Kent and Medway Cancer Network

Systemic Anti-Cancer Therapy Care Pathway – Guidelines on the Safe Use of Oral Anti-cancer Medicines

Pathway of Care

Core Network Team

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1.0 Background

On 22nd January 2008 the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) issued a Rapid Response Report alerting all healthcare staff involved in the use of oral anti-cancer medicines of potentially fatal outcomes if incorrect doses of oral anti-cancer therapy are prescribed, dispensed or administered. This outlined actions the NHS and independent sector must undertake.

The majority of anti-cancer chemotherapy for solid tumours has traditionally been given intravenously. Until recently, very few of the available drugs were suitable for oral administration and most chemotherapy has been supplied by specially trained pharmacy staff. Standards for dealing with adult systemic chemotherapy are clearly defined in the NHS Cancer Standards. The overriding principle of this document is that oral anti-cancer medicines are managed to at least the same standards as IV chemotherapy/ IV anti-cancer medicines.

This document provides guidance for **all** organisations and staff involved in the prescribing, dispensing, supply, administration and monitoring of oral anti-cancer medicines in Kent and Medway Cancer Network. This includes all secondary care, primary care and the independent sector.

2.0 Definition

For the purposes of this document the term "Oral Anti-cancer Medicine' is used to refer to all drugs with direct anti-tumour activity, orally administered to cancer patients, including traditional cytotoxic chemotherapy such as capecitabine, hydroxycarbamide, chlorambucil and small molecule treatments such as imatinib, erlotinib, sunitinib and other agents such as thalidomide or lenalidomide. It does *not* include hormonal or anti-hormonal agents such as tamoxifen and anastrazole.

3.0 Scope

This document is aimed at staff delivering oral anti-cancer medicines for patients with malignant disease. All local policies must be developed by a multi-professional team and comply with the scope of this document. The governance of the Network Guidelines for the Safe Use of Oral Anti-cancer Medicines will be managed according to the agreed Network Chemotherapy and local chemotherapy group structure.

It is the responsibility of all staff involved in the delivery of oral anti-cancer medicines to ensure they follow the individual Trust policies and guidelines relating to adverse incident reporting and investigation reporting. Staff must also be aware of all Trust policies and guidelines relating to risk management and infection control.

It must be noted that some oral anti-cancer medicines are also used for non-cancer indications, e.g. methotrexate for rheumatoid arthritis, and pose similar risks to the patient. The NPSA recommends that organisations undertake a risk assessment and NPSA guidance applied as appropriate.

4.0 Prescribing of oral anti-cancer medicines

The prescribing of oral anti-cancer medicines should be carried out and monitored to the same standards as those for parenteral (IV) chemotherapy.

4.1 Who can prescribe

Prescribing of the first cycle of oral anti-cancer medicines is undertaken by either a haematologist or oncology specialist at Consultant/ SAS/SPR level who has been assessed as competent and whose name appears on the Trust's approved list of prescribers.
Non-medical prescribers may prescribe the second and subsequent course of oral anti-cancer medicines provided they have acquired approval from their organisation and are working within an agreed clinical management plan (supplementary NMPs) or following a treatment plan (independent NMPs) (Peer Review standard 3C-137).
Prescribing oral anti-cancer medicines in primary care must only be undertaken within agreed shared care guidelines. The clinical lead for oral anti-cancer medicines must be involved in the approval for use of all shared care guidelines. Shared care guidelines should consider the following areas in addition to the usual clinical management issues of shared care:

- assessment of patient's suitability to self administer
- assessment of patient's home environment
- prescribing of anti-cancer treatments
- arrangements for pharmacist prescription verification
- dispensing anti-cancer medicines
- checking clinical parameters including blood counts before administration
- assessing the patient is fit to receive chemotherapy
- administration of the chemotherapy
- delivery, storage and disposal arrangements
- managing side effects and/or adverse events
- emergency contact(s)
- follow up arrangements

4.2 Initiating treatment

All prescribers initiating treatment for oral anti-cancer medicines must:

- Assess the patient's suitability for oral treatment including ability to swallow tablets or capsules
- Assess patient's ability to comply with the proposed drug/ regimen
- Obtain consent from the patient following local Trust protocol
- Provide verbal and written information about their oral anti-cancer therapy (this information should include contact details for specialist advice)
- Ensure appropriate communication to patient's GP and referring consultant about the medicines, ensuring the GP is clear on the role they play in managing the patient. *note* : *caution must be taken if trusts issue copies of 'prescriptions' to GPs as there is a risk of inappropriate continuation of medicine. It must be stated on any written communication where appropriate that 'This medication is NOT for continuation by primary care'.*
- Ensure patients are appropriately counselled on the use of their medicines. This should include informing the patient that they should stop their oral anti-cancer medicine if they are admitted to hospital until they have been reviewed by the oncology / haematology team. *Note this information may be provided/ reinforced by pharmacist /nurse according to local policy.*

See section 5.2 for standards on writing prescriptions for oral anti-cancer medicines.

4.3 Inpatient prescribing

Inpatient Prescribing (New Patients)
In-patient prescribing for new patients must be to the same standards as prescribing for day-case and out-patients and must only be initiated by those prescribers defined in sections 4.1. All chemotherapy prescriptions must be prescribed on a copy of the signed master proforma or on an electronic prescribing system (EPS). The details should then be transcribed onto the in-patient drug chart with a note to refer to the chemotherapy proforma or EPS. To prevent duplication of administration, the chemotherapy proforma should be clearly endorsed to the effect that a record of administration will be made on the in-patient chart. The in-patient chart should contain the same detail as is found on the proforma / EPS, i.e the dose, frequency, intended start date and duration of treatment, and where applicable stop date. Start and stop dates should also be indicated on the inpatient record of administration. All intended deviations from protocol, such as dose modifications, should be clearly identified as such.

Inpatient Prescribing on Admission (currently on treatment)
Patients admitted to hospital wards on oral anti-cancer medicines are at risk from uncontrolled prescribing. A detailed medication history must be taken on admission, including:

- indication for oral anti-cancer therapy
- drug(s) and dose(s), frequency of administration, e.g. daily, weekly, continuous or cyclical
- intended start date, duration of treatment, intended stop date for each cycle of treatment and date of next cycle
- any supportive medications, e.g. anti-emetics

Note: where possible, a copy of the original prescription for oral anti-cancer medicine should be obtained.
The patient's original prescriber should countersign the drug chart (if they are available) or clinical staff must contact the chemotherapy unit to confirm medication history and treatment plan.
If the original prescriber is not available, a copy of the chemotherapy proforma or details from the EPS for the current cycle of treatment should be obtained and the information transcribed onto the in-patient drug chart with a note to refer to the chemotherapy proforma. To prevent duplication of administration, the chemotherapy proforma should be clearly endorsed to the effect that a record of administration will be made on the in-patient chart. The in-patient chart should contain the same detail as is found on the proforma/ EPS, i.e the dose, frequency, intended start date and duration of treatment, and where applicable stop date. Start and stop dates should also be indicated on the in-patient record of administration. All intended deviations from protocol, such as dose modifications, should be clearly identified as such.

Other reference sources for cancer medicines should be available during and out-of-hours for information on special precautions, guidance for monitoring, expected toxicities, contraindications, potential interactions and medications to be avoided. This may include the out-of-hours service and the chemotherapy trained nurses on an in-patient ward.

The patient's current medical condition must be assessed to ensure suitability for continued treatment with the medicine.

Where possible, the patients own medication should be utilised for the remainder of the cycle, thus minimising the risks associated with prescribing inappropriate / incorrect dose or duration of treatment.
All inpatient prescriptions for oral anti-cancer medicines must be checked by an appropriately trained (ideally oncology trained) pharmacist.

On discharge the oral anti-cancer medicine must be prescribed on a copy of the signed master proforma or on an electronic prescribing system (EPS) and must be checked by a trained oncology pharmacist prior to dispensing. Details on any doses dispensed and administered to the patient must be made available to the oncology pharmacist.

The copy of the prescription proforma should be sent to the GP endorsed "This medication is not for continuation by primary care". Only oncology / haematology specialists at consultant / SAS/SPR level who are assessed as competent should prescribe oral anti-cancer medicines.

4.4 Outpatient prescribing

All oral anti-cancer medicine prescriptions must be prescribed on a copy of the signed master proforma or on an electronic prescribing system (see section 5.2), with the exception of those drugs which have undergone a risk assessment and been deemed suitable for dispensing in primary care. In these exceptional circumstances the drug may be prescribed on an FP10(HP). See section 6.4 for further information.

4.5 Prescribing for External Healthcare Organisations

All prescribers who write prescriptions for oral anti-cancer medicines for patients who will have the medicines administered in organisations external to their Trust, e.g. nursing homes, hospices, prisons, children's homes must ensure that the external organisation has access to the specified regimens and protocols. In the case of organisations such as prisons where medications are re-prescribed by the prison's medical officer in accordance with their own procedures it is recommended that the organisation ensures regimens and protocols are always obtained before re-prescribing.

4.6 Repeat prescriptions

Oral anti-cancer medicines must not be prescribed by repeat prescription.

5.0 Protocols, chemotherapy prescription proformas and treatment plan

5.1 Protocols

All oral anti-cancer medicines must be prescribed within the context of a written protocol on a chemotherapy prescription proforma. A Network Chemotherapy Prescribing Proforma should be used where possible, or the protocol should be consistent with the Network Chemotherapy Prescribing Manual for Haematology (or protocol for the tertiary care centre where applicable). Details of the specific protocol should be contained within patient's notes. Full details of chemotherapy protocols should be available in patients' chemotherapy notes. Copies of protocols should be available on all wards where oral anti-cancer medicines are routinely administered or where patients receiving oral anti-cancer medicines may be admitted (e.g. emergency admissions wards). Protocols must contain:

- Definition of the clinical condition being treated
- Names (approved) of all medicines to be given
- Dosing schedule for each medicine
- Maximum individual dose where applicable
- Maximum cumulative doses where applicable
- Supportive therapy
- Any tests that need to be performed before chemotherapy starts and during treatment
- Recommendations for dose modifications
- Number of cycles or review period

Details of all anti-cancer drug protocols can be found on the Kent and Medway Cancer Network Website under Network Chemotherapy Prescription Proformas or within the Network Chemotherapy Prescribing Manual for haematology. Prescribers must have access to these documents at the point of prescribing. Protocols for anti-cancer medicines dispensed within the community are also available on the Kent and Medway Cancer Network website. Where anti-cancer medicines are dispensed by a homecare company, Trusts should ensure the homecare company has access to the chemotherapy protocol and this should be described within local policies.

5.2 Chemotherapy Prescription Proformas

All chemotherapy prescriptions must be prescribed on a copy of the signed master proforma or on an electronic prescribing system (EPS). Prescriptions must contain:

- Patient details including, height, weight and surface area
- Protocol / regimen name
- Drug names (generic), and doses (both as mg/m^2 or per kg and the final calculated dose)
- Frequency of administration
- Number of days or doses to be dispensed (expressed in words and figures e.g. for three (3) days not 3/7 – abbreviations are **not** to be used)
- The intended start date and exact duration of treatment including either stop date or the word 'ONLY' to indicate that the medicine is not continuous, e.g. capecitabine start on 1/1/08 for 14 days ONLY

(N.B. For continuous treatment – the intended review date can be found on the action sheet).

NB On the rare occasion where an oral anti-cancer drug is to be dispensed from a community pharmacy, a copy of the protocol should be attached to the FP10(HP) prescription (a copy of the Trust proforma should not be issued as this may result in a patient receiving the supply twice). See section 6.4 for further information on dispensing in primary care. It is recommended that the FP10(HP) should be endorsed with a reference number to correlate with the Kent and Medway protocol number in the section of the KMCN website "protocols for anti-cancer medicines dispensed within the community".

5.3 Treatment plan

The chemotherapy action sheet, located within the patient's chemotherapy notes details the treatment plan. This action sheet may be in the form of an Electronic Action Sheet on KOMs. The following should be included within the action sheet:

- Diagnosis
- Treatment intent
- Trial (if applicable)
- Total number of cycles
- Number of cycles before review
- Details of chemotherapy regimen
- Details of tests
- Review date
- Deviations from standard protocol (e.g dose modifications). *Note: Deviations from the standard protocol should be communicated to the patient's GP and referring consultant.*

6.0 Dispensing and supply of oral anti-cancer medicines

Trust pharmacy departments dispensing oral anti-cancer medicines should operate to the same safety standards used when preparing and dispensing parenteral (IV) chemotherapy. Dispensing of oral anti-cancer medicines may be undertaken by homecare companies. Trusts, within their policies, should ensure that homecare companies have policies and procedures in place relating to the dispensing of oral anti-cancer medicines and that the principles and safety standards outlined in this document are met.

Pharmacy staff must have access to the agreed list of regimen protocols for the regimens in use. Note: the BNF is **not** recommended as a primary source of anti-cancer drug prescribing information.

Details of all anti-cancer drug protocols can be found on the Kent and Medway Cancer Network Website under Network Chemotherapy Prescription Proformas or within the Network Chemotherapy Prescribing Manual for haematology. Anyone dispensing oral anti-cancer medicines must have access to these documents at the point of dispensing. Protocols for anti-cancer medicines dispensed within the community are also available on the Kent and Medway Cancer Network website. Where anti-cancer medicines are dispensed by a homecare company, Trusts should ensure the homecare company has access to the chemotherapy protocol and this should be described within local policies.

All prescriptions for oral anti-cancer medicines must be checked and authorised by an appropriately experienced oncology pharmacist.

All prescriptions for oral anti-cancer medicines **MUST** be computer generated (ie on a copy of the signed master proforma or on an EPS). In the event of receiving handwritten prescriptions pharmacists must contact prescribers and ask for prescriptions to be re-issued on computer generated specific oral anti-cancer prescription forms. Pharmacists **must not** accept prescriptions handwritten on out-patient prescriptions.

Where practical, pharmaceutical care plans should be put in place to identify the key issues that need to be monitored with the oral anti-cancer medicine/ regimen.

It is recognised that it may not be possible to ensure that all oral prescriptions are checked by a trained oncology pharmacist. Trusts must therefore ensure that appropriate training on the safety aspects of oral anti-cancer medicines is provided to pharmacy staff involved in dispensing and supply of these medicines. This must be undertaken as part of induction process for new staff and repeated every two years for all staff involved in dispensing and supply of oral anti-cancer medicines.

In order to support staff involved in the dispensing and supply of oral anti-cancer medicines, there must always be available in the organisation a trained oncology pharmacist who is able to provide oncology pharmacy advice to dispensary staff.
Note: Trained oncology pharmacists are those who are deemed competent to check and authorise IV chemotherapy prescriptions and are competent to provide pharmaceutical care to cancer patients.

6.1 Standards for dispensing

- The pharmacist must ensure the directions on the prescription are clear and unambiguous and include, where relevant, the intended period of treatment, including start and stop dates for short term or intermittent treatment.

- The exact quantity of tablets/capsules required must be supplied unless a risk assessment of a particular drug/ pack size/type identifies it as not suitable to be split. Wherever possible, only packs that can be safely split will be purchased.

- The quantity calculated and dispensed must be subject to a second independent check where the quantity is physically checked. The quantity must be physically checked by counting the number of tablets/capsules supplied.

- Ideally, a different member of staff should final check the prescription from the pharmacist who clinically screened the prescription.

- All patients must receive the manufacturer's Patient Information Leaflet, with their oral anti-cancer medicines.

- Pharmacy staff must not break or crush tablets, capsules must not be opened.

- Queries about difficulties in taking the oral form should be directed to a specialist pharmacist. Where available, use of a suspension or solution is preferred and a suitable preparation should be obtained from an NHS hospital pharmacy or commercial compounding/manufacturing facility with appropriate safe-handling facilities. It must be noted that in many cases there are no liquid alternatives, in these cases refer back to original prescriber.

- Use of compliance aids is not routinely recommended. If there is thought to be a need, a risk assessment must be undertaken and documented in the patient's notes.

- Label directions must be clear and unambiguous and include where relevant; the intended period of treatment; start and stop dates or the number of days expressed as **'for X days ONLY'** to indicate that the medicine is not continuous (for short term or intermittent treatment); an appropriate indication of the need for safe handling. Any ambiguities must be referred back to the validating pharmacist.

- An additional label should be added stating "*No further supply should be obtained from your GP*"

- An additional label should be added stating "*oral anti-cancer medicine – only to be re-issued by oncology / haematology*"

- An additional label should be added stating "*On admission to hospital, stop this medicine and discuss immediately with oncology/ haematology team".*

6.2 Supply to In-Patients

Oral anti-cancer medicines should not be kept as stock or temporary stock items on the ward.
Wherever possible patient's own medicines must be used. Oral anti-cancer medicines should not be ordered without checking with the patient and/or carer that patient own supplies are not available.
All anti-cancer medicines must be dispensed and labelled to include the following information:

- Patient name
- Generic drug name
- Strength of tablets or capsules, or concentration of oral liquid
- The number of tablets / capsules in the container, or volume of liquid
- Administration instructions
- Length of treatment, including stop date as appropriate
- Storage conditions
- Caution: Cytotoxic Drug (as appropriate)
- Name and address of pharmacy department

N.B. Patients should be advised to return any unused oral anti-cancer medication that they may have at home.

6.3 Supply to external healthcare organisations

Trusts supplying oral anti-cancer medicines to external organisations who will take responsibility for administering the medicines, e.g.nursing homes, prisons, children's homes must ensure that the medicines are labelled as in 6.2 above and the external organisation has access to the specified regimens protocols and these contain the details laid out in section 5.1. Prescribers are responsible for ensuring pharmacies supplying the medicines know the medicines will be administered in an external organisation.

6.4 Dispensing in primary care

It is **NOT recommended** that oral anti-cancer medicines are dispensed by community pharmacies unless a risk assessment has been undertaken and an appropriate framework has been developed to ensure the principles and safety standards outlined in this document are met, ideally this should include a service level agreement. Areas for consideration in the framework include:

- Suitability of drug/regimen, i.e. assessment of potential toxicity of the drug(s) and complexity of the regimen (more than one drug, pulsed schedule, variable dose)
- Availability of drugs (wholesaler or direct)
- Origin of prescription, primary or secondary care (the use of FP10(HP) prescriptions may be a barrier to the recommendation for regimen specific computer generated prescriptions)
- Requirement for specialist clinical oncology pharmacy advice
- Requirement for Shared Care documentation
- Training requirements for primary care pharmacists
- Remuneration issues
- Handling and disposal of cytotoxic drugs (COSHH)
- Out of hours support

7.0 Patient education and medication counselling

Prior to the first cycle of treatment all patients should be seen and counselled/ educated by an appropriately trained chemotherapy nurse, pharmacist, or pharmacy technician using the checklist below (section 7.1). After counselling/educating the patient, the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or nurse should sign and print their name on the chemotherapy prescription proforma or make a note on the annotation page of the EPS.

7.1 Summary of counselling checklist prior to starting oral anti-cancer treatment

The healthcare professional should ensure:

- the patient understands that the medicine has been prescribed only for them and should not be given to anyone else.
- the patient understands that the medicine should be stored in a safe place away from children and should not be handled by anyone else (unless it is being given by a carer, see below)
- that if a carer is administering the medicine they are aware that they should not handle the tablets or capsules directly (they should be tipped or pushed out from the blister pack directly into a medicine pot)
- the patient (or relative/ carer) understands how and when to take the medicine (in particular, if there are breaks in treatment they know when this should be and how long it should be for)
- the patient understands any specific directions (relating to food, fasting etc)
- they know what they should do if they miss a dose.
- they understand what to do if they vomit a dose.
- they understand what the side effects of treatment are and what they should do if they experience them. In particular they know who they should contact. (Note. Patients must be able to access the same 24 hour telephone advice service provided for iv chemotherapy and be given a Hand Held Record for Chemotherapy identifying their “key worker”).
- they know how and where to obtain further supplies.
- they understand what they should do with left over tablets.
- they understand how they should dispose of medicine spoons, syringes or measures if used for cytotoxic medication.
- they understand the role of their GP and the role of the hospital multi professional team.
- they are able to take their medicine in the dosage form supplied.

- if the patient is unable to swallow tablets or capsules, they have been referred to the oncology pharmacist and given the appropriate advice.
- they understand that they should inform the healthcare team if they are taking over the counter medications/ supplements.
- if a patient treatment diary is available it has been completed by a nurse or pharmacist

Before issuing any further supplies, pharmacy staff or other healthcare professionals should ensure:

- Patients were seen and counselled/educated as described above prior to their first cycle of treatment
- They fully understand how and when to take their medicines
- The patient had no problems taking their first cycle of treatment. For example they had no problems swallowing the medication or with vomiting
- That if a dose reduction has been made, the patient is aware why their dose has been changed and how many tablets / capsules they should take and when

If at any stage it becomes apparent that the patient does not have a full understanding of how to take their medicine or if there are any concerns regarding compliance, the patient should be referred back to the cancer specialist.

8.0 Administration and Handling

The administration of oral anti-cancer medicines on Trust premises should be carried out and monitored to the same standards as those for parenteral (IV) chemotherapy. i.e. oral anti-cancer medicines should be administered by appropriately qualified clinical staff who are competent to follow the same safeguards and checks as when administering IV anti-cancer medicines.

Clinical staff administrating oral anti-cancer medicines on non oncology/ haematology wards to in-patients, should contact members of the patient's specialist team for information and advice about the oral anti-cancer medicine.

Trusts' administration of medicines policies must be complied with.

Staff administering oral anti-cancer medicines must have access to the specified regimens protocols.

When patients are self administering their oral anti-cancer medicines, the responsibility for administration lies with the patient and their carer. The health care professional's role is to support patients to ensure this is undertaken as safely as possible.

8.1 Summary of counselling checklist prior to starting oral anti-cancer treatment

Before oral anti-cancer medicines are administered the patient must be clinically reviewed by an appropriately qualified and competent clinical staff member who will:

- ensure that the patient's medical condition and blood parameters support ongoing treatment.
- check results of all investigations, blood parameters and specific drug calculations specified within the treatment protocol / local guidelines.
- document the administration of the medicine(s) in the patient's chemotherapy / medical notes and patient held records (if used).
- In the case of inpatients receiving their medications over a period of days, the above checks must be done before the first dose is given in hospital and then during treatment according to the parameters specified in the written protocol.

9.0 Waste destruction

Clinical staff administering oral anti-cancer medicines to patients in Trust premises must be familiar with the Trust's procedures for safe handling of cytotoxic medicines and disposal of waste.

Patients must be given advice on how to safely store their oral anti-cancer medicines and told where and how to return unused medicines for disposal.

10.0 Governance and audit

Each organisation should nominate a clinical lead for oral anti-cancer medicines. This would normally be the Head of the Chemotherapy Service to ensure consistency of standards. The clinical lead must work with Trust Management, Lead Clinician for Cancer, Chemotherapy Lead, Head of Pharmacy and Lead Cancer Nurse to ensure these standards are enforced.
Overall responsibility for safe use of oral anti-cancer medicines and implementation of local policy should lie either with the Head of Cancer Services or Head of Medicines Management for each organisation.
Adherence to local policy should be audited on an annual basis to ensure the policy is still relevant to the service provided.
Organisations must ensure they have a robust system for recording clinical incidents and near misses with oral anti-cancer medicines. It is recommended that incidents be reported using the existing clinical governance framework within the Trust. Errors relating to oral anti-cancer medicines must be reviewed by the Network Chemotherapy Advisory Group as part of their role in reviewing chemotherapy errors.

11.0 References

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12.0 Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement must be given to the Scottish Executive 'Guidance For The Safe Use Of Cytotoxic Chemotherapy' HDL 2005(29), The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, Procedure and Checklist for Counselling / Education Patients on Oral Anti-cancer Chemotherapy, and particularly to the North of England Cancer Network Standards for the Safe Use of Oral Anti-cancer Medicines on which this guidance is based.

13.0 Personnel and Contact Information

A comprehensive, up to date list of MDM contact details can be found on the KMCN website via the following link: http://www.kentmedwaycancernetwork.nhs.uk/home-page/for-professionals/

14.0 Glossary

Acronyms in common usage throughout KMCN documentation

CNB	Cancer Network Board
CYP	Children & Young People (in relation to the IOG)
DCCAG	Diagnostic Cross Cutting Advisory Group
DOG	Disease Orientated Group (NSSG/TSSG/TWG)
DVH	Darent Valley Hospital
EK	East Kent
EKHUFT	East Kent Hospitals University Foundation Trust
HoP	High Level Operational Policy
IOSC	Improving Outcomes: A Strategy for Cancer
K&C	Kent & Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, (EKHUFT)
KMCN	Kent & Medway Cancer Network
KMCRN	Kent & Medway Cancer Research Network
LSESN	London & South East Sarcoma Network
MFT	Medway Foundation Trust
MTW	Maidstone & Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust
NOG	Non Surgical Oncology Group *(Permanent oncologist sub group of the DOGs with a specific responsibility for chemo/rad pathways and advice to the DOG, Network and GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONs on new drugs)*
PoC	Pathway of Care *(Network agreed disease site specific clinical guidelines)*
QEQM	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital, Margate (EKHUFT)
QoL	Quality of life
RAT	Research and Trial Group *(Permanent sub-group of the DOGs with a specific responsibility for taking forward the clinical trials agenda)*
RMH	Royal Marsden Hospital
RNOH	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital
QVH	Queen Victoria Foundation Trust Hospital East Grinstead
UCLH	University College Hospital London
WHH	William Harvey Hospital, Ashford (EKHUFT)
WK	West Kent

15.0 Document Administration

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