A diagnostic window of opportunity

Seven studies examining GP healthcare use before cancer diagnosis in the UK and Australia

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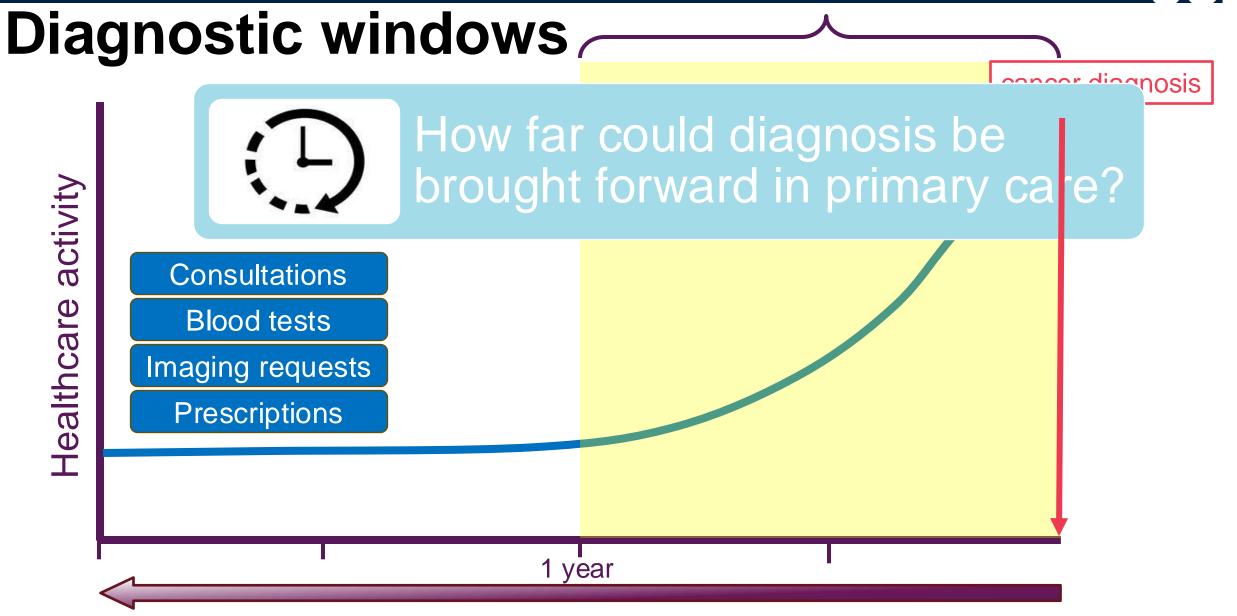


@DrMeenaRafiq



Diagnostic window

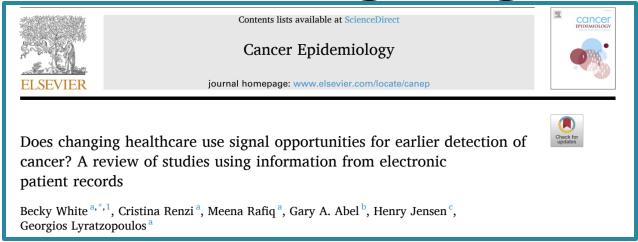




Time before cancer diagnosis

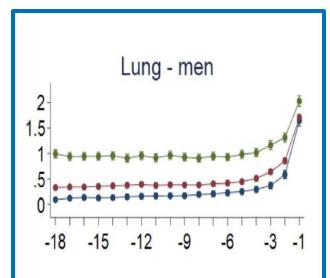


Methods for measuring diagnostic windows

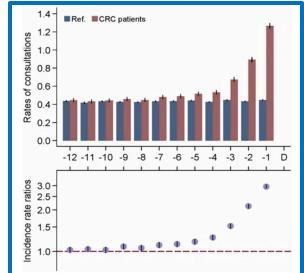


Visual estimation

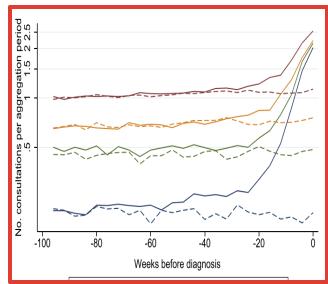
Significant difference



Significant difference



Statistical modelling





Statistical modelling of inflection point



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Cancer Epidemiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/canep



Examining methodology to identify patterns of consulting in primary care for different groups of patients before a diagnosis of cancer: An exemplar applied to oesophagogastric cancer

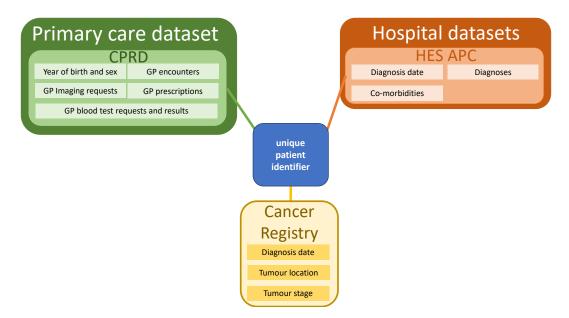


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Datasets UK



Australia

via GRHANITE™

Date of birth

Medicare ID*

unique

patient

identifier

Diagnosis date

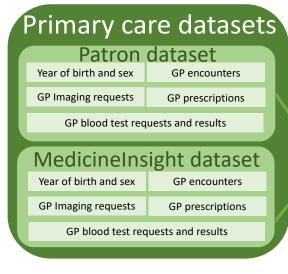
Tumour location

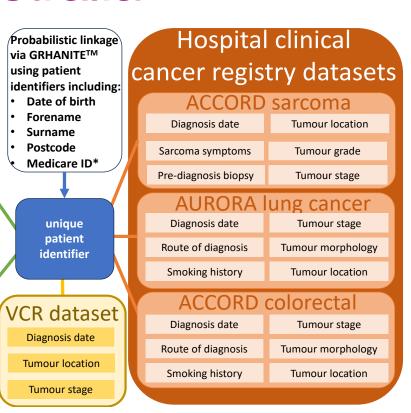
Tumour stage

Forename

Surname Postcode

using patient





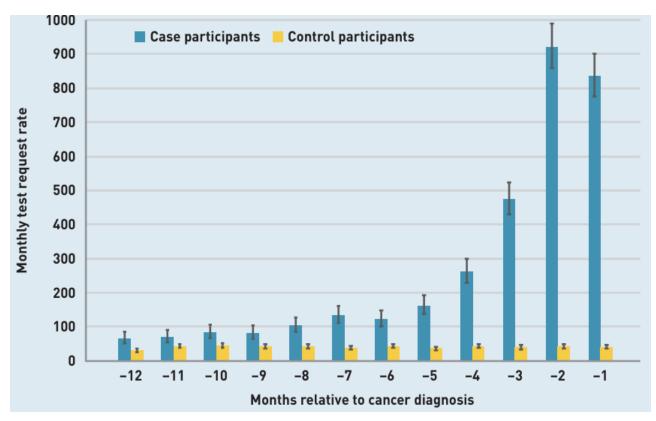






Hodgkin lymphoma

GP blood test requests

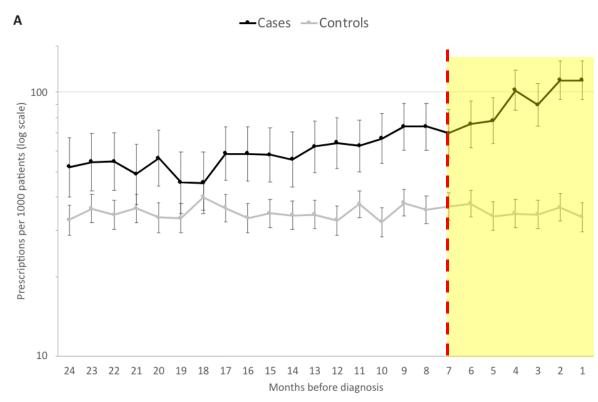


GP blood test requests – 12m

Rafiq et al. BJGP 2022

HES

GP steroid prescriptions



Rafiq et al. Cancer Epi 2022

GP steroid prescriptions – 7m



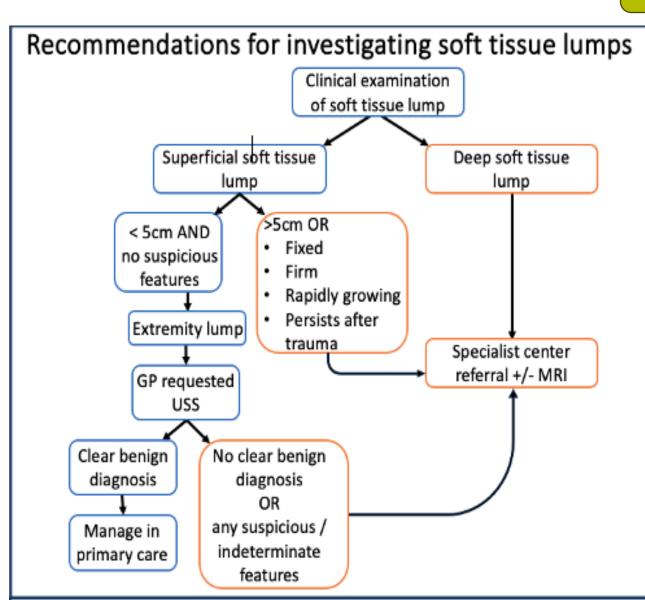
UCL

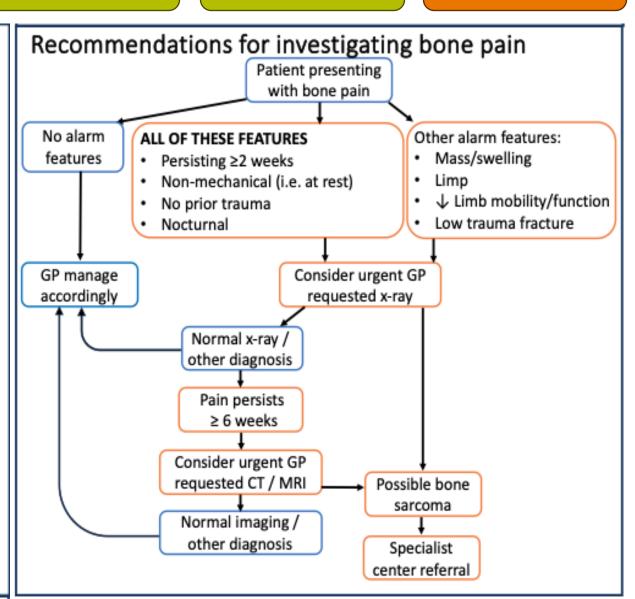
Sarcoma

Patron

MedicineInsight

ACCORD









Lung and Colorectal

Patron

MedicineInsight

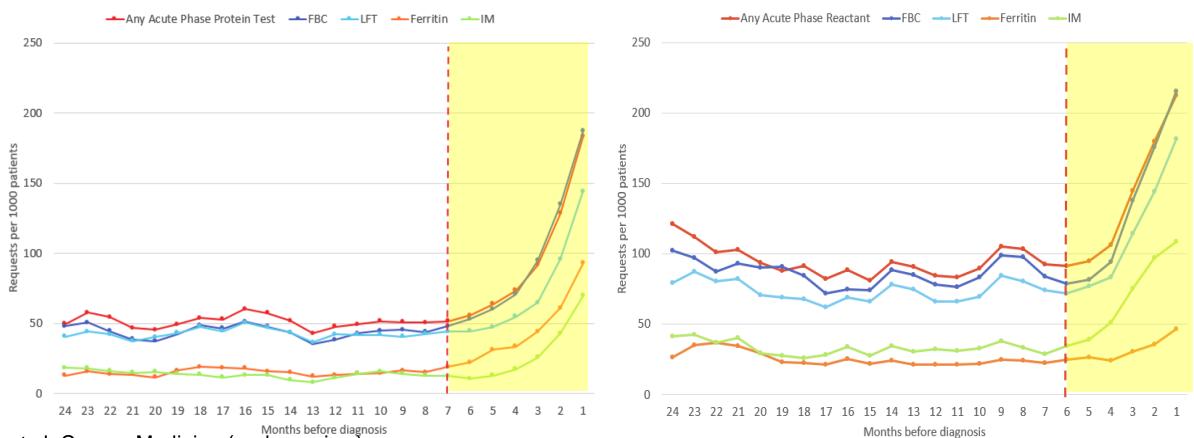
ACCORD

AURORA

GP blood test requests

Colorectal cancer

Lung cancer



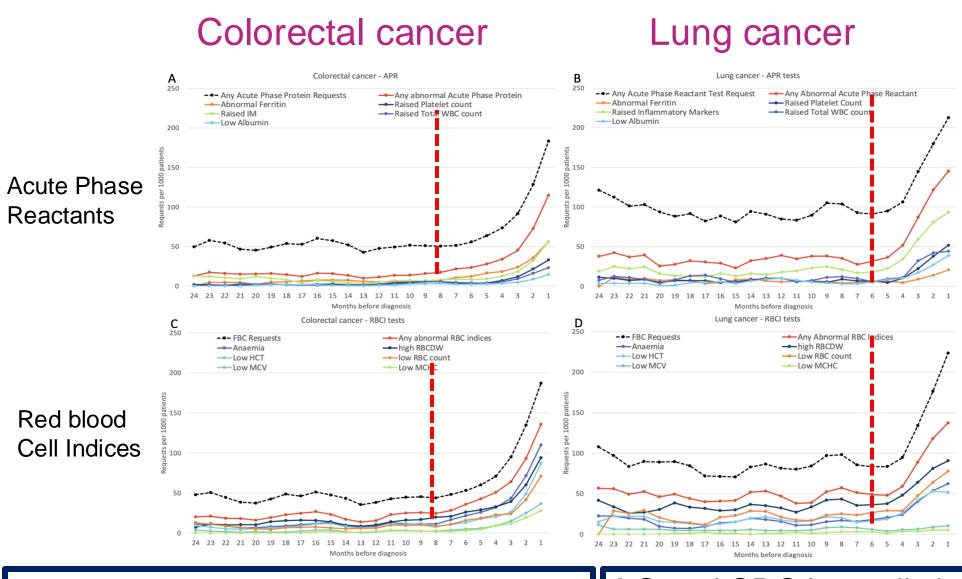
Rafiq et al. Cancer Medicine (under review)

GP blood test requests – 7m

GP blood test requests – 6m

Blood abnormalities before cancer diagnosis





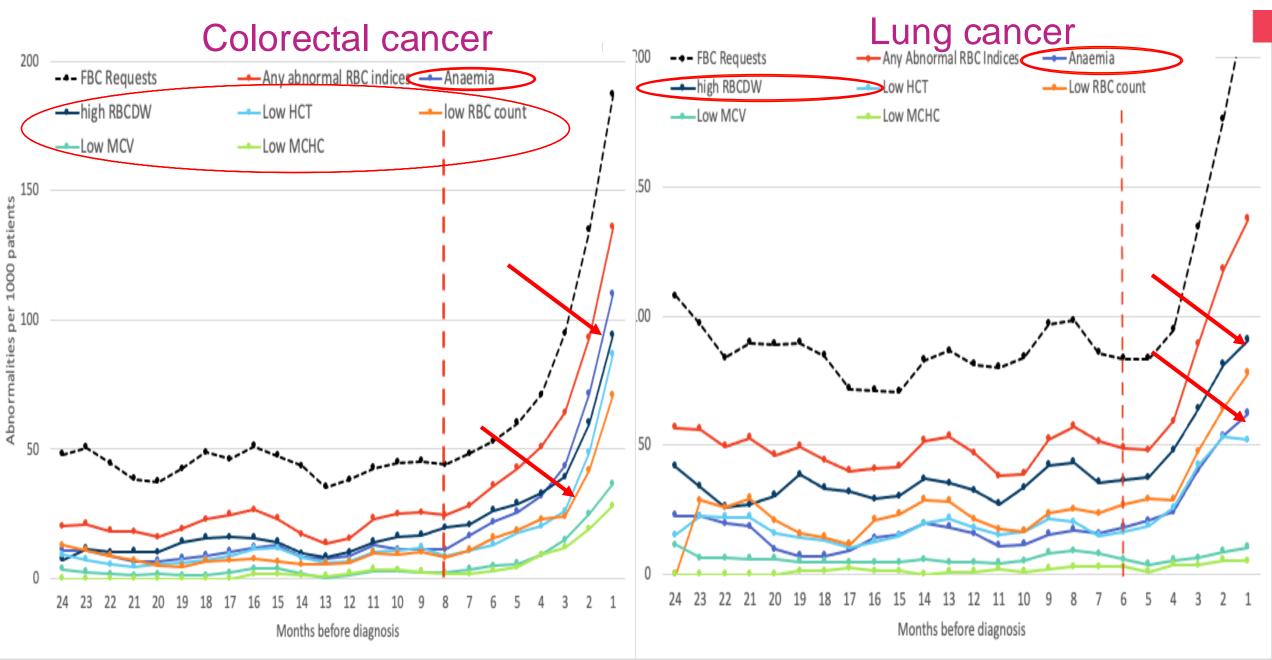
ESR Albumin **Ferritin Platelet WBC** Anaemia **RBCDW** RBC

Blood test abnormalities increase from 8m before CRC and 6m before LC

LC and CRC have distinct blood test signatures pre-diagnosis

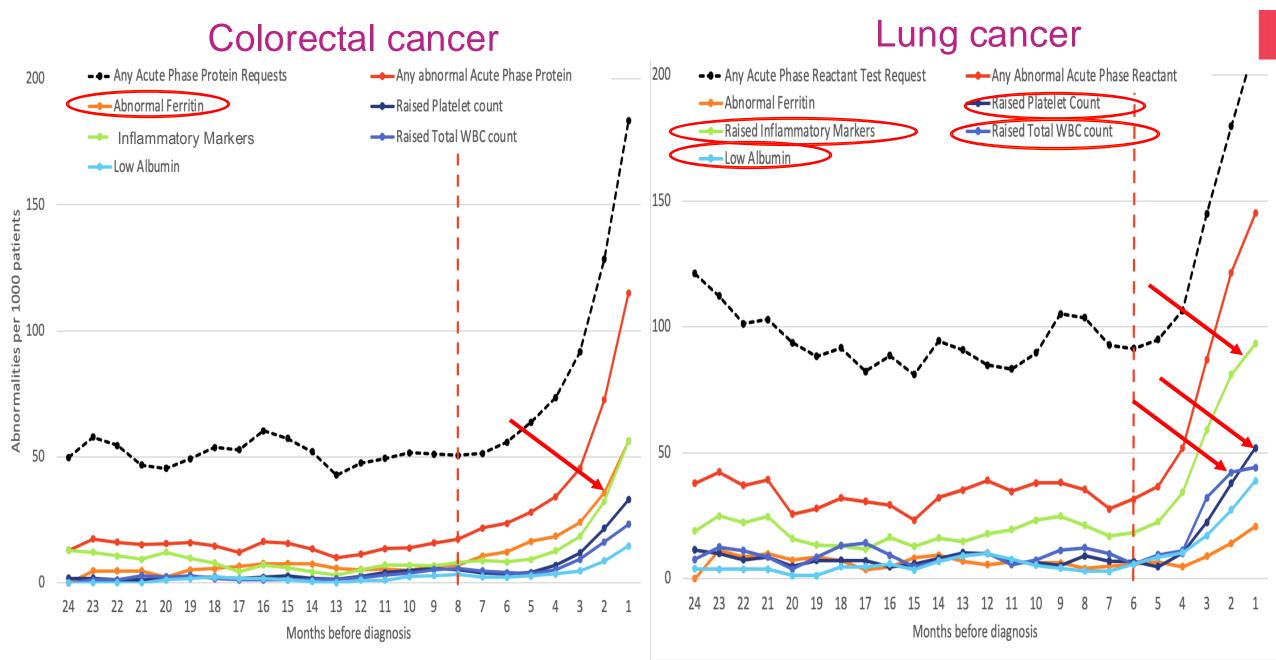
Blood test signatures: Red blood cell indices





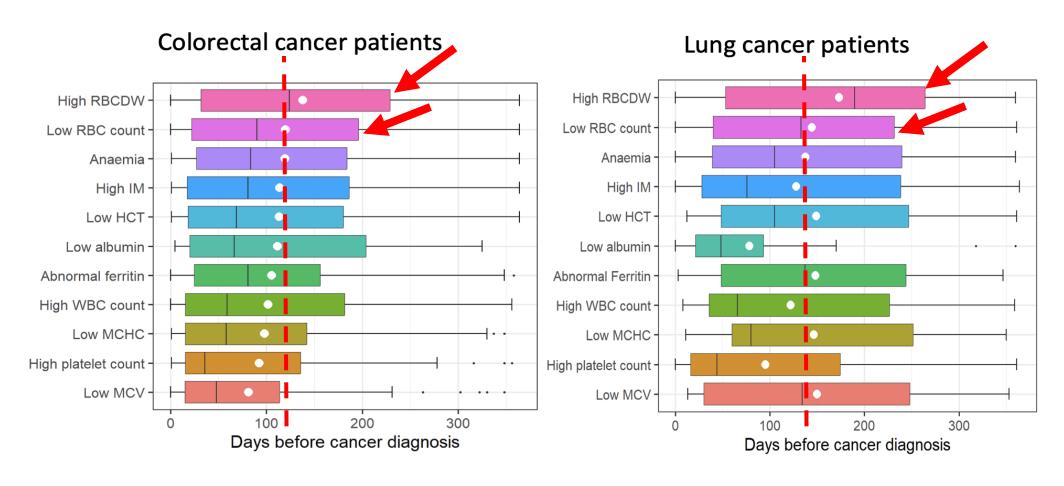
Blood test signatures: Acute phase reactants





Average timing of abnormal blood test results before cancer





Many abnormalities occur before / in the absence of anaemia

For both LC and CRC the earliest abnormality was RBCDW

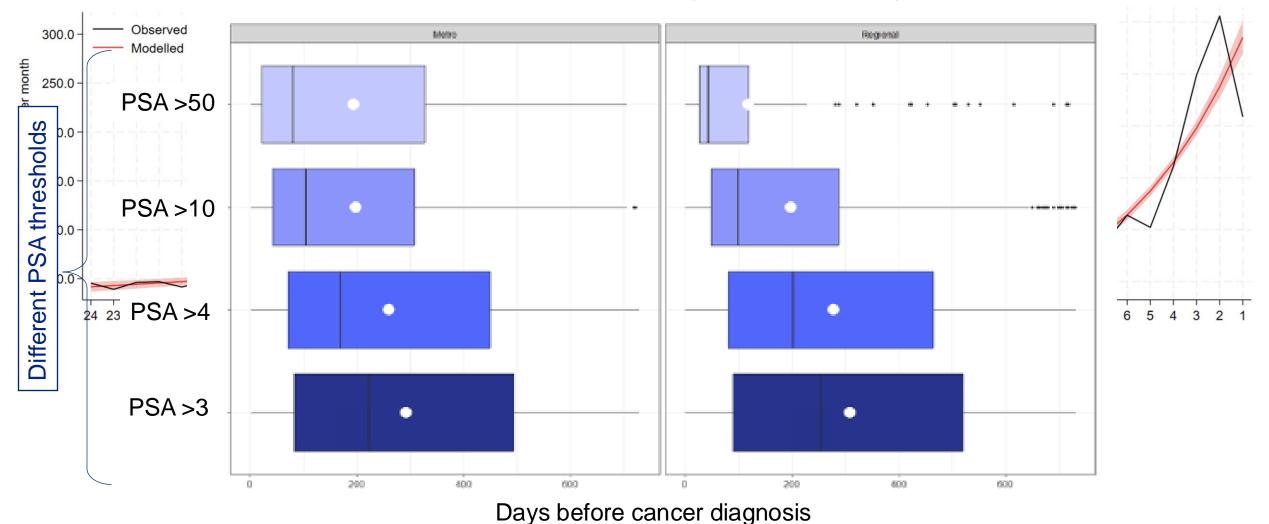
Many often overlooked RBCIs are early signals of cancer

Prostate cancer

Patron

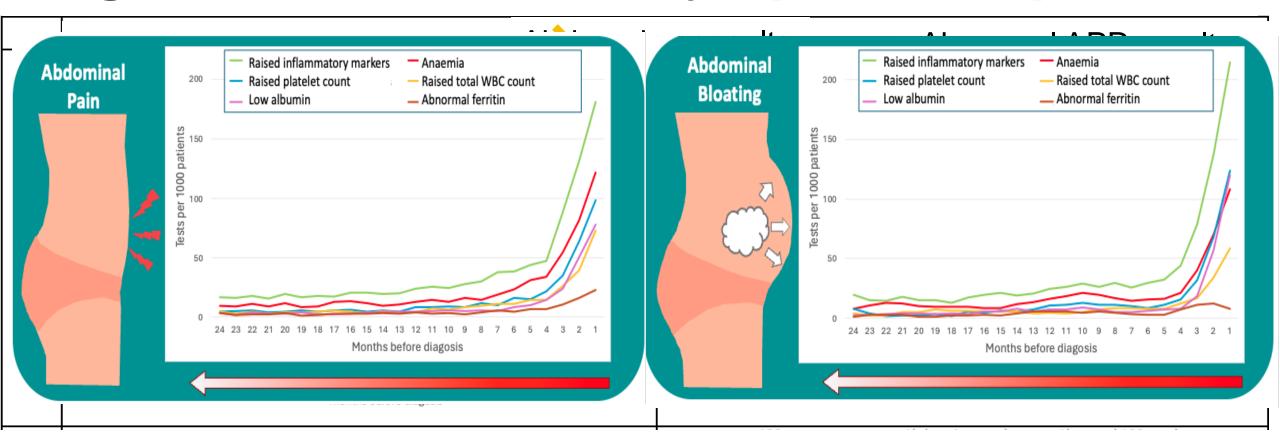
VCR

Figure 2: Average number of days before prostate cancer diagnosis when first abnormal PSA GP blood test was detected (defined as PSA >3)





Diagnostic windows in symptomatic patients



Rafiq et al. BJC (under review)

GP consults increase in both

GPs preferentially testing patients with cancer

Increased blood test abnormalities in patients with cancer

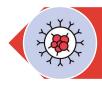




1st diagnostic window studies in Australia and for several cancers



Cancer patients presenting to GP several months pre-diagnosis



Potential opportunities for expediting cancer diagnosis



Identified early blood test markers of cancer – RBCI



Detectable before / in absence of anaemia



Differentiate patients with NSS who have cancer



Combine with other information in GP record