

Urothelial and Endometrial Cancer Treatment

Reference Number: RDF2405-24

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 for Urothelial cancer (any stage) in the past 3 months with the following treatments:

Drug name	Total
Atezolizumab (Tecentriq)	*<5
Avelumab (Bavencio)	7
Carboplatin single agent or in any other combination	*<5
Carboplatin with Gemcitabine	*<5
Carboplatin with Paclitaxel	0
Cisplatin single agent or in any other combination	10
Cisplatin with Gemcitabine	10
Nivolumab (Opdivo)	0
Pembrolizumab (Keytruda)	0
Other active systemic anti-cancer therapy	0
Palliative care only	*<5

Q2. Does your trust provide SACT (systemic anti-cancer therapy) treatments for endometrial cancer? If not, which other trust do you refer endometrial cancer patients to for SACT treatments?

Answer: Yes – SACT treatments are provided for endometrial cancer patients

Q3. How many patients were treated for endometrial cancer (any stage) in the past three months with the following treatments:

Drug name	Total
Pembrolizumab + Lenvatinib (Keytruda + Lenvima)	*<5
Dostarlimab (Jemperli)	0
Hormone therapy (Progesterone or Letrozole)	0
Pembrolizumab (Keytruda) monotherapy	0
Platinum-based chemotherapy (monotherapy or combination with taxanes, anthracyclines, cyclophosphamide)	15
Any other SACT	*<5

Q4. In the past three months, how many patients were treated for recurrent endometrial cancer after having previously received platinum-based chemotherapy?

Answer: 0 patients treated for recurrent endometrial cancer in the past three months, who had previously received platinum-based chemotherapy.

*<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 Section .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.