NATCAN
National Cancer Audit Collaborating Centre

National Cancer Audit Collaborating Centre

Summary of State of the Nation Report Infographics – January 2025

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State of the Nation (SotN) Report infographics 2025
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A document containing the SotN report infographics, published January 2025.

The full SotN reports for each audit can be found below.

Published January 2025:
National Bowel Cancer Audit (NBOCA)
National Oesophago-gastric Cancer Audit (NOGCA)
National Prostate Cancer Audit (NPCA)

Published September 2024:
National Kidney Cancer Audit (NKCA)
National Audit of Metastatic Breast Cancer (NAoMe)
National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit (NNHLA)
National Ovarian Cancer Audit (NOCA)
National Pancreatic Cancer Audit (NPaCA)
National Audit of Primary Breast Cancer (NAoPri)

Published May 2024:
National Lung Cancer Audit (NLCA)

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The National Cancer Audit Collaborating Centre (NATCAN) is commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) as part of the National Clinical Audit and Patient Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP). NATCAN delivers national cancer audits in non-Hodgkin lymphoma, bowel, breast (primary and metastatic), oesophago-gastric, ovarian, kidney, lung, pancreatic and prostate cancers. HQIP is led by a consortium of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges and the Royal College of Nursing. Its aim is to promote quality improvement in patient outcomes, and in particular, to increase the impact that clinical audit, outcome review programmes and registries have on healthcare quality in England and Wales. HQIP holds the contract to commission, manage and develop the National Clinical Audit and Patient Outcomes Programme (NCAPOP), comprising around 40 projects covering care provided to people with a wide range of medical, surgical, and mental health conditions. The programme is funded by NHS England, the Welsh Government and, with some individual projects, other devolved administrations and crown dependencies. https://www.hqip.org.uk/national-programmes.

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Infographic

NBOCA
National Bowel Cancer Audit

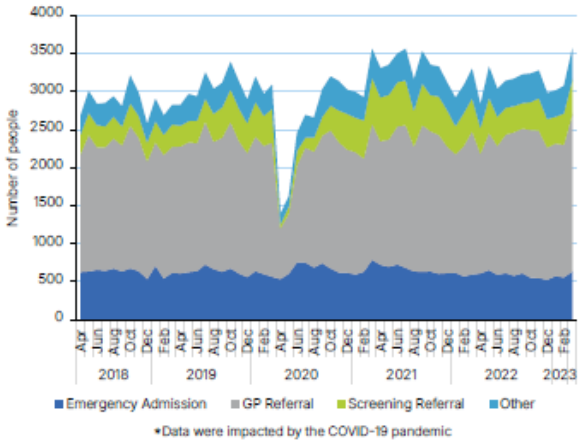
Care pathways

38,604 people
were diagnosed with bowel cancer in England and Wales between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023.

Proportion of people who presented with stage 1 or stage 2 cancer

2018/19 → 2022/23

Number of patients who presented with colorectal cancer by route of diagnosis*



*Data were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic

Proportion of people recorded as being seen by a clinical nurse specialist (CNS)

65%
% of people with CNS data available

94%
% of people with CNS data available who were seen by a CNS

Proportion of people in England with mismatch repair (MMR) immunohistochemistry test

54% (2020) → **57%** (2021)

Data on MMR tests is only available for people diagnosed in England until 31 December 2021

Peri-operative care

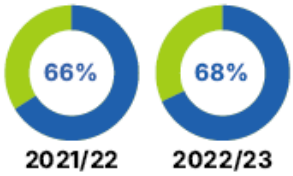
3.4% 2018/19 **to** 2.7% 2022/23
% of people who died within 90 days of surgery

8.0% in 2018/19 **to** 6.7% in 2022/23
% of people with an unplanned 30-day return to theatre after surgery

2017/22
% of people with an unclosed diverting ileostomy 18-months after anterior resection (major rectal cancer operation, year of surgery)

11% 2018/19 **to** 11% 2022/23
% of people with an unplanned 30-day readmission after surgery

81% 2022/23
% of trusts/MDTs that performed ≥ 20 major rectal cancer operations per year (year of surgery)



2021/22 2022/23
% of people who underwent major colorectal cancer surgery with a minimally invasive approach

Oncological management

66% 2020/22
% of people who received adjuvant chemotherapy for stage 3 colon cancer (year of surgery)

21% 2020/22
% of people who experienced severe acute toxicity after adjuvant chemotherapy (year of surgery)

34% 2022
% of people with rectal cancer who received neo-adjuvant radiotherapy treatment (year of diagnosis)

82% 2020/21
% of people alive 2-years after major colorectal cancer surgery (year of surgery)

NKCA
National Kidney Cancer Audit

England Infographic 2019 - 2021

Diagnosis & staging

28,229
people were diagnosed with kidney cancer in 2019 - 2021

69 years
age at diagnosis (median)
Interquartile range
59 - 77 years

58% of people with kidney cancer **were diagnosed at stage T1 and any N/M category**

21% of people **had metastases**

64% of people **were male**

82% of people with kidney cancer had a **multi-disciplinary team meeting recorded***

2% of people with kidney cancer had **consented for a clinical trial**

*Data completeness measure

Treatment Allocation

20% of people **with a small renal mass had a biopsy**

69% of people with a T3+ or 10cm+ or N1 and M0 Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) **had radical nephrectomy within 31 days of decision to treat.**

Surgery

76% of people with T1b-3NxM0 RCC **underwent surgery**

67% of people with T1aN0M0 **underwent nephron sparing treatment**

Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy (SACT)

48% of people with metastatic RCC **received initial SACT within 12 months of diagnosis**

3% of people with kidney cancer **died within 30 days of SACT treatment**

T3+ and/or 10cm+ and/or N1 and M0 RCC - Tumour extends into major veins or perinephric tissues or invades beyond Gerota fascia and/or tumour more than 10cm in size and/or metastasis in regional lymph node(s)
T1b-3NxM0 RCC - Tumour is more than 4cm in size or tumour extends into major veins or perinephric tissues with no distant metastasis
T1aN0M0 RCC - Tumour is less than or equal to 4cm in size with no regional lymph node metastasis and no distant metastasis

NKCA
National Kidney Cancer Audit

Wales Infographic 2022

Diagnosis & staging

490
people were diagnosed with kidney cancer in 2022

70 years
age at diagnosis (median)
Interquartile range
60 - 78 years

46% of people with kidney cancer **were diagnosed at stage T1 and any N/M category**

21% of people **had metastases**

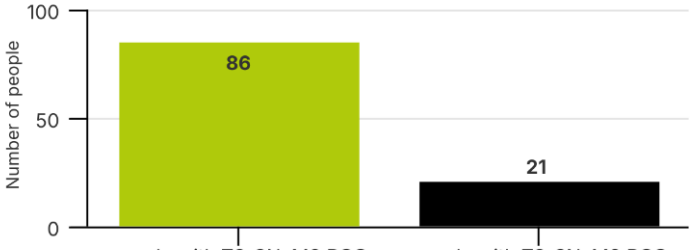
65% of people **were male**

99% of people with kidney cancer had a **multi-disciplinary team meeting recorded***

*Data completeness measure

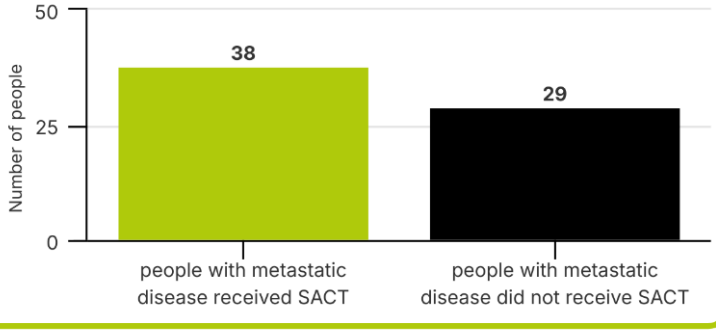
Treatment Allocation

80% of people with T2-3NxM0 Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) **underwent surgery**

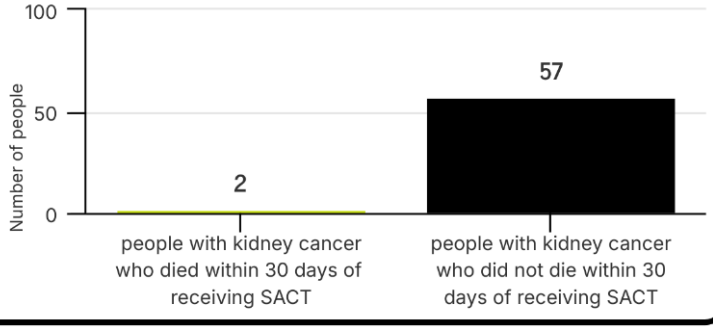


Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy (SACT)

57% of people with metastatic RCC **received initial SACT within 12 months of diagnosis**



3% of people with kidney cancer **died within 30 days of SACT treatment**



T3+ and/or 10cm+ and/or N1 and M0 RCC - Tumour extends into major veins or perinephric tissues or invades beyond Gerota fascia and/or tumour more than 10cm in size and/or metastasis in regional lymph node(s)
T2-3NxM0 RCC - Tumour is more than 7cm in size or tumour extends into major veins or perinephric tissues with no distant metastasis
T1aN0M0 RCC - Tumour is less than or equal to 4cm in size with no regional lymph node metastasis and no distant metastasis

National Lung Cancer Audit

Summary of results for patients diagnosed in England 2022

Diagnosis & staging

36,886 patients were diagnosed with lung cancer in 2022

34,235 in 2021, **31,371** in 2020
33,091 in 2019

74 years — age at diagnosis (median)

84% of patients **with stage I/II disease, performance status (PS) 0-1** had pathological confirmation of their diagnosis
83% in 2021, **77%** in 2020 & **84%** in 2019

45% of patients presented **with stage IV disease**
48% in 2021, **50%** in 2020 & **47%** in 2019

32% of patients were diagnosed **via emergency presentation**
35% in 2021, **35%** in 2020 & **31%** in 2019

Key
- improving from 2021
- worsening from 2021
- unchanged from 2021

93% of patients* were assessed at diagnosis by a **lung cancer clinical nurse specialist:**
92% in 2021, **75%** in 2020 and **80%** in 2019

≥90% ? Audit standard*

*information available for 60% of patients so this is uncertain

Treatment allocation

Surgery for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

18% of patients with NSCLC had surgical treatment for their cancer

≥17% ✓ Audit standard

17% in 2021
15% in 2020
20% in 2019

Chemotherapy for small cell lung cancer (SCLC)

71% of patients with SCLC received treatment with chemotherapy

≥70% ✓ Audit standard

72% in 2021
66% in 2020
69% in 2019

Treatment with curative intent

78% of patients with NSCLC (stage I/II, PS 0-2) received treatment with curative intent**

≥80% ✗ Audit standard

80% in 2021
73% in 2020
81% in 2019

59% of patients with NSCLC (stage IIIA, PS 0-2) received treatment with curative intent***

N/A

61% in 2021
51% in 2020
57% in 2019

**surgery or radical radiotherapy

***surgery, radical radiotherapy or multimodal combination with chemotherapy

Systemic anti-cancer therapy

60% of patients with NSCLC (stage IIIB/IV, PS 0-1) received systemic anticancer therapy

≥70% ✗ Audit standard

63% in 2021
55% in 2020
54% in 2019

Survival outcomes

17,564 patients were diagnosed between 1 January and 30 June 2022. For these patients:

Median survival

327 days

280 days in 2021
306 days in 2020
316 days in 2019

One year survival

48%

44% in 2021
44% in 2020
41% in 2019

Data quality

Completeness of key routine data items

Stage	Performance status	Morphology	Basis of diagnosis	CNS at diagnosis	Smoking status
89%	83%	67%	92%	60%	48%
90% ✗ Audit standard	90% ✗ Audit standard	75% ✗ Audit standard	90% ✓ Audit standard	90% ✗ Audit standard	90% ✗ Audit standard
86% in 2021	83% in 2021	65% in 2021	90% in 2021	59% in 2021	49% in 2021

National Lung Cancer Audit

Summary of results for patients diagnosed in Wales 2022

Diagnosis & staging

2,211 patients were diagnosed with lung cancer in 2022

2,244 in 2021, **2,067** in 2020
2,240 in 2019

74 years — age at diagnosis (median)

89% of patients **with stage I/II disease, performance status (PS) 0-1** had pathological confirmation of their diagnosis
85% in 2021, **83%** in 2020 & **86%** in 2019

47% of patients presented **with stage IV disease**
50% in 2021, **49%** in 2020 & **48%** in 2019

29% of patients were diagnosed **via emergency presentation**
24% in 2021, **28%** in 2020 & **29%** in 2019

Key
- improving from 2021
- worsening from 2021
- unchanged from 2021

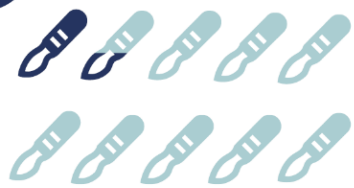
92% of patients* were assessed at diagnosis by a **lung cancer clinical nurse specialist:**
94% in 2021, **93%** in 2020 and **95%** in 2019

≥90% Audit standard*

Treatment allocation

Surgery for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

14% of patients with NSCLC had surgical treatment for their cancer



≥17% Audit standard

13% in 2021
11% in 2020
15% in 2019

Chemotherapy for small cell lung cancer (SCLC)

71% of patients with SCLC received treatment with chemotherapy

≥70% Audit standard

71% in 2021
58% in 2020
65% in 2019

Treatment with curative intent

76% of patients with NSCLC (stage I/II, PS 0-2) received treatment with curative intent**

≥80% Audit standard

67% in 2021
68% in 2020
74% in 2019

**surgery or radical radiotherapy

61% of patients with NSCLC (stage IIIA, PS 0-2) received treatment with curative intent***

N/A

61% in 2021
48% in 2020
56% in 2019

***surgery, radical radiotherapy or multimodal combination with chemotherapy

Systemic anti-cancer therapy

60% of patients with NSCLC (stage IIIB - IV, PS 0-1) received systemic anticancer therapy

≥70% Audit standard

57% in 2021
53% in 2020
55% in 2019

Survival outcomes

2,211 patients were diagnosed between 1 January and 31 December 2022. For these patients:

Median survival

262 days

222 days in 2021
224 days in 2020
235 days in 2019

One year survival

43%

39% in 2021
40% in 2020
42% in 2019

Data quality

Completeness of key routine data items***

***information on smoking status unavailable

Stage	Performance status	Morphology	Basis of diagnosis	CNS at diagnosis
99%	98%	100%	100%	99%
90% Audit standard	90% Audit standard	75 % Audit standard	90% Audit standard	90% Audit standard
98% in 2021	97% in 2021	100% in 2021	100% in 2021	98% in 2021

NAoMe
National Audit of Metastatic Breast Cancer

State of the Nation Report 2024

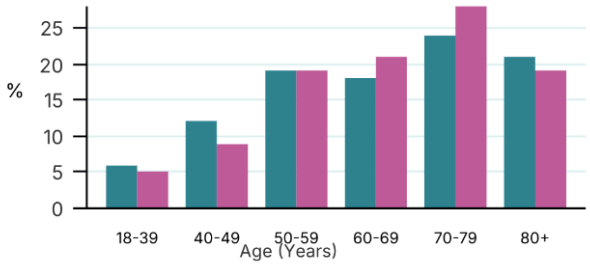
The NAoMe reports on all people (women and men) diagnosed with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in NHS hospitals in England and Wales (also known as secondary, advanced, or stage 4 breast cancer). It includes those with MBC diagnosed at presentation (de-novo disease), as well as those with recurrent metastatic disease.

People diagnosed 2019-2021 with metastatic breast cancer

De-novo disease: 11,132 (11,025 women and 107 men)

E **England: 10,661**

W **Wales: 471**



Recurrent disease*: 5,923 (5,878 women and 45 men)

E **England: 5,654**

W **Wales: 269**

*People with recurrent disease are not accurately recorded in the data available for this report. Information presented here uses methodology to detect people with recurrent MBC as best as we are currently able. There will be ongoing methodological work to improve and refine these methods.

Multidisciplinary Discussion

In England 61% of women with de-novo MBC had a record of multidisciplinary team discussion of their care. In Wales this was only 6% (low data completeness).

E

W

Biopsy

34% of people in England with recurrent MBC had a record of biopsy of a metastatic lesion. This information could not be derived for Wales.

E

CNS Contact

Data completeness for England was low at 67% compared to 88% for Wales. Where completed, 97% of people with de-novo MBC in England and 96% in Wales had a record of Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) contact at diagnosis.

E

W

Chemotherapy for recurrent disease

In England 40.4% of people with recurrent MBC received chemotherapy. Use of chemotherapy was greater among younger women with triple negative breast cancer.

E

Systemic Therapy for de-novo disease

43% of people in England and 53% in Wales received chemotherapy for de-novo disease at some stage. Further chemotherapy details were not available for Wales.

E

W

In England, 35% of women with de-novo ER positive/HER2 negative disease received CDK 4/6 inhibitors at some stage.

In England, 75% of women with de-novo HER2 positive disease received anti-HER2 therapy at some stage.

E Death after chemotherapy

In England,

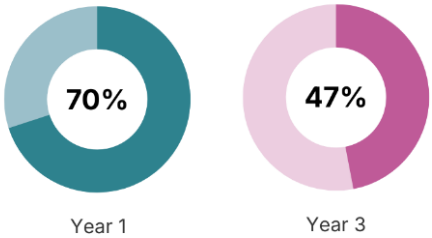
8% of women with de-novo MBC and

21% with recurrent MBC died within 30 days of chemotherapy.

This information was not available for Wales.

Survival for de-novo disease

Percent of people who survived for 1 or 3 years after diagnosis in England and Wales (combined).



Note 1: Where we limited this information to women, this is because the number of men were too small to produce reliable statistics.

NNHLA
National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit

State of the Nation Report 2024

Summary of results for people diagnosed with Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) in England (2020-2021) and Wales (2022).

Data completeness

	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Deprivation	Performance status	Staging (Ann Arbor)	Staging (Binet)	Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)	Multi-Disciplinary Team meeting (MDT)
England 2020-2021	100%	100%	93.6%	100%	48.8%	73.2%	29.2%	36.9%	72.8%
Wales 2022	100%	87.6%	45.7%	90.1%	60.3%	29.2%	10.2%	69.1%	No data on MDT discussion was provided for Wales

Diagnosis and staging

Diagnoses per year

England
14,099 diagnosed in 2020
14,973 diagnosed in 2021

Wales
619 diagnosed in 2022

69 years — **Mean age** at diagnosis for both England & Wales

Grade of lymphoma

England 2020-2021
high-grade 51%, low-grade 47%, not classified 1%

Wales 2022
high-grade 49%, low-grade 51%, not classified 0.2%

Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) seen, where recorded

82% of people diagnosed with NHL seen by a CNS in **England** (2020 & 2021) and 96% in **Wales**.
CNS information was recorded in only 37% of people diagnosed with NHL in **England** and 69% in **Wales**.

MDT discussion within 4 weeks of diagnosis, where recorded

England 2020 - 69%, (high-grade 74.5%, low-grade 61.8%)

England 2021 - 63.5%, (high-grade 68.6%, low-grade 57.3%)

No data on MDT discussion was provided for Wales

Treatment

Chemotherapy treatment

Percentage of people diagnosed with high grade lymphoma, who received chemotherapy within 62 days of referral.

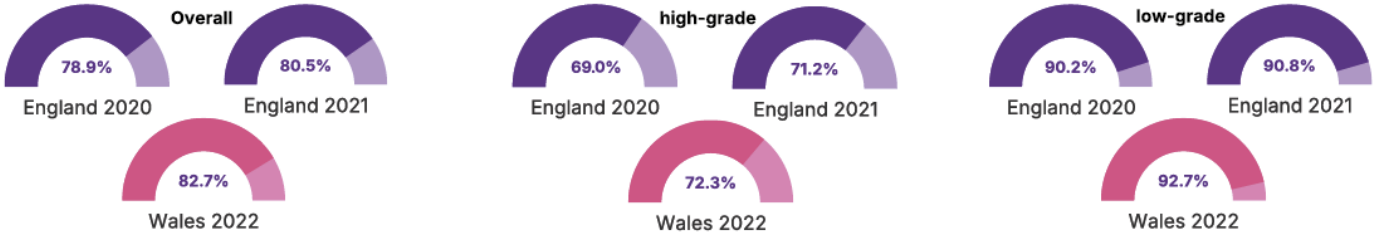
Radiotherapy treatment

Percentage of people diagnosed with high-grade lymphoma,who received radiotherapy within 8 weeks of end of first line chemotherapy.

End date for 1st line chemotherapy was not provided for Wales so this indicator could not be measured.

Survival

One-year survival outcomes



Infographic

NOGCA
National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit

20,834 people diagnosed with OG cancer in England and Wales between 1 Apr 2021 - 31 Mar 2023

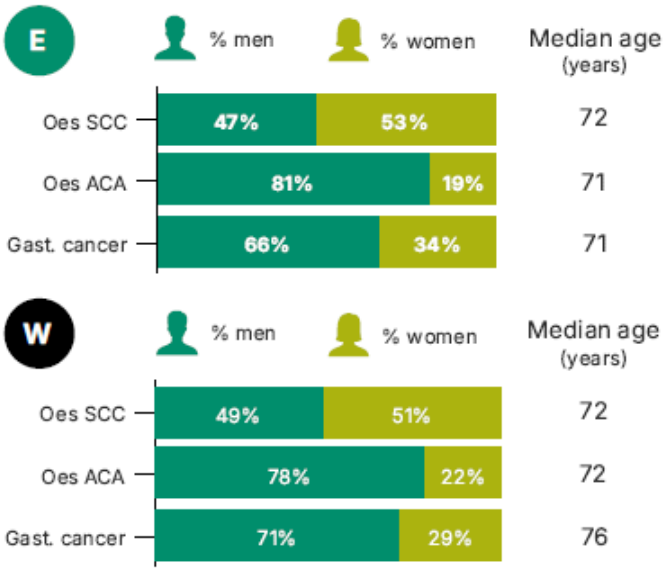
E England: 19,512 W Wales: 1,322

Emergency & stage 4 diagnoses

E 21% W 18% People diagnosed after emergency admission

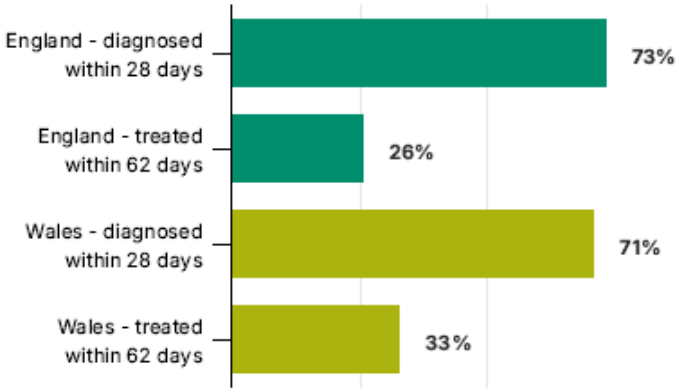
4 E 37% W 32% People diagnosed with stage 4 disease

Patient profile at diagnosis



Waiting times

% of people diagnosed and treated within 28 and 62 days, respectively*



Curative treatment & outcomes

% people diagnosed at stage 1-3 treated with **curative intent**

E 49% W 31%

Survival following surgical resection**

	Oesophagectomy		Gastrectomy	
	90-day	1-year	90-day	1-year
E	96.2%	83.1%	96.9%	82.8%
W	95.1%	88.2%	98.6%	85.1%

Non-curative treatment & outcomes

% people diagnosed at stage 4 treated with SACT and/or radiotherapy

E 55% W 40%

4.6% of stage 4 diagnoses died within 30 days of starting SACT in England***

CNS: Clinical Nurse Specialist
Gast. cancer: Gastric (stomach) cancer
OG: Oesophago-Gastric
Oes SCC: Oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma
Oes ACA: Oesophageal adenocarcinoma
SACT: Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy

* Waiting times measured from date of urgent GP referral (England) or date of suspicion (Wales) to date of diagnosis and date of first disease-targeted treatment of surgery, radiotherapy, or SACT.
** 3 years' of data (1 Apr 2020 - 31 Mar 2023) used for surgical outcomes to ensure enough procedures to produce robust statistics; results are the % for people undergoing surgery
*** Outcomes of palliative chemotherapy are not reported for Wales due to known issues with oncology data

NOCA
National Ovarian Cancer Audit

State of the Nation Report 2024

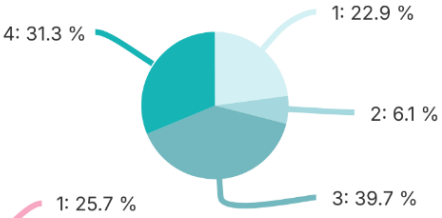
Diagnosis & staging

5,735 diagnoses of ovarian cancer in England in 2021

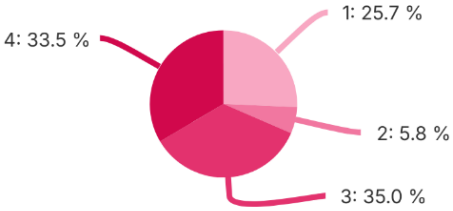
293 diagnoses of ovarian cancer in Wales in 2022

(excluding borderline ovarian tumours)

Stage in England in 2021



Stage in Wales in 2022



(based on those with complete staging information)

Mean age at diagnosis

England in 2021: **66.6** years

Wales in 2022: **65.8** years

Emergency admissions

Approximately four out of ten women diagnosed with ovarian cancer in England in 2021 and in Wales in 2022 had an emergency admission 28 days prior to diagnosis.

Receipt of any treatment (surgery and/or chemotherapy)

Approximately one out of four women diagnosed with stage 2 to 4 or unstaged ovarian cancer in England in 2021 and in Wales in 2022 did not have any treatment recorded.

Platinum-based chemotherapy

Approximately one out of three women diagnosed in England in 2021 with stage 2 to 4 or unstaged epithelial ovarian cancer did not have any platinum-based chemotherapy recorded.

One-year survival

England in 2021

Approximately seven out of ten women diagnosed with ovarian cancer survived at least one year after diagnosis.

Wales in 2022

Approximately three out of four women diagnosed with ovarian cancer survived at least one year after diagnosis.

(based on crude estimates and it does not account for differences in case-mix)

NPCA
National Prostate Cancer Audit

Infographic for England and Wales

Diagnosis & staging

2023 in England

55,241

men were **diagnosed** with prostate cancer

9%

increase compared with 50,592 men in 2022

2022 in Wales

2,521

26%

increase compared with 1,996 men in 2021

Disease presentation

For men diagnosed between January - December 2021 in England and between April 2022 - March 2023 in Wales

17% E
19% W

of men presented with **metastatic** disease in England (E) and Wales (W)

Treatment allocation

For men diagnosed between January - December 2021 in England and between April 2022 - March 2023 in Wales

Low-risk*, localised disease

8% E **11%** W

High-risk/locally advanced disease

68% E **69%** W

of men had radical treatments in England (E) and Wales (W)

*Low-risk: T stage 1/2, Gleason ≤6, M/N 0 or missing = CPG1

Treatment outcomes

For men undergoing surgery between April 2022 - March 2023 in England and Wales

12% E **17%** W

of men were **readmitted** within 3 months **following surgery**

For men undergoing radical treatment between September 2020 - August 2021 in England and Wales

6% E
8% W

of men experienced at least one **genitourinary** complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within two years after **radical prostatectomy** in England (E) and Wales (W)

10% E
8% W

of men experienced at least one **gastrointestinal** complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within two years after **radical radiotherapy** in England (E) and Wales (W)

Diagnosis and treatment by age-ethnicity-deprivation

For men diagnosed between January 2021 - December 2023 in England

Across all age groups **over 50 years**, **black populations** had **more diagnoses** per 1000 men **than other ethnicities**

9 out of 10 diagnoses were in **white men**

White men ≥**85 years** were more often diagnosed with **stage 4 cancer** than younger groups

Men living in **more deprived areas** and **black men** were **less likely to receive radical treatment** for high-risk/locally advanced disease

The NPCA makes use of the most recently available data for each performance indicator. For disease presentation and treatment allocation, this corresponds to different time periods in England and Wales.

NPaCA
National Pancreatic Cancer Audit

State of the Nation Report

NPaCA reports on all adults with a new diagnosis of pancreatic cancer in NHS hospitals in England (2020-2021) and Wales (2022)

Diagnosis and staging

19,308
diagnoses of pancreatic cancer in England in 2020-21

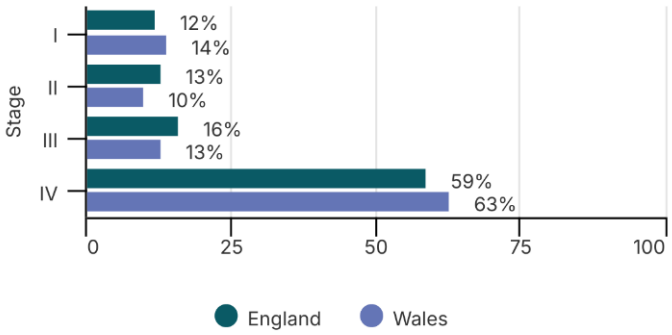
480
diagnoses of pancreatic cancer in Wales in 2022

England:
51% Men
49% Women

Wales:
50% Men
50% Women

74 years median age at diagnosis

Stage at diagnosis*



Work up and waiting times

76% of people had a record of an Multi-Disciplinary Team discussion in England

Percentage of people diagnosed within 28 days of referral:**
England: 67%
Wales: 70%

Median time (IQR*) from referral to first treatment:**
England: 75.5 (57-99) days
Wales: 82 (63 - 125) days

Supportive care

51% of people diagnosed during 2020-21 were prescribed PERT.

86% of people with new diagnoses of pancreatic cancer were seen by a Clinical Nurse Specialist in England****

Treatment

Percentage of people receiving any form of disease-modifying treatment

Stage I - III: All treatments: England 55%; Wales 41%

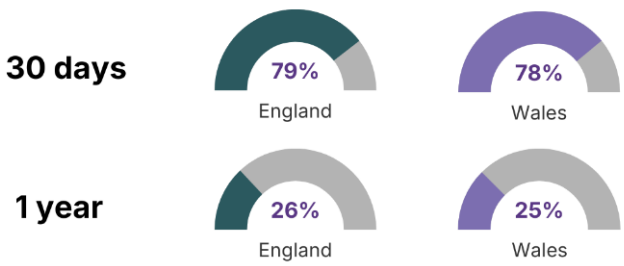
Treatment	England	Wales
Surgery	28%	19%
Chemotherapy	47%	29%
Radiotherapy	10%	10%

Stage IV: All treatments: England 25%; Wales 16%

Treatment	England	Wales
Chemotherapy	24%	14%
Radiotherapy	3%	3%

Survival

Percentage of people who **survived** for 30 days or 1 year after diagnosis in England and Wales



* Based on people with complete staging information available
** For England, the figure is based on people diagnosed after GP referral. For Wales, we include all routes to diagnosis
*** Interquartile range
**** Information available for only 46% of people

NAoPri
National Audit of Primary Breast Cancer

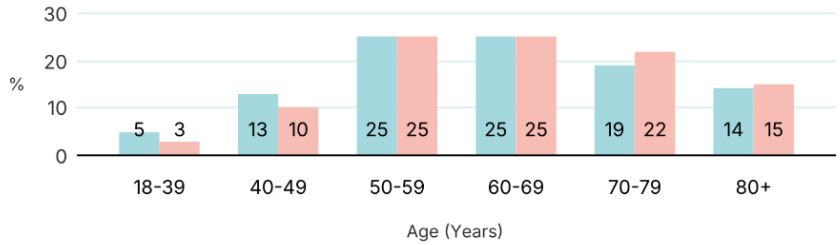
State of the Nation Report 2024

The NAoPri reports on all people (women and men) aged 18 and over newly diagnosed with primary breast cancer (stages 0 to 3) in NHS hospitals in England and Wales.

Total: 130,300 women and men diagnosed 2019-2021

E **England: 123,385**
(122,496 women and 889 men)

W **Wales: 6,915**
(6,870 women and 45 men)



Triple Diagnostic Assessment

55% of people in England and 57% in Wales were reported to have Triple Diagnostic Assessment in a single hospital visit.

Surgery

86% of people in England and 86% in Wales received surgery within 12 months of diagnosis (stage 0 to stage 3A).

Breast Conserving Surgery (BCS)

72% of women in England and 68% in Wales had BCS. Mastectomy rates were higher with increased tumour size and older age.

Breast Reconstruction

24% of women in England and 14% in Wales had an immediate breast reconstruction following a mastectomy.

Chemotherapy

13% of people in England and 9% in Wales received neo-adjuvant chemotherapy (chemotherapy before surgery).

Among those with Early Invasive Breast Cancer (EIBC) having surgery, 33% of people in England and 29% in Wales received chemotherapy either before or after surgery.

Radiotherapy after BCS

85% of women in England with EIBC and 70% in Wales received adjuvant radiotherapy following BCS.

CNS Contact

For those with data available 98% of people in England and 99% in Wales had contact with a Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS) after diagnosis. However, data completeness for England was 76%.

Survival

Percent of people who survived for 1 or 3 years after diagnosis in England and Wales (combined).

Note 1: Where we limited this information to women, this is because the number of men were too small to produce reliable statistics.
Note 2: Surgical and oncological treatment options are similar for men and women with the same tumour characteristics. We have limited the information about surgery and radiotherapy to women in this infographic because reliable statistics on the treatments received by men could not be produced using the limited data available in this report