Policy document/web link	Author/led by	Relevant UK nation and date published	Overview of document	Specific reference to nursing/related areas
UK-wide				
4th ESO-ESMO International Consensus Guidelines for Advanced Breast Cancer  https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/breast- cancer/advanced-breast-cancer  https://academic.oup.com/annonc/article/ 29/8/1634/5055519?searchresult=1	European School of Oncology (ESO) and European School of Medical Oncology (ESMO)	UK-wide, 2018	The European School of Oncology created an Advanced Breast Cancer (ABC) Taskforce in 2005 due to a lack of international consensus on managing this patient group. This led to the first international consensus guidelines conference on advanced breast cancer in Nov 2011. The 2018 Guideline is the 4th and latest version. They are intended to be management recommendations that can be applied internationally, albeit with the necessary adjustments for each country	'Specialised oncology nurses (if possible specialised breast nurses) should be part of the multidisciplinary team managing ABC patients. In some countries, this role may be played by a physician assistant or another trained and specialised healthcare practitioner.'
England and Wales				
NICE Clinical Guideline 81 – Advanced Breast Cancer: Diagnosis and Treatment https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg81	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)	England and Wales, 2009 (last updated 2017)	The advice in the NICE guideline describes the tests, treatment, care and support that patients with advanced breast cancer should be offered.	Section 1.4 – Supportive care, includes recommendations around assessing patients' needs at key points, plus the nomination of a 'key worker' to provide continuity of care.
Improving Supportive and Palliative Care for Adults with Cancer <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/csg4/resources/improving-supportive-and-palliative-care-for-adults-with-cancer-pdf-773375005">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/csg4/resources/improving-supportive-and-palliative-care-for-adults-with-cancer-pdf-773375005</a>	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)	England and Wales, 2004	The guidelines advises those who develop and deliver cancer services for adults with cancer about what is needed to make sure that patients, and their families and carers, are well informed, cared for and supported.	Suggests that teams may wish to nominate (with the patient's agreement) a person to act as their 'key worker'.
End of Life Care for Adults: Service Delivery  https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng142/ resources/end-of-life-care-for-adults- service-delivery-pdf-66141776457925	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)	England and Wales, 2019	This guideline covers organising and delivering end of life care services, which provide care and support in the final weeks/months/years of life and the planning and preparation for this.  It is intended to be read alongside 'Improving Supportive and Palliative Care for Adults with Cancer'.	Section 1.9 covers 'Providing multidisciplinary care'
England				
NICE Quality Standard for Breast Cancer <a href="https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs12">https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs12</a>	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)	England, 2011 (last updated 2016)	Contains 6 statements covering different aspects of diagnosis and treatment. Statements 5 and 6 are relevant to secondary breast cancer.	Statement 6: 'People with locally advanced, metastatic or distant recurrent breast cancer are assigned a key worker'
Streamlining Multi-Disciplinary Team Meetings - Guidance for Cancer Alliances  https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp- content/uploads/2020/01/multi- disciplinary-team-streamlining- guidance.pdf	NHS England	England, 2020	This guidance for Cancer Alliances sets out how Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) can provide the most effective clinical management by focussing on patients with the most complex needs.	

NHS Long Term Plan	NHS England	England, 2019	Sets out ambitions and commitments to improve cancer outcomes and services in England over the next ten years.  This document builds on the recommendations in 'Achieving world-class cancer outcomes: a strategy for England 2015-2020'	3.64.  'All patients, including those with secondary cancers, will have access to the right expertise and support, including a Clinical Nurse Specialist or other support worker.'
Interim NHS People Plan  https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/wp- content/uploads/2019/05/Interim-NHS- People-Plan June2019.pdf	NHS England	England, 2019	In response to the NHS Long Term Plan, this document identifies 5 key areas where action is needed to meet the changing demands on the NHS workforce.	Section 3 'Tackling the nursing challenge' sets out planned actions to address the nursing shortage, including:  • reviewing national and local investment in Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and workforce development
Clinical Advice to Cancer Alliances for the Provision of Breast Cancer Services  https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default/files/clinical_advice_for_the_provision_of_breast_cancer_services_aug_2017.pdf	The Breast Cancer Clinical Expert Group	England, 2017		5.2.52 'It is particularly important that all patients with recurrent or metastatic breast cancer have access to a clinical nurse specialist with specialist knowledge of secondary disease. They should be available to give information and psychological support to patients and their families.'
Scotland				
Beating Cancer: Ambition and Action <a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/beating-cancer-ambition-action/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/beating-cancer-ambition-action/</a>	The Scottish Government	Scotland, 2016	Pan-cancer document. The Scottish Government's cancer strategy.	Morkforce section:  Ambition for 'all people with cancer, who need it, have access to a specialist nurse during and after their treatment.' Action – 'We will put the necessary levels of training in place to ensure that by 2021 people with cancer who need it have access to a specialist nurse during and after their treatment and care'  Living with, and beyond, cancer section:  Ambition – 'To ensure that, by 2021, everyone in Scotland who needs palliative care will have access to it.' Action – 'We will invest £3.5 million over 4 years to drive improvements across the palliative care sector and to support targeted action on training and education that support the aims of the Framework.'
Scottish Palliative Care Guidelines  https://www.palliativecareguidelines.scot. nhs.uk/	Produced by a multidisciplinary group of professionals working in the community, hospital and palliative care services throughout Scotland.	Scotland, 2014.  Regularly reviewed and updated	The guidelines reflect a consensus of opinion about good practice in the management of people with a life limiting illness.	

Strategic Framework for Action on Palliative and End of Life Care, 2016-2021  https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2015/12/strategic-framework-action-palliative-end-life-care/documents/strategic-framework-action-palliative-end-life-care-2016-2021/strategic-framework-action-palliative-end-life-care-2016-2021/govscot%3Adocument/00491388.pdf  Wales	The guidelines are supported by Healthcare Improvement Scotland and the Scottish Partnership for Palliative Care. The Scottish Government	Scotland, 2015	Sets out a vision, outcomes and ten commitments to support improvements in the delivery of palliative and end of life care across Scotland.	
vvales				
Cancer Delivery Plan for Wales 2016-2020  http://www.walescanet.wales.nhs.uk/sites plus/documents/1113/Cancer%20Delivery %20Plan%202016-2020.pdf	The Wales Cancer Network, Welsh Government	Wales, 2016	Pan-cancer document. The Welsh Government's cancer strategy. Sets out the Welsh Government's plans to deliver the 'best possible care and support to everyone affected by cancer'.	Highlights the importance of a named key worker to help the patient navigate the complex cancer pathway. States that this key worker is usually the clinical nurse specialist.
National Standards for Breast Cancer Services  http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/document s/322/National Standards for Breast Can cer Services 2005 English.pdf	NHS Wales, Welsh Assembly Government	Wales, 2005	Cancer Standards define the core aspects of the service that should be provided for cancer patients throughout Wales.  Standards on palliative care p.33	
National Standards for Rehabilitation of Adult Cancer Patients  http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/322/National Standards for Rehabilitation of Adult Cancer Patients 2010.pdf	NHS Wales, Welsh Assembly Government	Wales, 2010	Cancer Standards define the core aspects of the service that should be provided for cancer patients throughout Wales.  These Standards inform the development of site specific rehabilitation pathways.  The Standards describe the importance of rehabilitation in all phases in cancer care, including for those living with cancer and for end of life care	Page 16: Recommends that patients should be allocated an experienced key worker or navigator, who is the most appropriate health or social care professional for the patient's stage along the cancer continuum.

Northern Ireland				
Service Framework for Cancer Prevention, Treatment and Care <a href="https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dhssps/service-framework-for-cancer-prevention-treament-and-care-full-document.pdf">https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dhssps/service-framework-for-cancer-prevention-treament-and-care-full-document.pdf</a>	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland, 2011	This document sets standards in relation to the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, care, rehabilitation and palliative care of people affected by cancer.	Standard 21: All patients should be assessed by a clinical nurse specialist (CNS) at the time of diagnosis, at the end of each treatment episode and as required throughout their cancer journey.
A Workforce Plan for Nursing and Midwifery in Northern Ireland (2015-2025)  https://www.health- ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/h ealth/workforce-plan-nursing-midwifery- 2015-2025.pdf	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland, 2014 (updated 2016)	This document sets out proposed education and training commissions for the period 2015 to 2025, it explains the context and processes on which these decisions have been made and highlights the challenges which need to be addressed to ensure a nursing and midwifery workforce for the next 10 years.	This document discusses the increasing need for and importance of specialist nursing expertise (ages 16-17).
Breast Cancer Now resources				
Breast Cancer Now, Unsurvivors  https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default /files/bcn_report1_1019v2final_22.11.19_0.pdf	Breast Cancer Now	UK-wide, 2019	Reports findings of a UK-wide survey of over 2000 people living with secondary breast cancer and makes recommendations for actions needed to ensure that all those affected can live well for as long as possible.	Section on access to a Clinical Nurse Specialist (p.18)  Calls for all UK governments to:  Review and publish a breakdown of the current number of FTE CNSs supporting people with secondary breast cancer and how much time they dedicate to doing this.  Take urgent action to address the shortfall of CNSs, including providing the investment needed to recruit and train enough CNSs to support people with secondary breast cancer now and in the future.
Secondary. Not Second Rate. Secondary breast cancer part three: support and impact <a href="https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default/files/sbc_report_3_2017_final.pdf">https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default/files/sbc_report_3_2017_final.pdf</a>	Breast Cancer Now (previously Breast Cancer Care)	England, Scotland and Wales, 2017	This report highlights the ongoing support needs and difficulties faced by people with secondary breast cancer throughout their treatment and as their cancer changes.	P.14 Recommends that hospitals should establish or maintain a dedicated MDT for secondary breast cancer patients, or at the very least, a specific section in an existing MDT meeting for secondary breast cancer patients to be routinely discussed.  P.14 Recommends that a key worker should be identified for the patient who will be responsible for the coordination of care.
Secondary. Not Second Rate. Secondary breast cancer part four: Nursing care  https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default/files/secondary-nursing-report.pdf	Breast Cancer Now (previously Breast Cancer Care)	England, Scotland and Wales, 2017	This report highlights the issues faced by breast care teams and patients across the UK: that patients with secondary breast cancer do not always have access to specialist nursing that may improve their quality of life and emotional wellbeing from the point of diagnosis.  The report highlights the importance of specialist nursing for patients with secondary breast cancer and makes recommendations for improving nursing provision for those living with secondary breast cancer.	
Secondary. Not Second Rate. The case for change	Breast Cancer Now (previously	England, Scotland and Wales, 2017	This document summarises the findings and recommendations from the Secondary. Not Second Rate campaign.	Includes findings and recommendations relating to secondary breast cancer nursing provision.

https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default	Breast Cancer			
/files/cool085 the case for change repor	Care)			
t_final.pdf				
Secondary. Not Second Rate. Setting the	Breast Cancer	England, Scotland	This report outlines current best practice in secondary breast cancer	Includes examples of best practice in support and nursing care.
standard for care: current best practice in	Now (previously	and Wales, 2018	care.	
secondary breast cancer	Breast Cancer			
	Care)			
https://breastcancernow.org/sites/default				
/files/pubs177 secondary best practice r				
eport 2018 final.pdf				