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European Cancer Patient Rights

The right of every European citizen to receive the most accurate information and to be proactively involved in his/her care.

The right of every European citizen to optimal and timely access to appropriate specialised care, underpinned by research and innovation.

The right of every European citizen to receive care in health systems that ensure improved outcomes, patient rehabilitation, best quality of life and affordable health care.

Avoidable deaths in 2010 in EU: two scenarios

STOMACH	COLORECTAL	LUNG	BREAST	ALL		
CANCER	CANCER	CANCER	CANCER	CANCERS		
Avoidable deaths when country-specific survival is raised to the top quartile of the EU						
3426	13659	5205	9620	108372		
Avoidable deaths when country-specific survival is raised to the median of the EU						
1321	6815	2476	5926	50607		

50,000 to 100,000 AVOIDABLE DEATHS

THE KNOWLEDGE EXISTS TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES

Potential for Improvement in Cancer Management: Reducing Mortality in the European Union. Carlo La Vecchia, Matteo Rota, Matteo Malvezzi, Eva Negri. *The Oncologist 2015 European Cancer Concord, 2015*

BEST PRACTICE

- Prevention (lifestyle, vaccination, public health, etc)
- Screening (Cervix, Breast, CRC)
- Prompt Diagnosis
- Prompt access to best care

Patient Centred, Specialised and

Integrated Multidisciplinary Care

- Surgery
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy
- Biological therapy
- Psychosocial and survivorship care
- Palliative care at all stages
- Access Disadvantaged Groups
- Research and Innovation

So are we achieving Best Practice across Europe?

CLEARLY NOT

Is expenditure linked to outcome?



Courtesy of Richard Sullivan (Lancet Oncology, 2013)

Three Suggested Goals

- 70% long term survival for cancer patients in 2035 and progress on cancer control, patient experience and quality of life.
- Major mechanisms for delivery. i) sharing of best practice, ii) Research and Innovation.
- Work with other organisations to bring into being a long term European Centre to i) validate and disseminate good practice; ii) promote Research and Innovation.

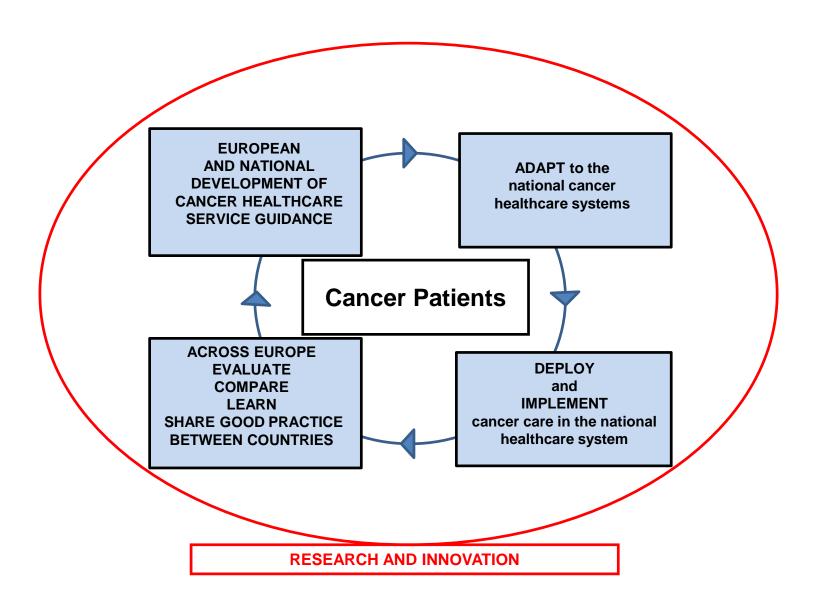
What would such a Centre look like and do?

Working closely with experienced, expert people and organisations

- Small core professional staff with renewable long term year contracts
- Adopting and adapting reviews, evaluation, and dissemination
- Sharing guidance on services and policies (not treatment guidelines)
- Advising on national initiatives
- Evaluating impacts on outcomes
- Broad inclusive governance framework

Building on the work of CanCon in the long term

THE CYCLE OF IMPROVING OUTCOMES



IMPROVING OUTCOMES: Overall Survival at 10 years

40% establish basic requirements for diagnosis and treatment in all countries 50% adopt known best practice for diagnosis and treatment in all countries 60% new knowledge generated through research in ongoing fields and translated rapidly into practice **70%**

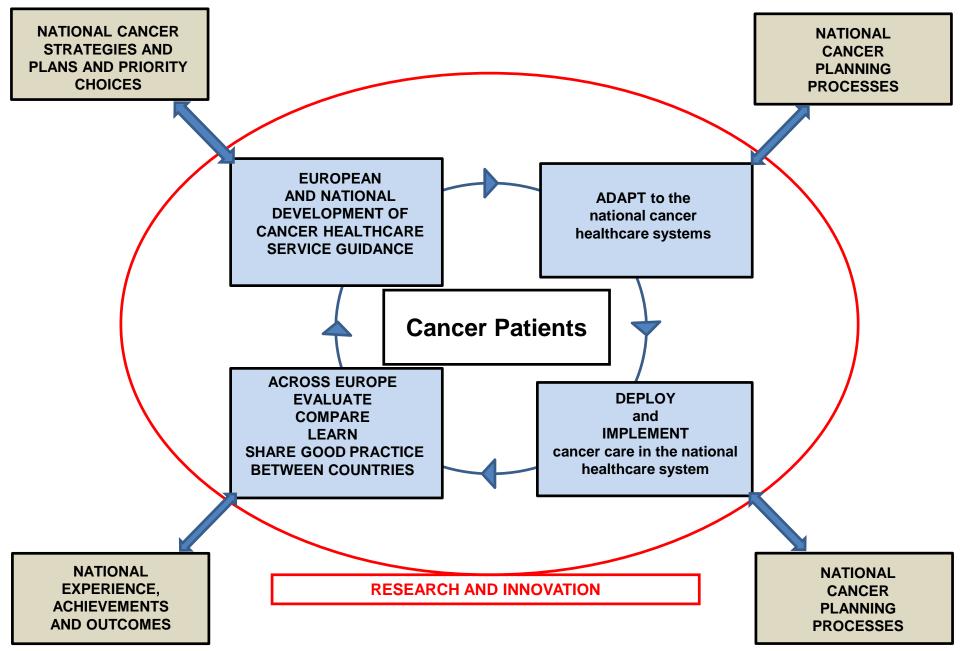
Conclusions

How to improve Europe's cancer outcomes?

- Consensus between patients and professionals
- Consensus between organisations
- Many tools to improve outcomes already exist
- We need to agree how to use them in a sustainable long term way

A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPROVING EUROPEAN CANCER OUTCOMES

A balanced partnership of patients and cancer specialists



EXAMPLES OF SHARING BEST PRACTICE

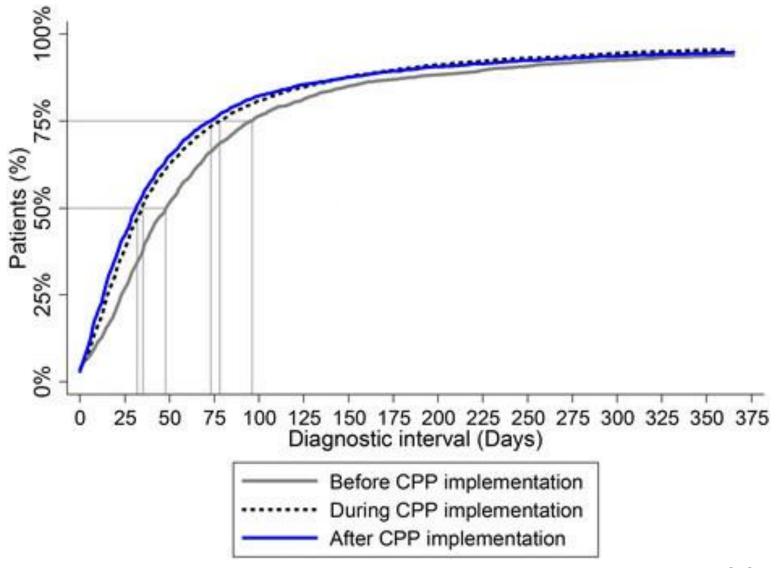
Improving access to timely diagnosis

- Denmark

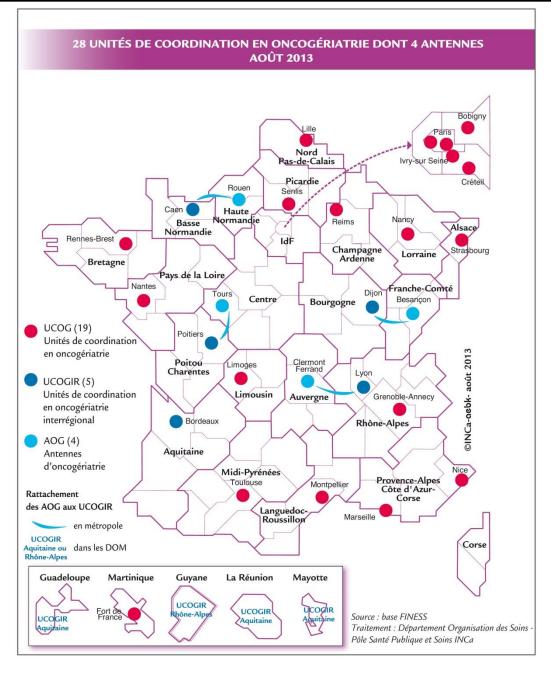
A national strategy for Geriatric Oncology

- France

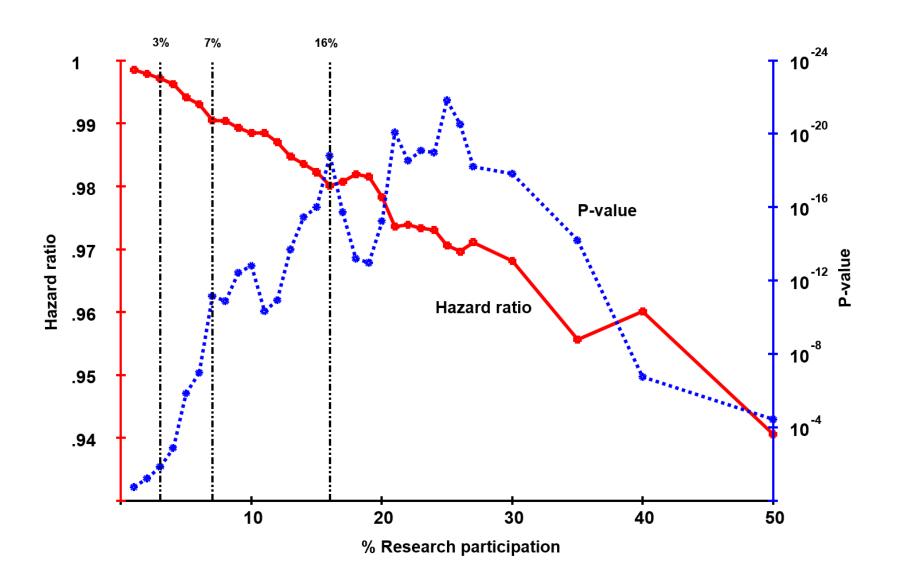
<u>Denmark's diagnostic intervals before, during and after</u> <u>Cancer Patient Pathway implementation</u>



The French National Institute of Cancer Oncogériatrie Network



The impact of sustained clinical research participation on 5 year survival for colorectal cancer



The impact of sustained clinical research participation on 5 year survival for colorectal cancer

