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Saturday, June 10, 2017

14:00 - 14:10 Lung Health – Introduction

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TUAPAPA PŪKAHUKAHU
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MSD



Rotorua GP CME

General Practice Conference & Medical Exhibition

Lung Cancer –Now and the Future

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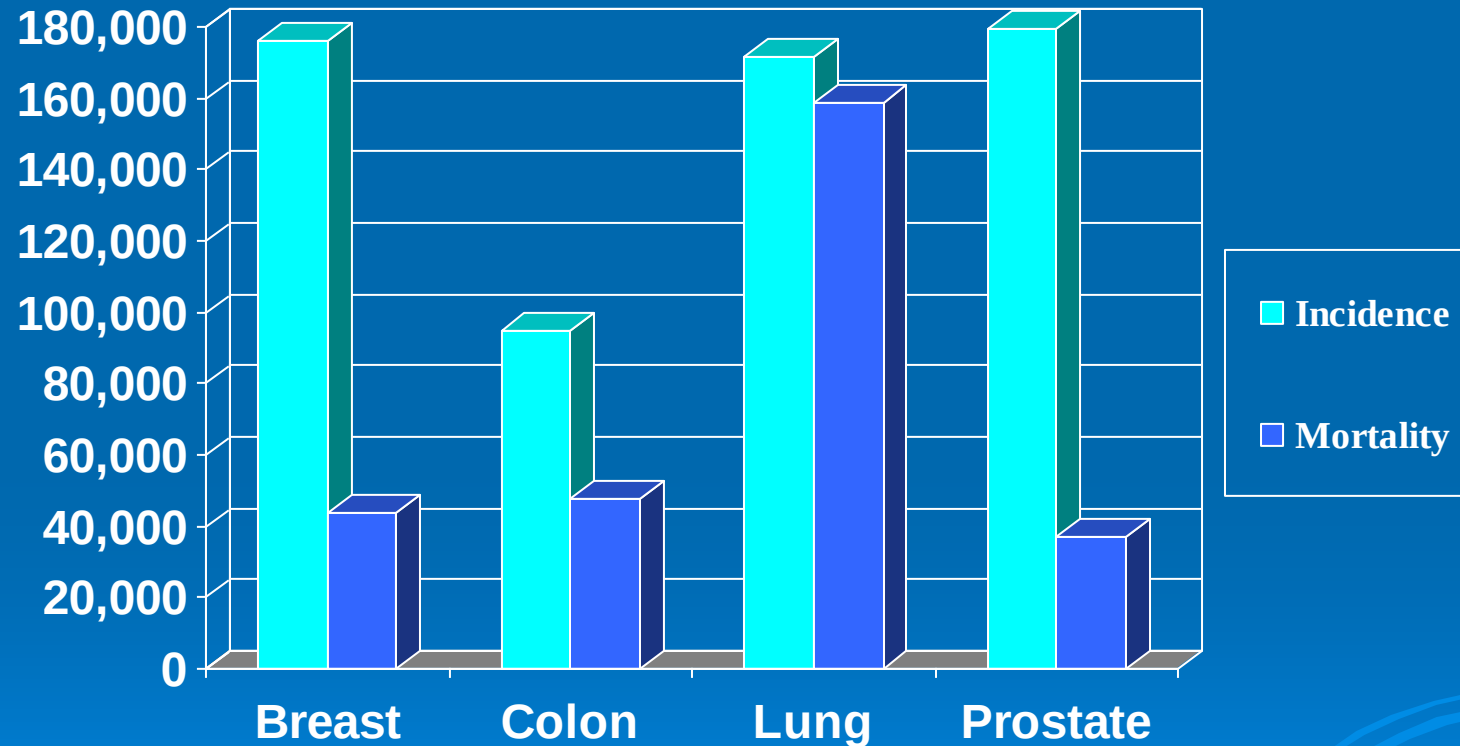
Cancer Deaths

- Cancer leading cause of death for both males and females in New Zealand accounting for 29.8% of all deaths.
- Last decade number of deaths from cancer increased by 17%
- Over 22000 people diagnosed last year

Lung Cancer

High Incidence, High Mortality

(American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures)



Background

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in New Zealand
 - 2,027 people diagnosed in 2012
 - 1,628 people died in 2012
- Survival in NZ is poorer than Australia, Canada, the USA & some European countries



Leading Cause of Death

- LUNG CANCER -17.9% OF ALL CANCER DEATHS
- In men Lung cancer accounted 19% of cancer deaths –HIGHEST CAUSE CANCER DEATH
- In women Lung Cancer accounted 16.7% of cancer deaths – HIGHEST CAUSE CANCER DEATH
- In the 45-64 year age group Lung cancer was most common cause cancer death in men and breast cancer in women.



Northern Cancer Network



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Background

- Poor survival in lung cancer is because the majority of lung cancer patients present with advanced incurable disease

5yr survival (NSCLC) : Stage I/II 50%, III 15%, IV <3%

- Differences in survival between countries relate to management
- Earlier diagnosis of people with lung cancer has the potential to improve survival, when combined with appropriate and timely investigation and treatment
- Initial Presentation
 - 76% Patients presented to primary care
 - 24% Patients presented to secondary care
 - 14% self-presented to the Emergency Department (ED)
 - 10% were already under secondary care when they developed symptoms or had an incidental finding

(Stevens, W et al - Final Report - Identification of barriers to the early diagnosis of people with lung cancer and description of best practice solutions July 2012)



Background

Significant health inequalities exist:

- **Maori & Pacific have poorer lung cancer survival** outcomes
 - Maori patients are approximately 3 times more likely to die from their lung cancer than non-Maori patients
- **Known differences in stage of disease** at diagnosis
 - Maori patients were 2.5 times more likely to have locally advanced disease
- **Known differences in management of disease**
 - Maori patients had longer timelines from diagnosis to treatment

