Working Package 7
(WP7)

Health Care

European Partnership for Action Against Cancer – EPAAC

Brussels, 8th December, 2010
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WP 7  Global view of the WP process
WP 7 Collaborating partners

- European Coordination Committee of the radiological, Electromedical and Healthcare IT industry, COCIR (Brussels, Belgium)
- International Agency of Research in Cancer, IARC (Lyon, France)
- European Society of Radiology, ESR (Vienna, Austria)
- Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori. Surveillance of Rare Cancers in Europe, RARECARE Project (Milan, Italy)
- International Psycho-oncology Society, IPOS (London, UK)
- European Cancer Patient Coalition, ECPC (Riemerling, Germany)
- European Cancer Organization, ECCO (Brussels, Belgium)
- Europa Donna - The European Breast Cancer Coalition (Milan, Italy)
- European Institute of Women's Health (Dublin, Ireland)
- European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO (Lugano, Switzerland)
- European Association for Palliative Care, EAPC (Milan, Italy)
- Regione Lombardia (Milan, Italy)
- Cancer Policy Unit, Department of Health and Children (Dublin, Ireland)
- European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies (Brussels, Belgium)
- European Union of General Practitioners, UEMO (Brussels, Belgium)
**WP 7 Associated partners**

- National Coordination for Oncological Diseases, High Commissariat of Health, Ministry of Health, Portugal
- Polish Ministry of Health, PMH
- Catalan Institute of Oncology, ICO
- French National Cancer Institute, INCa
- European Health Management Association, EHMA
- European Society for Paediatric Oncology, SIOPE
- European Hospital and Healthcare Federation, HOPE
- European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism, ESPEN
- European Oncology Nursing Society, EONS
- Norwegian Directorate of Health, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU
- European School of Oncology, ESO
- Regione Toscana, Italy, RTI
- Belgium Ministry of Health, BMH
- Institute of Public Health, Ljubljana, Slovenia, IPH
Lisbon Round-table recommendations

- EU Member States should develop (improve) cancer plans
- Primary prevention and screening programmes
- Rapid access to diagnostic services and multi-disciplinary treatment
- Take account of patients’ preferences
- Coordinate the cancer pathway - diagnosis, treatment, palliation
- Restrict rare or complex procedures to high-caseload services
- Ensure regular audits of performance
- Manage patients’ quality of life and provide psychosocial care
- Evaluate cancer outcomes
- Ensure support for research
- Evaluate performance of plan itself


"Cancer care as a problem of the organization of health care system: all parts of the process of care should be logically organized, communicate effectively and care coordinated."
WP7 Major challenges in cancer care

- Cancer incidence is rising
- Changes in lifestyle: smoking among females, obesity, diet
- Coordination between levels of care
- Centralization versus decentralization in cancer surgery
- Variations in cancer care
- Increasing costs in cancer diagnosis and treatment
- Psychosocial care
- Palliative care
- Patient involvement
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine
- Involvement of Patients’ associations in almost all objectives
- Strong participation and leadership of scientific societies, like ECCO, ESMO; IPOS, ESPEN, EAPC, EONS
- Collaborating role of the Industry
- Cancer Plans contribution is highly relevant
- Focus on organizational aspects of cancer care, detected gaps like psychosocial issues and guidelines at EU level, including implementation issues.
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Specific objectives
To identify and assess **best cancer care practices** across European health services, promoting the exchange of experiences focusing on innovative organizational approaches, including patient’s perspective

**Key areas**

- Multidisciplinary care and national / regional networks (ICO, NCOD, IPOS, EAPC, BMH, ECCO, Lombardia, ECPC)
- Standardization of treatment, symptom assessment and follow-up of palliative care (EAPC and NTNU)
- Standards of care for children with cancer (SIOPE and Polish MH)
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM): evidence and utilization in Europe (Regione Toscana)
WP7 Objective 2

To develop, review and harmonize **Clinical Guidelines** (CG)

**Key areas**

- Nutritional care guidelines (ESPEN)
- Harmonization of CG on rare cancers (INCa, ESMO, ECCO, ECPC)
- Health inequalities in CG implementation (EHMA and EONS)
- Effective implementation of CG and self-assessment tool for organizations (EONS and EHMA)
To implement a training strategy to improve **psychosocial care** and **communication skills** among health care providers

**Key areas**

- Mapping the psychosocial needs in EU countries (NCOD, HOPE, IPOS)
- Pilot training workshops (NCOD, IPOS, HOPE)
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Deliverables & Milestones
WP7 Deliverables

- D1: Literature report on Multidisciplinary care and networks in cancer care
- D2: Identification and assessment of best practices on organizational approaches in cancer care
- D3: Standardised assessment methodology of key symptoms and follow up for palliative care and a template for CG in Palliative care
- D4: Standards of care for children with cancer in Europe and Report on the survey to Paediatric Oncology Units
- D5: Use of CAM in cancer care in Europe, with evidence base reviewed
WP7 Deliverables

- D6: Nutritional CG for cancer

- D7: Map of the networks for rare cancers in European Health care systems, as well as patients associations

- D8: Report on feasibility to harmonize Clinical Guidelines at EU level

- D9: Report on implementing clinical guidelines in cancer care with a focus on addressing health inequalities

- D10: Guide for effective implementation of clinical guidelines in cancer care

- D11: Mapping of needs and resources in communication skills and psychosocial care

- D12: Report on the pilot training workshops in communication skills and psychosocial care
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<th>Title</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Conference to increase public and policy awareness of the need to develop standards of care of the children with cancer</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Clinical guideline (CG) for nutritional care for cancer patients</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Report ‘Mapping the landscape of cancer care in Europe’. This report will include: - mapping analysis of needs for communication skills and psychosocial care, - networks for rare tumours as well as patients’ associations, - criteria for identifying best practices of cancer care, - standardised assessment methodology of symptoms and follow up (Patient-related outcomes, PRO) for palliative care - cancer networks at national and regional level, - review of the Complementary and alternative medicines (CAM) and criteria for dissemination of CAM information for clinicians, patients and decision makers; - review of experiences in implementation of CG</td>
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<td>Report on the training workshops for communication skills and psychosocial care</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Guide for implementation of CG and self-assessment tool for organizations.</td>
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