



NATCAN

National Cancer Audit
Collaborating Centre



Royal College
of Surgeons
of England

NATCAN Outlier Policy

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Document Author(s)	Clare Peckitt, Marina Parry, Sarah Cook, David Cromwell, Karen Darley, Angela Kuryba, Emily Mayne, Augusto Nembrini da Rocha, Julie Nossiter, Kate Walker
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1.1	06.06.2025	Marina Parry	Amended following NATCAN team review.	
1.2	16.06.2025	Marina Parry	Amended following NATCAN Board review	Julie Nossiter, Director of Operations, on behalf of NATCAN Board following meeting 11.06.25.
1.3	31.10.25	Marina Parry	Amended to add request from HQIP related to correspondence being sent to clinical audit departments	Julie Nossiter

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Purpose

This Outlier Policy for the National Cancer Audit Collaborating Centre (NATCAN) describes the process used by the national cancer audits for managing providers with indicator values that fall outside the expected range of performance (i.e, are flagged as an outlier).

It is designed to provide transparency about how indicators covered by the Outlier Policy will be presented, and describe how the audits will communicate with providers so that they can investigate and respond appropriately if flagged as an outlier (either with negative or positive performance). The main policy is relevant to all NATCAN audits and Appendix 1 is audit specific.

The principles used by NATCAN outlier policy are based on established practices and are consistent with HQIPs [‘NCAPOP Outlier Guidance: Identification and management of outliers’](#) in England and Wales.

The NATCAN Outlier Policy will be reviewed annually by the NATCAN Board.

Scope

The audits publish performance indicators of the quality of care received by people in England and Wales as part of the annual State of the Nation Reports. If the performance of a provider is found to fall outside the expected range for selected performance indicators during the analysis for the State of the Nation report, it is flagged as a potential outlier.

In rare circumstances, information might be provided to the audit outside the State of the Nation cycle which could suggest the presence of serious issues with clinical practice or a systems failure and that presents a risk of harm to patients. If this occurs, the audit will implement the escalation process described in Table 3 in the “Cause for Concern” guidance published by HQIP on February

2019: <https://www.hqip.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/NCAPOP-Cause-for-Concern-Guidance-Final-E-and-W-Feb-2019.pdf>

Definitions

Glossary

SOP:	Standard Operating Procedure, document outlining steps to complete a task.
NATCAN:	National Cancer Audit Collaborative Centre
HQIP:	Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership

Performance indicators

Indicators measure one aspect of how a provider performs, which will often be a process of care or outcome that is an important marker of quality. The indicators used by the audits are selected for being valid and reliable, and for having the ability to support NHS quality assurance / quality improvement activities.

Targets / expect levels of performance

The expected performance on an indicator may be defined in several ways. In some circumstances, it will be based on external sources such as an agreed standard. In other situations, the target will be defined in relation to the typical pattern of care achieved by providers, such as the average performance for England and Wales.

Risk adjustment

On some indicators, the indicator value of a provider will be influenced by the characteristics of the patients treated there. In these circumstances, an audit will take account of these differences in case-mix by risk adjusting the indicator values. This will ensure the evaluation of performance across providers is fair. For example, patient and tumour characteristics often taken into account during a risk adjustment process include: age, sex, disease severity, patient functional status and co-morbidity.

Procedure

This section summarises the steps that the audit team will follow to detect and manage potential outlier providers.

1. Choosing appropriate Performance Indicator(s) to be used in the outlier process

- Appropriate Performance Indicator(s) (PIs) should be chosen for outlier assessment by audit teams and relevant stakeholders
- PI(s) chosen must
 - provide a valid measure of a provider's quality of care
 - be based on events that occur frequently enough to provide sufficient statistical power
- If data quality prevents any meaningful outlier analysis from being undertaken, then the provider could be considered as an alarm outlier to facilitate improvement
- In the rare circumstances in which information provided to the audit could reasonably suggest the presence of very serious issues with clinical practice or system failure that presents a risk of harm to patients, the audit will implement the cause for concern escalation process described in Table 3 in the following guidance published February 2019:
<https://www.hqip.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/NCAPOP-Cause-for-Concern-Guidance-Final-E-and-W-Feb-2019.pdf>

2. Detecting a potential negative outlier provider

- Potential negative outlier providers are most commonly detected using a control chart such as a funnel plot.
- Cancer audits typically assess the performance of many providers over a period of time using a funnel plot. In these plots, each dot represents an NHS organisation, and a solid horizontal line represents the expected level (such as the average for England and Wales). The vertical axis indicates the indicator value, while the horizontal axis shows provider activity, with dots further to the right showing the providers that care for more patients.
- Random variation will always affect indicator values, and its influence is greater among small samples. This is shown by the funnel-shaped lines, known as control limits. These lines define the region within which we would expect the indicator values to fall if the performance of providers differed from the national average (target) because of random variation.
- The control limits in a funnel plot used by the cancer audits define differences from the national average performance corresponding to where we would expect 95% (within two standard deviations [SDs]) and 99.8% (within three SDs) of providers to lie.

- An **'alarm'** outlier is a provider with a performance indicator value more than three SDs in a negative direction from the national average.
- An **'alert'** outlier is a provider with a performance indicator value more than two SDs (but less than 3 SDs) in a negative direction from the national average for two consecutive years. The condition that an estimate should be within the defined range twice in a row before it is considered an 'alert' outlier was added to reduce the chance that a provider is erroneously identified as a potential outlier.

3. Managing a potential negative 'alarm' outlier provider

If a provider is flagged as an alarm outlier, it does not necessarily indicate a problem with the quality of care given to patients. It is a statistical result and, therefore, triggers further analysis and investigation with the provider. The following Table 1 summarises the steps taken in managing a potential **'alarm'** outlier provider, including the actions required, the people responsible, and the time scales.

The national cancer audits do not require providers to submit patient data directly to NATCAN. The audits use national cancer datasets supplied by the National Disease Registration Service (NHS England) and the Welsh Cancer Network. HQIPs [*'NCAPOP Outlier Guidance: Identification and management of outliers'*](#) does not consider the situation where clinical audits do not collect data directly from providers. The process of data review by providers described in this policy is therefore specific to the cancer audits.

Table 1: Steps to manage a potential ‘alarm’ outlier provider

Step	Action required	Owner	Within working days from prior step
1	Provider with a possible performance indicator at alarm level require scrutiny of the data handling and analyses performed to determine whether: ‘Alarm’ status confirmed: - Potential ‘alarm’ status: ➤ <i>proceed to step 2</i>	Audit team	10 (maximum from submitting draft 0 of State of the Nation [SotN] report)
2	Provider lead clinician and clinical audit departments (or equivalents) informed about potential ‘alarm’ status and asked to identify possible data errors or justifiable explanation(s). All relevant data and analyses to be made available to the lead clinician, while sending the minimum required. NOTE: All patient level data should be sent encrypted and securely to the provider lead clinician and, if returned to the audit team, remain encrypted.	Audit Clinical leads and Audit Team	5
3	Provider lead clinician to provide written response to audit team.	Provider Lead Clinician	25

Step	Action required	Owner	Within working days from prior step
4	Review of provider lead clinician's response to determine: 'Alarm' status not confirmed: • It is confirmed that the data about the provider contained inaccuracies. Re-analysis of data based on information from provider no longer indicates 'alarm' status • Results for provider not included in audit reports and data tables / dashboards. The publication should include the rationale, stating that the provider is no longer a potential outlier. The provider should be asked to provide a formal response which will be published by the audit team. ➤ Process closed 'Alarm' status confirmed: • Although it is confirmed that the originally supplied data were inaccurate, analysis still indicates 'alarm' status, or • It is confirmed that the originally supplied data were accurate, thus confirming the initial designation of 'alarm' status • The publication should include the results for the provider, stating that the provider is an outlier. The provider should be asked to provide a formal response which will be published by the audit team. ➤ proceed to step 5	Audit clinical lead	20

Step	Action required	Owner	Within working days from prior step
5	Contact provider lead clinician, preferably by phone, prior to sending written notification of confirmed 'alarm' to provider CEO and copied to provider lead clinician, medical director and clinical audit department (or equivalents). All relevant data and statistical analyses, including previous response from the provider lead clinician can be made available to provider medical director and CEO. For England: - The outlier confirmation letter should also include the details in Step 7 below, and a request that the Trust engage with their CQC team. - The outlier confirmation letter should also include the following sentence: <i>"Please ensure this outlier notification letter is circulated to the appropriate people within the trust or health board, for example (and not limited to), Chief Nursing Officer, Director of Nursing, clinical audit dept manager/lead, relevant clinical and medical director and trust chair within 5 working days of receipt of this letter."</i> - Relevant audit outlier policy should be provided to provider colleagues. - Notify the following of confirmed 'alarm' status using appendix 34 in one email: - CQC (clinicalaudits@cqc.org.uk), using the outlier template, and include the audit outlier policy, - NHSE (england.clinical-audit@nhs.net) and NHS England Cancer Programme, Lucy Danks (l.danks@nhs.net) - HQIP associate director and project manager (www.hqip.org.uk/about-us/ourteam/), - HQIP NCAPOP Director of Operations, Jill Stoddart (jill.stoddart@hqip.org.uk) - NATCAN Director of Operations, Julie Nossiter (jnossiter@rcseng.ac.uk). For Wales: - Notify the following of confirmed 'alarm' status: - wgclinicalaudit@gov.wales - HQIP associate director and project manager (www.hqip.org.uk/about-us/our-team/)	Audit Clinical leads and Audit Team	5

4. Managing a potential negative ‘alert’ outlier

Following the identification of a potential ‘alert’ outlier the provider will be notified (as per step 2 in the alarm outlier process above) and a formal response will be required from the provider (as per step 3).

5. Managing a potential positive outlier

- A positive outlier is a provider with an estimate of a performance indicator more than three SDs in positive direction from the national average.
- Identification of positive outliers should be used to celebrate clinical excellence.
- Positive outliers should be contacted in writing and informed of their results.
- The clinical team will be encouraged to share learnings regarding their processes of care and provide opportunities for other centres to engage with the local team to see what elements of their pathway are transferrable.
- NHS England Cancer Programme, Lucy Danks (l.danks@nhs.net), to be informed of the positive outlier provider for each chosen performance indicator by the audit teams.

6. Actions when data issues are identified during the ‘alarm’ outlier management process

A provider flagged as an ‘alarm’ outlier on an indicator might provide evidence of data errors affecting their indicator value. They may have raised concerns about the number of patients included in the analysis or the data on the process of care / outcomes being measured, and provided evidence by provided aggregate statistics or by returning the patient-level dataset sent to them by the audit with additional data.

If a potential ‘alarm’ outlier is judged by the audit team to be due to a data quality issue, the audit will not publish their results in the report, data tables / dashboards, or include them in control charts (funnel plots). The audit will publish a rationale for why the result was not published and that the audit is working with the trust to improve data quality. The value will not be included in organisational level statistics, such as the range of indicator values. Summary statistics for the overall cohort such as the national average will not be updated. This will be reviewed in future iterations of the policy.

References

[HQIP-NCAPOP-Outlier-Guidance_21022024.pdf](#)

[NCAPOP-Cause-for-Concern-Guidance-Final-E-and-W-Feb-2019.pdf](#)

Appendix 1: Audit Specific Outlier Policy Details

Audit	All NATCAN audits running an outlier process
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Version	Date	Author	Description of Changes	Approved By
1.0	13.06.25	NATCAN Team members	Initial draft created.	
1.3	14.10.25	NATCAN Team members	NLCA PIs added and detail of risk adjustment factors added for NOCA and NAOPI.	

This Appendix is to document the audit specific details of the outlier process.

1. National Kidney Cancer Audit

Table A1.1: Details of the National Kidney Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Kidney Cancer Audit (NKCA)
Patient cohort	National Kidney Cancer Audit (NKCA) State of the Nation Report 2025 Patients diagnosed from 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2022 in England and 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023 in Wales
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	Alarms and positive outliers
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	NA
Minor deviations from SOP	NA

Table A1.2: Details of the National Kidney Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Percentage of people with metastatic RCC receiving initial SACT within 12 months of diagnosis	Proportion of people with metastatic RCC who receive initial systemic anti-cancer therapy within 12 months of diagnosis	Yes - age, gender, ethnicity, co-morbidity (Charlson score) and deprivation (IMD quintile).	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables.	Measure of care received
Percentage of people with kidney cancer who die within 30 days of SACT treatment	Proportion of people with kidney cancer who die within 30 days of receipt of systemic anti-cancer therapy treatment	Yes - age, gender, ethnicity, co-morbidity (Charlson score) and deprivation (IMD quintile).	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables.	Measure of care received

2. National Pancreatic Cancer Audit

Table A2.1: Details of the National Pancreatic Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Pancreatic Cancer Audit (NPaCA)
Patient cohort	National Pancreatic Cancer Audit (NPaCA) State of the Nation Report 2025 Patients diagnosed with pancreatic cancer from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022 in England and 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 in Wales
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	Alarm
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier	Classified as alarm outlier if identified as an alert in three consecutive years
Minor deviations from SOP	Potential negative alert outliers will not be notified (unless rated as an alarm due to repeat alerts, as specified above)

Table A2.2: Details of the National Pancreatic Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
90-day survival from diagnosis (adjusted)	Risk-adjusted 90-day survival from date of diagnosis among people with pancreatic cancer (excluding neuroendocrine tumours)	Yes – age, sex, IMD quintile, stage, performance status, receipt of disease-targeted treatment, RCS Charlson scores, year of diagnosis	Missing values for stage, performance status and IMD quintile imputed using multiple imputation	Short-term survival outcomes can reflect how local referral; diagnostic and staging pathways are functioning; risk-adjustment aims to account for differences in case-mix
1-year survival from diagnosis (adjusted)	Risk-adjusted 1-year survival from date of diagnosis among people with pancreatic cancer (excluding neuroendocrine tumours)	Yes - age, sex, IMD quintile, stage, performance status, receipt of disease-targeted treatment, RCS Charlson scores, year of diagnosis	Missing values for stage, performance status and IMD quintile imputed using multiple imputation	Longer-term survival outcomes can reflect appropriateness of treatment decisions and follow-up; risk-adjustment aims to account for differences in case-mix

3. National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit (NNHLA)

Table A3.1: Details of the National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit (NNHLA)
Patient cohort	National Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Audit (NNHLA) State of the Nation Report 2025 Patients diagnosed with non-Hodgkin lymphoma from 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 in England and 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023 in Wales
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	Alarms and positive outliers
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier	Classifies as alarm if identified two years consecutively
Minor deviations from SOP	NA

Table A3.2: Details of the NNHLA performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Overall 1-year survival of people with high-grade lymphoma (BL, DLBCL, mantle cell or high-grade T-cell).	1-year survival for all NHL patients and by grade of lymphoma.	Yes. Indicator adjusted for age, sex, NHL subtype, staging, performance status, Charlson comorbidities index, diagnosis route and diagnosis year.	Multiple imputation with chained equations applied for missing data.	This is reflection of the quality of care of all the multi-disciplinary teams involved. Additionally, variation between providers has been identified.
Overall 2-year survival of people with high-grade lymphoma (BL, DLBCL, mantle cell or high-grade T-cell).	2-year survival for all NHL patients and by grade of lymphoma.	Yes. Indicator adjusted for age, sex, NHL subtype, staging, performance status, Charlson comorbidities index, diagnosis route and diagnosis year.	Multiple imputation with chained equations applied for missing data.	This is reflection of the quality of care of all the multi-disciplinary teams involved. Additionally, variation between providers has been identified.

4. National Ovarian Cancer Audit (NOCA)

Table A4.1: Details of the National Ovarian Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Ovarian Cancer Audit (NOCA)
Patient cohort	All women diagnosed with ovarian cancer (excluding borderline tumours) in NHS trusts in England and Health Boards in Wales in one calendar year.
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	As per NATCAN policy for negative and positive alarm 'outliers' in comparison with the overall England and Wales average and subject to minor deviations below.
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	None. To be reviewed for the State of the Nation report 2026 once data are available for two published and one 'in progress' reports.
Minor deviations from SOP	Outlier reporting is at the level of the Gynaecological Cancer System, not the NHS Trust (England) or Health Board (Wales). Primary correspondence will be with the clinical lead for a system's cancer centre or equivalent and copied to other providers in the system. Patient identifier data are returned to the relevant individual providers.

Table A4.2: Details of the National Ovarian Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
<i>One-year survival</i>	One-year survival reported for the Gynaecological Cancer System	Yes - age, deprivation, ethnicity, morphology, grade, stage at diagnosis, comorbidity and frailty.	Missing data for risk adjustment variables are imputed by chained equations.	This outcome indicator, with risk adjustment, reflects the overall quality of care provided in a Gynaecological Cancer System.

5. National Primary Breast Cancer Audit (NAoPri)

Table A5.1: Details of the National Primary Breast Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Primary Breast Cancer Audit (NAoPri)
Patient cohort	Patients diagnosed with invasive breast cancer from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 in England and Wales, included in NAoPri report
Outliers publication	Within State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	Alarms and positive outliers
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	N/A
Minor deviations from SOP	N/A

Table A5.2: Details of the National Primary Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
3-year survival: percentage of patients who survived their breast cancer for at least 3 years from their initial breast cancer diagnosis.	3-year, breast cancer specific survival for patients with invasive disease diagnosed in 2022	Yes. Indicator adjusted for age, grade, Charlson co-morbidity score, SCARF index, ER status, HER2 status, T-stage, and N-stage.	N	3-year survival selected to allow for sufficient number of events. Survival selected because it provides a measure of quality of care.

6. National Bowel Cancer Audit (NBOCA)

Table A6.1: Details of the National Bowel Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Bowel Cancer Audit (NBOCA)
Patient cohort	National Bowel Cancer Audit (NBOCA) State of the Nation Report October 2025 – individual cohorts described in “Description” column of Table A2 (same for England and Wales)
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 09.10.2025
Outlier process	Alarm
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	Classified as alarm outlier if identified as an alert in two consecutive years for indicators that are based on 1 year of data
Minor deviations from SOP	Alerts outliers follow the same process as alarm outliers.

Table A6.2: Details of the National Bowel Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Adjusted 90-day mortality after major resection	Proportion of people with bowel cancer who die within 90-days of major resection between January and December 2023	Y	5 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	ACPGBI: Guidelines for the Management of Cancer of the Colon, Rectum and Anus (2017) – Surgical Management “Colorectal units should expect to achieve an operative mortality of less than 20% for emergency surgery and less than 5% for elective surgery for colorectal cancer.” QI aim: Improving perioperative care.

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Adjusted 30-day unplanned return to theatre after major resection	Proportion of people with bowel cancer who have an unplanned return to theatre within 30-days of their major resection between January and December 2023	Y	5 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	ACPGBI: Guidelines for the Management of Cancer of the Colon, Rectum and Anus (2017) – Surgical Management “Colorectal units should audit their leak rate for colorectal cancer surgery.” QI aim: Improving perioperative care.
Adjusted 30-day unplanned readmission after major resection	Proportion of people with bowel cancer who have an emergency admission for any cause within 30-days of their major resection between January and December 2023	Y	5 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	Unplanned readmissions are regarded as a quality metric for surgical care. QI aim: Improving perioperative care.
Adjusted 18-month unclosed ileostomy after anterior resection	Proportion of people with rectal cancer who have an unclosed ileostomy 18-months after their anterior resection between April 2018 and March 2023	Y	5 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	ACPGBI: Guidelines for the Management of Cancer of the Colon, Rectum and Anus (2017) – Surgical Management “After low anterior resection, a temporary defunctioning stoma should be considered.” “The permanent stoma rate following rectal cancer resection of colorectal units should be audited.” QI aim: Improving perioperative care.

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Severe acute toxicity after adjuvant chemotherapy for colon cancer	Proportion of people receiving adjuvant chemotherapy for stage III colon cancer with severe acute toxicity after surgery between 1 Apr 2021 and 31 Oct 2023	Y	2 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	Boyle JM, et al. Measuring variation in the quality of systemic anti-cancer therapy delivery across hospitals: A national population-based evaluation. Eur J Cancer. 2023 Jan;178:191-204. The delivery of adjuvant chemotherapy is a complex process which includes appropriate patient selection and optimisation, tailoring treatment doses, and the monitoring and management of toxicities. NBOCA have developed and evaluated the use of a national performance indicator to assess hospital variation in severe acute toxicity rates in order to stimulate and support quality improvement. QI aim: Improving oncological care.

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Adjusted 2-year survival rate after major resection.	2-year survival rate after major resection between April 2021 and March 2022	Y	6 English NHS Trusts did not have sufficient completeness of risk adjustment variables to produce a risk-adjusted outcome	Shulman LN, et al. Survival As a Quality Metric of Cancer Care: Use of the National Cancer Data Base to Assess Hospital Performance. J Oncol Pract. 2018 Jan;14(1):e59-e72. "2-year all-cause mortality rate after major resection is an important quality metric of cancer care." QI aim: Improving oncological care.

7. National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit (NOGCA)

Table A7.1: Details of the National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit (NOGCA)
Patient cohort	National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit (NOGCA) State of the Nation Report September 2025 People diagnosed with OG cancer from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023 (3-year surgical cohort), England and Wales
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 11.09.2025
Outlier process	Alarm
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	Classified as alarm outlier if identified as an alert in three consecutive years
Minor deviations from SOP	N/A

Table A7.2: Details of the National Oesophago-Gastric Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
90-day survival after surgery with curative intent (adjusted)	Risk-adjusted proportion of people with OG cancer who survive at least 90-days after surgery	Y - age, sex, IMD quintile, stage, performance status, tumour site (C15 or C16), RCS Charlson Comorbidity Index, year of diagnosis	Missing values for stage, performance status and IMD quintile imputed using multiple imputation	Short-term postoperative survival can reflect quality of surgical and postoperative care

8. National Prostate Cancer Audit (NPCA)

Table A8.1: Details of the National Prostate Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit Name	National Prostate Cancer Audit (NPCA)
Patient cohort	National Prostate Cancer Audit (NPCA) State of the Nation Report 2025 Patients who received radical treatment between 1 September 2021 and 31 August 2022 in England and Wales and patients with metastatic disease who received SACT between 1 January and 31 December 2022 in England and 1 April and 31 December 2023 in Wales
Outliers publication	With State of the Nation report 09.10.2025
Outlier process	Alarms, Alerts and positive outliers
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier.	N/A
Minor deviations from SOP	N/A

Table A8.2: Details of the National Prostate Cancer Audit performance indicators used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness Concern	Rationale for use
Proportion of men under 75 years old with newly diagnosed hormone-sensitive metastatic disease receiving systemic treatment intensification	Proportion of people with metastatic prostate cancer under 75 years old who receive initial systemic anti-cancer therapy within 12 months of diagnosis	Yes - age, co-morbidity (Charlson score), frailty and performance status	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables	Measure of care received
Proportion of men 75 years and older with newly diagnosed hormone-sensitive metastatic disease receiving systemic treatment intensification	Proportion of people with metastatic prostate cancer 75 years and older who receive initial systemic anti-cancer therapy within 12 months of diagnosis	Yes - age, co-morbidity (Charlson score), frailty and performance status	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables	Measure of care received
Proportion of patients experiencing at least one GU complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within 2 years of radical prostatectomy	Proportion of patients experiencing at least one GU complication requiring a procedural/surgical intervention within 2 years of radical prostatectomy	Yes – age, risk score, co-morbidity (Charlson score) and deprivation (IMD quintile)	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables	Measure of care received
Proportion of patients receiving a procedure of the large bowel and a diagnosis indicating radiation toxicity (GI complication) within 2 years of radical prostate radiotherapy	Proportion of patients receiving a procedure of the large bowel and a diagnosis indicating radiation toxicity (GI complication) within 2 years of radical prostate radiotherapy	Yes – age, risk score, co-morbidity (Charlson score) and deprivation (IMD quintile)	Patients with missing values for risk adjustment variables were allocated to a missing category for the respective variables	Measure of care received

9. National Lung Cancer Audit

Table A9.1: Details of the National Lung Cancer Audit outlier process

Audit name	National Lung Cancer Audit
Patient cohort	England: People diagnosed with Lung cancer between 1st January 2024 and 30th June 2024 Wales: People diagnosed with Lung cancer between 1st January 2024 and 31st December 2024
Outlier publication	With the 2026 State of the Nation report
Outlier process	As per NATCAN policy for negative and positive alarm 'outliers' in comparison with the overall England and Wales average
Process to determine if repeat alerts should be rated as alarm outlier	An organisation is classified as an alarm if the value for an organisation is outside the 99.8% control limits OR if an organisation is identified as an alert (outside the 95% control limits) in two consecutive time periods. 2026 is the first year the outlier policy is implemented for NLCA but information from the previous year will be used to determine if an organisation is a repeat alert. The process for defining repeat alerts in two consecutive times periods will be the organisation: • Was outside the 95% control limits in the 2025 State of the Nation patient cohort (1st January 2023 to 30th June 2023). • Is outside the 95% control limits using the data available for the 2026 State of the Nation report to define patient cohort (1st January 2023 to 31st December 2023). • Is outside the 95% control limits using the data for 2024 analysed for the 2026 State of the Nation report (1st January 2024 to 30th June 2024). If all three of these criteria for repeat alerts are met, an organisation will be rated as an alarm.
Minor deviations from SOP	N/A

Table A9.2 Details of the National Lung Cancer Audit performance indicator used in outlier process

Indicator	Description	Risk Adjustment (Y/N)	Missingness concern	Rationale for use
One year survival	This indicator estimates the proportion of people	Y – age, sex, comorbidity, stage,	Missing data for risk adjustment variables are	Survival selected because it is an outcome indicator

	diagnosed with lung cancer who are still alive one year after their diagnosis.	performance status and tumour type.	imputed by chained equations.	which (with risk adjustment) provides a measure of the quality of care
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