

Comparing the results reported by other countries' registries, SJMC's relative survival results are among the highest (Figure 5). Of course it is not meaningful to compare the result of a single institution (SJMC) directly with the average result reported by a cancer registry for a population. However, in so far that SJMC's results are above the average reported by these registries, it is reasonable to infer that its results match those of the better performing institutions reporting data to those registries.

### International comparisons of breast cancer care performance in terms of five year relative survival

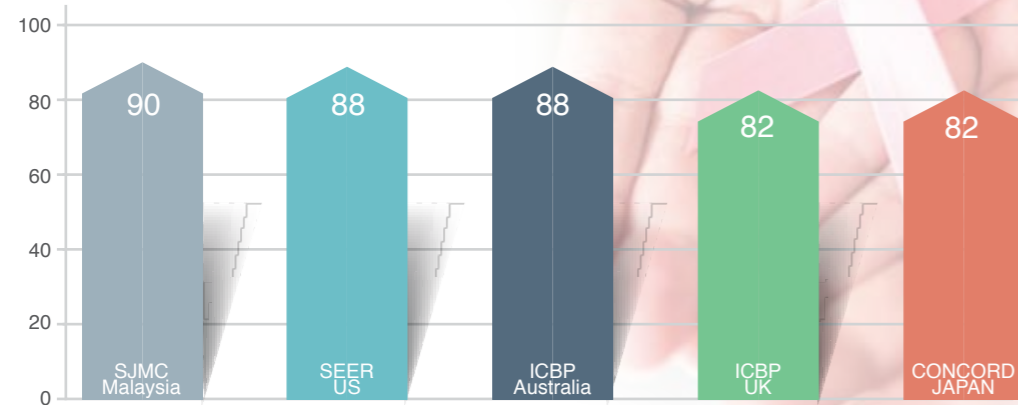


Figure 5

### Conclusion

SJMC is among the first hospitals in Malaysia to embark on routine measurement of the performance of its cancer care services. It's cancer care process performance results have been consistently about 90%, this is close to the benchmark of 95%. Not surprisingly the consistently high performing cancer care system in SJMC has translated into excellent patient survival outcomes, the key index of the effectiveness of cancer care services in the management of patients with cancer.

Patients treated at SJMC between 2008 and 2012 had a relative survival at 5-years of 101% for Stage I disease. This means all such patients were cured by the treatment they had received at SJMC. Even for Stage IV disease, SJMC's result was a respectable 36% for overall survival at 5 years. This is world-class performance befitting a centre of excellence for cancer care.

### About SJMC Cancer and Radiosurgery Centre

Since 2001, SJMC's Cancer and Radiosurgery Centre (CRC) has been providing full cancer care with the goal of transforming the quality of life for cancer patients by delivering superior patient care through a collaboration of exceptional oncologists, experienced staff and innovative technologies. Extending beyond the conventional management of cancer it includes providing support and education to patients, their families and the public through various support groups and individual counselling sessions. CRC's research arm, Cancer Research Initiatives Foundation (CARIF) has conducted high quality research with the main aim of improving patient survival and prevention of this disease.

Reference:  
 1. World Health Organisation. Fact Sheet: Noncommunicable diseases. Available at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>. Accessed in April 2015. 2. World Health Organisation. GLOBOCAN Cancer Fact Sheet: All Cancers. Available at <http://globocan.iarc.fr/old/FactSheets/cancers/all-new.asp>. Accessed in April 2015. 3. World Health Organisation. GLOBOCAN 2012: Country Fast Stat: World. Available at [http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact\\_sheets\\_cancer.aspx](http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_cancer.aspx). Accessed in April 2015. 4. World Health Organisation. GLOBOCAN 2012: Country Fast Stat: WHO Western Pacific Region (WPRO). Available at [http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact\\_sheets\\_population.aspx](http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_population.aspx). Accessed in April 2015. 5. World Health Organisation. GLOBOCAN 2012: Country Fast Stat: Malaysia. Available at [http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact\\_sheets\\_population.aspx](http://globocan.iarc.fr/Pages/fact_sheets_population.aspx). Accessed in April 2015. 6. World Health Organisation. Global Status Report on noncommunicable disease 2014. World Health Organisation. 2014. 7. World Health Organisation. Fact Sheet: Cancer. Available at <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs297/en/>. Accessed in April 2015. 8. Foot C, Harrison T. How to improve cancer survival: Explaining England's relatively poor rates. Cancer Research UK. June 2011. 9. Corazziari I, Quinn MJ, Capocaccia R. Standard cancer patient population for age standardizing survival ratios. European Journal of Cancer 2004; 40: 2307-16. 10. Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER), available at [www.seer.cancer.gov](http://www.seer.cancer.gov)



# SJMC's healthcare performance measurement for breast cancer services

Cancer is a leading cause of death in the world, and a widening disparity has emerged between developed and developing countries. GLOBOCAN 2012 reported high cancer mortality in Malaysia, suggesting its cancer health services are under-performing though there are likely individual centres of excellence. This report focuses on Subang Jaya Medical Centre's (SJMC) care performance as measured by breast cancer patient survival outcomes for up to five years.



### The scourge of cancer

Thirty eight million people worldwide are killed due to noncommunicable diseases yearly, with cancers being the second most common cause of death (8.2 million).<sup>1,2</sup> In 2012, there were 14.1 million new cases of cancer and 32.6 million people living with cancer within five years of diagnosis.<sup>2</sup>

Leading the way, breast cancer made up 25.1% of worldwide cancer incidence and 14.7% of total cancer mortality in women.<sup>3</sup> Data from the World Health Organisation (WHO) Western Pacific Region (WPRO) showed that the age-standardised incidence rate of breast cancer in women at 17.3% was the leading incident cancer and it's mortality rate was among the top five cancer mortalities (7.8%).<sup>4</sup> In Malaysia, the data reflect the global trend wherein the incidence of breast cancer of 28.0% and a mortality rate of 24.7% make it the leading cause of cancer death in the country.<sup>5</sup>

### Mortality

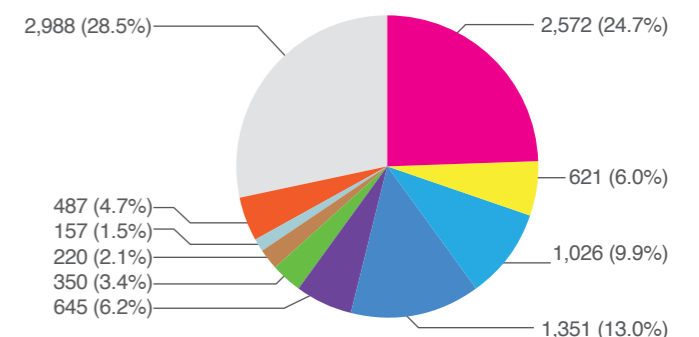


Figure 1: Estimated age-standardised mortality rates in Malaysian women. Adapted from GLOBOCAN 2012.



[www.ramsaysimedarby.asia](http://www.ramsaysimedarby.asia)

### CANCER & RADIOSURGERY CENTRE

T +(603) 5639 1537

### SUBANG JAYA MEDICAL CENTRE

T +(603) 5639 1212 F +(603) 5639 1429

E [healthcare@ramsaysimedarbyhealth.com](mailto:healthcare@ramsaysimedarbyhealth.com)

A 1, Jalan SS12/1A, 47500 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.