

Survival, mortality and morbidity outcomes after oesophagogastric cancer surgery in New South Wales, 2001–2008

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Survival from oesophagogastric cancer is poor, despite improvements in care. In Australia, 5-year survival is 16% and 27% for people diagnosed with oesophageal and gastric cancer, respectively.¹ Oesophagectomy and gastrectomy are potentially curative for early-stage disease. These procedures are complex and international studies have found that higher hospital volume is associated with decreased patient mortality and improved survival outcomes.^{2–4}

Several overseas jurisdictions have aimed to consolidate oesophagectomy and gastrectomy into specialist centres with target surgical caseloads.^{5–7} This has the potential benefit of not only reducing unwarranted mortality seen in lower-volume centres, but also increasing the number of people offered definitive procedures⁸ and improving the outcomes of existing higher-volume centres at which surgical volume is further increased.⁹

To help inform health policy decision making, we examined the relationship between hospital volume and population-level short-term morbidity and mortality and longer-term survival outcomes for patients who underwent oesophagectomy or gastrectomy for oesophagogastric cancer in New South Wales between 2001 and 2008 using linked cancer notification and hospital admissions data.

Methods

We conducted a retrospective, population-based cohort study using linked de-identified data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry (CCR) and NSW Admitted Patient Data Collection (APDC). The CCR records mandatory notifications of cancer cases diagnosed in NSW residents and is linked to the National Death Index. The APDC records all public and private hospital admissions in NSW. The Centre for Health Record Linkage linked the data using prob-

Abstract

Objectives: To examine the relationship between hospital volume and patient outcomes for New South Wales hospitals performing oesophagectomy and gastrectomy for oesophagogastric cancer.

Design, setting and patients: A retrospective, population-based cohort study of NSW residents diagnosed with a new case of invasive oesophageal or gastric cancer who underwent oesophagectomy or gastrectomy between 2001 and 2008 in NSW hospitals using linked de-identified data from the NSW Central Cancer Registry, the National Death Index and the NSW Admitted Patient Data Collection. A higher-volume hospital was defined as one performing > 6 relevant procedures per year.

Main outcome measures: Odds ratios for > 21-day length of stay, 28-day unplanned readmission, 30-day mortality and 90-day mortality, and hazard ratios (HRs) for 5-year absolute and conditional survival.

Results: Oesophagectomy (908 patients) and gastrectomy (1621 patients) were undertaken in 42 and 84 hospitals, respectively, between 2001 and 2008. Median annual hospital volume ranged from 2 to 4 for oesophagectomies and ranged from 2 to 3 for gastrectomies. Controlling for known confounders, no associations between hospital volume and > 21-day length of stay and 28-day unplanned readmission were found. Overall 30-day mortality was 4.1% and 4.4% for oesophagectomy and gastrectomy, respectively. Five-year absolute survival was significantly better for patients who underwent oesophagectomy in higher-volume hospitals (adjusted HR for lower-volume hospitals, 1.28 [95% CI, 1.10–1.49]; $P = 0.002$) and for those with localised gastric cancer who underwent gastrectomy in higher-volume hospitals (adjusted HR for lower-volume hospitals, 1.83 [95% CI, 1.28–2.61]; $P = 0.001$).

Conclusions: These data support initial surgery for oesophagogastric cancer in higher-volume hospitals.

abilistic, privacy-preserving methods with ethics approval from the NSW Population and Health Services Research Ethics Committee (HREC/09/CIPHS/23).

Study population

The study included people on the CCR who had been diagnosed with a new case of invasive oesophageal or gastric cancer (International Classification of Diseases for Oncology [3rd edition] site codes C15–C16) between 2000 and 2008, but excluded those with multiple cases and rare tumour types with different treatments (gastrointestinal stromal, non-solid, neuroendocrine and melanomatous tumours). Oesophagectomy (Australian Classification of Health Interventions [6th edition] blocks 858–860) and gastrectomy (blocks 875 and 879) admissions were identified in the linked APDC data between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2009. Only first resections were included. People included in the study were catego-

rised as having had oesophagectomy or gastrectomy using APDC procedure codes and CCR primary site. Surgical pathology reports were reviewed to clarify the procedure performed if necessary. People with a non-cardia gastric primary site who had undergone both gastrectomy and oesophagectomy were excluded.

Patient characteristics

Each person's sex, cancer site, tumour histology, extent of cancer spread (furthest extent within 4 months of diagnosis)¹⁰ and area-based socioeconomic status (using the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage¹¹) were obtained from CCR records. Age at admission, urgency of admission, hospital type and Charlson comorbidity score¹² were obtained from APDC resection admission records. Charlson comorbidity score was calculated using diagnoses recorded in the index admission, excluding oesophagogastric and metastatic cancer. Hospital volume was calculated as the number

1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of people who underwent oesophagectomy or gastrectomy for oesophagogastric cancer in New South Wales (2001–2008), by annual hospital volume*

	Oesophagectomy (n = 908)			Gastrectomy (n = 1621)		
	Lower-volume hospitals (n = 467)	Higher-volume hospitals (n = 441)	P	Lower-volume hospitals (n = 737)	Higher-volume hospitals (n = 884)	P
Sex						
Female	93 (19.9%)	84 (19.0%)	0.74	278 (37.7%)	329 (37.2%)	0.84
Male	374 (80.1%)	357 (81.0%)		459 (62.3%)	555 (62.8%)	
Age at admission						
< 65 years	228 (48.8%)	216 (49.0%)	0.31	216 (29.3%)	319 (36.1%)	0.01
65–74 years	172 (36.8%)	147 (33.3%)		223 (30.3%)	257 (29.1%)	
≥ 75 years	67 (14.3%)	78 (17.7%)		298 (40.4%)	308 (34.8%)	
Socioeconomic status						
Least disadvantaged	95 (20.3%)	111 (25.2%)	0.03	155 (21.0%)	116 (13.1%)	< 0.001
Quintile 2	82 (17.6%)	97 (22.0%)		125 (17.0%)	222 (25.1%)	
Quintile 3	93 (19.9%)	81 (18.4%)		152 (20.6%)	190 (21.5%)	
Quintile 4	121 (25.9%)	80 (18.1%)		175 (23.7%)	124 (14.0%)	
Most disadvantaged	76 (16.3%)	72 (16.3%)		130 (17.6%)	232 (26.2%)	
Charlson comorbidity score						
0	349 (74.7%)	326 (73.9%)	0.45	523 (71.0%)	632 (71.5%)	0.51
1	83 (17.8%)	89 (20.2%)		135 (18.3%)	146 (16.5%)	
≥ 2	35 (7.5%)	26 (5.9%)		79 (10.7%)	106 (12.0%)	
Cancer site						
Oesophagus	272 (58.2%)	239 (54.2%)	0.22	0	0	
Cardia	195 (41.8%)	202 (45.8%)		68 (9.2%)	88 (10.0%)	0.62
Stomach	0	0		669 (90.8%)	796 (90.0%)	
Tumour histology						
Adenocarcinoma	380 (81.4%)	339 (76.9%)	0.12			
Squamous cell	80 (17.1%)	88 (20.0%)				
Other	7 (1.5%)	14 (3.2%)				
Extent of cancer spread[†]						
Local	145 (31.0%)	168 (38.1%)	0.04	211 (28.6%)	245 (27.7%)	< 0.001
Regional	248 (53.1%)	226 (51.2%)		409 (55.5%)	481 (54.4%)	
Distant	44 (9.4%)	30 (6.8%)		76 (10.3%)	136 (15.4%)	
Unknown	30 (6.4%)	17 (3.9%)		41 (5.6%)	22 (2.5%)	
Urgency of admission						
Emergency	19 (4.1%)	23 (5.2%)	0.41	126 (17.1%)	118 (13.3%)	0.04
Planned or other	448 (95.9%)	418 (94.8%)		611 (82.9%)	766 (86.7%)	
Hospital type						
Public	272 (58.2%)	331 (75.1%)	< 0.001	442 (60.0%)	708 (80.1%)	< 0.001
Private	195 (41.8%)	110 (24.9%)		295 (40.0%)	176 (19.9%)	

* Data are number (%) of patients; lower-volume and higher-volume hospitals performed ≤ 6 and > 6 procedures per year, respectively. † Furthest extent within 4 months of diagnosis. ♦

of relevant procedures (ie, oesophagectomy or gastrectomy) in the hospital in the year of each person's resection. Hospital volume was categorised as lower volume (≤ 6 procedures per year [a similar lower volume category to those used in other studies^{2,4}]) or higher volume (> 6 procedures per year).

Outcomes

The proportion of people diagnosed with cardio-oesophageal or non-cardia gastric cancer between 2001 and 2008 who underwent resection in NSW between 1 December 2000 and

30 June 2009 was measured by year of diagnosis. (Resections 1 month before the month of diagnosis on the CCR were included to allow for minor inaccuracies in month of diagnosis, which is based on available notification data.) For resection admissions between 1 January 2001 and 31 December 2008, outcomes measured were: >21-day length of stay from date of admission to discharge, including transfers between hospitals; unplanned (emergency) readmission to any hospital within 28 days of discharge, excluding patients who died in hospital or within 28 days of dis-

charge; 30-day and 90-day mortality from date of procedure; 5-year all-cause absolute survival; and 5-year all-cause conditional survival for patients who survived > 30 days after surgery. Absolute and conditional survival were measured from date of procedure with follow-up to 31 December 2008. Absolute survival after gastrectomy was also measured for the subset of patients who had localised cancer within 4 months of diagnosis.

At the time of data collation, dates of death on the CCR were complete for cancer deaths up to 31 December

2 Unadjusted and adjusted odds ratios for morbidity and mortality outcomes after oesophagectomy and gastrectomy performed in New South Wales (2001–2008), for higher annual hospital volume (reference group) versus lower annual hospital volume*

Outcome	Unadjusted		Adjusted	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P
Oesophagectomy				
> 21-day length of stay	0.99 (0.69–1.42)	0.96	1.10 (0.77–1.57)	0.60
28-day unplanned readmission	0.67 (0.44–1.01)	0.06	0.68 (0.45–1.04)	0.08
30-day mortality [†]	1.25 (0.64–2.45)	0.51	1.52 (0.76–3.03)	0.23
90-day mortality [†]	1.27 (0.77–2.09)	0.36	1.42 (0.84–2.39)	0.19
Gastrectomy				
> 21-day length of stay	1.11 (0.79–1.55)	0.54	0.97 (0.69–1.38)	0.88
28-day unplanned readmission	0.92 (0.63–1.33)	0.64	1.00 (0.72–1.40)	0.99
30-day mortality [†]	1.36 (0.84–2.20) [‡]	0.21	1.37 (0.80–2.33)	0.25
90-day mortality [†]	1.07 (0.76–1.51) [‡]	0.69	1.22 (0.81–1.86)	0.34

* Lower-volume and higher-volume hospitals performed ≤ 6 and > 6 procedures per year, respectively. † Procedures after 1 December 2008 and 2 October 2008 were excluded from the 30-day and 90-day mortality analyses, respectively, because follow-up data may not have been complete. ‡ Single-level logistic regression model results. ◆

2008. Procedures after 1 December 2008 and 2 October 2008 were excluded from the 30-day and 90-day mortality analyses, respectively, because follow-up data may not have been complete. Data on all-cause (ie, cancer and non-cancer) and interstate deaths were complete for patients diagnosed up to 2006. Since oesophagogastric cancer has poor prognosis, 5-year survival was measured for people diagnosed up to 2007, with a sensitivity analysis excluding those diagnosed in 2007.

Statistical analyses

Multilevel logistic regression models were estimated for binary outcomes and multilevel Cox proportional haz-

ards models were estimated for survival outcomes. Age, Charlson comorbidity score, extent of cancer spread, urgency of admission, hospital type and year of procedure (known confounders) were included in all models regardless of statistical significance. Sex and, for oesophagectomy, tumour histology were included in all survival models. Other variables were included if the P value for univariate significance was less than 0.25, with backwards elimination based on P values and reduction in Akaike information criterion. A sensitivity analysis was performed, including hospital volume as a continuous variable and excluding hospitals that performed fewer than eight relevant procedures during the

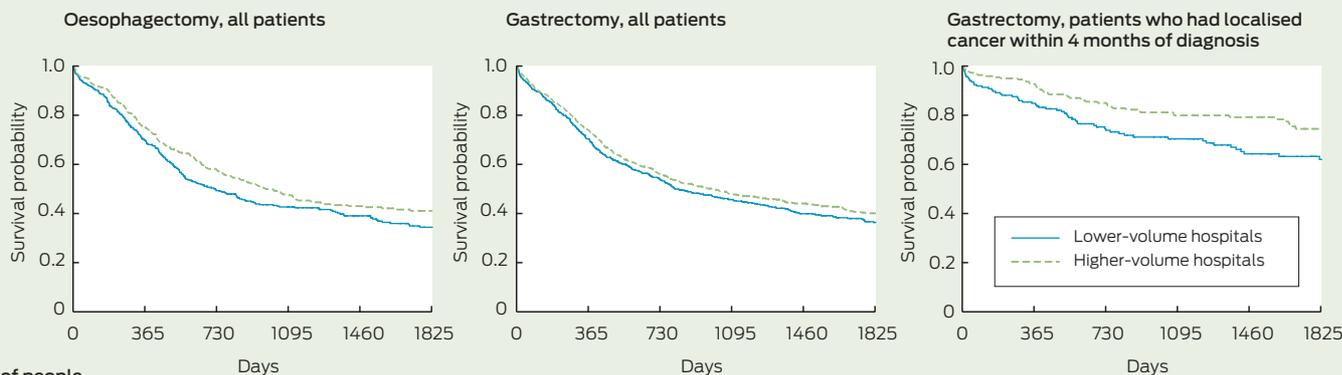
study period because small group size with a low-prevalence outcome can inflate error in multilevel logistic regression models.¹³ Analyses were performed using Stata/MP 12 (Stata-Corp) and SAS 9.3 (SAS Institute).

Results

From 2000 to 2008, 9618 people were diagnosed with oesophageal or gastric cancer, of whom 20 with multiple cases and 690 with rare tumour types (gastrointestinal stromal, non-solid, neuroendocrine and melanomatous tumours) were excluded. Between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2009, the linked APDC records included 2801 oesophagectomy and gastrectomy admissions. Surgical pathology reports were reviewed for 172 of these to clarify the procedure performed. Of the 2801 admissions, 272 were excluded from our study: 18 were second resections, 16 were for people with a non-cardia gastric primary site who had undergone both gastrectomy and oesophagectomy, and 238 resections were outside the period 2001–2008.

From 2001 to 2008, 908 oesophagectomies were performed in a total of 42 NSW hospitals, of which 48.6% (441) were in higher-volume hospitals, and 1621 gastrectomies were performed in a total of 84 NSW hospitals, of which 54.5% (884) were in higher-volume hospitals (Box 1). Gastrectomy patients in higher-volume hospitals were younger (< 65

3 Kaplan–Meier 5-year absolute survival after oesophagectomy or gastrectomy performed in New South Wales from 2001 to 2008 on people diagnosed with oesophagogastric cancer from 2000 to 2007, by annual hospital volume*



Number of people at risk of death

Lower-volume hospitals	428	290	187	137	96	64	658	458	299	217	159	107	185	154	111	92	71	50
Higher-volume hospitals	403	288	183	133	104	71	815	595	400	296	212	134	220	201	161	129	103	68

* Lower-volume and higher-volume hospitals performed ≤ 6 and > 6 procedures per year, respectively. ◆

4 Unadjusted and adjusted 5-year survival (proportions of patients who survived) and hazard ratios (HRs) after oesophagectomy and gastrectomy performed in New South Wales from 2001 to 2008 on people diagnosed with oesophagogastric cancer from 2000 to 2007, by annual hospital volume*

	Absolute survival						Conditional survival [†]					
	Unadjusted			Adjusted			Unadjusted			Adjusted		
	% (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P	% (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P	% (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P	% (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	P
Oesophagectomy												
Lower-volume hospitals	34% (29%–40%)	1.21 (1.01–1.44)	0.03	34% (30%–38%)	1.28 (1.10–1.49)	0.002	36% (31%–41%)	1.22 (1.00–1.47)	0.05	36% (31%–40%)	1.28 (1.07–1.52)	0.006
Higher-volume hospitals	41% (36%–46%)	1		42% (38%–47%)	1		43% (37%–48%)	1		44% (39%–48%)	1	
Overall	38% (34–41%)						39% (35%–43%)					
Gastrectomy												
Lower-volume hospitals	36% (32%–41%)	1.11 (0.95–1.29)	0.19	37% (33%–41%)	1.11 (0.95–1.31)	0.19	38% (34%–43%)	1.09 (0.94–1.26)	0.26	39% (35%–43%)	1.10 (0.93–1.29)	0.26
Higher-volume hospitals	40% (36%–44%)	1		40% (37%–43%)	1		42% (38%–46%)	1		41% (38%–45%)	1	
Overall	38% (36%–41%)						40% (37%–43%)					

* HRs were calculated using Cox proportional hazards models, and an HR > 1 indicates a higher hazard (ie, poorer survival); lower-volume and higher-volume hospitals performed ≤ 6 and > 6 procedures per year, respectively. † Analysis of conditional survival includes patients who survived > 30 days after surgery. ◆

years: 36.1% v 29.3%; $P=0.01$), more likely to have distant spread within 4 months of diagnosis (15.4% v 10.3%; $P<0.001$) and less likely to have had the procedure during an emergency admission (13.3% v 17.1%; $P=0.04$) than gastrectomy patients in lower-volume hospitals.

Rates of surgical resection

Rates of surgical resection for patients with cardio-oesophageal and non-cardia gastric cancer declined from 29.2% (145/496) to 18.7% (115/616) and from 44.5% (199/447) to 37.1% (157/423), respectively, for patients diagnosed between 2001 and 2008 (Appendix 1; all appendices online at mja.com.au). For cardio-oesophageal cancer, fewer people who had squamous cell carcinoma underwent resection compared with people who had adenocarcinoma (8.7% [15/172] v 23.9% [93/389] in 2008) (Appendix 2).

Hospital volume

Between 101 and 130 oesophagectomies were performed by 22–30 hospitals each year (Appendix 3). Median annual hospital volume ranged from 2 to 4 oesophagectomies, and 4–7 hospitals performed > 6 oesophagectomies per year.

The total number of gastrectomies performed each year decreased from over 200 before 2006 to 171 in 2008 (Appendix 3). The median annual hospital volume ranged from 2 to 3 gastrectomies, and 7 hospitals performed > 6 gastrectomies in 2008 (the

lowest number during the study period), and 45–55 hospitals performed gastrectomies each year.

Surgical outcomes

Length of stay was similar in both hospital volume groups: one-third and one-quarter of people stayed in hospital longer than 21 days for oesophagectomy and gastrectomy, respectively (Appendix 4). Overall, about 12% of people had an unplanned readmission within 28 days of discharge for both procedures.

Overall 30-day and 90-day mortality was 4.1% (37/905) and 7.5% (67/891) for oesophagectomy and 4.4% (70/1609) and 9.1% (143/1577) for gastrectomy, respectively. Lower hospital volume was not associated with higher 90-day mortality after oesophagectomy — the unadjusted odds ratio (OR) was 1.27 (95% CI, 0.77–2.09; $P=0.36$), and the adjusted OR was 1.42 (95% CI, 0.84–2.39; $P=0.19$) (Box 2). In the sensitivity analysis, including hospital volume as a continuous variable and excluding small sample size hospitals, the effect of an increase in one oesophagectomy per year was a 7% decrease in 90-day mortality after oesophagectomy (OR, 0.93 [95% CI, 0.86–1.00]; $P=0.06$). Thirty-day mortality after gastrectomy was 5.1% (37/732) in lower-volume hospitals and 3.8% (33/877) in higher-volume hospitals (adjusted OR, 1.37 [95% CI, 0.80–2.33]; $P=0.25$).

Oesophagectomy in a lower-volume hospital was associated with sig-

nificantly lower 5-year absolute survival compared with oesophagectomy in a higher-volume hospital (adjusted hazard ratio [HR] for lower-volume hospitals, 1.28 [95% CI, 1.10–1.49]; $P=0.002$) (Box 3, Box 4). The association was almost the same for conditional 5-year survival, in which the effect of perioperative deaths on survival is removed. Overall, there was a non-significant trend for gastrectomy in a higher-volume hospital to be associated with higher 5-year absolute survival compared with gastrectomy in a lower-volume hospital (adjusted HR for lower-volume hospitals, 1.11 [95% CI, 0.95–1.31]; $P=0.19$) (Box 3, Box 4). When survival of people who had localised cancer within 4 months of diagnosis was examined for gastrectomy, absolute 5-year survival was significantly lower for those who had surgery in a lower-volume hospital compared with those who had surgery in a higher-volume hospital (adjusted HR for lower-volume hospitals, 1.83 [95% CI, 1.28–2.61]; $P=0.001$) (Box 3). The exclusion of patients diagnosed in 2007, for whom follow-up data may not have been complete, did not substantially change the estimated HRs for the survival analyses.

Discussion

We found evidence of a relationship between hospital volume and patient outcomes for people who underwent oesophagectomy for oesophagogastric-

ric cancer in NSW. There was no clear evidence of such a relationship for people who underwent gastrectomy overall, but resection in a higher-volume hospital was associated with significantly improved 5-year survival for people with localised gastric cancer who underwent gastrectomy. These results are consistent with those of international studies, in which the relationship for gastrectomy is weaker than for the more complex oesophagectomy.^{4,14} Rates of surgical resection for oesophagogastric cancer are decreasing and hospital volumes did not increase during our study period. The median annual number of procedures performed was four or fewer across the 22–30 and 45–55 hospitals performing oesophagectomy and gastrectomy, respectively, each year.

Although our study was population based and covered an 8-year period, it had a small sample size compared with many international studies.⁴ Sample size, prevalence of the outcome and effect size affect statistical power, and these factors may have limited our ability to detect significant differences, particularly for mortality outcomes. Risk adjustment is important because case complexity and patient characteristics may influence the choice of hospital to which patients are referred. In our study, risk adjustment included measures of tumour extent and comorbidity, as well as sex, age, socioeconomic status, tumour site and histology, urgency of admission and hospital type. Risk adjustment of oesophagectomy mortality outcomes increased the size and decreased the *P* value of the hospital volume effect, similar to other studies.² Higher-volume hospitals performed gastrectomy on a larger proportion of patients with distant cancer spread. Clinical cancer stage and measures of comorbidity such as performance status may improve risk adjustment. Incomplete risk adjustment may have left residual confounding and restricted our ability to detect significant differences.

Outcomes for oesophagogastric cancer surgery in NSW are good, despite hospital volumes being low by international standards. Thirty-day mortality of 4.1% and 4.4% for oesophagectomy and gastrectomy,

respectively, and 5-year survival of about 40% for both procedures compares well to results from other countries.^{14–19} Invasive surgery for advanced gastric cancer may be necessary at times, but information on surgical intent (curative or palliative) was not available from our data sources. We therefore included both curative-intent and palliative-intent resections in our study, which affects comparisons of our results with those of studies of curative-intent resections only.

There are no high-volume hospitals in NSW by international standards. For gastrectomy in Europe, one study has shown that lower 30-day mortality is only seen once hospitals perform more than 20 gastrectomies per year for gastric cancer.¹⁴ No hospital in NSW reached this volume during the study period, limiting our ability to assess a volume–outcome relationship. Japan has some of the best oesophagectomy mortality outcomes in the world, with an overall 30-day mortality of 1.2% (390/31 380).²⁰ Nevertheless, a volume–outcome relationship is present: high-volume hospitals (40 or more oesophagectomies per year) achieve significantly lower mortality than hospitals that perform fewer than five per year (0.6% v 2.0%). So there is potential to significantly improve outcomes for patients in NSW.

The association between hospital volume and outcome may be partly due to high-volume surgeons working in high-volume hospitals and partly due to hospital factors.^{21,22} In our study, no data on surgeon volume were available. In general, hospital volume has been found to be more predictive of outcomes than surgeon volume,² although this is not universal.²¹ Hospital characteristics associated with improved outcomes in higher-volume hospitals are likely to be multifactorial. Preoperative and postoperative care for oesophagogastric resection for cancer is complex; it involves extensive staging, intensive care, interventional radiology, (neo) adjuvant therapy, specialised nursing and allied health care. A high caseload supports the development of specialist multidisciplinary services and care teams.

Maintaining equitable access to multidisciplinary care is important for the 1000 people diagnosed with oesophagogastric cancer in NSW each year. In Ontario, Canada, a requirement for hospitals to perform 20 oesophagectomies per year has been established; in areas that cannot support this volume, a hospital target of seven is set, with a requirement to establish links with a major centre. The effect of hospital volume on longer-term survival after oesophagectomy in Ontario has not yet been reported.²³ In the Netherlands, consolidation of surgery has been associated with improvements in survival of surgical and non-surgical cardio-oesophageal cancer patients.²⁴ The arguments for greater consolidation are compelling. In NSW, achieving this and improving outcomes for people with oesophagogastric cancer will require ongoing consultation with clinicians, hospital administrators and governments.

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