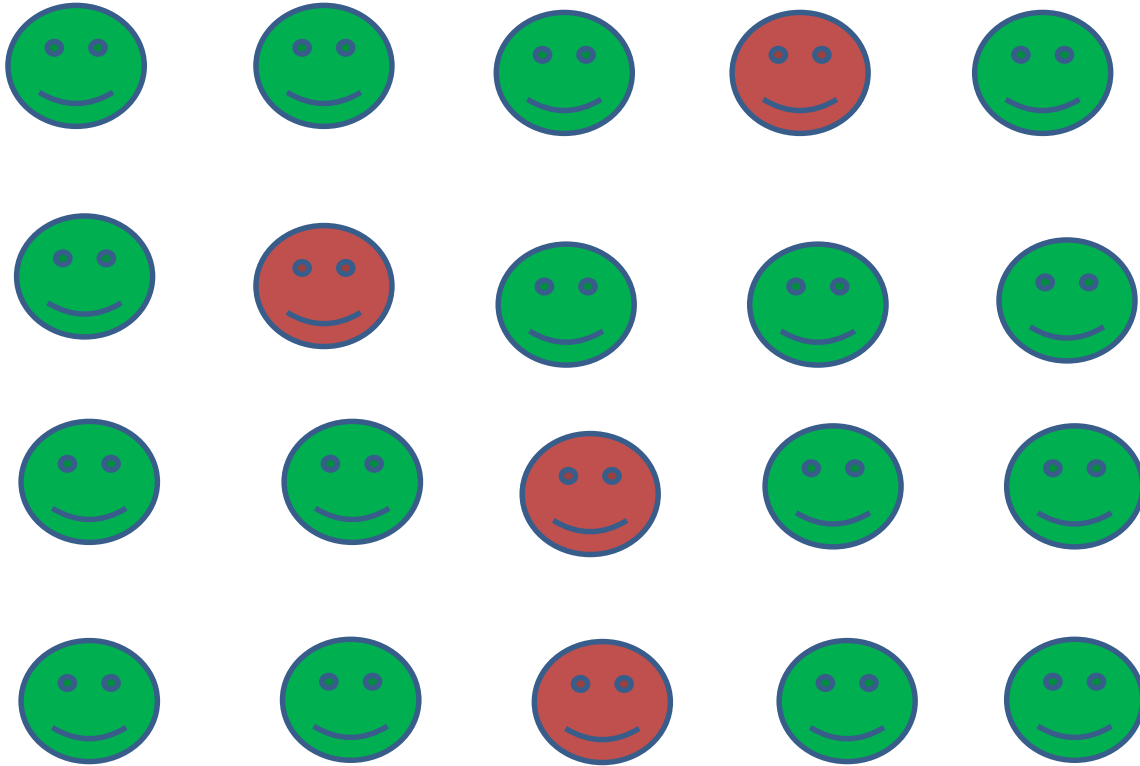




# Adult Screening Programmes

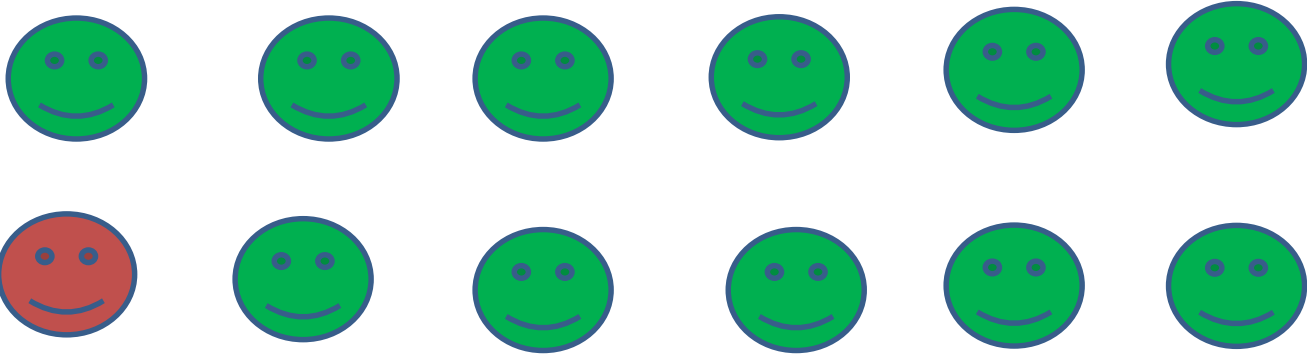
Dr Tim Davies

Consultant Screening & Immunisation Lead



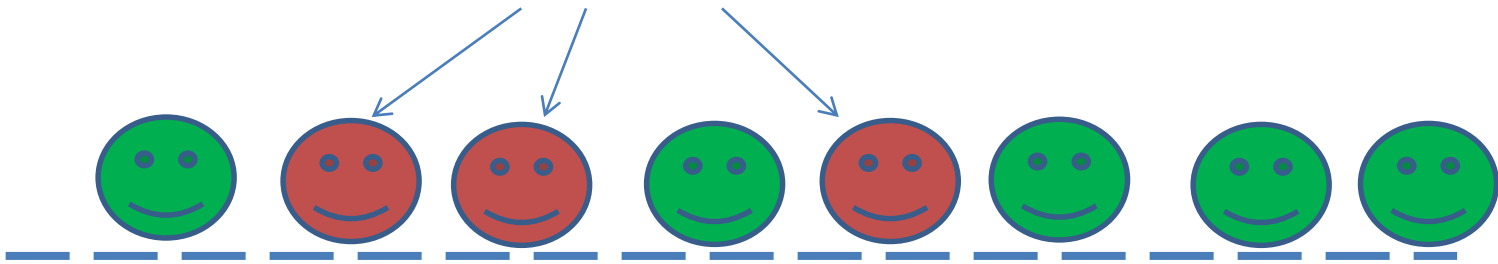
screening  
test

Screening test positive

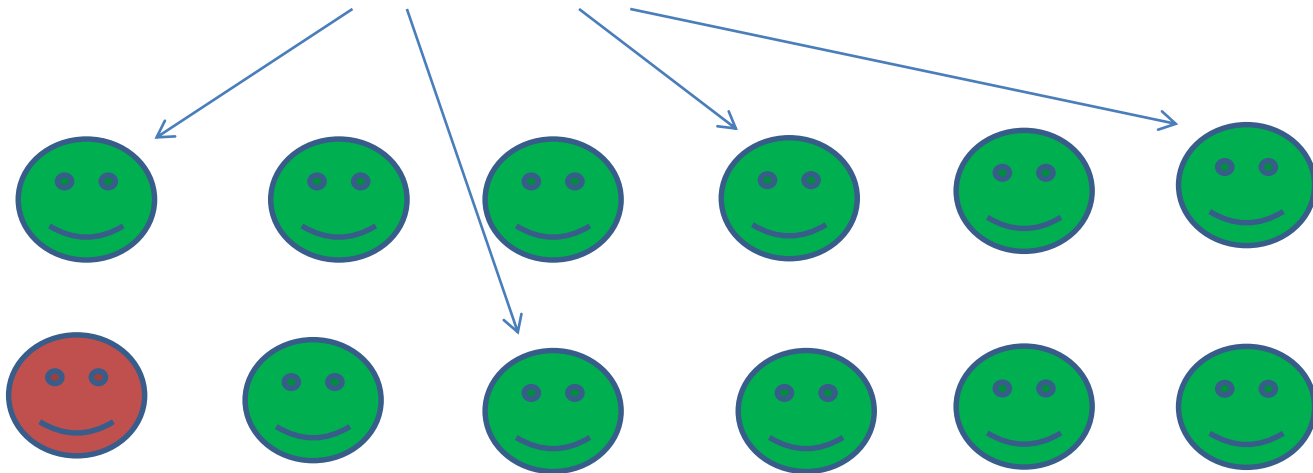


Screening test negative

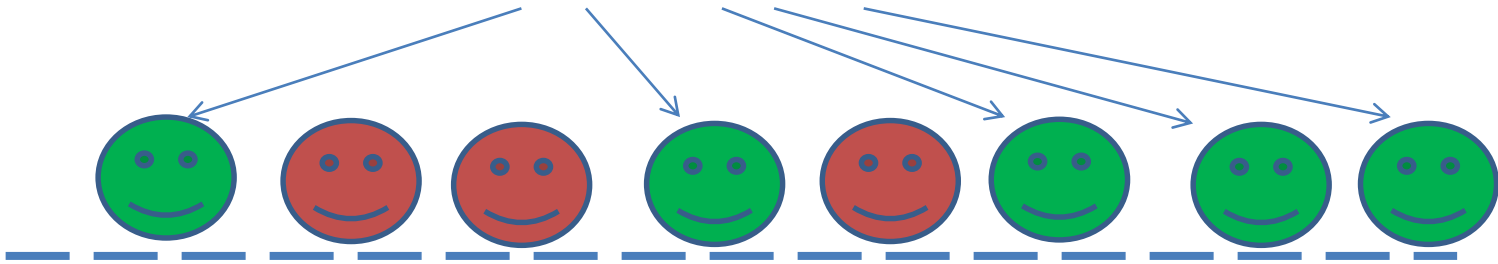
True positive



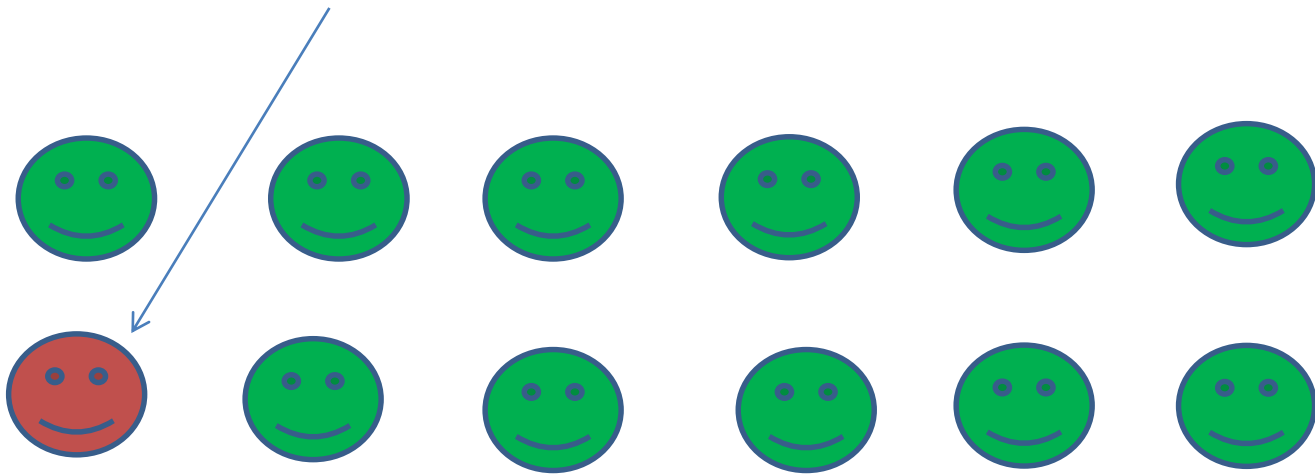
True negative



False positive



False negative



# Why do we screen?

- To reduce the risk or impact of a disease in a community
- To identify those with early disease or most at risk of a disease and offer earlier treatment
- Based on evidence of who will benefit and effectiveness of intervention

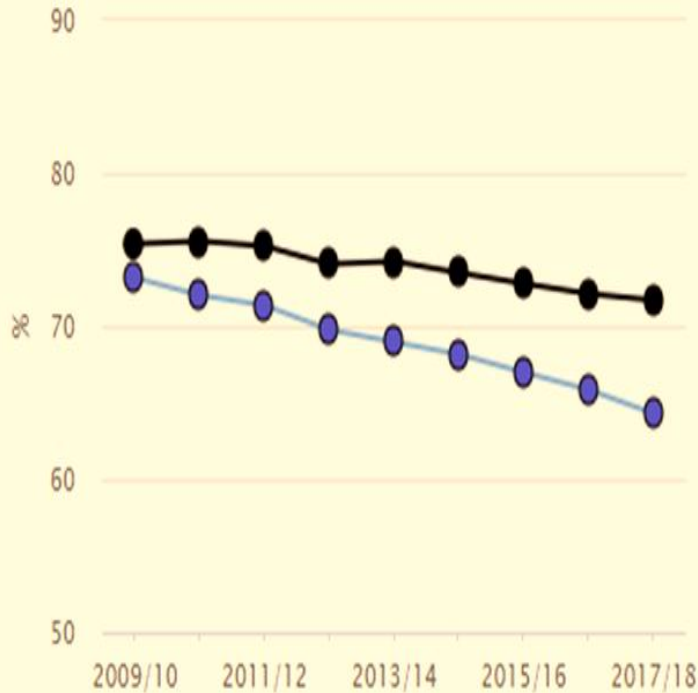
# What is cervical screening?

- It is not a test for cancer
- Tests for the presence of abnormal cells which may become cancerous at a later date
- Smears offered to all women according to age
  - 24 yrs and 6 months – 49 years; 3 yearly
  - 50 – 64 yrs; 5 yearly

# Cervical Screening

Females, 25-64, attending cervical screening within target period (3.5 or 5.5 year coverage, %) NHS Leicester City CCG

Proportion - %



Recent trend: ↓

Period		Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	Central Midlands	England
2009/10	●	58,901	73.2	72.9	73.5	77.3*	75.4
2010/11	●	58,800	72.0	71.7	72.3	77.6*	75.5
2011/12	●	60,093	71.4	71.0	71.7	76.8*	75.2
2012/13	●	60,842	69.8	69.5	70.1	75.3*	74.1
2013/14	●	61,537	69.0	68.7	69.3	75.0*	74.2
2014/15	●	62,460	68.1	67.8	68.4	74.6*	73.5
2015/16	●	63,038	67.0	66.7	67.3	74.2*	72.8
2016/17	●	62,990	65.9	65.6	66.2	73.4*	72.1
2017/18	●	62,992	64.3	64.0	64.6	72.9*	71.7

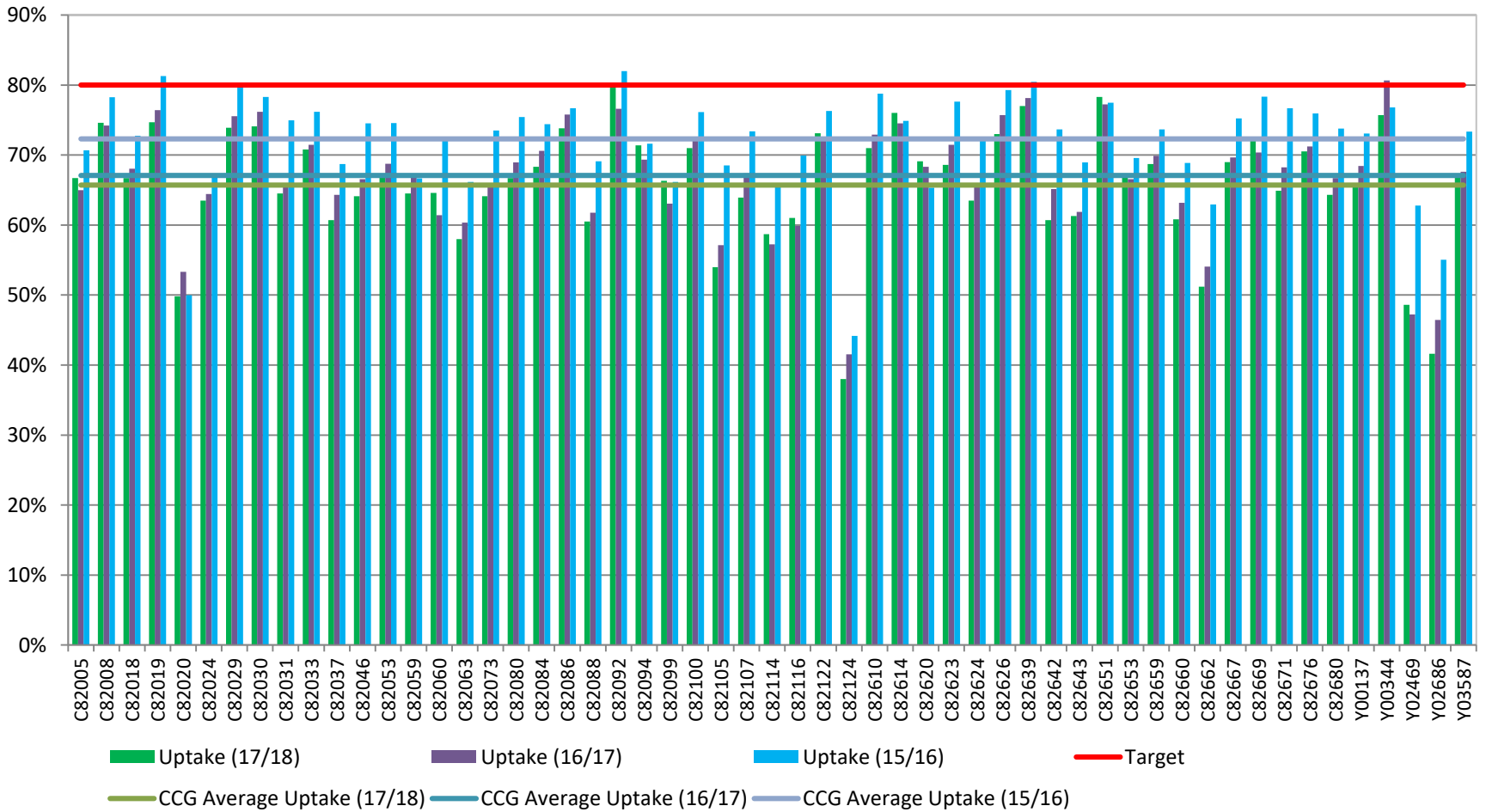
Source: Data was extracted from the NHAIS via the Open Exeter system. Data was collected by the NHS Cancer Screening Programme.

● England



# Cervical Screening

## Time Series Cervical Screening Uptake by GP Practice - NHS Leicester City CCG



# Cervical Screening Local Initiatives

- Leicester Sexual Health Service commissioned to provide “cervical screening only” appointments
- UHL Colposcopy Service
  - collaborative working with city GP practices
  - staff amnesty clinic
- Public Health England first national multi media cervical screening campaign to start on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019 under the Be Clear on Cancer Campaign

# # Don't fear the smear

- Collaborative working between De Montfort University, NHS England/Public Health England (PHE), Leicester City CCG and CRUK
- Student led social media campaign, the aim is to raise awareness about the screening programme and potentially increase uptake

The campaign consists of 3 elements:

**1)** students posting regularly on managed social media sites (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn)

**2)** marketing campaign in Leicester City, students to approach local businesses/community venues to request their support by displaying posters and using the stickers

**3)** # Don't fear the smear selfies, sample takers to ask women who have a selfie on their **own** phone with the # and post on their account and tag 5 friends

## Move to primary HP testing

- **Currently :**
- all smears get looked at down a microscope.
- Those with minor changes get tested for human papilloma virus (HPV)

### In Future:

- All smears will get tested for HPV first

# Move to primary HP testing

- **Currently :**
- all smears get looked at down a microscope.
- Those with minor changes get tested for human papilloma virus (HPV)

## **In Future:**

- All smears will get tested for HPV first
- Only those that are positive will be looked at down a microscope
- Number of labs being reduced from around 45 to 9
- Due to be fully in place by end of 2019.

# Breast Screening

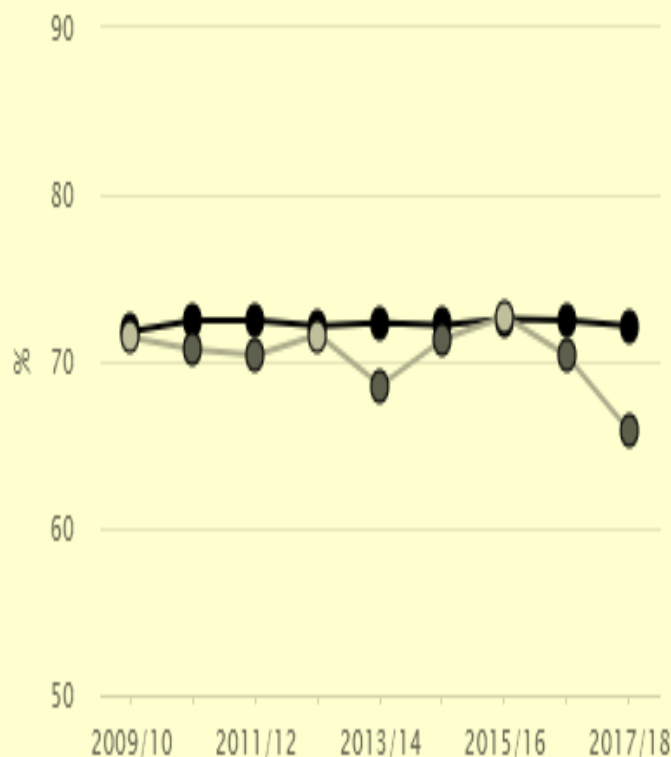
- The major aim of the NHS Breast Screening Programme is to reduce mortality from breast cancer and contributes to the reduction of the number of women in the target population who die from breast cancer by 20%
- Experts estimate that the NHS Breast Screening Programme saves the lives of 1,400 women each year
- Breast cancer screening is available to eligible women aged 50 - 70 years
- Age extension has been implemented for age ranges 47-49 and 70-73
- Women are screened every three years
- The mammogram is the screening test and assessment will diagnose or exclude cancer
- The unit annually organise a charity Butterfly Walk to raise awareness

# Breast Screening

Females, 50-70, screened for breast cancer in last 36 months (3 year coverage, %) NHS Leicester City CCG

Proportion - %

Export chart as image Show confidence intervals



England

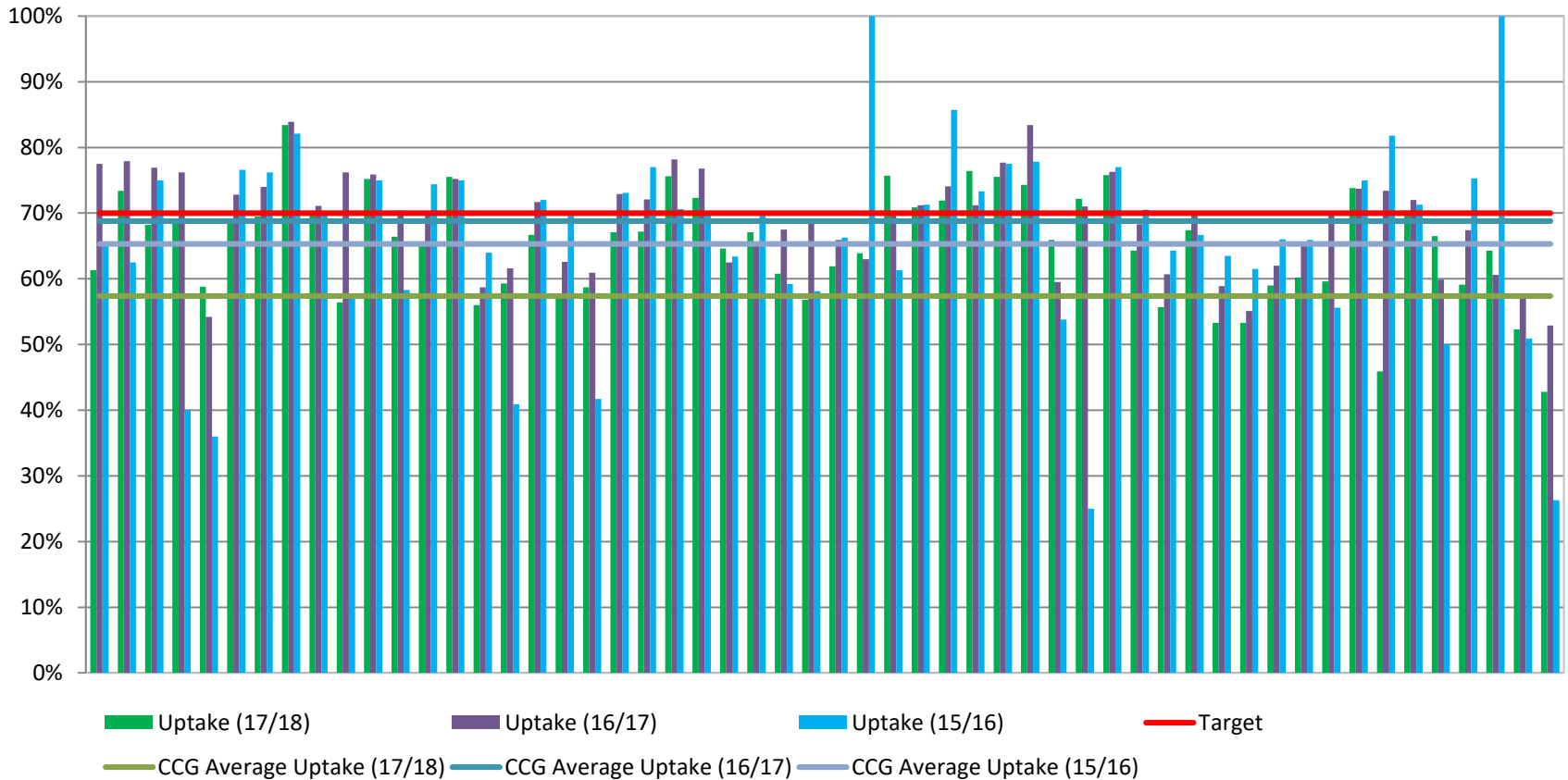
Recent trend: ↓

Period	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI	Central Midlands	England
2009/10	22,285	71.4	70.9	71.9	74.5*	71.8
2010/11	22,449	70.7	70.2	71.2	75.4*	72.4
2011/12	23,048	70.4	69.9	70.9	74.4*	72.4
2012/13	24,427	71.6	71.1	72.1	74.2*	72.1
2013/14	23,918	68.6	68.1	69.0	74.6*	72.3
2014/15	25,494	71.3	70.8	71.8	74.9*	72.2
2015/16	26,559	72.7	72.2	73.1	75.3*	72.5
2016/17	26,265	70.3	69.9	70.8	74.5*	72.5
2017/18	24,996	65.8	65.3	66.3	73.9*	72.1

Source: Data was extracted from the NHAIS via the Open Exeter system. Data was collected by the NHS Cancer Screening Programme.

# Breast Screening

## Time Series BreastScreening Uptake by GP Practice - NHS Leicester City CCG



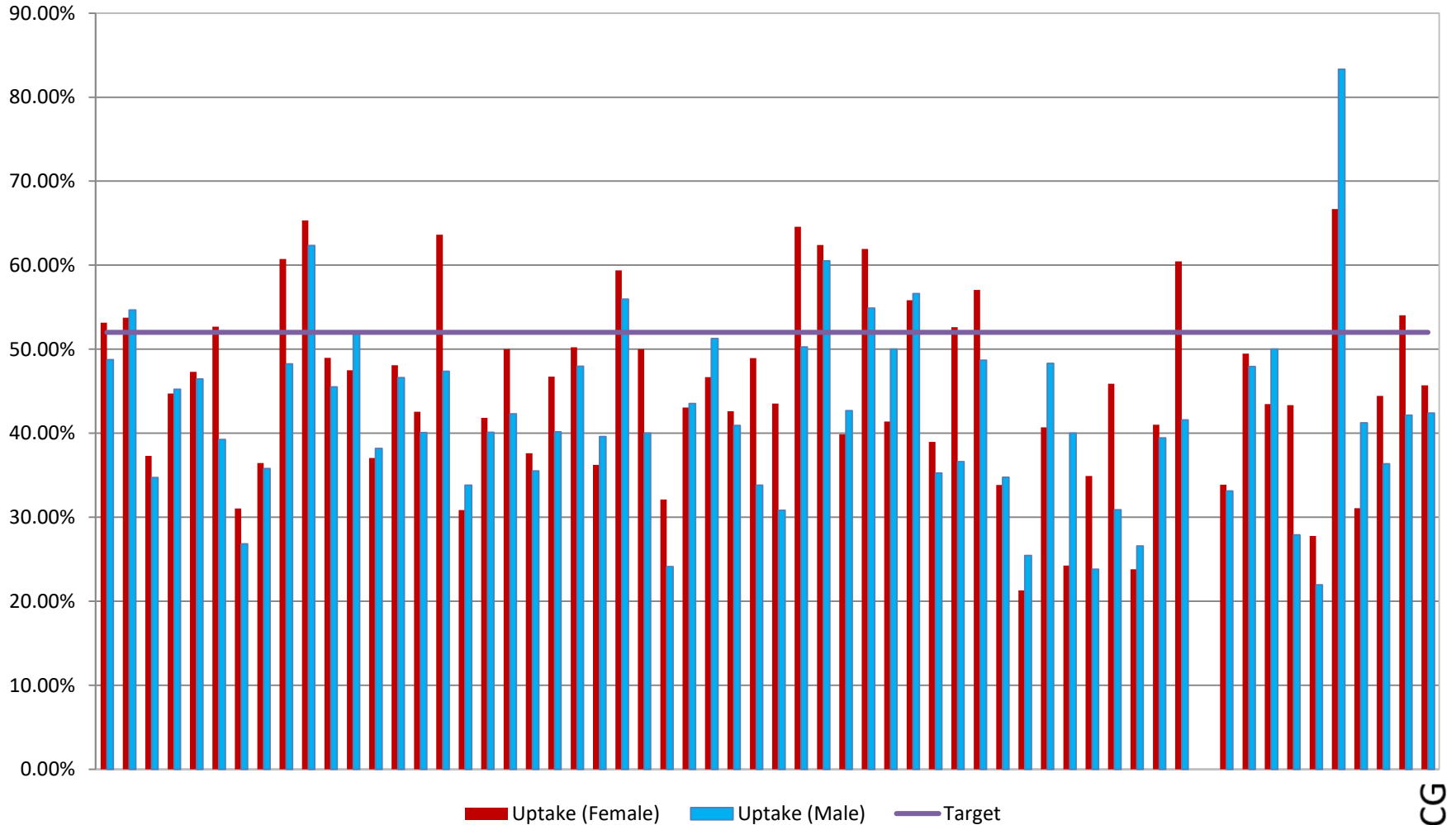
# Bowel Screening

- Detects and prevents bowel cancer
- Faecal occult blood test every 2 years
- Age 60-74
- Kit sent in the post, returned in the post
- If positive, offered a colonoscopy



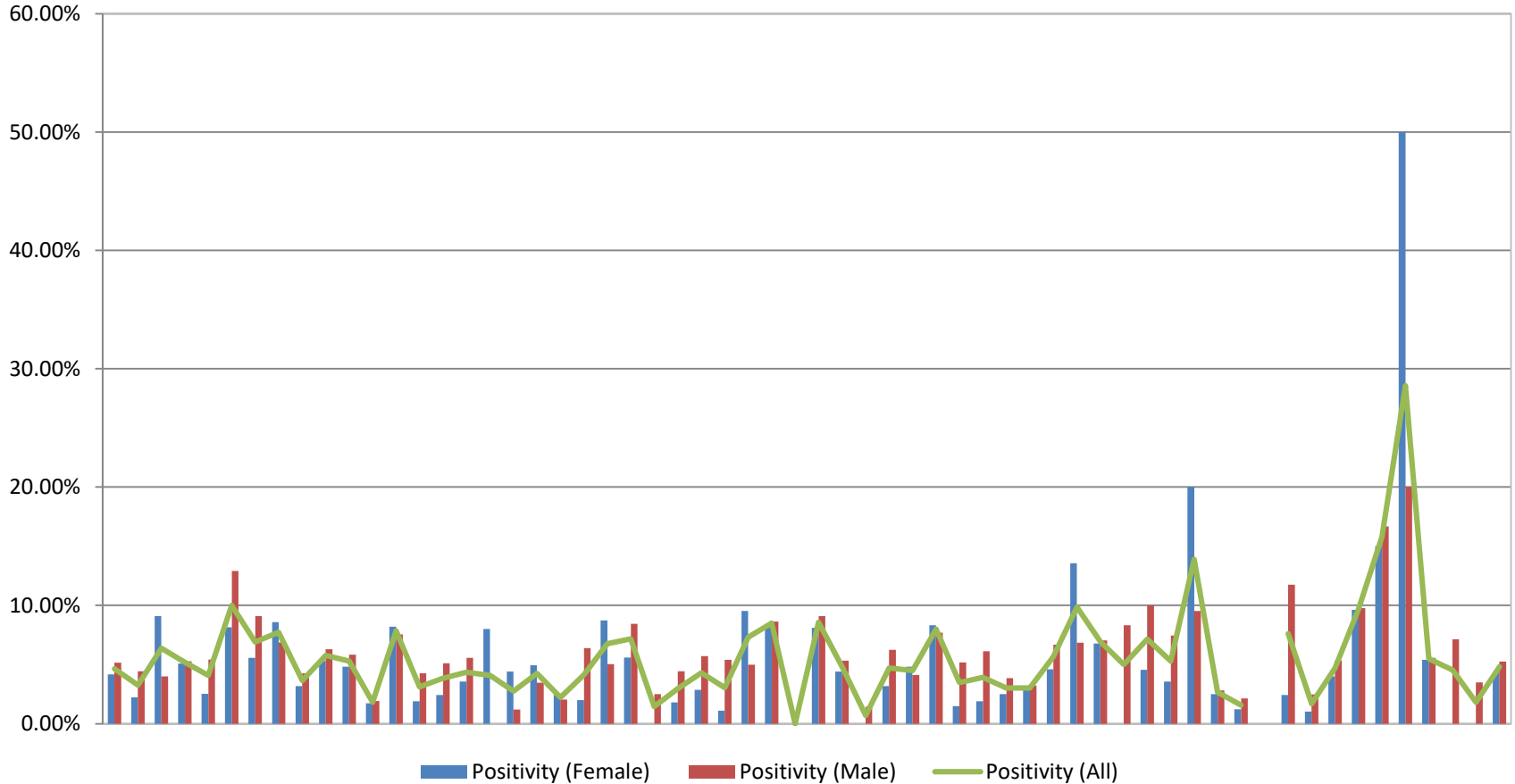
# Bowel Screening

## 2017/18 Bowel Screening Uptake by Gender and Practice



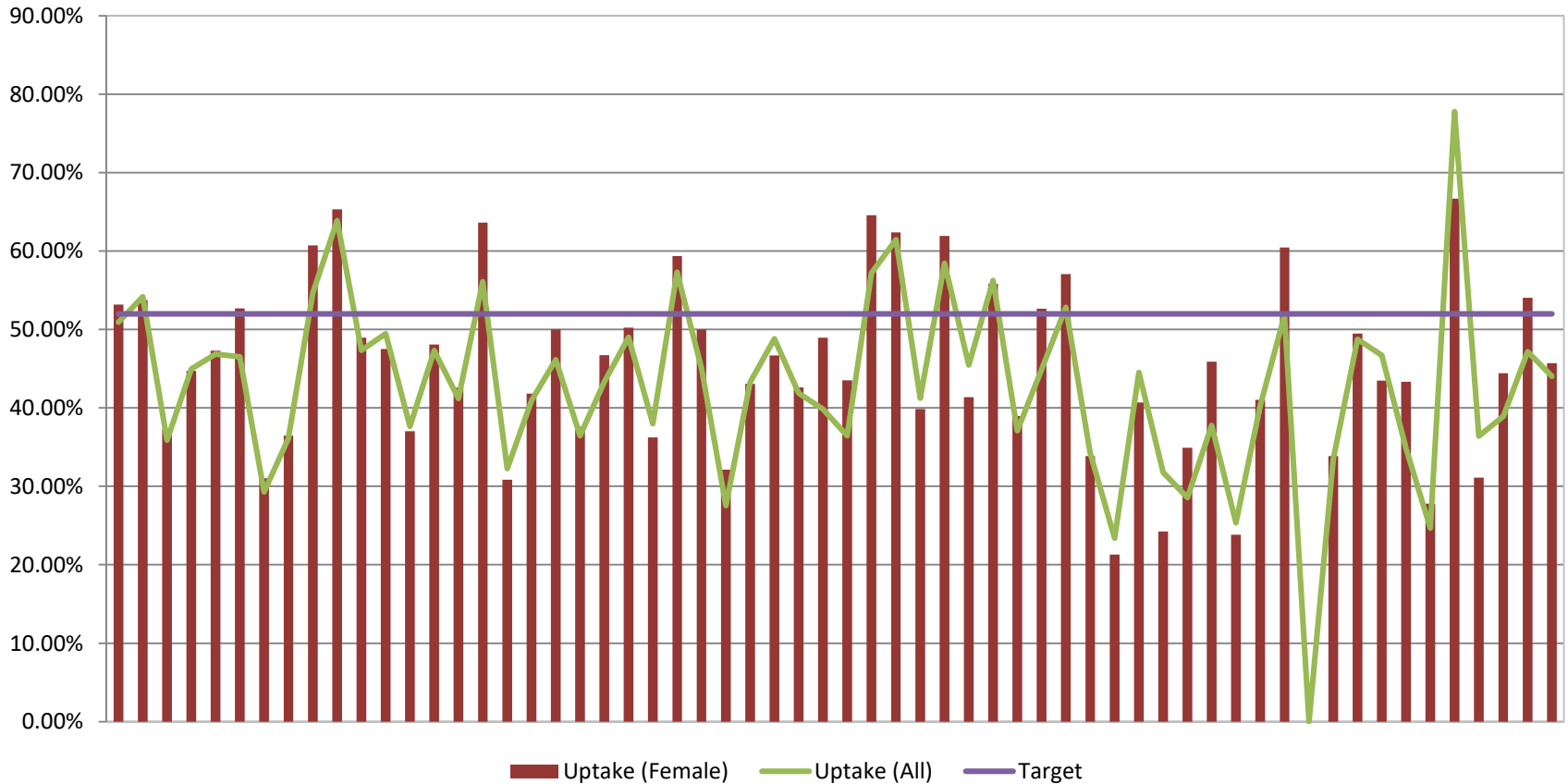
# Bowel Screening

## 2017/18 Leicester City CCG Bowel Screening Positivity by Gender and GP Practice



# Bowel Screening

## 2017/18 Leicester City CCG Female Bowel Screening Uptake by GP Practice



# Bowel Screening

- UHL Bowel Cancer Screening Centre (BCSC) regularly promote and raise awareness about the screening programmes to GP practice staff and the public
- Bowel Screening pop-up shop in Haymarket Shopping Centre in April 2017. Collaborative working between UHL BCSC, De Montfort University, Leicester City CCG and NHS England/Public Health England
- Better Care Together “Did Not Attend” (DNA) Project in 2017 - consisted of UHL BCSC phoning DNA patients at 10 Leicester City GP practices with low uptake to better understand their reasons for not completing their screening test and issue of a second test kit if requested

# Bowel Cancer Screening Programme test kit changes in 2019

Current -  
Faecal Occult Blood  
Test (FOBT)

April 2019 -  
Faecal Immunochemical  
Test (FIT)

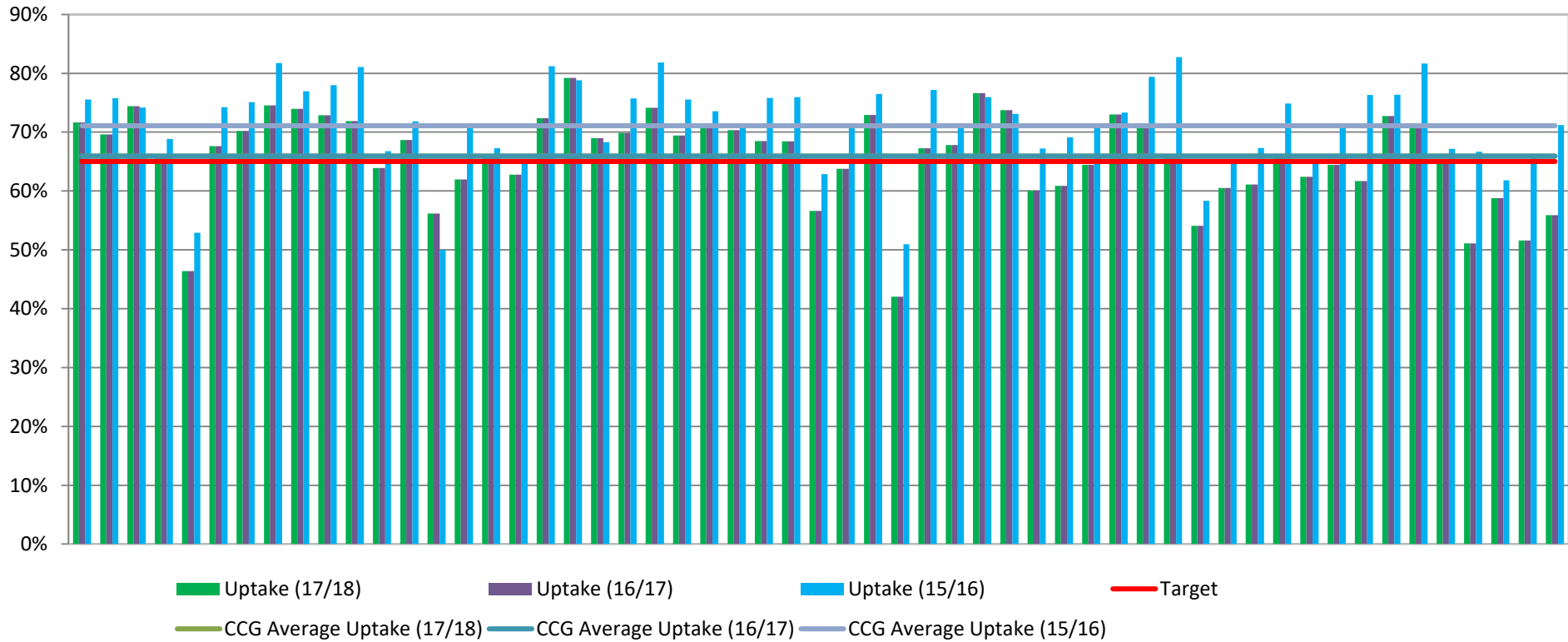


# Diabetic Eye Screening

- The aim of the NHS Diabetic Eye Screening Programme (NHSDESP) is to reduce the risk of sight loss in people with diabetes
- A digital photo is taken of the back of the eye to check for signs of diabetic retinopathy and maculopathy
- The patient should receive a letter from their local NHSDESP inviting them to attend a screening appointment. This letter will include a leaflet about diabetic eye screening.
- This is usually done every year
- Eligible people for screening are:-
  - over 12 years of age
  - have either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes
  - registered with a GP

# Diabetic Eye Screening

## Time Series DES Screening Uptake by Practice - NHS Leicester City CCG



# NHS Screening Programme information links

- <https://www.gov.uk/topic/population-screening-programmes>
- <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/nhs-screening/>



# Contact Details

NHS England, Central Midlands, Public  
Health Screening & Immunisation Team

Screening enquiries via

[england.lladultscreening@nhs.net](mailto:england.lladultscreening@nhs.net)

Immunisation enquiries via

[england.llimms@nhs.net](mailto:england.llimms@nhs.net)