



# Delays to treatment initiation in the management of head and neck cancer

James Thomas Connell<sup>1</sup>, Vimal Sekhar<sup>1</sup>, John-Charles Hodge<sup>1</sup>, Surendranath Krishnan<sup>1,2</sup>, Andrew Foreman<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, Australia; <sup>2</sup>University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

**Contributions:** (I) Conception and design: A Foreman, J Connell; (II) Administrative support: A Foreman, JC Hodge, S Krishnan; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: S Krishnan, JC Hodge, A Foreman; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: J Connell, V Sekhar; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: J Connell, V Sekhar, A Foreman; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

**Correspondence to:** Dr. James Thomas Connell, MBBS. Department of Otolaryngology Head & Neck Surgery, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Port Road, Adelaide, SA 5000, South Australia. Email: james.connell@sa.gov.au.

**Background:** Prolonged treatment time for head and neck cancer has implications on morbidity and mortality. Disease progression can impact technique, modality and intent of treatment. Time to treatment initiation (TTI) exceeding 45 days from diagnosis correlates with an increased risk of mortality.

**Methods:** The Royal Adelaide Hospital Department of Otolaryngology conducted a retrospective cohort study on all new head and neck cancer referrals from 2015 to identify delays to treatment initiation.

**Results:** Ninety-one new cases of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma were treated with curative intent therapy. Seventy-five underwent surgery, 13 received primary radiotherapy with adjuvant chemotherapy and 3 received primary radiotherapy alone. The mean TTI from initial ENT surgical consultation to definitive treatment was 39.43 days (Standard Deviation 24.43.) There was a statistically significant disparity in treatment times ( $P < 0.001$ ) between surgical treatment (34.41 days) and non-surgical treatment (65.44 days). Factors that contributed to a prolonged treatment time included lack of diagnostic imaging at first consultation, invasive diagnostic procedures under general anaesthesia and inefficient scheduling of outpatient encounters.

**Conclusions:** Head and neck cancer treatment is time and resource intensive process where delays can negatively impact patient outcomes. Strategies to reduce treatment times should remain a priority for all head and neck cancer departments. A streamlined pathway with effective communication and innovative diagnostic techniques can improve patient outcomes.

**Keywords:** Time to treatment; treatment delays; head and neck neoplasms; squamous cell carcinoma; cancer treatment protocols

Received: 20 July 2019; Accepted: 13 February 2020; Published: 19 March 2020.

doi: 10.21037/ajo.2020.02.01

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/ajo.2020.02.01>

## Introduction

Head and neck cancer accounts for 2.7% of all new cancer diagnoses and 2.4% of cancer deaths in Australia annually (1). The management pathway is resource intensive with multiple services to accommodate within a limited timeframe. Timely intervention is fundamental to curtail the destructive pathophysiology. Murphy *et al.* [2016]

confirmed a correlation between prolonged treatment time and mortality (2). Through a multi-centre analysis of over 50,000 cases of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), Murphy identified a statistically significant increase in mortality where treatment time exceeded 46–52 days and a further statistically significant mortality risk beyond 62–67 days. High case volume in large departments and time intensive pre-treatment investigations were factors

contributing to prolonged treatment times.

Van Harten [2015] identified male gender, low socio-economic status, oropharyngeal primary and advanced stage as other factors associated with prolonged treatment time (3). Patel *et al.* [2012] reported that primary radiotherapy and invasive diagnostic procedures contributed to delays to treatment initiation (4).

There is no objective definition of what constitutes an acceptable time to treatment initiation (TTI) but the global consensus is to strive to reduce treatment times. Murphy *et al.* [2016] identified 46 and 62 days as mortality risk thresholds based on a definition from the time of most definitive diagnosis to initiation of curative therapy (2). In the United Kingdom, the NHS introduced the Cancer Plan, which mandated a maximum of 62 days from the time of first general practitioner referral to initiation of definitive therapy (5). The National Wait Time Strategy in Ontario defined cancer treatment targets based on disease severity triage scores (6). The Royal Adelaide Hospital Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery is the primary provider of head and neck cancer services in South Australia. The Department services a large volume of disenfranchised patients requiring auspicious management of their disease. The department undertook a 12-month retrospective cohort study on treatment times to assess the functionality of the head and neck cancer management pathway. The aim of this research article was to identify and rectify preventable delays.

## Methods

The Royal Adelaide Hospital Research Ethics Committee granted approval for this study. All new referrals to the Royal Adelaide Hospital Head and Neck outpatient department from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015 were examined. The department cancer database was cross referenced to ensure all cases were identified. The inclusion criteria were new head and neck SCC managed with curative intent therapy. The selection criteria targeted general practitioner referrals exclusively. These referrals were identified as they were most likely to fully utilise all elements of the management pathway including diagnosis, planning and ancillary services. These cases would most accurately reflect the functionality of outpatient head and neck cancer management. Cases of recurrent SCC and referrals from another ENT clinician, inpatient department or emergency department were excluded due to selection bias. These cases were considered more likely

to underutilise or take 'short cuts' through the treatment pathway due to pre-determined diagnoses, treatment plans or expedited access to inpatient resources.

The definition applied for time to treatment initiation (TTI) was the date of first outpatient ENT surgical consultation to the date of initiation of definitive treatment. This definition incorporated all components of the treatment timeline that the ENT clinician can influence.

Within this definition there were four key milestones: initial ENT surgical consultation, invasive diagnostic procedure, multi-disciplinary meetings (MDMs) and initiation of definitive treatment. Data was collected to generate individual patient timelines incorporating these milestones. Data was collected on patient demographics, imaging, ancillary appointments (including anaesthetic and peri operative physician), treatment modalities and treatment intent.

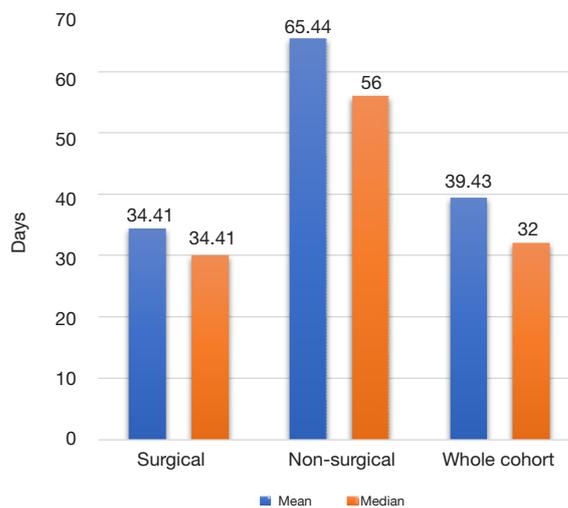
Data was analysed using *Graphpad Prism Edition 7.05* software to calculate mean, P value and standard deviation. Surgical and non-surgical data sets were comparative analysed.

## Results

There were 484 cases new referrals to the head and neck clinic from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2015. Referrals included benign and malignant head and neck lesions, thyroid malignancies and laryngology pathology. There were 143 referrals suspicious for malignancy of which 94 were subsequently diagnosed with SCC. Curative treatment was commenced in 91 cases. These 91 cases formed the cohort. Surgery was the treatment modality in 75 cases (82.42%) and primary radiotherapy (+/- chemotherapy) was undertaken in the remaining 16 cases (17.58 %). This distinction formed the surgical and non-surgical cohorts.

### *Time to treatment initiation*

TTI was plotted for each patient from first ENT surgical consultation to initiation of treatment. The mean TTI for all cases (n=91) was 39.43 days with a standard deviation of 24.43 days (*Figure 1*). The surgical cohort (n=75) had a mean TTI of 34.41 days (standard deviation =20.66). The non-surgical cohort (n=16) had a mean TTI of 65.44 days (standard deviation =25.09). The TTI disparity between cohorts was statistically significant (P<0.001). All cases were subcategorised by length of TTI (*Figure 2*). 10.67% of surgical cases exceeded 60 days and 43.75% of non-surgical cases exceeded 60 days.



**Figure 1** Mean and median time to treatment initiation (TTI) by treatment modality (days). This chart highlights mean and median treatment times (days) from first otolaryngology encounter to initiation of definitive treatment. The surgical cohort (n=75) had a mean treatment time of 34.41 days. The non-surgical cohort (n=16), representing patients that underwent primary radiotherapy +/- chemotherapy, had a mean treatment time of 65.44 days. There was a statistically significant difference in treatment times between the surgical and non-surgical cohorts ( $P < 0.001$ ). The mean treatment time for all patients in the study (n=91) was 39.43 days.

### *Diagnostic imaging*

The availability of diagnostic imaging at first ENT surgical consultation was recorded. There was no available imaging during the first consultation in 32 cases (35.16%). Patients without imaging during the initial consultation had a mean TTI of 43.13 days. Comparatively, patients with imaging had a shorter mean TTI of 37.42 days. Simplistically, this 5.71-day differential reflected the time required for new imaging to be arranged and interpreted (*Figure 3*).

### *Invasive diagnostic procedures*

Panendoscopy, examination under anaesthesia and microlaryngoscopy were categorised as invasive diagnostic procedures. These procedures were undertaken in 62 cases (68.13%). Patients that required an invasive diagnostic procedure (n=62) had a mean TTI of 43.63 days compared with 30.45 days when diagnostic procedures were not required (n=29). The 13.18-day TTI differential crudely reflected the time and resources required to coordinate diagnostic procedures under anaesthetic (*Figure 3*).

### *Ancillary services*

Of the 62 cases undergoing invasive diagnostic procedures,

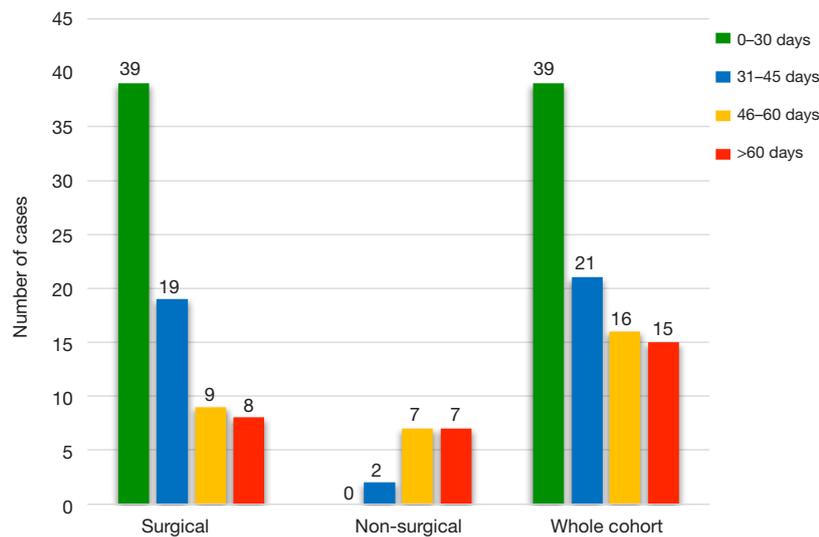
50 were later treated with surgery. This necessitated two general anaesthetics within a short interval. One outpatient anaesthetic appointment was deemed adequate in 18 of 50 cases (36%). The remaining 32 cases (64%) were scheduled a second outpatient anaesthetic encounter within an already heavily burdened timeline.

Within the surgical cohort, 21 patients (28%) attended a physician review for medical optimisation prior to surgery. In 7 cases, this was scheduled to coincide with the anaesthetic appointment. The remaining 14 cases were scheduled on a separate date. This data highlights the advantage of efficient scheduling to maximise patient convenience and minimize treatment times.

### *Investigation and planning*

Head and neck cancer management requires a combination of investigation and planning. Investigation is defined as the interval from first ENT consultation to time of definitive diagnosis (diagnostic procedure). The key elements of this portion of the timeline are scheduling imaging and diagnostic procedures. The mean investigation interval was 18.3 days.

The planning interval is defined from the time of diagnosis (diagnostic procedure) to initiation of treatment.



**Figure 2** Distribution of cases by time intervals. Cases were sub categorized into the following treatment time intervals: (I) 0–30 days, (II) 31–45 days, (III) 46–60 days or (IV) >60 days. The number above each column represents the number of cases treated within that time interval. The surgical cohort (n=75) had 58 patients (77.3%) commence treatment within 0 to 45 days of first consultation. By comparison, the non-surgical cohort (n=16) had 2 patients (12.5%) commence treatment within 0 to 45 days.

In the UK under the NHS Cancer Plan, this is referred to as the ‘decision to treat’ interval. The NHS mandates a maximum of 31 days within the ‘decision to treat’ interval (5). Within this cohort (n=62), the mean ‘decision to treat’ or planning interval was 26 days (20.3 days for surgical and 42.7 days for non-surgical).

Overall the planning interval (26 days) was 42% longer than the investigation interval (18.3 days). MDMs are the key milestone in the planning interval. They allow all disciplines to discuss and formalise treatment recommendations. Pre-treatment MDMs were utilised in the majority of cases (n=64). The mean interval from MDM to treatment initiation was 23 days (surgical 20 days, non-surgical 36 days). In 5 cases, there were two MDMs held prior to treatment initiation. This was in the setting of restaging due to concurrent physical illness or failure to attend follow up. Patient’s that required two MDMs (n=5) had a mean TTI of 61.4 days.

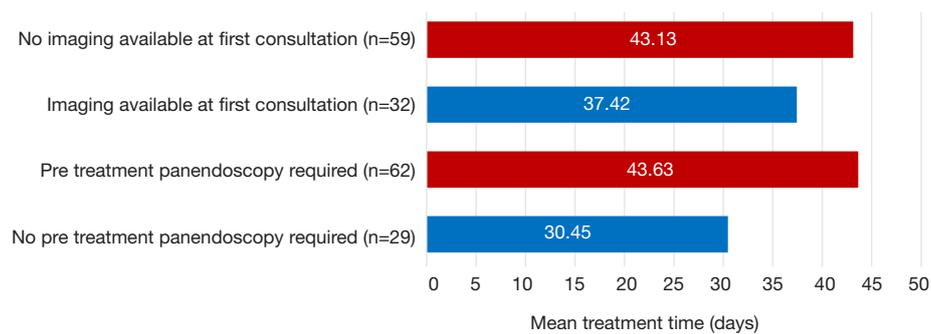
## Discussion

The aim of this study was to assess the efficiency of the outpatient head and neck cancer pathway. The main outcome was isolating patient and treatment factors associated with prolonged treatment times. Concurrent physical illness, failure to attend follow up, inadequate

imaging at initial consultation, time intensive diagnostic procedures and non-surgical treatment were factors associated with prolonged treatment times. The purpose of identifying these factors was to introduce targeted strategies to reduce TTI and improve patient outcomes.

The mean TTI disparity between surgical (34.4 days) and non-surgical treatment (65.4 days) was statistically significant ( $P < 0.001$ ). The referral pathway into the institution is predominantly via the ENT surgical service. Therefore, referrals to non-surgical disciplines, typically, are not made until after MDM discussion. Non-surgical treatment has resource intensive milestones (simulation scans, mask fittings, dental clearances) which need to be considered when examining this disparity. The disparity may also reflect a degree of selection bias. Patients deemed unfit for anaesthetic are more likely to be recommended non-surgical treatments. These patients are more prone to treatment interruptions secondary to concurrent illness. The prolonged TTI in the non-surgical cohort strongly emphasises the critical importance of communication. Establishing an efficient, transparent referral avenue between surgical and non-surgical departments is critical to reduce unacceptable treatment times.

The absence of diagnostic imaging at first ENT surgical consultation was a factor contributing to prolonged TTIs. Patients attending their first consultation without imaging



**Figure 3** Effect of diagnostic investigation on mean treatment time. This chart demonstrates the impact of diagnostic investigations on mean treatment time. Patients without diagnostic imaging available at their initial consultation (n=59) had a mean treatment time of 43.13 days. By comparison, patients with diagnostic imaging available at their first consultation (n=32) had a mean treatment time of 37.42 days (mean difference –5.71 days). Patients that underwent a diagnostic panendoscopy (n=62) had a mean treatment time of 43.63 days. Patients that did not require a diagnostic panendoscopy (n=29) had a mean treatment time of 30.45 days (mean difference –13.18 days.)

(TTI 43.13 days) waited 6 days longer for treatment than those attending with imaging (TTI 37.42 days). Scheduling appropriate imaging to ensure results are available at the initial consultation would eliminate the observed treatment delay. Introducing a cancer coordinator to screen referrals and organise imaging would remedy this undue interruption.

Tissue diagnosis is fundamental for treatment planning. Panendoscopy, microlaryngoscopy and examination under anaesthesia achieve this through an invasive approach. A significant portion of the cohort (68.13%) underwent an invasive diagnostic procedure prior to treatment with a mean TTI of 43.6 days. Comparatively, when such procedures were not indicated the mean TTI was 30.45 days. Invasive diagnostic procedures are not without their risks. With advancements in imaging and office-based technology, a dependency on anaesthetic based procedures may become less significant. The department has reviewed its practice in this regard to identify contemporary indications for pre-treatment examination under anaesthesia (7). This strategy is aimed at maintaining best practice medicine and diagnostic yield whilst optimising treatment times and patient safety.

## Conclusions

Head and neck cancer is a complex journey for patient and clinician. The destructive pathophysiology necessitates efficacious treatment. This data has identified patient and treatment factors that can compromise treatment times. The key findings were that concurrent physical illness,

failure to attend follow up, oversaturation of ancillary appointments, inadequate imaging at initial consultation, time intensive diagnostic procedures and non-surgical treatment are all associated with prolonged treatment times.

Many treatment delays can be mitigated through simple and cost-effective initiatives. Routinely highlighting ‘time since referral’ into MDM presentations would ensure treatment time is considered in all clinical discussions. Assigning a case manager to each patient would foster individual accountability and awareness of treatment times. Developing a tick box checklist at clinical encounters would provide a tangible and visible representation of treatment times. Such practical initiatives can be easily integrated. They encourage proactive intervention when delays are encountered and act as a recurring stimulus for efficacious treatment.

Investing in a cancer coordinator would ensure referrals are prioritised, imaging is contemporary, ancillary services are streamlined and transition of care between departments is efficient. Most critically, cancer coordinators become a critical interface between the disenfranchised patient and the clinician.

Invasive diagnostic procedures play an integral role in specific indications but carry a procedural risk and prolong treatment times. Refining the indications for these procedures can improve patient safety provided diagnostic yield is maintained. Modern techniques like office based trans-nasal biopsies could become low risk alternatives that reduce dependency on more invasive options.

Head and neck cancer is a destructive pathology responsible for significant morbidity and mortality.

Identifying strategies to reduce treatment time is critical to curtail this burden. The introduction of improved communication avenues, care coordination and innovative diagnostic techniques will ensure auspicious treatment is delivered to a vulnerable patient population.

### Acknowledgments

None

### Footnote

*Conflicts of Interest:* This research was presented at the Australian Society of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery (ASOHNS) Annual Scientific Meeting held in Adelaide, Australia 23–26 March 2017 and at the International Federation of ORL Societies (IFOS) ENT World Congress held in Paris, France 24–28 June 2017.

*Ethical Statement:* The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Ethics approval was granted by the Royal Adelaide Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC).

doi: 10.21037/ajo.2020.02.01

**Cite this article as:** Connell JT, Sekhar V, Hodge JC, Krishnan S, Foreman A. Delays to treatment initiation in the management of head and neck cancer. *Aust J Otolaryngol* 2020;3:5.

### References

1. Ho W, Shukla S, Mills L, et al. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2012. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare & Australasian Association of Cancer Registries 2012;74:70. ISBN: 978-1-74249-386-2.
2. Murphy CT, Galloway TJ, Handorf EA, et al. Survival Impact of Increasing Time to Treatment Initiation for Patients With Head and Neck Cancer in the United States. *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:169-78.
3. van Harten MC, Hoebbers FJ, Kross KW, et al. Determinants of treatment waiting times for head and neck cancer in the Netherlands and their relation to survival. *Oral Oncol* 2015;51:272-8.
4. Patel UA, Brennan TE. Disparities in head and neck cancer: assessing delay in treatment initiation. *Laryngoscope* 2012;122:1756-60.
5. Department of Health. NHS Cancer Plan. Available online: [https://www.thh.nhs.uk/documents/\\_Departments/Cancer/NHSCancerPlan.pdf](https://www.thh.nhs.uk/documents/_Departments/Cancer/NHSCancerPlan.pdf)
6. Cancer Care Ontario. Wait times for cancer surgery in Ontario. Available online: <https://www.cancercareontario.ca/en/content/target-wait-times-cancer-surgery-ontario>
7. Noor A, Stepan L, Kao SS, et al. Reviewing indications for panendoscopy in the investigation of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *J Laryngol Otol* 2018;132:901-5.