



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

Datganiad i'r Wasg / Press Release

14 Rhagfyr 2010

Gwasanaethau Canser Arbenigol gorau yng Nghymru wrth i Gyfraddau Marwolaethau gael eu haneru

Mae gwasanaethau canser arbenigol Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr wedi cael canmoliaeth uchel yn dilyn adolygiad annibynnol. Cafodd gwasanaethau canser Gastroberfeddol Uwch (stumog a llwnc) safle adolygiad cymheiriaid o 97% ac ystyriwyd y canlyniadau a adroddwyd fel y gorau yng Nghymru ac ymysg y gorau yn y DU.

Mae cyfraddau marwolaethau ysbyty yn dilyn llawdriniaeth wedi gostwng 50% ers i'r gwasanaeth arbenigol ar gyfer y driniaeth arbenigol iawn yma gael ei sefydlu yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam yn 2007. Mae'r arbenigedd clinigol bellach wedi ei grynhai i ddarparu ystod lawn o wasanaethau yn cynnwys anaestheteg a rheoli poen, ffisiotherapi a dieteteg. Tynnodd yr adroddiad annibynnol sylw hefyd at safon y wybodaeth oedd ar gael i gleifion a'r drefn o sicrhau nad oedd cleifion yn cael eu rhyddhau nes eu bod wedi gwella'n llwyr ar ôl eu llawdriniaeth.

Mae triniaeth arbenigol mwy canolog, clinigwyr yn cydweithio'n agosach, diagnosis cynnar a gwell dewisiadau triniaeth wedi cael effaith sylweddol ar ganlyniadau cleifion. Mae cleifion yn teithio i Wrecsam i gael llawdriniaeth tra bod gofal diagnostig a dilynol yn cael ei gynnis mewn ysbytai lleol.

Gall y Bwrdd Iechyd adrodd hefyd fod data gan Uned Gwybodaeth ac Arolygaeth Canser Cymru yn dangos gwelliant o 46% mewn cyfraddau goroesi ar gyfer cleifion o Ogledd Cymru sydd â chanser y pen a'r gwddf ar ôl sefydlu Canolfan Drin Canser Gogledd Cymru a'r tîm arbenigol yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd yn 2000. Mae disgwyl i'r ganolfan canser gynaeolegol arbenigol a agorwyd yn ddiweddar yn Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor ddod â manteision tebyg i gleifion.

Mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd hefyd yn cydweithio â'r Athro Clare Wilkinson a Dr Richard Neal o Ysgol Glinigol Gogledd Cymru (Prifysgol Caerdydd) sy'n arwain ymchwil drwy'r DU ar ddiagnosis cynnar o ganser. Mae'r gwaith yma yn canolbwyntio ar faint o amser sydd rhwng pan mae cleifion yn datblygu symptomau a chael eu gweld gan eu meddyg teulu. Y bwriad ydy dynodi'r symptomau cynnar sy'n benodol i ganser unigol er mwyn addysgu'r cyhoedd a chlinigwyr sut i adnabod arwyddion cyntaf canser.

Dywedodd yr Athro Matthew Makin, Pennaeth Staff Canser: "Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diweddar, bu gwelliant sylweddol yn y ffordd mae canser yn cael ei reoli, yn y gwasanaethau diagnosteg a thrin. Mae newidiadau arloesol yn narpariaeth gofal iechyd wedi gweld gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n ymwneud â gofal canser ar



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Betsi Cadwaladr
University Health Board

Datganiad i'r Wasg / Press Release

14 December 2010

Specialist Cancer Services best in Wales as Mortality Rates are Halved

Specialist cancer services at the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board have been highly praised following an independent review.

Upper Gastrointestinal (stomach and gullet) cancer services recently received a 97% peer review ranking, the best in Wales and amongst the best in the UK

Hospital mortality rates following surgery have been reduced by 50% since the specialist service for this highly expert procedure was established at Wrexham Maelor Hospital in 2007. The clinical expertise is now concentrated to provide a full range of services including anaesthetics and pain management, physiotherapy and dietetics.

The independent report also highlighted the quality of the information available to patients and measures to ensure patients were only discharged after they had fully recovered from surgery.

More centralised specialist treatment, closer working between clinicians, early diagnosis and better treatment options have had a significant impact on patient outcomes. Patients travel to Wrexham to undergo surgery whilst diagnostic and follow-up care is provided at local hospitals.

The Health Board can also report that data from the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU) shows a 46% improvement in survival rates for patients with head and neck cancer. This follows the establishment of the North Wales Cancer Treatment Centre and the specialist team at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd in 2000. The recent opening of the specialist gynaecological cancer centre at Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor is intended to bring similar benefits to patients.

The Health Board is also working with Professor Clare Wilkinson and Dr Richard Neal from North Wales Clinical School (Cardiff University) who lead UK wide research into the early diagnosis of cancer. This work focuses on the length of time taken between patients developing symptoms and being seen by their GP, The aim is to identify the early symptoms specific to individual cancers. This will help the public and clinicians to recognise the first signs of cancer.

Professor Matthew Makin, Chief of Staff for Cancer said: "Over recent years, there have been significant improvements in the management of cancer care both in

diagnostic and treatment services. Innovative changes in health care delivery has seen professionals involved in cancer care across North Wales working together to significantly improve the lives of those with the disease. We are delighted that survival rates and life expectancy are on the increase and will continue to strive towards further improvements in the years ahead.”

ENDS

Notes to Editors:

For the five year period before the North Wales Cancer Treatment Centre (NWCTC) opened (1995-1999) the median overall survival of North Wales head and neck cancer patients was 3.5 years (the median is the length of time at which half the patients still remain alive).

For the five year period after the NWCTC opened (2000-2004) the median survival was 5.1 years. This means that comparing the period of 1995-1999 with 2000-2004 the survival of North Wales patients with head and neck cancer improved significantly by 46% from 3.5 to 5.1 years.

Although the follow-up period for patients from 2005 onwards is shorter the early indicators are that this improvement has been maintained since then.

draws Gogledd Cymru yn cydweithio i wella bywydau'r rhai sy'n dioddef o'r clefyd yn sylweddol. Rydym yn falch iawn bod cyfraddau goroesi a hyd disgwylidig bywyd yn cynyddu, a byddwn yn parhau i geisio gwella ymhellach yn ystod y blynyddoedd i ddod."

DIWEDD

Nodiadau i olygyddion:

Yn ystod y pum mlynedd cyn i Ganolfan Trin Canser Gogledd Cymru agor (1995-1999), canolrif goroesiad cyffredinol cleifion canser y pen a'r gwddf yng Ngogledd Cymru oedd 3.5 mlynedd (y canolrif ydy hyd yr amser pan fydd hanner y cleifion yn dal yn fyw).

Am y pum mlynedd ar ôl i'r Ganolfan agor (2000-2004), y canolrif goroesi oedd 5.1 mlynedd. Golyga hyn, wrth gymharu'r ddau gyfnod, 1995-1999 a 2000-2004 bod goroesiad cleifion â chanser y pen a'r gwddf wedi gwella'n sylweddol, sef 46%, o 3.5 mlynedd i 5.1 mlynedd.

Er bod y cyfnod dilyniant i gleifion o 2005 ymlaen yn fyrrach, yr arwyddion cynnar yw bod y cynnydd yma wedi cael ei gynnal ers hynny.