Radiotherapy Utilisation in Rectal Cancer Patients: 12 year data from the South Western Sydney Local Health District Clinical Cancer Registry

BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

Colorectal cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in females and the third in males, with over 1.2 million new cases diagnosed per year worldwide. The highest incidence rates are found in Australia/New Zealand, Europe, and North America. 

The latest national figures available reveal colorectal cancer was the second most common cancer in New South Wales (NSW), comprising 13% of all cancer diagnosed in NSW and 12.8% in the South Western Sydney Local Health District (SWSLHD). South Western Sydney is a large metropolitan area in NSW, Australia, covering an area of 6237km² with a population of 1.97 million. The dataset extension captures additional measures and indicators specific to the local health district.

Treatment guidelines: 
1. Australian Cancer Network Revision Committee. 
5. Australian Cancer Network Revision Committee.
7. 9. Commission on Caner.
8. National Cancer Institute. Thyroid/Endocrine Cancer Branch, National Cancer Institute. Thyroid Cancer: Treatment.

The latest data from SWSLHD Clinical Cancer Registry (CCCR) shows that only 8% of patients 80 years and over received RT.

RESULTS

Patterns remained broadly similar to other studies. Over the 12 years it was noted that RT utilisation declined with increasing age of diagnosis, particularly in patients aged 70-79 years.

- Overall, 67% of patients with stage II and stage III disease received RT in SWSLHD.
- 33% of patients with stage II and stage III did not receive RT. Of these, 10% had a reason for no RT (patient declined due to poor performance status or patient declined RT or patient wishes to be treated elsewhere).
- Overall, 66% of patients with stage II and stage III disease received RT in SWSLHD.
- 33% of patients with stage II and stage III did not receive RT. Of these, 10% had a reason for no RT (patient declined due to poor performance status or patient declined RT or patient wishes to be treated elsewhere).
- Overall, 66% of patients with stage II and stage III disease received RT in SWSLHD.
- 33% of patients with stage II and stage III did not receive RT. Of these, 10% had a reason for no RT (patient declined due to poor performance status or patient declined RT or patient wishes to be treated elsewhere).