



iPAAC
INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIP
FOR ACTION AGAINST CANCER

Joint Actions and NCCPs – helping EU Member states to structure their cancer care

Athens, 1 February 2020

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Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union

Some history ...

- National Cancer Control Plans/Programmes (NCCPs) became a priority of the WHO in the 1980s for the low- and middle-income countries
- Later, the focus shifted to the high income countries with several countries showing progress after the NCCPs, such as the UK, Denmark and France
- Slovenia's Presidency to the EU in 2008 raised the issue of cancer to the health agenda again
- In 2009, the European Partnership for Action Against Cancer (EPAAC) was established

Some history ... continued

- Also in 2009, the European Commission called upon Member States to prepare their NCCPs by the end of 2013
- Almost all complied, with the exception of four
- EPAAC was also the name of the first Joint Action and we ran the first survey on NCCPs
- Based on the outcomes and in consensus across participating countries, the European Guide for Quality National Cancer Control Programmes was prepared, available at:

http://epaac.eu/images/WP_10/European_Guide_for_Quality_National_Cancer_Control_Programmes_EPAAC.pdf

JOINT ACTIONS ON CANCER



European Commission co-financed 3 Joint Actions on cancer:

- JA EPAAC (European Partnership for the Action Against Cancer)
2011 - 2014
- JA CANCON (Cancer Control)
2014 - 2017
- JA iPAAC (Innovative Partnership for the Action Against Cancer)
2018 - 2021



Coordination

- EPAAC JA and CANCON JA were coordinated by the Slovenian National Institute of Public Health
- iPAAC JA - the third consecutive JA dedicated to cancer control is also coordinated by the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) of the Republic of Slovenia



IMPORTANCE OF CANCER MANAGEMENT



- The topic **National Cancer Control Programmes** was included in all three JAs
- Cancer management is one of the most complex disease management segments of healthcare
- Health systems can respond to population needs in the field of cancer only through adequate planning
- National Cancer Control Programmes are a logical response to this important challenge



BENEFITS OF NCCPs

- An effective National Cancer Control Programme represents **benefits** for:
 - Citizens
 - Patients
 - Health care providers
 - Health systems and
 - Governments

AIM OF THE NCCP

This complex task requires action at all levels of the health system and beyond, including aspects related to:

- Leadership and vision
 - Policy development and management
- Financing, resource generation and allocation
- Coordination of health and social services
- Social participation, including patient participation
 - Better use of scientific evidence
 - Monitoring and
 - Evaluation

Approach to NCCP preparation



- Traditional: top-down, policy- and provider-driven
- Modified: both top-down and bottom-up, the latter on pressure from patient advocacy, epidemiological reports and studies
- How to balance the two?



What is the driver of the NCCP?



- Policy choice and priority
- Elements of the cancer trajectory, e.g. screening, care segments, survivorship, specific access to diagnostics and/or treatment
- ***Epidemiology and patient needs***
- Promotion of new screening techniques, therapies



Who is in the centre of an NCCP?



- Provision of care and providers
- Clinical part of the trajectory
- New priorities or elements

- Patients and patient pathways
- Health promotion and prevention



iPAAC JA (WP 10) - Survey on NCCPs



- In 2018 in the frame of iPAAC JA a survey was sent to the following 34 countries:
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, England and Wales from United Kingdom
- 34 countries received the survey and completed it (Response Rate: **100 %**)
- We prepared a report - based on the analysis of completed surveys from 34 countries
- Two countries who completed the survey do not have a currently valid NCCP/Cancer document (Belgium, Netherlands)
- Croatia prepared a draft document



Country	Existence of NCCP/Cancer document YES/NO	In the phase of preparation YES/NO	Year of expected adoption
Austria	YES		
Belgium	NO	NO	
Bulgaria	YES	NO	
Croatia	YES/NO (draft prepared)	YES	2019
Cyprus	YES	YES	2018
Czech Republic	YES		
Denmark	YES		
Estonia	YES	YES	2021
Finland	YES		
France	YES		
Germany	YES		
Greece	YES	YES	2020
Hungary	YES		
Iceland	YES		
Ireland	YES		
Italy	YES	YES	2019
Latvia	YES		
Lithuania	YES		
Luxembourg	YES		
Malta	YES		
Montenegro	YES		
Netherlands	NO		
Norway	YES		
Poland	YES	YES	2019
Portugal	YES		
Romania	YES	YES	2018
Serbia	YES	YES	2019
		NOTE: Since, previous National Control Program was adopted in 2009 and the new one is in the phase of preparation	
Slovakia	YES NATIONAL NO REGIONAL Partly in National Health Promotion Program , adopted by government in 2014	Yes, we are preparing action plans	2018
Slovenia	YES		
Spain	YES		
Sweden	YES		
Turkey	YES		
UK England	YES		
UK Wales	YES	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Number of cancer documents

Number of documents	Number of countries
Single documents	16
Several documents	16

Types of cancer documents

Type of document	Number of countries
Programme	11
Plan	7
Strategy	5
Policy	-
Mixed terminology	9

General comparison with the situation in 2011 and 2016

	2011	2016	2018
Number of countries (who responded to the survey) with a NCCP/Cancer document	24	28	32
Number of countries (who responded to the survey) without a NCCP/Cancer document	5	2	2

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Najdi
Zamenjaj
Izberi

Urejanje

Country	2011 Existence of Cancer document	2016 Existence of Cancer document	2018 Existence of Cancer document
Austria	No (Under development)	Yes Strategy (2014)	Yes
Belgium	Yes Cancer Strategy (2003) Cancer Plan (2008)	Yes Cancer Plan (2008-2010) (Others in the period 2009- 2015)	No
Bulgaria	No	No	Yes
Croatia	Not participated	No	Yes (Draft) In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2019
Cyprus	Yes National Cancer Plan (2009)	Yes National Cancer Control Strategy (2009)	Yes In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2018
Czech Republic	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2008)	Yes Programme (2013)	Yes Programme
Denmark	Yes National Cancer Plan/Strategy (2010) (The 2010 Cancer Plan supplements earlier cancer plans from 2000 and 2005)	Yes Programme (2016)	Yes Programme
Estonia	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2007)	Yes National Health Plan 2009- 2020 (2008) National Cancer Strategy 2007-2015 (2007)	Yes Expected adoption 2021
Finland	Yes National Cancer Plan (2010)	Yes Plans (2010, 2014)	Yes Policy/Strategy/Plan/ Government Degree
France	Yes National Cancer Control Plan (2009-2013) The first cancer control plan (2003-2008)	Yes Plan (2014)	Yes Plan
Germany	Yes National Cancer Plan (2008)	Yes Programmes (2008-ongoing) Further cancer documents will be adopted in 2016	Yes
Greece	Yes National Cancer Plan (2010)		Yes
Hungary	Yes National Cancer Plan (2006)	Yes Programme Policy (2006, 2014, 2015)	Yes
Iceland	No	Yes	Yes

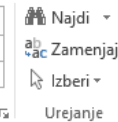
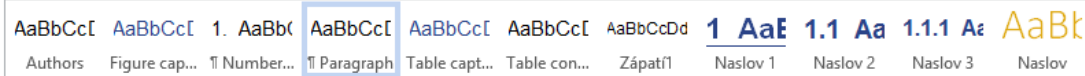
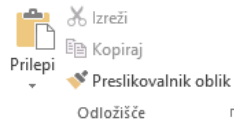
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Najdi Zamenjaj Izberi

Country	2011 Existence of Cancer document	2016 Existence of Cancer document	2018 Existence of Cancer document
		(2006, 2014, 2015)	
Iceland	No Intention to start	Yes Draft	Yes
Ireland	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2006)	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2006)	Yes
Italy	Yes National Cancer Plan (2011)	Yes National Cancer Plan (2014)	Yes In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2019
Latvia	Yes Program (2009-2015)	Yes Program (2009) Strategy (2014)	Yes
Lithuania	Yes Programme (2003-2010)	Yes Programme (2014)	Yes
Luxembourg	No Under development	Yes Plan 2014-2018 (2014)	Yes
Malta	Yes Plan (2011)	Yes Plan (2011) The second Plan for 2016/2017-2020 is being drafted.	Yes
Montenegro	Not participated	Yes Programme (2011)	Yes
Netherlands	Yes Plan (2005-2010)	No	No
Norway	Yes Plan (1997)	Yes Strategy (2013)	Yes
Poland*	Yes Plan (2006)	Yes Plan (2006)*	Yes In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2019
Portugal	Yes Strategy (2007)	Yes Programme (2012)	Yes
Romania	Yes Plan and strategy (2002)	Yes Plan (2016)	Yes In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2018
Serbia	Not participated	Not participated	Yes In the phase of preparation Expected adoption 2019
Slovak Republic*	No*	At the stage of preparation, it will be approved in 2016	Yes Action plans in the phase of



Country	2011 Existence of Cancer document	2016 Existence of Cancer document	2018 Existence of Cancer document
Slovenia	Yes Programme (2010)	Yes Programme (2010) Currently updating for 2016- 2020	Yes
Spain	Yes National and regional cancer plans (2006)	Yes Strategy (2006, 2009) Currently in the phase of updating	Yes
Sweden	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2009)	Yes Regional Cancer Plans (2015)	Yes
Turkey	Yes Programme (2009)	Yes Programme (2013)	Yes
UK - England	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2011)	Yes National Cancer Strategy (2015)	Yes
UK - Wales	Yes England & Wales strategy known as the <u>Calman Hine</u> Report (1995) Wales launched 'Cancer Services in Wales', known as the Cameron Report (1996) Designed for Life – Cancer (2006)	Yes Plan (2012)	Yes

Comments:

*Poland: In 2016 a new National Cancer Control Programme has been developed and launched (duration of its implementation: 2016 -2024).

*Slovak Republic: Lack of political consensus.

QUALITY OF THE NCCPs

Regarding the quality of the NCCPs/Cancer documents the survey was focused on some key elements that quality NCCPs/Cancer Documents should include:

- Patient pathways,
- Quality indicators,
- Patient reported outcome measures-PROMs,
- Implementation of Comprehensive Cancer Care Networks-CCCNs

QUALITY OF THE NCCPs

- **Patient pathways** and **quality indicators** are addressed in approximately **two thirds** of the countries
- Regarding the **implementation of CCCNs** the situation is similar; CCCNs are implemented or partially implemented in almost **two thirds** of countries
- Inclusion of **PROMS** in NCCPs/Cancer documents - not satisfactory (in 20 countries PROMS are not addressed in their national nor regional cancer documents)

NCCPs IN iPAAC JA

Our tasks:

- Review and assessment of the existing NCCPs if and how the elements of:
Patient Pathways,
Quality Indicators,
Patient Reported Outcome Measures-PROMS and
Implementation of CCCNs
are already addressed.
- Development of recommendations through a consensus process within in the working group on how the results could be included in the updates of NCCPs in order to govern national oncological care.

Previous work on Joint actions

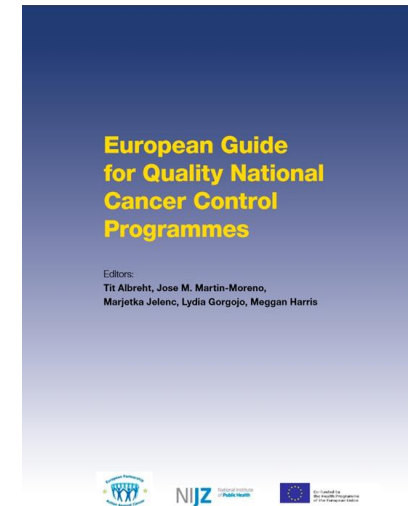


WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE FRAME OF THE JOINT ACTIONS ON CANCER

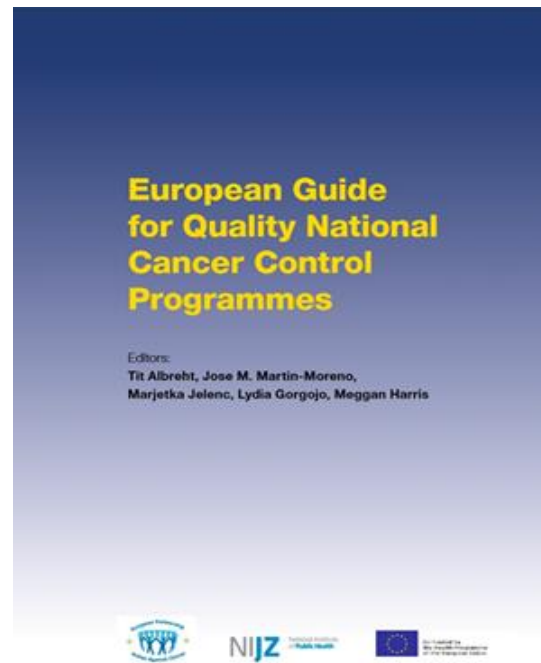


WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

- **JA EPAAC:** European Guide for Quality National Cancer Control Programmes
- **JA CANCON:**
Policy Paper on National Cancer Control Programmes
European Guide on Quality Improvement in comprehensive Cancer Control
- **JA iPAAC:** Recommendations (work in progress)



NCCPs WITHIN THE **EPAAC JA** – www.epaac.eu



Proposed approach

- Ensuring the coverage of the entire cancer trajectory
- Start from the assessment of needs and specific priorities
- Patient needs and gaps in the current delivery and elements
- Monitoring of implementation and evaluation with process and outcome indicators

Keep in touch

We have lots more to share, but lack the time to do so!

If you want to collaborate or communicate with us, please write us at:

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