

# Primary care cancer toolkit

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## Description

This toolkit provides a collection of key resources about cancer prevention, diagnosis and care relevant for the primary care setting.

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# Introduction

The Primary Care Cancer Toolkit has been developed by the RCGP in collaboration with Cancer Research UK as part of our partnership to raise awareness and knowledge of the role of primary care in cancer control. It is designed for use by primary healthcare professionals in the UK. If you are accessing these resources from outside the UK, bear in mind that guidelines and systems may be different.

Resources are split into professional and patient sections. Professional resources consist of guidelines, information and tools aimed at those working in primary healthcare. Those within the patient section are websites, information leaflets and other resources aimed at a public audience which a healthcare professional can signpost patients to during or post consultation.

This toolkit was produced as part of the RCGP and Cancer Research UK Cancer Clinical Priority Partnership which ended in March 2020.

Please send any feedback to [clinicalquality@rcgp.org.uk](mailto:clinicalquality@rcgp.org.uk)

# Cancer Prevention

The UK is facing a 20% increase in cancer incidence by 2030, largely because of a growing ageing population. But more than 4 in 10 cases of cancer could be prevented largely through changes to lifestyle, so addressing preventable risk factors is crucial.

Brief interventions which can be managed within a GP consult, such as those recommended by [NICE](#) for smoking cessation, have been shown to be effective in encouraging lifestyle change.

[More information on the causes of cancer](#)

## Professional

### Reducing Risk - Healthy Lifestyle and Wellbeing

NICE

- [NICE: Guidance on Lifestyle and Wellbeing](#)

NHS

- [NHS Health Scotland](#) - Provides information, education and support for health professionals interested in the 'Keep Well' programme in Scotland

### Guidelines for Changing Behaviour

NICE

- [NICE: Pathways for Behaviour change](#)
- [NICE: Guidance for Behaviour Change](#)

RCGP

- [Behaviour Change and Cancer Prevention E-Learning Module](#)

### Risk Factor Specific Guidance

#### Smoking

Smoking is the single largest preventable cause of cancer. There are some excellent targeted resources for becoming smoke free.

NHS

- [NHS Smokefree Website](#) – Has all support needed to stop smoking, available for free in multiple formats
- [Guide to smoking cessation in Scotland](#) (NHS Scotland)
- [Northern Ireland Public Health](#) – Stopping Smoking
- [Stop Smoking Wales](#) – Specialist health service for smokers in Wales
- [NHS Inform: Quit your way Scotland](#) – Resources for Scotland (can also be reached on 0800 84 84 84)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Smoking and cancer Information](#) – Includes information on tobacco, quitting smoking, and info on e-cigarettes.
- [Cancer Insight: e-cigarettes](#) – free resource for GPs
- [What is the most successful way to quit smoking](#) - Infographic

Other

- [CRUK: Early Diagnosis bitesize videos](#)
- [RCGP: Position Statement on the Use of Non-Combustible Inhaled Tobacco Products \(e-cigarettes\)](#)
- A survey by Cancer Research UK in 2017 found that 20% of general practitioners never discuss e-cigarettes with their patients and a further 25% discussed them occasionally. Further to this, many GPs are unsure of what they should be saying in relation to e-cigarettes. This film based on the RCGP position statement on e-cigarettes features the Cancer Research UK (CRUK) prevention lead, Professor Linda Bauld, and Dr Richard Roope, RCGP and CRUK Cancer Clinical Champion. It addresses key concerns which GPs have voiced about e-cigarettes. They also share the evidence behind the RCGP position statement. Please watch, and if you have time, please complete this [short feedback survey](#).

Privacy Badger has replaced [this YouTube widget](#)

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- [NCSCT Training Video](#) – For giving brief advice on smoking
- [NCSCT Resources](#) - useful resources and guidance for smoking cessation
- [An independent introduction to vaping for smokers](#) - a film featuring expert advice from Professor Hayden McRobbie
- [Top tips for safer vaping](#)
- [Smoking and Mental Health](#) - A collaborative and innovative project aiming to support those with mental health conditions to quit smoking
- [Statement on Electronic cigarettes](#) - Mental Health and Smoking Partnership
- [Shared Key Messages](#) - Mental Health and Smoking Partnership
- [Top tips for recognizing and supporting women with ovarian cancer](#)

## Weight

Overweight and obesity is the second biggest preventable cause of cancer.

NICE

- [NICE: Preventing Excess Weight Gain](#)

NHS

- [Guidance for reducing weight](#) – (NHS: One You website)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Bodyweight and Cancer](#)
- [CRUK: Cancer Insight \(Obesity and Cancer\)](#)
- [Can Primary Care have an impact on obesity?](#)
- [Cancer Insight for GPs – Obesity March 2018](#)

## Alcohol

Every year alcohol causes 4% of cancers in the UK, around 12,800 cases.

NICE

- [NHS Choices: Drinking and Alcohol](#) - Website aiming to improve drinking habits, includes up to date UK Government advice on alcohol units
- [NHS Health Scotland: Alcohol Programme](#) – To support implementation and delivery of the Scottish Government’s strategic approach to tackling alcohol misuse
- [Guidance on Alcohol](#) – (NHS: One You website)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Information on the Link between Alcohol and Cancer](#)
- [CRUK: Press Release - 135,000 alcohol-related cancer deaths predicted by 2035](#)
- [CRUK: Blog – 10 things you might not know about alcohol and cancer](#)
- [CRUK: Blog - Alcohol and breast cancer – how big is the risk?](#)

## Diet

A healthy, balanced diet is one that is high in vegetables, fruit, whole grains and pulses and low in processed or red meat. Not only does it help weight management, it can also reduce the risk of cancer directly.

NHS

- [NHS Live Well: The Eatwell Guide](#) – Achieving a healthy balanced diet
- [Guidance on healthy eating](#) – (NHS: One You website)
- [NHS Choices: Healthy Eating](#)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Information on Link between Diet and Cancer](#)

## Physical Activity

It is thought that keeping active could help prevent around 3,400 cases of cancer every year in the UK.

NHS

- [NHS: Couch to 5K](#) – A running plan for beginners
- [NHS Scotland: Promotion of Physical Activity in Scotland](#) – Provides broad framework for objectives and priorities and practitioner guide
- [NHS Choices: Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults](#)
- [NHS Choices: Physical Activity Guidelines for Children](#)
- [NHS Choices: Benefits of Exercise](#)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Information on Physical Activity and Cancer](#)

## HPV Infection

Up to 8 out of 10 people will be infected with the virus at some point in their lives. There are hundreds of different types of HPV and most are harmless. But around 12 types of HPV can cause cancer.

NHS

- [NHS: Information on HPV vaccination to prevent cervical cancer](#)

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: HPV, including vaccination and testing in cervical cancer](#)

Other

- [Gov.UK: HPV Vaccination and Cervical Cancer](#)

## Sun Safety

In the UK more than 8 in 10 cases of melanoma, the most serious type of skin cancer, could be prevented through enjoying the sun safely and avoiding sunburn.

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Information on Sun Safety](#)
- [CRUK: Cancer Insight \(Skin Cancer\)](#)

# Patient

## Healthy Living Resources for Patients

NHS

- [NHS Choices: Live Well Hub](#) – Advice and suggestions aimed at the public about lifestyle changes, many of them related to cancer prevention

Other

- [Change4Life](#) – Information on increasing physical activity and healthy eating

Cancer Research UK

- [CRUK: Ten Top Tips for Keeping a Healthy Weight](#)
- [CRUK: Healthy Lifestyle Leaflets](#)– Available free of charge in physical copy or PDF format

# Cancer Screening

Screening involves testing apparently healthy people for signs of disease. It can save lives through detecting cancer at an early stage, or even preventing it. Currently in the UK there are national screening programmes for breast, bowel and cervical cancer.

Effective population-based screening programmes need a high level of sensitivity - the ability to correctly identify a change. They also need specificity - the ability to correctly identify people who do not have a change.

Screening has harms as well as benefits and it's important that primary healthcare professionals are able to help patients make informed decisions and choose whether screening is right for them.

Those who may require additional support in accessing information about screening participation:

- Vulnerable groups, including people with learning disabilities
- People with physical disabilities
- People with sensory impairments
- Younger relatives and carers
- People who do not read/write English

[Learn more about cancer screening programmes, Cancer Research UK.](#)

For further information on screening programmes, see the Cancer Research UK Screening Webpages: [Understanding Cancer Screening](#) and the [UK Government: Screening Programmes Webpages](#).

## Devolved Nations

- [NHS Scotland: Screening](#)
- [Public Health Wales: Screening](#)
- [Public Health Agency - Northern Ireland: Cancer Screening Programmes](#)

## Professional Cancer Specific Screening Guidance

### Breast

The NHS Breast Screening programme invites all women between 50 and 70 years for screening every 3 years. In some parts of England, PHE has been trialling inviting women aged 47 to 73 years old.

#### Information

- [Cancer Research UK: Breast Screening Information](#)
- [UK Government: Breast Cancer Screening Programme](#)

### Bowel

The NHS Bowel Cancer Screening programme offers home screening kits every two years to all men and women aged 60 to 74, and NHS Scotland offers these from age 50. In England men and women aged 55 are also invited for a one off bowel scope screening test.

#### Information

- [Cancer Research UK: Bowel Screening Information](#)
- Cancer Research UK: Good Practice Guide – [England Version](#) and [Scotland Version](#)
- [UK Government: Bowel Cancer Screening Programme](#)
- [Be Clear on Cancer: Bowel Cancer Screening Campaign](#) – Includes information on a pilot campaign run in the North West of England to increase bowel cancer screening participation subject to informed choice
- [Cancer Research UK: FIT symptomatic resources](#) - Nation specific screening vs. symptomatic FIT infographics
- [Cancer Insight for GPs – FIT in Scotland](#)

### Tools

- [Cancer Research UK: Health Professional Bowel Screening Hub](#) – Bowel cancer screening resources for GPs and the public
- [Doctors.net: Cancer Research UK Evidence and Practical Tools to Increase Bowel Cancer Screening](#)

- [Doctors.net: Cancer Research UK e-learning Modules on Bowel Cancer](#)

## **Cervical**

The NHS cervical screening programme invites women from ages 25 to 64 for cervical screening. Women aged 25 to 49 are invited every 3 years. After that, women are invited every 5 years until the age of 64.

## **Information**

- [Cancer Research UK: Cervical Cancer Screening Information](#)
- [Cancer Research UK: Good Practice Guide - Cervical Screening](#)
- [UK Government: Information on Cervical Cancer Screening Programme](#)
- [Cervical screen, Public Health Scotland.](#)

## **Tools**

- [Jo's Cervical Cancer Trust: Video on Cervical Screening](#) – Useful video for health professional to signpost patients to for visual understanding
- [Cancer Research UK: Increasing Uptake for Cervical Screening](#)
- [Doctors.net: Cancer Research UK e-learning Module – Early Detection of Gynaecological Cancer in Primary Care](#)

## **Balancing Benefits and Risks of Screening**

- [Cancer Research UK: 2012 Review of UK Breast Screening Programme](#) – Expert review looking at the benefits and harms of breast cancer screening

## **Prostate Cancer**

There is not currently a national screening programme for prostate cancer, however men over 50 can request a test. It is important that they make an informed decision on requesting a test, and this infographic can help.

- [Cancer Research UK: Infographic on PSA Screening in Men without Any Symptoms](#)– The evidence so far

## **Patient**

### **Understanding and Accessing Screening**

- [Cancer Research UK: Patient-friendly Information](#) – Includes all the statistics and information a healthcare professional would be likely to need to support patients in understanding and accessing screening

# Early Diagnosis and Referral

Finding and treating cancer when it is at an early stage provides the best chance of effective treatment. For example, more than 9 out of 10 people will survive bowel cancer if diagnosed at stage 1, as opposed to just 4 out of 10 when diagnosed at stage 4.

Patients with signs and symptoms suggestive of cancer should be referred for investigation according to national and local guidelines. Current NICE guidelines for England, Wales and Northern Ireland recommend the threshold of 3% positive predictive value for suspected cancer pathway referrals. It is important to recognise that, at this threshold, most referrals for suspected cancer will not lead to a cancer diagnosis.

## Professional Diagnosis and Referral Guidance

### Information

- [NICE: Latest Guidelines for Suspected Cancer Recognition and Referral](#)
- [Healthcare Improvement Scotland: Scottish Guidelines for Suspected Cancer Referral](#)
- [Cancer Research UK: Summary of NICE Guidelines](#)
- [Cancer Research UK: Prevention bitesize videos](#)
- [BMJ: Summary of NICE Adult Referral Guidelines](#)
- [Cancer Research UK: Local Cancer Statistics](#) – Understand and compare the latest cancer-related statistical information in your area across the UK
- [Bowel screening in Wales – information about the Faecal Immunochemical Test \(FIT\)](#)

### Tools

- [Early Diagnosis of Cancer RCGP e-learning module](#). - A free 30-minute e-learning module has been developed for GPs. This course highlights the importance of recognising cancer in its early stages and the essential role of the GP in identifying common delays
- [Cancer Research UK: Suspected Cancer Recognition and Referral Interactive Desk Easel](#). – Resource to help implementation of the guidelines
- [Cancer Research UK: Infographic - NICE Suspected Cancer Recognition and Referral Symptom Reference Guide](#)
- [QCancer 2017](#). – A patient centred risk assessment tool for use in primary practice (in addition to Hamilton's RAT) providing an overall risk of undiagnosed cancer, and takes into account risk factors and symptoms
- [Cancer Mind Maps](#). - interactive reference tool for the NG12 NICE guidelines which aims to make the guidelines more accessible to health professionals

### Cancer Site Specific Guidance

- [RCGP: Brain Tumours in Children Toolkit](#). – Contains specific symptom recognition resources from the 'HeadSmart' campaign
- [Cancer Research UK/BDA: Oral Cancer Recognition Toolkit](#)
- [Cancer Research UK/BAD](#) – Skin Cancer Recognition Toolkit

## Decision Support and Safety Netting

Cancer symptoms are complex and can be vague and non-specific. An increasing number of decision support tools have been developed to aid in assessing a person's risk. These are designed to be used as an adjunct to, and not a replacement for, clinical judgement and current guidance. It is important to remember that people at low risk still have a risk. Effective safety netting will help to bring those people back promptly if symptoms do not improve, or if new symptoms develop.

[Cancer Research UK: Safety netting](#)

# Treatment

Treatment for cancer is mainly led by secondary care, however, people will still visit their own GP during and after treatment.

Some people undergoing treatment for cancer want to discuss treatment options or gain advice on letters full of medical jargon. Many will have physical or mental health comorbidities which continue to be managed in primary care. For some patients, cancer and its treatment can lead to presentations for new or evolving symptoms, including oncological emergencies. At other times, patients simply need support and reassurance.

## Professional

### Cancer Treatment

Both Cancer Research UK and Macmillan have excellent information on their websites about what to expect from treatment. This patient information is also very informative for healthcare professionals.

- [Cancer Research UK](#)
- [Macmillan](#)

### Cancer Emergencies

- [NICE: Guidance on Complications of Cancer](#) – Includes spinal cord compression and neutropenic sepsis guidance

# Beyond Cancer and End of Life Care

Patients who have had a cancer diagnosis have an increased lifetime risk of developing another cancer. All the advice in the prevention section is relevant to this group. GPs should be proactive in lifestyle advice in those living with or beyond cancer and be alert to symptoms of recurrence or second primary cancers.

[More information about coping with cancer \(including coping physically, emotionally, practically and talking about dying\).](#)

## Professional Survivorship

- [Cancer Survivorship](#) – General information about cancer survivorship

## End of Life Care

Despite current progress, there are inevitably patients who die of cancer. Providing support and good medical care to those dying in the community continues to be the role of GPs although increasingly supported by teams of other healthcare professionals.

- [The Palliative and End of Life Toolkit](#) - A resource produced by the RCGP in collaboration with Marie Curie contains a wealth of information and resources

# Cancer information for Patients Carers and Professionals

If you or a loved one is affected by cancer you want to be able to access jargon-free reliable information relevant to you.

This section of the toolkit aims to signpost you to these resources or to help your GP find them on your behalf. Much of the information is extremely detailed and will also be very useful for healthcare professionals.

If you notice any change to your body that's not normal for you or doesn't go away, always speak to your doctor. If you have seen your doctor but your symptoms don't go away, go back and see your doctor.

## Patient

### Patient Friendly Information

#### CRUK

- [Cancer Research UK: Information for Patients Covering over 200 Cancers and their Treatment](#). – This includes patient information about screening programmes, cancer and its treatment. It also includes clinical trials with downloadable printable patient information leaflets on a wide variety of relevant topics, practical advice, animations and videos explaining different tests and techniques.

#### NHS

- [NHS: Cancer Information and Useful Links](#). – A good source of reliable information for patients and carers, including what people can do to reduce their risk of cancer.
- [NHS Inform](#): A good source of information for patients, public and health professionals in Scotland.

#### Macmillan Cancer Support

- [Macmillan's Patient Friendly Resources](#). – Include a full range of downloadable printable patient information leaflets.

## Debunking the Myths

- [Cancer Research UK Blog](#) – Provides up-to-date views on new developments and helps give an evidence based perspective on common myths and misconceptions about cancer
- [CRUK: Cancer controversies](#) – information about common cancer controversies

## Support for Carers

Looking after someone with cancer is not always easy but there is information and support available to help your patients with day-to-day care, psychological support and with practical matters such as finances and getting to appointments. Your GP should be able to direct you to local support but below are some good starting points for directing patients to appropriate support and resources.

- [Macmillan Cancer Support: Information about Caring for Someone with Cancer](#)
- [Carers UK: Advice and Support for those Caring for People with any Condition](#)

The [Supporting Breathlessness website](#) for informal carers (family and friends of patients with breathlessness) that is evidence based. Mapped to carers' learning needs and preferences, and can be used by carers on their own, explored in peer- or clinician-led support groups, or in one-to-one sessions between clinicians and carers (and patients).

## Professionals

- [Oncology/ Haematology Risk Assessment Tool - Primary Healthcare Professionals Version](#)
- [Oncology/ Haematology Risk Assessment Tool - Primary Healthcare Professionals Version: Instructions for use](#)

# Continued Professional Development Training and Appraisal

Cancer is an evolving area of practice with new developments both in the background science and in treatments and care pathways. It is therefore vital to keep up to date.

## Professional

### Educational Events

Face-to-Face Learning Events

- RCGP/Cancer Research UK run [educational events](#) through local RCGP faculties.

### E-Learning

#### Cancer Research UK

- [Online Course – Talking About Cancer: Reducing Risk, Early Detection and Myth Busting](#)
- [Online Course – Demystifying Targeted Cancer Treatments](#)

#### Cancer Research UK in Association with Doctors.net.uk

- [Early Detection of Gynaecological Cancer in Primary Care](#)
- [Early Detection of Urological Cancer in Primary Care](#)
- [Skin Cancer in Primary Care](#)
- [Oesophago-gastric Cancers in Primary Care](#)
- [Bowel Cancer: Prevention and Early Diagnosis](#)
- [Early Diagnosis of Lung Cancer](#)
- [Real-life Clinical Case Studies](#)

#### RCGP Cancer Education Hub

Selection of RCGP Hosted e-Learning Modules – Accessible to those with RCGP membership:

- [Behaviour change and cancer prevention](#)
- [Bloating and Other Abdominal Symptoms: Could it be Ovarian Cancer?](#)
- [Breast Cancer Screening - The Essentials](#)
- [Cervical Screening Update](#)
- [Colorectal Cancer](#)
- [Dermatology Podcast: Skin of Colour](#)
- [Diagnosis and management of Leukaemia](#)
- [Essentials of Smoking Cessation](#)
- [Lung Cancer](#)
- [Myeloma](#)
- [Neuroendocrine Neoplasms](#)
- [Quality Improvement: Screenshots](#)
- [Early Diagnosis of Cancer RCGP e-learning module](#) - This course highlights the importance of recognising cancer in its early stages and the essential role of the GP in identifying common delays.
- [Pancreatic Cancer: Early Diagnosis in General Practice](#)
- [Prostate Cancer: Early Diagnosis in General Practice](#)

#### BMA

- Variety of CPD Modules – Available to those with a BMA membership, includes many modules relevant to cancer

#### Audit and Quality Improvement

[The Quality and Evidence Personal Excellence Pathway \(QEPEP\) Toolkit](#) - This toolkit is tailored for QEPEP use at the University of Manchester, however principles of QIP facilitation within it are universal and maybe applicable to other programmes.

#### Learning Event Analysis

[Learning event analysis \(LEA\) toolkit for early diagnosis of cancer](#)

## Improving Diagnosis of Cancer: A Toolkit for General Practice

Significant event audit of all emergency presentation of cancer is a recommendation from the national cancer taskforce in England and a part of the GMS contract in Wales. It is a useful way to learn from cases and improve care. Ideally significant event audits in these cases should be done across primary and secondary care.

### National Cancer Diagnosis Audit

The National Cancer Diagnosis Audit (NCDA) helps us to gain new insights into patient pathways to cancer diagnosis and can inform service improvements that will help to diagnose cancers earlier.

How does it work?

The NCDA gathers primary and secondary care data to explore patient pathways to cancer diagnosis. The last audit round took place in 2016/17 using 2014 data.

The audit looks at clinical practice to understand:

- Interval length from patient presentation at the surgery to diagnosis
- Use of primary care led investigations prior to referral
- What the referral pathways for patients with cancer are, and how they compare with those recorded by the cancer registry

What's next?

- A publication summarising the findings from the most recent round of the NCDA is expected soon in the British Journal of General Practice.
- The next round of the NCDA is planned for early 2019.

To find out more:

- Visit <http://www.cruk.org.uk/ncda>
- Check out CRUK and the RCGP's 'Quality Improvement Toolkit For Early Diagnosis Of Cancer' at [www.cruk.org/ncdaresults#NCDA\\_feedback3](http://www.cruk.org/ncdaresults#NCDA_feedback3)
- Email for further information at [ncda@cancer.org.uk](mailto:ncda@cancer.org.uk)

### Clinical Cases

- [Cancer Insight Centre Hub of Clinical Resources](#) – Provided by Cancer Research UK in partnership with Doctors.Net.uk, with the facility to discuss anonymised clinical cases submitted by others or submit your own for discussion

### Practical Profiles

- [Fingertips Public Health England Website](#) – Allows GPs in England to obtain practice level data on how they are doing in cancer care. It allows practice data to be compared with CCG and national averages and other practices. It is a useful tool to look for areas of quality improvement

### Local Cancer Statistics

- [Cancer Research UK: Local Cancer Statistics Page](#) – Allows GPs to find and compare statistical information and intelligence about cancer specific areas across the UK

# Resources for those Commissioning or Planning Cancer Services

Many GPs will also be involved through clinical commissioning groups and other organisations in commissioning and/or planning cancer services.

This area of the toolkit contains resources relating to this. Commissioners and planners should consider the benefits of preventative interventions as well as effective pathways for diagnosis and management.

## Policy Directions

England

- [Achieving World Class Cancer Outcomes: A Strategy for England 2015-2020](#) – Makes recommendations for how to improve cancer outcomes in England, and includes recommendations for and relevant to primary care
- [NHS England: Cancer Webpages](#) – NHS England set up the independent Cancer Taskforce to help realise the vision of the NHS 5-Year Forward View, the document can be found here as well as NHS England's other cancer related work.

Scotland

- [Beating Cancer: Ambition and Action](#) – The new Scottish cancer strategy sets out a 5-10 year plan to tackle cancer by improving prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment and after care for those affected.

Wales

- [Cancer Services in Wales](#) – Makes recommendations for how to improve cancer outcomes in Wales, and includes recommendations for, and relevant to, primary care.

## Service Capacity

Cancer Research UK have undertaken several pieces of work in recent years around service capacity in secondary care, as well as cost benefits of earlier diagnosis of cancer. Reports from these can be found on their website.

- [Horizon Scanning: An evaluation of Imaging Capacity across the NHS in England](#)
- [Scoping the Future: An Evaluation of Endoscopy Capacity across the NHS in England](#)

## Where to Find Support for Improvement Activity

There are various sources of help and support for practices or CCGs in working to improve cancer care.

### RCGP CIRC Clinical Priority Programme

- Early Diagnosis of Cancer Significant Event Analysis Toolkit – Aims to support CCGs and GP practices find emerging themes, and use local intelligence to manage issues.
- This toolkit is just one of the tools to come out of the RCGP clinical priorities programme. For further information visit the [CIRC Website](#)

### Cancer Research UK Health Professional Facilitator Programme

#### [The Facilitator Programme](#)

This enables facilitators to work in partnership with NHS Commissioners, GP Cancer Leads, Public Health and other local bodies to support in the prevention, diagnosis and management of cancer.

### Cancer Research UK Strategic GP Leads

- Lead GPs working with Strategic Clinical Networks and Cancer Alliances in England. Contact [primarycare@cancer.org.uk](mailto:primarycare@cancer.org.uk) for further details.

#### [Macmillan GPs](#)

- Macmillan GPs are practising GPs who devote an average of a day per week to work with Macmillan to make a recognisable improvement in cancer care across the UK

## **Cascade**

- [Cancer Research UK and RCGP Workshops for Cancer Leads](#). – Working in the delivery and commissioning/planning of primary care services to facilitate sharing of national policy directions and to encourage sharing of ideas for improvement.

## **Quality Improvement**

- RCGP's GP Quality Improvement Guide which can be found on [RCGP's QI Resource Page](#)
- [NHS England: Improving Quality Website, Team and Resources](#) – Includes specific resources for primary care
- [NHS Scotland's Quality Improvement](#)
- [STP Aide Memoire](#) – This PDF includes the NHS IMAS tools and resources on demand and capacity planning
- [RCGP: QI Ready Platform](#) – Join to access shared learning networks to assist you in applying practical QI methodologies to better treat this clinical area

## **Data to Inform Improvement Activity**

- [Public Health England: NHS England Cancer Dashboard](#)
- [National Cancer Patient Experience Survey](#)
- [Cancer Research UK: The Cancer Awareness Measures \(CAM\)](#)

## **RCGP members' forum**

- [Oncology\\_group\\_on\\_the\\_RCGP\\_members'\\_forum](#)