Health and Wellbeing Board – Big Tent Event
Icebreaker

Macmillan Public Health Portfolio Lead, Durham County Council
The picture of cancer in County Durham

Public Health Intelligence Specialist, Durham County Council
Macmillan Local Authority Partnership Programme

Social Care Projects Manager, Macmillan Cancer Support
The changing story of cancer

1.2m Living with cancer
- 39% aged 65+
- 162,000 dying from cancer

2.5m Living with cancer
- 66% aged 65+
- 142,000 dying from cancer

4m Living with cancer
- 73% aged 65+
- 178,000 dying from cancer

1970s:
Cancer is mostly about dying from cancer

1970:
- How long do people live on average after diagnosis? (1971-72)
- Just over 1 year

1990:
- How long do people live on average after diagnosis? (1990-91)
- Around 3 years

2010:
- How long do people live on average after diagnosis? (2010-2011)
- Around 10 years

2015:
- Around 10 years

2030:
- Around 10 years

2010 onwards:
Cancer is increasingly about living with cancer

- How many people are living with cancer? (2010)
- 2.3 million Female
- 1.7 million Male

- How many people are predicted to be living with cancer in 2030?
- 4m
Half of people with cancer may live more than ten years after their diagnosis

Total Prevalence - now

Total Prevalence - 2030

Surviving cancer does not necessarily mean living well

3 in 4 people living with cancer are in the survivorship stage\(^1\)

1 in 4 of them deal with consequences of their treatment\(^2\)

1 in 5 of cancer survivors may have unmet needs\(^3\)

The type of needs that people have:

- Two thirds of people have practical or personal care needs.
- Almost half only get support from informal carers.
- One in ten people with cancer are constantly or often left housebound due to a lack of support.
- One in seven people have had to go to hospital for an unplanned or emergency visit due to a lack of support for their practical or personal needs.
- Four in five people with cancer are £570 a month worse off as a result of their diagnosis.
- Issues with returning to work, social isolation.
The principles/outcomes that are being tested:

- Service is **open to everyone**
- Clear **pathways** across health and social care
- Early intervention from point of diagnosis
- Holistic **needs assessments** at key points
- Personalised care planning
- Referral into statutory services and wider community assets
- Data sharing across partners
- Consistent individual throughout
The sites across the UK so far:

- Fife
- Dundee
- County Durham
- Manchester
- Tower Hamlets
- Warwickshire
Building the conditions....
My story
Developing Joining the Dots
County Durham

Consultant in Public Health, Durham County Council
Feedback

Macmillan Partnership Quality Lead