

Title Oncology Drugs & Supplemental

Reference Number: RDF2411-24

Date of Response: 08/04/24

Further to your Freedom of Information Act request, please find the Trust's response(s) below:

Q1. How many patients were treated in the past 3 months for gastric and gastro-oesophageal junction cancer (any stage) with:

Treatment	Patients
CAPOX (Capecitabine with Oxaliplatin)	* <5
FOLFOX (Folinic acid, Fluorouracil and Oxaliplatin)	0
Lonsurf (Trifluridine - tipiracil)	0
Nivolumab in combination with Platinum (Cisplatin or Oxaliplatin) and Fluoropyrimidine (5-Fluorouracil or Capecitabine)	0
Pembrolizumab in combination with Platinum (Cisplatin or Oxaliplatin) and Fluoropyrimidine (5-Fluorouracil or Capecitabine)	0
Any other systemic anti-cancer therapy	* <5
Palliative care only	* <5

Q2. How many patients were treated in the past 3 months for gastric and gastro-oesophageal junction cancer (any stage) with:

Treatment	Patients
Atezolizumab (Tecentriq)	* <5
Durvalumab (Imfinzi)	* <5
Nivolumab (Opdivo)	0
Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)	18
Chemotherapy	* <5
Radiotherapy	* <5
Chemotherapy AND Radiotherapy	0

Q3. In the past three months, how many advanced renal cell carcinoma patients received the following first-line treatments:

Treatment	Patients
Avelumab + Axitinib (Bavencio + Inlyta)	0
Cabozantinib (Cometriq)	6
Nivolumab (Opdivo)	0
Nivolumab + Cabozantinib (Opdivo + Cometriq)	0
Nivolumab + Ipilimumab (Opdivo + Yervoy)	0
Pembrolizumab + Lenvatinib (Keytruda + Kispalyx)	* <5

* <5 Section 40 (2)

Please note that in accordance with Section 40 (2) where activity is 5 or less than 5, the Trust is unable to provide the exact information. We consider the data exempt on the following grounds:

The Trust considers that disclosure of the information risks identifying individuals. The reason for this is that the number of patients for which this applies is very low. This and the fact that the data requested relates to the RDUH Health NHS Trust only and therefore relates to patients treated in a specific location (rather than covering a larger geographical area), increases the risk of identification or self-identification. The Trust's view is that s.40(2) is applicable because disclosure of information which could lead to a patient being identified would be a breach of the patient's rights under the Data Protection Act Data Protection Principles set out in Schedule 1 of the GDPR, namely Principle 1.