URGENT CANCER REFERRAL PATHWAY

Author’s reply to Keatinge and Wong and Cruickshank

Henrik Møller professor of cancer epidemiology

Cancer Epidemiology and Population Health, King’s College London, London SE1 9RT, UK

We appreciate the interest and debate that our article has generated in rapid responses and conferences and workshops in the past year.1-3 We too thought that the press headlines (mainly arising from a single press agency) were sensationalist and unhelpful.

The concern about lead time contributing to the observed association between urgent referral and patient survival is valid and is covered in the paper’s discussion. Lead time is unlikely to be the single cause of the survival difference, and there is evidence that the use of urgent referral is associated with a favourable stage distribution.4 This implies that GPs’ awareness of cancer and their propensity to use urgent referral is important; this is also illustrated by our finding (web appendix) that cancer patients from practices with many old patients have better age adjusted survival than those from practices with younger patients.

We agree that the results of the overall analysis of all types of cancer do not necessarily apply to each of the less common types of cancer.

Prostate cancer kills more than 10 000 UK men each year and the importance of referral and early diagnosis should not be dismissed.

Our conclusion that “General practices that consistently have a low propensity to use urgent referrals could consider increasing their use of this pathway, thereby plausibly increasing the survival of their patients with cancer” was not meant to advocate excessive use of urgent referral. The statement is consistent with the recently updated NICE guidance.5 A single research article cannot be authoritative regarding the use of urgent referral—GPs should look to the NICE guidance for such advice.

Competing interests: see www.bmj.com/content/351/bmj.h5102.

2 Keatinge RM. Article on urgent cancer referral pathway did not take lead time bias into account. BMJ 2015;351:h5880.

Cite this as: BMJ 2015;351:h5903

© BMJ Publishing Group Ltd 2015