

WELSH INFORMATION GOVERNANCE & STANDARDS BOARD

CDSC Notice:	CDSCN 2011 / 02
Date of Issue:	31 st March 2011

Ministerial / Official Letter: EH/ML/015/11	Subject: All Wales Colorectal Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirements v9.0 including Core Reporting Items v5.0
Sponsor: Head of Major Health Conditions and Clinical Support Services Branch	
Implementation Date: 1 st April 2011	

CLINICAL DATA SET CHANGE NOTICE

A Clinical Data Set Change Notice (DSCN) is an information mandate for a new or revised information standard.

This CDSCN was approved by the Welsh Information Governance and Standards Board (WIGSB) at its meeting on the 17th February 2011

WIGSB Reference: IGRN 2010 / 016

Summary:

To introduce the All Wales Colorectal Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirements v9.0 including Core Reporting Items v5.0

Data sets / returns affected:

All Wales Colorectal Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirements v9.0

Please address enquiries about this Data Set Change Notice to the Data Standards Team in the NHS Wales Informatics Service

E-mail: data.standards@wales.nhs.uk Tel: 02920502539

The Welsh Information Governance and Standards Board is responsible for appraising information standards. Submission documents and WIGSB Outcomes relating to the approval of this standard can be found at: <http://howis.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=742&pid=24632>

CLINICAL DATA SET CHANGE NOTICE

Introduction

The mandated standard has been approved by the Welsh Information Governance & Standards Board (WIGSB) for implementation with immediate effect and is referred to as the 'All Wales Colorectal Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirements v9.0'. The standard has progressed through various review processes. The standard demonstrates the shift in focus towards outputs and details a list of reporting data items, which in its entirety produces the minimum reporting requirements for all colorectal cancers diagnosed in Wales.

The minimum reporting requirement will support the information requirements of the all Wales Clinical Steering Groups, National Cancer Standards 2005, Annual Operating Framework - cancer waiting times, participation in clinical audit and provide a key data source for the cancer registry, Welsh Cancer Intelligence & Surveillance unit (WCISU).

The standard reflects current clinical working practices and new management standards. The minimum reporting requirements has been aligned with the Welsh Data Dictionary v3.0 and, where possible, the English National Cancer Dataset Version 4.5b. Where data item definitions and permissible values are common to the Data Dictionary and/or the English National Cancer Dataset this is shown within the documentation, otherwise definitions and permissible values are specified according to the various data submission requirements.

In order to provide practical guidance to the Health Board teams supporting the collection and local use of this data, comprehensive operational support documentation has been produced for each site specific reporting requirement. This information can be accessed at <http://howis.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=769&pid=19419>. This should be used by Multi Disciplinary Teams, as owners of the data they collect and to implement improved data validation and verification processes thereby improving the quality of data ultimately used to improve the quality of patient care.

Actions Required

Actions for Health Boards:

- To ensure the continued routine collection of the specified data items in a timely manner. To ensure data validation processes are maintained in an ongoing drive to improve all aspects of data quality.
- To continue reporting on cancer standards, waiting time targets and any other clinical output requirement.

Actions for Cancer Information Framework:

- To ensure extracts are submitted monthly to the Welsh Cancer Intelligence & Surveillance Unit (WCISU).
- To monitor the completeness of the data items specified and nationally benchmark compliance.

ALL WALES COLORECTAL CANCER MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENT V9.0

Key: ENCDv4.5b = English National Cancer Dataset version 4.5b; matched data item

SPCDv1.0 = Specialist Palliative Care Dataset version 1.0; matched data item

Shaded data items refer to the data items contained within the Core Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirement V5.0

NBOCAP / WBCA = National / Welsh Bowel Cancer Audit

CCI = Colorectal Clinical Indicator

ALL WALES COLORECTAL CANCER MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENT V9.0 including CORE REPORTING ITEMS V5.0

The following minimum reporting requirement contains data items to support the following outputs for submission to:

1. All Wales Steering Group: Colorectal Cancer Clinical Indicators:
 - % of patients receiving an abdominal CT (computerised tomography) scan before surgery (all cases, emergency & elective)
 - % of patients receiving a pelvic MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan or EUS (endoscopic ultrasound) for all resected rectal cancers
 - % of patients having the median number of 12 lymph nodes examined in resected specimens
 - % completion of circumferential resection margin reported in all rectal cancer resections
 - % of all cases having elective surgery seen by specialist nurse (colorectal or Stoma) prior to the commencement of surgery
 - % of all cases reviewed by the multi disciplinary team
 - % completion of the plane of surgical excision included within the pathology reports of all resected rectal cancer specimens
2. The National Bowel Cancer Audit Project (NBOCAP)
3. The Welsh Bowel Cancer Audit (WBCA) including screening services
4. Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit: Cancer Registry Data Submission
5. The National Standards 2005 for Cancer Services
6. Annual Operating Framework: Cancer Waiting Times

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Summary of Reporting Data Items:	Minimum Reporting Requirements					
	Core			Colorectal Site Specific		
	National Cancer Standards	WCISU: Cancer Registry	AOF: CWT	NBOCAP	WBCA inc. Screening	Colorectal Clinical Indicators
Section 1: Identification of Patient						
NHS Number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Birth date	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Sex	✓	✓		✓	✓	
GP practice code	✓	✓				
Ethnic group	✓	✓				
Case record number	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Patient's name(s)	✓	✓				
Patient's address at date of diagnosis	✓	✓				
Patient's postcode at date of diagnosis	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Section 2: Referral						
Source of (cancer) referral	✓					
Organisation code (referred to)	✓			✓	✓	
Consultant code (referred to)	✓					
Date of receipt of cancer referral	✓					
Presentation of disease at referral	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Section 3: Key Investigations						
Cancer imaging modality	✓	✓				✓
Date of investigation	✓	✓				✓
Recorded height at initial presentation				✓	✓	
Recorded weight at initial presentation				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – colonoscopy				✓	✓	
Colonoscopy incomplete reason				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – CT (computerised tomography) scan liver				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – CT (computerised tomography) scan lung				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – first MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) T (Tumour) stage				✓	✓	

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	Core			Colorectal Site Specific		
	National Cancer Standards	WCISU: Cancer Registry	AOF: CWT	NBOCAP	WBCA inc. Screening	Colorectal Clinical Indicators
Patient procedure result – first MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) N (Node) stage				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – first MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scan margins threatened				✓	✓	
Patient procedure result – endoanal ultrasound Sm (Submucosa) / T (Tumour) stage					✓	
Patient procedure result – endoanal ultrasound N (Node) stage					✓	
Height of tumour above anal verge				✓	✓	
Section 4: Diagnosis						
Date of diagnosis (cancer registry definition)	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Basis of diagnosis (cancer registry definition)	✓	✓				
Primary cancer site	✓	✓				✓
Pre-treatment morphology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cT (clinical Tumour) stage	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cN (clinical Node) stage	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cM (clinical Metastasis) stage	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Section 5: Multi Disciplinary Team Outcomes						
Treatment plan discussed by the multi disciplinary team	✓			✓	✓	✓
Multi disciplinary meeting identifier	✓					
Date treatment plan discussed by the multi disciplinary team	✓					
Cancer treatment plan intent	✓					
Reason for no specific anti-cancer treatment	✓					
Final pre-treatment performance status agreed by the multi disciplinary team	✓	✓				

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	Core			Colorectal Site Specific		
	National Cancer Standards	WCISU: Cancer Registry	AOF: CWT	NBOCAP	WBCA inc. Screening	Colorectal Clinical Indicators
Planned cancer treatment type	✓					
Treatment type sequence	✓					
Colorectal clinical nurse specialist seen				✓	✓	
Date colorectal clinical nurse specialist first seen						✓
Section 6: Surgery						
Surgical intent		✓				
Date on which surgical procedure(s) carried out		✓		✓	✓	✓
Surgical procedure(s) carried out		✓		✓	✓	✓
Site code (of surgery)				✓	✓	
Surgical urgency				✓	✓	✓
ASA (American Society of Anaesthesiologists) grade				✓	✓	
Surgical access				✓	✓	
Stoma				✓	✓	
Surgical complications				✓	✓	
Reason for no surgical treatment				✓	✓	
Discharge date (of surgery)				✓	✓	
Section 7: Pathology						
Date specimen taken		✓				
Histological diagnosis		✓				
Grade of differentiation		✓				
T (Tumour) category (pathological)		✓		✓	✓	
N (Node) category (pathological)		✓		✓	✓	
M (Metastasis) category (pathological)		✓		✓	✓	
pT1 (pathological) tumours – Haggitt level (polypoid tumours)					✓	
pT1 (pathological) tumours – Kikuchi level (sessile / flat tumours)					✓	
Extramural venous invasion				✓	✓	
Nodes examined number				✓	✓	✓

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	Core			Colorectal Site Specific		
	National Cancer Standards	WCISU: Cancer Registry	AOF: CWT	NBOCAP	WBCA inc. Screening	Colorectal Clinical Indicators
Nodes positive number				✓	✓	
Non-peritonealised 'circumferential' margin – positivity				✓	✓	✓
Non-peritonealised 'circumferential' margin – distance				✓	✓	✓
Cut specimen margin (including tissue doughnut)				✓	✓	✓
Dukes' staging classification				✓	✓	
Plane of surgical excision (rectal only)						✓
Response to neo adjuvant therapy					✓	
Section 8: Drug Therapy						
Date treatment started (drug therapy)		✓				
Treatment intent (drug therapy)		✓				
Drug therapy type		✓				
Section 9: Radiotherapy						
Date treatment started (radiotherapy)		✓				
Treatment intent (radiotherapy)		✓		✓	✓	
Radiotherapy type		✓				
Timing of radiotherapy				✓	✓	
Section 10: Palliative Care						
Member of specialist palliative care team seen		✓				
Section 11: Clinical Status Assessment						
Date of death		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Section 12: AOF: Cancer Waiting Times						
Priority of referral			✓			
Date of decision to treat			✓			
Date of start of first definitive procedure			✓			
First procedure			✓			
Suspension start date			✓			
Suspension end date			✓			

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	Core			Colorectal Site Specific		
	National Cancer Standards	WCISU: Cancer Registry	AOF: CWT	NBOCAP	WBCA inc. Screening	Colorectal Clinical Indicators
Reason for breach			✓			
Total number of data items: 89						

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Version 9.0

Version	Date	Status	Author	Change Summary	Distribution
V8.05	24/01/08	Draft	JS	1 st Draft merging CCDS V3, RCPATH Colorectal Dataset and all-Wales Colorectal Cancer Dataset V8.05	Review
V8.1	20/03/08	Draft	JDN	Updated to Core V4	Review – JD/JDS
V8.2	09/05/08	Draft	JDN	Updated to Colorectal RCPATH dataset requirements, inc updates to Core V4 Final	Review – JD/JDS
V8.3	01/08/08	Draft	JS/JDN	Colorectal RCPATH and updates	Review – JS/JDN
V8.4	17/12/08	Draft	JDN	Updated to CHIRP Pathology template V0.8 and NBOCAP and other Colorectal data requirements	Review – JS/LR/JDN
V8.5	22/12/08	Draft	JS/JDN	Updated to CHIRP Pathology template V0.95 and JS updates	2nd Review – JS
V8.6	28/06/10	Draft	JDN	Updated to reflect Final Core Clinical Minimum Reporting Requirements	Review – JS/AR/LR
V8.7	03/07/10	Draft	JDN	Updated to reflect Core updates as per the DSCN sub group and colorectal clinical review	Review – JS/AR/LR
V8.8	11/10/10	Draft	JDN	Updates as per DSCN sub group comments	Review – JS/AR/LR
V9.0	27/10/10 – 01/02/11	Final	JDN	Updates as per DSCN sub group comments, ready for publication	Data Standards

Name	Date
WIGSB	15/07/10
DSCN Sub Group	28/07/10

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
1. IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENT				
1.0 ENCDv4.5b (1.1) SPCDv1.0 (1.1)	NHS number	Used for unique identification to match records from different providers. To allow 'tracking' through the clinical pathway.	It is mandatory to record the NHS number for each patient. The NHS number is allocated to an individual, to enable unique identification for NHS health care purposes.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
1.1 ENCDv4.5b (1.10) SPCDv1.0 (1.2)	Birth date	Used for unique identification to match records from different providers. Used to enable age at diagnosis to be established for epidemiological and survival analyses.	Date of birth of patient.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
1.2 ENCDv4.5b (1.9) SPCDv1.0 (1.3)	Sex	Used for unique identification to match records from different providers. Used to enable sex to be established for survival analysis. Assists in the correct identification of gender specific primary cancer sites.	This is the sex of person, employee or patient.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male • Female • Not specified

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1. IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENT [continued]				
1.3 ENCDv4.5b (1.12) SPCDv1.0 (1.4)	GP practice code	To enable analysis by GP practice code. To enable the healthcare professionals to contact the GP practice and share patient information.	A code which uniquely identifies the GP Practice of the GP. Code as listed for Practices in Wales. These are updated monthly by the Information Products Unit of HSW with information supplied by the Organisation Data Service (ODS) and can be viewed on the Health Reference Data Web Pages on HOWIS.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
1.4 ENCDv4.5b (1.15) SPCDv1.0 (1.5)	Ethnic group	To enable analysis by ethnicity.	This is the ethnic group of the patient, as selected by the patient. The patient is the arbiter of the information. Classifications are based on the 14+1 new ethnic group data categories used in the 2001 Census and the information recorded about ethnic group must be obtained by asking the patient.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any white background • Mixed white and black Caribbean • Mixed white and black African • Mixed white and Asian • Any other mixed background • Indian and British Indian • Pakistani or British Pakistani • Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi • Any other Asian background (other than Chinese) • Black Caribbean or black British Caribbean • Black African of black British African • Any other black background • Chinese • Any other ethnic group • Not stated

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
1. IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENT [continued]				
1.5 ENCDv4.5b (1.2) SPCDv1.0 (2.1)	Case record number	Used for unique identification to link events within a single service provider. To allow 'tracking' through the clinical pathway.	This is the patient's case record number which is unique to that patient within a hospital or health care provider.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
1.6 ENCDv4.5b (1.5 & 1.6)	Patient's name(s)	Used for unique identification to link records where the new NHS number is not available. To assist 'tracking' through the clinical pathway.	This will be the patient's preferred name. The patient is the arbiter of his/her name.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
1.7 ENCDv4.5b (1.7)	Patient's address at date of diagnosis	Used to enable the address at diagnosis to be established for epidemiological and survival analyses.	This is the usual address nominated by the patient at the time of admission or attendance. If patients usually reside elsewhere are staying in hotels, hostels or other residential establishments for a short term, say a week, they should be recorded as staying at their usual place of residence. However if long term, such as at boarding school, the school address must be recorded. University students may nominate either their home address or the address of their university accommodation. Where patients are not capable of supplying this information, because of age or mental illness, for example, then the	NHS Wales Data Dictionary

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
1. IDENTIFICATION OF PATIENT [continued]				
			person responsible for the patient, such as a parent or guardian, should nominate the usual address. Patients not able to provide an address should be asked for their most recent address. If this cannot be established then you should record the address as 'No fixed abode' or 'Address unknown'. These patients are regarded as resident in the local geographical district for contracting purposes. For birth episodes this should refer to the mother's usual place of residence.	
1.8 ENCDv4.5b (1.8)	Patient's postcode at date of diagnosis	Used to enable the postcode at diagnosis to be established for epidemiological and survival analyses.	The postcode applied to the usual address nominated by the patient at the time of admission or attendance, using rules supplied under the data item POSTCODE and those in the NHS Postcode User Directory.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary

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2. REFERRAL				
2.0 ENCDv4.5b (2.1) SPCDv1.0 (6.1)	Source of (cancer) referral	To allow 'tracking' through the clinical pathway, to identify patterns of referral and to assist in audit and waiting times monitoring.	This is a classification which is used to identify the source of referral of each episode or referral.	<p>Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following an emergency admission (includes all acute admissions via A&E (Accident & Emergency), Medical Admissions Unit, etc.) • Following a domiciliary visit by the consultant • Referral from General Medical Practitioner (for out-patient or other non-emergency referrals) • Referral from out-patients by a consultant, other than in an A&E department • Referral of an in-patient by a Consultant • Referral from screening services • Self-referral (i.e. the patient was not seen previously by a GP) • Other source of referral (will include referrals from Private

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2. REFERRAL [continued]				
				Healthcare) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following an A&E attendance (i.e. an out-patient clinic attendance after an A&E visit) • General Dental Practitioner • Community Dental Service • Not known
2.1 ENCDv4.5b (1.3) SPCDv1.0 (2.2)	Organisation code (referred to)	To monitor the proportion of cancer patients referred to a cancer site specialist or cancer site specific team. To be able to report by hospital code.	Unique identifier for each organisation or site within an organisation.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
2.2 ENCDv4.5b (2.7) SPCDv1.0 (6.2)	Consultant code (referred to)	To monitor the proportion of cancer patients to each cancer site specialist.	<p>This item relates to the consultant to whom the referral is made and who is responsible for the overall care of the patient. If the referral is to a team, then this refers to the first consultant seen.</p> <p>This item uses the nationally agreed form for consultant code or Independent Nurse. It is the General Medical Council (GMC) code for the Consultant or the GP acting as a Consultant or locum Consultant, which is the unique identifier. The nurse's Registration Number will be used to identify the Independent Nurse.</p>	NHS Wales Data Dictionary

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2. REFERRAL [continued]				
2.3 ENCDv4.5b (2.6)	Date of receipt of cancer referral	To establish the start date for the specialist-based diagnosis and management process. To identify length of delay in the handling or referrals. Audit for standards and monitoring Cancer Waiting time targets.	The date that the referral request is received by the provider. [Applies to all referral routes, not just from primary care] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date when letter/fax/electronic form is received. In the case of a written referral, this should be the date on which the letter or fax arrived in the hospital. The most likely source of this date will be a date stamp of the receiving department on the referral letter. Date of verbal request. Date of admission to hospital in the case of patients admitted as an emergency The date of the first out-patient appointment, if the referral was a self referral. 	
2.4 ENCDv4.5b (2.13)	Presentation of disease at referral	Facilitates the algorithm utilised to support Annual Operating Framework data collection and submission.	Indicates the presentation of the disease at referral. Definitions of the permissible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New diagnosis: patients referred at the time of the initial diagnosis Recurrent disease: patients referred at the time of 	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New diagnosis* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - screen detected

ALL WALES COLORECTAL CANCER MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENT V9.0

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SPCDv1.0 = Specialist Palliative Care Dataset version 1.0; matched data item

Shaded data items refer to the data items contained within the Core Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirement V5.0

NBOCAP / WBCA = National / Welsh Bowel Cancer Audit

CCI = Colorectal Clinical Indicator

	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
2. REFERRAL [continued]				
			recurrent disease (previous radical treatment with a disease free interval) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longstanding disease: patients who have longstanding disease cared for by another specialist and recently referred for an oncologist opinion. • Other; to be used when none of the above apply i.e. if a patient moves into the area but has already received radical treatment elsewhere and is currently disease free and referred for follow-up only. 	- clinically detected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent disease • Long-standing disease • Other *Additional permissible values for 'New diagnosis' will be dependant upon the tumour sites inclusion to the 'National Screening Programme'.

ALL WALES COLORECTAL CANCER MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENT V9.0

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
3. KEY INVESTIGATIONS				
3.0 ENCDv4.5b (3.3)	Cancer Imaging modality	To estimate the level of accuracy of the diagnosis and staging when accounting for casemix and outcome analysis. Required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The types of investigations performed to diagnose and stage the patient.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.
3.1 ENCDv4.5b (3.2)	Date of investigation	Required for audit of the National Cancer Standards, and the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The date the investigation was performed.	
3.2 NBOCAP WBCA	Recorded height at initial presentation	To enable calculation of body mass index for case-mix, also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	This is the record of a person's height in metres at their initial consultation for suspected cancer.	Metres
3.3 NBOCAP WBCA	Recorded weight at initial presentation	To enable calculation of body mass index for case-mix, also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	This is the record of the person's weight in kilos at their initial consultation for suspected cancer.	Kilos

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
3. KEY INVESTIGATIONS [continued]				
3.4 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – colonoscopy	National guidelines are that total colonoscopy should be carried out before surgery on all patients with bowel cancer. The guidelines have a qualifier of 'before or within six months of surgery' but best practice is colonoscopy before planning treatment. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	Records the result of a colonoscopy examination.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal (no evidence of tumour / true negative / false negative) • Abnormal (tumour or polyp) • Incomplete (bowel not fully visualised)
3.5 NBOCAP WBCA	Colonoscopy incomplete reason	Enables analysis of incomplete colonoscopies to be performed, also required for the submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	Records the reason why the colonoscopy could not be completed.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstructing cancer • Poor bowel preparation • Patient intolerance • Technical reason • Other
3.6 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – CT (Computerised Tomography) scan liver	To estimate the level of accuracy of the diagnosis and staging when accounting for casemix and outcome analysis. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel	CT (Computerised Tomography) scan liver – only report liver metastases	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
3. KEY INVESTIGATIONS [continued]				
		Cancer Clinical Audit.		
3.7 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – CT (Computerised Tomography) scan lung	To estimate the level of accuracy of the diagnosis and staging when accounting for casemix and outcome analysis. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	CT (Computerised Tomography) scan lung – only report lung metastases	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
3.8 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – first MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) T (Tumour) stage	To enable analysis on pre-operative diagnosis results and outcomes. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	This item records the T (Tumour) stage of a rectal cancer as shown on a pelvic MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scan. It is only applicable for rectal cancer. Recto-sigmoid tumours are excluded.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
3.9 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – first MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) N (Nodal) stage	To enable analysis on pre-operative diagnosis results and outcomes. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	This item records the N (Nodal) stage of a rectal cancer as shown on a pelvic MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scan. It is only applicable for rectal cancer. Recto sigmoid tumours are excluded.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
3.10 NBOCAP WBCA	Patient procedure result – first MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scan margins threatened	To enable analysis on pre-operative diagnosis results and outcomes. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	Threatened margin refers to cancer (tumour or nodal deposits) breaching or within 1mm of the boundary of the mesorectal plane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
3.11 WBCA	Patient procedure result – endoanal ultrasound Sm (Submucosa) / T (Tumour) stage	To enable analysis on pre-operative diagnosis results and outcomes. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	This item records the Sm (Submucosa) / T (Tumour) stage of a rectal cancer as shown on an endoanal ultrasound. It is only applicable for rectal cancer; recto-sigmoid tumours are excluded.	Refer to JRSGC JCGC (Japanese Research Society for Gastric Cancer Japanese Classification of Gastric Cancer) and the UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour,

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
3. KEY INVESTIGATIONS [continued]				
				Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
3.12 WBCA	Patient procedure result – endoanal ultrasound N (Nodal) stage	To enable analysis on pre-operative diagnosis results and outcomes. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	This item records the N (Nodal) stage of a rectal cancer as shown on an endoanal ultrasound. It is only applicable for rectal cancer; recto-sigmoid tumours are excluded.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
3.13 NBOCAP WBCA	Height of tumour above anal verge	To enable analysis of permanent stoma rates and abdominoperineal resections based on the reported height of tumour above the anal verge. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	The distance from the anal verge to the lower margin of the tumour, applicable to rectal cancer only	Centimetres

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
4. DIAGNOSIS				
4.0 ENCDv4.5b (4.1)	Date of diagnosis (cancer registry definition)	To calculate annual incidence rates and to determine the start date for survival analysis by the cancer registry.	The definition provided conforms with the requirements specified by Cancer Registry. The date of the first event (of the seven listed under permissible values) to occur chronologically should be chosen as the incidence date. If an event of higher priority occurs within three months of the date initially chosen, the date of the higher priority event should take precedence, this should also be reflected and updated in the 'Basis of diagnosis'.	WCISU (Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit) Cancer Registry Order of declining priority: 1 – Date of first histological or cytological confirmation of this malignancy (with the exception of histology or cytology at autopsy). This date should be, in the following order: a – date when the specimen was taken b – or date of receipt by the pathologist c – or date of the pathology report 2 – Date of imaging x-ray or scan which confirms this malignancy. 3 – Date of clinical diagnosis by consultant confirming malignancy 4 – Date of outpatient evaluation or in-patient hospital admission for a confirmed malignancy 5 – Date of diagnosis, other than 1 – 4, e.g. GP clinical diagnosis 6 – Date of death, if no information is available other than the fact that the patient has died because of malignancy. 7 – Date of death, if the malignancy is discovered at autopsy.

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
4. DIAGNOSIS [continued]				
4.1 <small>ENCDv4.5b (4.4)</small>	Basis of diagnosis (cancer registry definition)	To establish the validity of the date of diagnosis recorded.	The definition provided conforms with the requirements specified by the Cancer Registry. As a measure of validity, only the ' <u>most valid basis of diagnosis</u> ' is required. The codes opposite are hierarchical, therefore the higher the number the more validity the basis holds. If an event of higher priority occurs within three months of the date of diagnosis, the basis of the higher priority event should take precedence.	WCISU (Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit) Cancer Registry Non-microscopic 0 – Death Certificate (The only information available is from a death certificate) 1 – Clinical (Diagnosis made before death but without the benefit of any of the following (2- 7)) 2 – Clinical Investigation (Includes all diagnostic techniques (e.g. X-rays, endoscopy, imaging, ultrasound, exploratory surgery and autopsy) without a tissue diagnosis) 4 – Specific tumour markers (Includes biochemical and/or immunological markers which are specific for a tumour site) Microscopic 5 – Cytology (Examination of cells whether from a primary or secondary site, including fluids aspirated using endoscopes or needles. Also including microscopic examination of peripheral blood films and trephine bone marrow aspirates). 6 – Histology of a metastases (Histological examination of tissues)

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
4. DIAGNOSIS [continued]				
				from a metastasis, including autopsy specimens) 7 – Histology of a primary tumour (Histological examination of tissue from the primary tumour, however obtained, including all cutting and bone marrow biopsies. Also includes autopsy specimens of a primary tumour) 9 – Unknown (No information on how the diagnosis has been made (e.g. PAS or HISS record only))
4.2 ENCDv4.5b (4.2) SPCDv1.0 (5.1)	Primary cancer site	To establish the numbers of various cancers to enable calculation of annual incidence rates. To allow for an assessment of subsequent treatment and outcome rates.	The site of the primary cancer for which the patient is receiving care.	Refer to the current version of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Related Problems (ICD10). *Permissible grouped values and labels will be dependant upon the output specifications.
4.3	Pre-treatment morphology	To record the definitive behaviour/histology of the tumour at the point of diagnosis.	Cell type of malignant disease determined before the start of treatment.	Refer to morphology code as in the extract of the International Classifications of Diseases for Oncology on "Morphology of neoplasms" in ICD10. *Permissible grouped values and labels will be dependant upon the output specifications.

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
4. DIAGNOSIS [continued]				
4.4 ENCDv4.5b (6.1)	Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cT (clinical Tumour) stage	To allow for the Final pre treatment staging by the multi disciplinary team to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	<p>The 'T' (tumour) part of the TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) classification to describe the clinical stage of the tumour prior to treatment. Clinical classification (Pre-treatment clinical classification), designated cTNM. This is based on evidence acquired before treatment. Such evidence arises from physical examination, imaging, endoscopy, biopsy, surgical exploration and other relevant examinations.</p> <p>If the malignancy is discovered only at autopsy, or via a death certificate, then no pre-treatment TNM stage will be recorded.</p>	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
4.5 ENCDv4.5b (6.3)	Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cN (clinical Node) stage	To allow for the Final pre treatment staging by the multi disciplinary team to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	<p>The 'N' (Node) part of the TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) classification to describe the clinical stage of the tumour prior to treatment.</p> <p>Clinical classification (Pre-treatment clinical classification), designated cTNM. This is based on evidence acquired before treatment. Such evidence arises from physical examination, imaging, endoscopy, biopsy, surgical exploration and other</p>	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
4. DIAGNOSIS [continued]				
			<p>relevant examinations.</p> <p>If the malignancy is discovered only at autopsy, or via a death certificate, then no pre-treatment TNM stage will be recorded.</p>	
4.6 ENCDv4.5b (6.5)	Pre-treatment staging agreed by the multi disciplinary team cM (clinical Metastasis) stage	To allow for the Final pre treatment staging by the multi disciplinary team to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	<p>The 'M' (Metastasis) part of the TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) classification to describe the clinical stage of the tumour prior to treatment.</p> <p>Clinical classification (Pre-treatment clinical classification), designated cTNM. This is based on evidence acquired before treatment. Such evidence arises from physical examination, imaging, endoscopy, biopsy, surgical exploration and other relevant examinations.</p> <p>If the malignancy is discovered only at autopsy, or via a death certificate, then no pre-treatment TNM stage will be recorded.</p>	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
5. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TEAM OUTCOMES				
5.0 ENCDv4.5b (5.1)	Treatment plan discussed by the multi disciplinary team	Required for the audit of National Cancer Standards 2005 and required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	To record the fact that the care of this patient was formally reviewed by a specialist team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
5.1	Multi disciplinary meeting identifier	This item is required to audit against the National Cancer Standards 2005). Enables effective use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module to facilitate direct patient care plans and validates data collection at source.	The operating identifier of the multi disciplinary meeting where the patient was discussed.	
5.2 ENCDv4.5b (5.2)	Date treatment plan discussed by the multi disciplinary team	Required for the audit of the National Cancer Standards and submission to National / Welsh audits required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The date that cancer care plan was discussed by the specialist team. The date of the discussed treatment plan (of the three listed under permissible values) will be utilised in order (where more than one permissible value is listed) as per the required output specifications.	Cancer Standards 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of the first treatment plan discussion National / Welsh audits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date treatment plan discussed, indicated as the most significant by the multi disciplinary team • Date of the last treatment plan discussion

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
5. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TEAM OUTCOMES [continued]				
5.3 <small>ENCDv4.5b (5.5)</small>	Cancer treatment plan intent	To monitor treatment outcomes against local clinical policies and guidelines. To enable analysis of treatment planned versus treatment given. To monitor the number of cancer patients who received no specific anti-cancer treatment. This item is also required for the use of the multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	<p>The intention of the treatment which is planned for the patient at this point in time. It is appreciated that this decision may change as treatment is given and the patient's response to this treatment is assessed. Definitions of the permissible values are as values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curative Treatment given with the potential for cure (radical treatment) even if the proportion of patients achieving long term disease control (> 2 years) is small • Palliative anti-cancer treatment given with the aim of symptom control. (Palliative intent relates to all intended palliative treatments and not just treatments intended to be delivered by the specialist palliative care team) • Supportive treatment To sustain the patients and carers ability to cope with a chronic or deteriorating condition and including respite care • No specific anti-cancer treatment 	<p>Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curative • Palliative • Supportive treatment • No specific anti-cancer treatment

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
5. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TEAM OUTCOMES [continued]				
5.4 ENCDv4.5b (5.8)	Reason for no specific anti-cancer treatment	To monitor the reasons why cancer patients received no specific anti-cancer treatment. For the audit of the National Cancer Standards 2005 and is also required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The reason why the patient did not receive any specific anti-cancer treatment. The permissible value 'Unfit: poor performance status' is dependent upon the output value for the 'Final pre-treatment performance status agreed by the multi disciplinary team'.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient declined treatment • Unfit: poor performance status • Unfit: significant co-morbidity • Unfit: advanced stage cancer • Unknown Primary Site • Died before treatment • No anti-cancer treatment available • Other • Watchful waiting • Reason not known <p>[multiple responses possible]</p>
5.5 ENCDv4.5b (5.10)	Final pre-treatment performance status agreed by the multi disciplinary team	To allow for performance status to be taken into account in treatment decisions and in the analysis of treatment and outcome. This item is also required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The patients' performance status prior to treatment. If the permissible value is high and no anti-cancer treatment is given based on this value, it should be reflected in the reporting data item 'Reason for no specific anti-cancer treatment' and the permissible value 'Unfit: poor performance status' reported.	Refer to the WHO (World Health Organisation) / ECOG (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group) scoring system.

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
5. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TEAM OUTCOMES [continued]				
5.6 ENCDv4.5b (5.6)	Planned cancer treatment type	To determine the number of patients offered primary treatment types. To determine patterns of planned versus actual primary treatment types. To enable analysis of discrete groups of patients particularly where several modalities are planned. This item is also required for the use of the MDM module.	The type(s) of cancer treatments that is planned for the patient.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgery • Radiotherapy • Chemotherapy • Hormone therapy • Specialist palliative care • Biological • Brachytherapy • Active monitoring • Other <p>[multiple responses possible]</p>
5.7 ENCDv4.5b (5.7)	Treatment type sequence	To determine patterns of planned primary treatment types. This item is also required for the use of the Multi Disciplinary Meeting (MDM) module.	The sequence in which the planned cancer treatment will be given. Planned treatment types are assigned a sequence number, the number will relate to the order the treatment is planned to be given e.g. radiotherapy 1, radiotherapy will be the first planned treatment. surgery 2. surgery will be the second planned treatment etc. For concurrent treatments such as chemo-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
5. MULTI DISCIPLINARY TEAM OUTCOMES [continued]				
			radiotherapy both treatments should be assigned the same sequence number e.g. chemotherapy 1 and radiotherapy 1.	
5.8 NBOCAP WBCA	Colorectal clinical nurse specialist seen	Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	Has the patient seen a colorectal clinical nurse specialist?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
5.9 CCI	Date colorectal clinical nurse specialist first seen	Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	The date the patient was first seen by a clinical nurse specialist.	

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6. SURGERY				
6.0 ENCDv4.5b (7.4)	Surgical intent	To enable analysis by surgical intent.	The purpose of the surgical procedure(s) being carried out.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic Staging Curative Palliative
6.1 ENCDv4.5b (7.9)	Date on which surgical procedure(s) started	<p>Diagnostic and staging procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To estimate the level of accuracy of the diagnosis and staging when accounting for casemix and outcome analysis. <p>Curative and palliative procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the date diagnostic and staging procedures were performed. To determine the time interval between referral and diagnosis by the specialist team and the start of treatment. Required to be able to measure survival time from the start of treatment. To enable the date of first definitive treatment to be recorded. 	The date on which the surgical procedure was performed.	

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
6. SURGERY [continued]				
6.2 ENCDv4.5b (7.10 & 7.11)	Surgical procedure(s) carried out	To determine type of surgery performed to enable analysis of surgically related data. To measure the effectiveness of surgical procedures performed and to be used as a measure for survival.	The type of procedure performed.	See the current version of the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys Classification of Surgical Operations and Procedures (OPCS) of interventions and procedures. *Permissible grouped values and labels will be dependant upon the output specifications.
6.3 NBOCAP WBCA	Site code (of surgery)	To enable surgical analysis by organisation / surgical centre. Required for submission to the national clinical cancer audits.	The organisation code for the site where the patient is treated.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary
6.4 NBOCAP WBCA CCI	Surgical urgency	Required for casemix and outcome and for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	NCEPOD (National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death) classification of Interventions contains the relevant definitions and permissible values.	NCEPOD (National Confidential Enquiry into Patient Outcome and Death) classification of Interventions.
6.5 NBOCAP WBCA	ASA (American Association of Anaesthesiologists) grade	To allow co-morbidity to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome. Also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	The American Society of Anaesthesiologists grading contains the relevant definitions and permissible values.	The American Society of Anaesthesiologists grade classification.
6.6 NBOCAP	Surgical access	To determine the use of new surgical methods and for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer	The approach used to perform the abdominal part of the main procedure.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting

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6. SURGERY [continued]				
WBCA		Clinical Audits.		output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open operation • Laparoscopic then open • Laparoscopic converted to open • Laparoscopic completed • Laparoscopic and endoscopic • Endoscopic
6.7 NBOCAP WBCA	Stoma	Required for casemix and outcome analysis and for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	The type of stoma created.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ileostomy temporary • Ileostomy permanent • Colostomy temporary • Colostomy permanent
6.8 NBOCAP WBCA	Surgical complications	To determine patterns of adverse events associated with a treatment. Also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	Any complications relevant to the surgical treatments that the patient has received (during the primary treatment period).	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
6. SURGERY [continued]				
				will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leak: unequivocal clinical evidence of anastomotic breakdown with or without radiology Abscess: any wound (wound infection = pus in wound = abscess), intra abdominal or pelvic pus Bleed: any gastrointestinal, intra abdominal or wound bleed Obstruction: any postoperative bowel obstruction Stoma malfunction Other (resulting in readmission within 14 days of surgical procedure)
6.9 NBOCAP WBCA	Reason for no surgical treatment	The only curative treatment for bowel cancer is surgery. Required for analysis of why up to 40% of patients do not have surgery and therefore have no prospect of cure. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	The reason why surgical treatment was not carried out.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient unfit due to a pre-diagnosed medical condition Patient refused treatment Advanced disease Other

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
6. SURGERY [continued]				
6.10 NBOCAP WBCA	Discharge date (of surgery)	Enables analysis to be performed on the length of (surgical) in-patient stays, from the date the surgical procedure was carried out. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits.	Date of discharge from the (surgical) Hospital Provider Spell. The date on which a patient dies or is discharged from a continuous spell of (surgical) care using the hospital bed(s) within a single hospital provider. Identical to the end date of the last consultant episode of care and ward stay within a (surgical) hospital provider spell.	NHS Data Dictionary

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
7. PATHOLOGY				
7.0	Date specimen taken	Details the date the pathological specimen was taken to enable cross-referencing with the surgical procedures performed.	The date on which the specimen was extracted.	
7.1 ENCDv4.5b (8.10)	Histological diagnosis	To determine the incidence of tumours of different histology and behaviour for epidemiological purposes.	A morphology code providing increased specificity for neoplasm recorded under diagnosis.	Refer to morphology code as in the extract of the International Classifications of Diseases for Oncology on "Morphology of Neoplasms" in ICD10. *Permissible grouped values and labels will be dependant upon the output specifications.
7.2 ENCDv4.5b (8.11)	Grade of differentiation	Prognostic factor. This field records the histopathological grade of the tumour as found in the specimen presented for examination. In tumours containing several areas of different grade, the grade of the predominant component should be recorded. For the majority of tumours (squamous carcinomas, adenosquamous carcinomas, adenocarcinomas and transitional cell carcinomas) the UICC (International Union Against Cancer) differentiation grading system should be used. Also enables survival analysis i.e. survival by grade.	Qualitative assessment of the differentiation of the tumour expressed as the extent to which a tumour resembles the normal tissue at that site.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade of differentiation is not appropriate or cannot be assessed • Well differentiated • Moderately differentiated • Poorly differentiated • Undifferentiated/anaplastic

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
7. PATHOLOGY [continued]				
7.3 ENCDv4.5b (8.16)	T (Tumour) category (pathological)	To allow for the pathological T (Tumour) stage to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	Post surgical staging: the extent of the primary tumour after excision of the primary cancer. This is derived from Local Invasion - Tumour Extent and Structure (s) Invaded data items on the Pathology dataset.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
7.4 ENCDv4.5b (8.17)	N (Node) category (pathological)	To allow for the pathological N (Node) stage to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	The histological evidence of the absence or presence and extent of regional lymph node metastases. This is derived from Local/Regional nodes positive, Other Nodes positive and Marker lymph node 1 positive data items on the Pathology dataset.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
7.5 ENCDv4.5b (8.18)	M (Metastasis) category (pathological)	To allow for the pathological M (Metastasis) stage to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome.	The histological evidence of the absence or presence of distant metastases. This is derived from the Distant Metastases data item on the Pathology dataset.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours
7.6 WBCA	pT1 (pathological) tumours – Haggitt level (polypoid tumours)	To monitor the anticipated increase of T1 (Tumour 1) lesions and to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome. Required for submission to the Welsh Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit for screening.	The level of invasion into the stalk of the polyp.	Refer to Haggitt Level Classification

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7. PATHOLOGY [continued]				
7.7 WBCA	pT1 (pathological) tumours – Kikuchi level (sessile / flat tumours)	To monitor the anticipated increase of T1 (Tumour 1) lesions and to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome. Required for submission to the Welsh Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit for screening	The level of sub mucosal infiltration of the pathological T1 tumour.	Refer to JRSGC JCGC (Japanese Research Society for Gastric Cancer Japanese Classification of Gastric Cancer)
7.8 NBOCAP WBCA	Extramural venous invasion	To allow extramural venous invasion to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	Records the presence of cancer cells within vascular spaces. Definite invasion of endothelium-lined vascular spaces in the submucosa is generally regarded as a significant risk for lymph node or distant metastasis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
7.9 NBOCAP WBCA CCI	Nodes examined number	To determine the median number of lymph nodes examined in resected specimens. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	The number of local/regional nodes examined and reported. Local/regional nodes are defined by the UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Atlas and vary with the primary cancer site	
7.10 NBOCAP WBCA	Nodes positive number	To determine the percentage of node positive patients. Required for staging (pN) pathological nodes and for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	The number of local/regional nodes reported as being positive for the presence of tumour metastases. Local/regional nodes are defined by the UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Atlas and vary with the primary cancer site.	

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
7. PATHOLOGY [continued]				
7.11 NBOCAP WBCA CCI	Non-peritonealised 'circumferential' margin – positivity	To determine the adequacy of any one excision in addition to determining the percentage and / or number of adequate excisions. Also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	The minimum distance from the specimen margin to tumour is measured from histological slides, if this is less than or equal to 1 millimetre the margin is by definition involved. The distance in millimetres can then be reported through data item 7.12 below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
7.12 NBOCAP WBCA CCI	Non-peritonealised 'circumferential' margin – distance	To determine the adequacy of the excision. Also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	The distance in millimetres between the tumour and the nearest circumferential excision margin, from where the positivity has been reported.	Millimetres
7.13 NBOCAP WBCA CCI	Cut specimen margin (including tissue doughnut)	To determine the adequacy of the excision. Also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	The positivity of the margin from the cut end of the specimen including doughnut tissues, if tumour is macroscopically <30mm from the proximal or distal margins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No
7.14 NBOCAP WBCA	Dukes' staging classification	To allow for the clinical/pathological staging by the MDT to be taken into account in the analysis of treatment and outcome. Required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical	Dukes' staging are defined by the UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Atlas and vary with the primary cancer site.	Refer to UICC (International Union Against Cancer) TNM (Tumour, Node and Metastasis) Classifications of Malignant Tumours

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7. PATHOLOGY [continued]				
		Audits.		
7.15 CCI	Plane of surgical excision (rectal only)	Management, audit and outcomes, also required for submission to the Welsh and National Bowel Cancer Clinical Audits and the information requirements of the bowel cancer clinical indicators.	<p>Macroscopic assessment of plane of excision, definitions as per the Royal College of Pathologists dataset are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesorectal fascia plane: smooth surface no defect > 5 millimetres. Good bulk to mesorectum & no coning near the tumour. • Intramesorectal plane: irregular mesorectal surface, muscularis propria not visible except at levator insertion, moderate coning distally • Muscularis propria plane: irregular surface with deep cuts & tears some of which extend to the muscularis propria, little bulk to mesorectum. 	<p>Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesorectal fascia plane • Intramesorectal plane • Muscularis propria plane
7.16 WBCA	Response to neo-adjuvant therapy	There is preliminary evidence that completely excised rectal carcinomas that have received pre-operative neo-adjuvant chemo-radiotherapy that has resulted in complete or marked regression have a better prognosis than those without significant regression, also required for submission to the Welsh Bowel Cancer Clinical Audit.	Treatment given as a first step to shrink a tumour prior to the commencement of the main treatment.	<p>Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No residual tumour cells and / or mucus lakes only • Minimal residual tumour

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7. PATHOLOGY [continued]				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No marked regression

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
8. DRUG THERAPY [including chemotherapy, hormone and biological agents]				
8.0 ENCDv4.5b (9.10)	Date treatment started (drug therapy)	To determine the time interval between referral and diagnosis by the specialist team and the start of treatment. Required to be able to measure survival time from the start of treatment. To enable the date of first definitive treatment to be recorded.	The date on which the drug therapy was first administered.	
8.1 ENCDv4.5b (9.8)	Treatment intent (drug therapy)	To establish the frequency of different treatment intents. To monitor treatment related outcomes. To assess patterns of chemotherapy or other drug therapy practice for comparison with best practice guidelines.	The intended outcome of the drug therapy to be administered.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjuvant • Neoadjuvant • Radical (curative) • Palliative
8.2 ENCDv4.5b (9.7)	Drug therapy type	To establish patterns of drug therapy treatment.	The type of drug therapy administered.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemotherapy • Hormone / endocrine therapy

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
8. DRUG THERAPY [including chemotherapy, hormone and biological agents]				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immunotherapy Bisphosphonate therapy Other

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9. RADIOTHERAPY				
9.0 ENCDv4.5 b (10.8)	Date treatment started (radiotherapy)	To determine the time interval between referral and diagnosis by the specialist team and the start of treatment. Required to be able to measure survival time from the start of treatment. To enable the date of first definitive treatment to be recorded.	The date on which the radiotherapy first administered.	
9.1 ENCDv4.5 b (10.6)	Treatment intent (radiotherapy)	To assess patterns of radiotherapy practice for comparisons with best practice guidelines.	The intended outcome of the radiotherapy to be administered.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjuvant • Neoadjuvant • Radical (curative) • Palliative
9.2	Radiotherapy type	This data item is required to distinguish which type of radiotherapy is administered to a patient.	The type of radiotherapy administered.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teletherapy • Brachytherapy

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9. RADIOTHERAPY [continued]				
9.3 NBOCAP WBCA	Timing of radiotherapy	Different radiotherapy schedules require different analysis of outcomes.	<p>The schedule of the radiotherapy treatment. Definitions of the permissible vales are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short course immediate surgery: the radiotherapy treatment course will be administered over a period of 5 days followed by surgery on the agreed planned surgical date (within 1 week of completing radiotherapy). • Short course delayed surgery: the radiotherapy treatment course will be administered over a period of 5 days followed by surgery which was carried out after the agreed planned surgical date (later than 1 week of completing radiotherapy). • Long course chemo-radiotherapy: the concurrent chemo-radiotherapy treatment course will be administered over a period of 5 weeks (approximately 8 week gap to prior to surgery). <p>*all long and short course radiotherapy treatments will be completed within the specified time periods of 5 days or 5 weeks respectively.</p>	<p>Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short course immediate surgery • Short course delayed surgery • Long course chemo-radiotherapy

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10. PALLIATIVE CARE				
10.0	Member of specialist palliative care team seen	This item is required to audit against the National Cancer Standards 2005.	Has the patient seen a member of the specialist palliative care team?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No

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11. CLINICAL STATUS ASSESSMENT					
	11.0 ENCDv4.5b (15.1) SPCDv1.0 (9.1)	Death date	To determine survival rates and mortality rates.	Date of patient's death.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary

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12. ANNUAL OPERATING FRAMEWORK: CANCER WAITING TIMES				
12.0 ENCDv4.5 b (2.4) SPCDv1.0 (6.5)	Priority of referral	Facilitates the algorithm utilised to support Annual Operating Framework data collection and submission.	This is the priority of a request for services and is to be recorded for a new patient, that is, First Attendance = 1 In the case of services to be provided by a Consultant, it is as assessed by or on behalf of the Consultant.	NHS Wales Data Dictionary 1 – Urgent referral for suspected cancer from a General Medical Practitioner or General Dental Practitioner, classified by consultant 2 – Other referral source or urgency, classified by consultant
12.1	Date of decision to treat	Required for the audit of the National cancer waiting times. To measure the waiting time between date of diagnosis (date of decision to treat) and first definitive treatment for non-urgent suspected cancer patients.	The date upon which the decision to treat was confirmed between a designated member of the multi disciplinary team and the patient.	Refer to Welsh Health Circular (WHC(2004)067) & CSCG (Cancer Services Coordinating Group) Cancer Waiting Times Query Log
12.2	Date of start of first definitive procedure	To determine the time interval between referral and diagnosis by the specialist team and the start of treatment. Required to be able to measure survival time from the start of treatment. To enable the date of first definitive treatment to be recorded.	Date of start of the first definitive procedure which may be surgery (not examination under anaesthetic which is considered staging), radiotherapy, drug therapy, specialist palliative care etc. It is also reported in addition to the surgery, radiotherapy and drug therapy start date data items.	Refer to Welsh Health Circular (WHC(2004)067) & CSCG (Cancer Services Coordinating Group) Cancer Waiting Times Query Log
12.3	First procedure	To support the tracking of patients, adhering to the requirements of the Annual Operating Framework: Cancer Waiting Times.	The type of the first procedure which may be surgery (not examination under anaesthetic which is considered staging), radiotherapy, drug therapy, specialist palliative care etc. It is also reported in addition to the surgery, radiotherapy and drug therapy type	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review.

ALL WALES COLORECTAL CANCER MINIMUM REPORTING REQUIREMENT V9.0

Key: ENCDv4.5b = English National Cancer Dataset version 4.5b; matched data item

SPCDv1.0 = Specialist Palliative Care Dataset version 1.0; matched data item

Shaded data items refer to the data items contained within the Core Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirement V5.0

NBOCAP / WBCA = National / Welsh Bowel Cancer Audit

CCI = Colorectal Clinical Indicator

	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.	Permissible Values
12. ANNUAL OPERATING FRAMEWORK: CANCER WAITING TIMES [continued]				
			data items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surgery • Radiotherapy • Chemotherapy • Hormone therapy • Specialist palliative care • Biological • Brachytherapy • Active monitoring • Other
12.4	Suspension start date	Details planned treatment information used to manage patient care and service delivery to comply with cancer waiting times.	This allows the start of a period of suspension to be recorded.	Refer to Welsh Health Circular (WHC(2004)067) & CSCG (Cancer Services Coordinating Group) Cancer Waiting Times Query Log
12.5	Suspension end date	Details planned treatment information used to manage patient care and service delivery to comply with cancer waiting times.	This allows the end of a period of suspension to be recorded.	Refer to Welsh Health Circular (WHC(2004)067) & CSCG (Cancer Services Coordinating Group) Cancer Waiting Times Query Log
12.6	Reason for breach	Analysis is required at Health Board, Network, and Regional and National level on reasons why patients breach cancer waiting times. A picklist was compiled after consultation with cancer waiting times staff in all Health Boards in Wales, English (Data Set Change Notice) DSCN22/2002 and was approved by the Welsh Assembly Government – Cancer Waiting Times Advisory sub-	The reason why the patient was not treated within the required treatment times according to the cancer waiting times standards.	Permissible values are agreed by the clinical steering groups and conform to the requirements of the reporting output specifications. Currently there is no explicit requirement to map to terminologies or classifications. This will be kept under review. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical cancellation • Outpatient capacity inadequate • Administrative delay • Elective IP (in-patient) cancellation

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SPCDv1.0 = Specialist Palliative Care Dataset version 1.0; matched data item

Shaded data items refer to the data items contained within the Core Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirement V5.0

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
12. ANNUAL OPERATING FRAMEWORK: CANCER WAITING TIMES [continued]				
		group.		by Trust (non- medical reason) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elective IP cancellation by Trust: no ward beds available (patient unable to be scheduled for treatment within target time) • Elective IP cancellation by Trust: no HDU (high dependency unit) beds available (patient unable to be scheduled for treatment within target time) • Elective IP cancellation by Trust: no ITU (intensive therapy unit) beds available (patient unable to be scheduled for treatment within target time) • Elective IP cancellation by Trust: no theatre time available (patient unable to be scheduled for treatment within target time) • Delay to diagnostic test(s) – delay caused by wait for diagnostic test(s) • Complex diagnostic pathway (many or complex, diagnostic tests required) • Delay in patient pathway due to referral between Trusts for radiotherapy • Delay in patient pathway due to

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Shaded data items refer to the data items contained within the Core Cancer Minimum Reporting Requirement V5.0

NBOCAP / WBCA = National / Welsh Bowel Cancer Audit

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	Reporting Data Item	Business Justification	Definition <small>Note: Where 'NHS Wales Data Dictionary' the definition is as per the Data Dictionary.</small>	Permissible Values
12. ANNUAL OPERATING FRAMEWORK: CANCER WAITING TIMES [continued]				
				referral for in house chemotherapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in patient pathway due to referral for tertiary chemotherapy • Delay in patient pathway due to referral for in house surgery • Delay in patient pathway due to referral for tertiary surgery • Delay in patient pathway due to referral between Trusts for specialist palliative care • Delay in patient pathway due to delay in diagnostic report being received • Consultant leave • Other (please specify) [multiple responses possible]