
- Sourcing easy read leaflets and letters and ensuring they are available on the website and used for assessment clinic appointments.
- Publicising the video about women with learning disabilities and breast screening developed by NHS colleagues in Bath.
- Following up individual women with a Learning Disability who have attended but not completed screening.
- Auditing women with LD who have never been screened to see if any reasonable adjusts might make a difference.



# Breast screening-Merton Action Plan (2)

A programme of work to support people with a [physical disability](#) across South-West London to access breast cancer screening including:

- Purchase specialist chairs for each site so that women with limited mobility can be seated while having a mammogram.
- Provide an advice service so women with a physical disability can discuss whether it will be possible to have a mammogram.
- Physical assessment to be available on request.
- Provide lead aprons at all sites so women can be supported by a carer as a reasonable adjustment.
- Develop a talking head video featuring a woman with a physical disability, discussing that if you are a wheelchair user it is still possible to have a mammogram.
- Use the trust based disability network to provide training for staff.

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Support the [LGBTQI+](#) community across South West London to access breast cancer screening including:

- For trans people - publicising how breast screening can be accessed and who would benefit from breast screening.
- Ensuring education of GP practices so that they can advise their patients appropriately and sensitively.
- Promoting the 'Best for My Chest' Campaign through the face book and Instagram pages and ensuring the associated video is available through the London website.
- Providing training for breast screening staff to maximise ways for people from the LGBTQI+ community to feel safe and welcomed in breast screening spaces.
- Support women who are [homeless](#) to access breast cancer screening across South West London including:
  - Make connections with the local hospital based homelessness teams.
  - Make connections with local homelessness charities.
  - Develop flyer about screening for those who may be interested and for homelessness teams to have to hand for suitable clients.
  - Provide updates for those who work with homeless people who would be eligible for screening.



# Appendix 1 NHS Cancer Screening Programmes

# NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme

**Benefits of screening:** We offer screening to detect bowel cancer when it is at an early stage in people with no symptoms. This is when treatment is more likely to be effective. Screening can also find polyps. These are abnormal clumps of cells in the bowel. Polyps are not cancers, but may develop into cancers over time. Polyps can be easily removed, which reduces the risk of bowel cancer developing.

Regular bowel cancer screening reduces the risk of dying from bowel cancer BY 25%.

**Who we invite:** We offer bowel cancer screening using a home testing kit to everyone in England from the age of 56. We offer screening every 2 years between the ages of 56 and 74. We are gradually extending this age range, and people aged 54 are now being invited as part of this process. If you are over 74, you can ask for a kit every 2 years by calling our free helpline on 0800 707 60 60.

**The pathway:** We send you an invitation letter with information about bowel cancer screening. The information is to help you decide whether to take part. Then we send you a faecal immunochemical home test, or 'FIT kit' for short. It detects blood in your poo (blood you would not notice by eye). We look for blood because polyps and bowel cancers sometimes bleed. Finding blood does not diagnose bowel cancer but it means you need further tests (usually a bowel examination).

From summer 2023, people with Lynch syndrome\* will be offered two-yearly colonoscopies as part of NHS bowel screening programme

## How is screening organised

NHS England commissions the bowel cancer screening services; from invitation to initial diagnosis

SWL ICB commission further diagnosis (to support staging) and treatment of screen-detected cancers

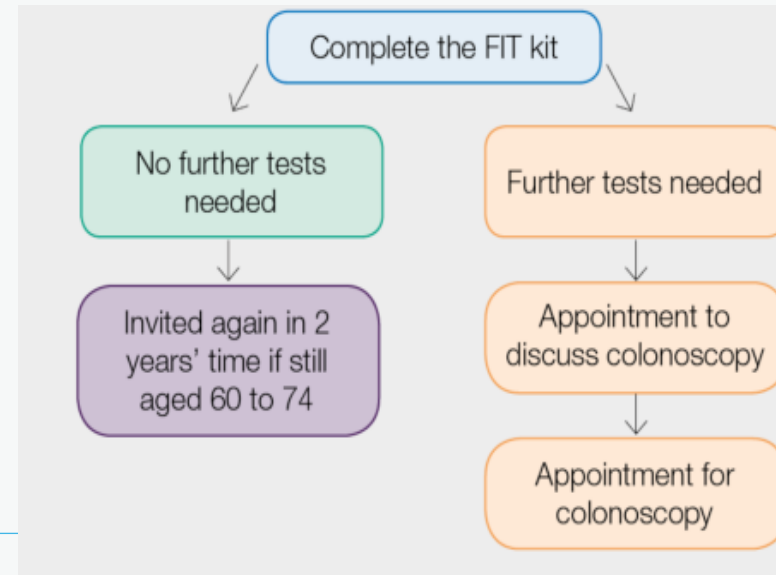
GPs provide the identifiable information (name, address, sex, age) used to invite people for screening and are responsible for supporting participation across the pathway ( from screening to treatment)

RMP Cancer Alliance brings together system partners and providers to transform and improve early diagnosis of cancer, including cancer screening uptake

The London Bowel Screening Hub (hosted by London North West University NHS Trust) sends out invitation/reminder/results letters and kits, tests the kits and provides a call centre

St Georges NHS Trust hosts the SWL Bowel Screening centre which offer specialist screening practitioner pre-colonoscopy assessment, colonoscopy and health promotion

\*Lynch syndrome is an inherited genetic condition which increases the risk of developing cancers such as bowel cancer, endometrial cancer and other cancers





# NHS Cervical Cancer Screening Programme

**Benefits of cervical screening:** NHS cervical screening helps prevent cervical cancer. It saves thousands of lives from cervical cancer each year in the UK. In England cervical screening currently prevents 70% of cervical cancer deaths. If everyone attended screening regularly, 83% could be prevented

**Who we invite:** Cervical screening is for women and people with a cervix. We offer screening every 3 years from age 25 to 49 and every 5 years from age 50 to 64. This is because most cervical cancers develop between these ages. First invitations arrive a few months before people turn 25.

**Cervical cancer:** Cervical cancer happens when cells in the cervix grow in an uncontrolled way and build up to form a lump (also called a tumour). As the tumour grows, cells can eventually spread to other parts of the body and become life-threatening. Your cervix is the lowest part of the uterus (or womb), and it is found at the top of the vagina. Nearly all cervical cancers are caused by HPV- Human Papilloma Virus

Cervical screening is not a test for cancer. It looks for abnormal cells in the cervix. Abnormal cells can develop into cancer if left untreated.

**The test** involves using a soft brush to take a small sample of cells from the surface of your cervix. The sample is put into a small plastic container and sent to a laboratory. It is tested for the types of HPV that can cause cervical cancer. If you have a negative result for the most common types of HPV that cause cervical cancer, your risk of cervical cancer is very low and there is no need to check for abnormal cells even if you have had these in the past.

If you have a positive result for HPV we will check the sample for abnormal cells. Abnormal cells are not cancer, but they could develop into cancer if left untreated.

As a next step we may offer you another examination (called a colposcopy) to look at your cervix more closely. If we find abnormal cells during colposcopy we may suggest you have the cells removed. This is how screening can prevent cervical cancer.

## How is screening organised

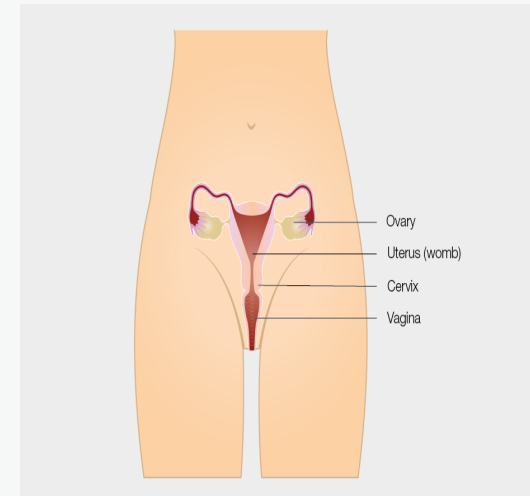
The **Cervical Screening Administration Service (CSAS)** sends invitation and results letter to all eligible individuals in England

Cervical screening is undertaken in **primary care** and commissioned by ICBs. A small proportion of screening is undertaken in sexual health clinics and this commissioned by NHSE

**Cervical Screening London Lab (CSL)** tests all cervical screening samples in London and is commissioned by NHS England

Women with a cervical screening abnormality who required further investigation and treatment are referred for colposcopy which is a specialist gynaecology service. **St Helier** provides colposcopy services to Merton and this is commissioned by SWL ICB

**RMP Cancer Alliance** brings together system partners and providers to transform and improve early diagnosis of cancer, including cancer screening uptake



# NHS Breast cancer screening

## Benefits of breast screening:

Prevents cancer at an early stage when it is easier to treat

Reduces the risk of dying from breast cancer (by about 1300 a year in the UK) CHECK

Almost all women diagnosed with breast cancer at the earliest possible stage (stage 1) in England survive the disease for least 5 years

**Who:** Free screening for women aged 50 up to their 71<sup>st</sup> birthday

**Screening test:** breast screening uses a test called mammography which involves taking s-rays of the breast. All NHS breast screening mammographers are women

**Frequency:** Every three years

**Where:** at a breast screening clinic often within a hospital of mobile breast screening unit- these could be in lots of differen location such as in a supermarket car park

**Screening for women at higher risk:** a free specialist service is also provided for women of a younger age if they have a higher than average risk of breast cancer. This might be due to, past radiotherapy treatment, a family history of inherited faulty gene

**Screening over aged 71:** anyone registered with a GP as female who os aged 71 or over will not be automatically invited but women can still book a screening appointment by calling the London breast screening Hub

## How is screening organised

NHS England commissions the breast cancer screening services; from invitation to initial diagnosis

SWL ICB commission further diagnosis (to support staging) and treatment of screen-detected cancers

GPs provide the identifiable information (name, address, sex, age) used to invite people for screening and are responsible for supporting participation across the pathway ( from screening to treatment)

The London Breast Screening Hub (hosted by the Royal Free Hospital NHS Trust) sends out invitation letters, provides a call centre and hosts the London Breast Screening online booking portal [www.london-breastscreening.org.uk/](http://www.london-breastscreening.org.uk/)

St Georges NHS Trust hosts the SWL Breast Screening Service which provides screening, assessment and health promotion. The service has static breast screening sites across SWL

- Croydon: Edridge Road Community Health Centre, Purley War Memorial Hospital
- Wandsworth: Queen Mary Hospital Roehampton - Wheelchair Access
- Wandsworth/Merton: Rose Centre, St Georges Hospital - Wheelchair Access
- Kingston: Surbiton Health Centre - Wheelchair Access
- Sutton: Robin Hood Lane Health Centre
- Richmond: Teddington Memorial - Wheelchair Access

Women in London can opt to be screened at any site across London



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## Thank You



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