The sixth Lung Cancer Clinical Outcomes Publication reports the outcomes of operations to remove lung cancer for patients in English NHS hospitals during the 2017 calendar year. 27 NHS Trusts providing lung cancer surgery in 2017 have validated their activity for this period. This short report gives results for the local surgical services.

### Survival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year surgical unit</th>
<th>Surgical cases/resections</th>
<th>30d survival (adjusted)</th>
<th>7yr survival (adjusted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University Hospital of Birmingham NHS FT</td>
<td>293/295</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6,641/6,684</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The proportion of patients alive after 30 days and 1 year of surgery following adjustment for case mix variables (ages, sex, stage, performance status and socio-economic status)

*Good practice :: Not significant :: Alarm (significantly worse at 99.8% level)*

### Other key measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year surgical unit</th>
<th>Resection rate</th>
<th>Resection rate in PS 0-2/Stage I-II</th>
<th>Median LOS</th>
<th>90d readmissions</th>
<th>Pneumonectomy rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University Hospital of Birmingham NHS FT</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
<td>4.0 (3-7)</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
<td>6 (4-8)</td>
<td>41.0%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The proportion of all lung cancer patients in the catchment of this surgical unit who undergo surgical treatment
2 The proportion of lung cancer patients who are PS 0-2 and stage I/II in the catchment of this surgical unit who undergo surgery
3 The median length of stay in hospital and interquartile range (days) for patients undergoing surgery
4 The proportion of patients undergoing surgery who require readmission to hospital within the first 90 days of their initial surgery
5 The proportion of patients undergoing surgery who have a pneumonectomy (removal of one entire lung)

Data for this report is based on patient-level information collected by the NHS, as part of the care and support of cancer patients. The data is collated, maintained and quality assured by the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, which is part of Public Health England (PHE). Validation of local data, and collection of data on surgical approach, has been performed in collaboration with the Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery (SCTS) and their network of local audit leads. Where necessary, and according to our policy, data has been suppressed if small numbers might lead to patient identification.

University Hospitals Birmingham NHS FT is a newly created organisation and no previous comparative data exists; the 2015 comparison noted below is based on data for Heart of England NHS FT.
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### Survival

**Your surgical unit**

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The proportion of patients alive after 30 days and 1 year of surgery following adjustment for case mix variables (ages, sex, stage, performance status and socio-economic status).

**Good practice:**

**Not significant:**

**Alarm (significantly worse at 99.8% level):**

### Other key measures

**Resection rate**

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The proportion of all lung cancer patients in the catchment of this surgical unit who undergo surgical treatment.

The proportion of lung cancer patients who are PS 0-2 and stage I/II in the catchment of this surgical unit who undergo surgical treatment.

The median length of stay in hospital and interquartile range (days) for patients undergoing surgery.

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University Hospitals Birmingham NHS FT is a newly created organisation and no previous comparative data exists; the 2015 comparison noted below is based on data for Heart of England NHS FT.

### Adjusted 30-day survival

**UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF BIRMINGHAM NHS FT**

98.3% vs 2016 +0.1%

This result is not statistically different to other trusts

### Adjusted 1-year survival

**UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF BIRMINGHAM NHS FT**

91.3% vs 2016 +3.1%

This result is not statistically different to other trusts

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1 Survival data are adjusted for age, gender, laterality (side of surgery), performance status, socio-economic status, cancer stage, FEV1, co-morbidity and pneumonectomy.