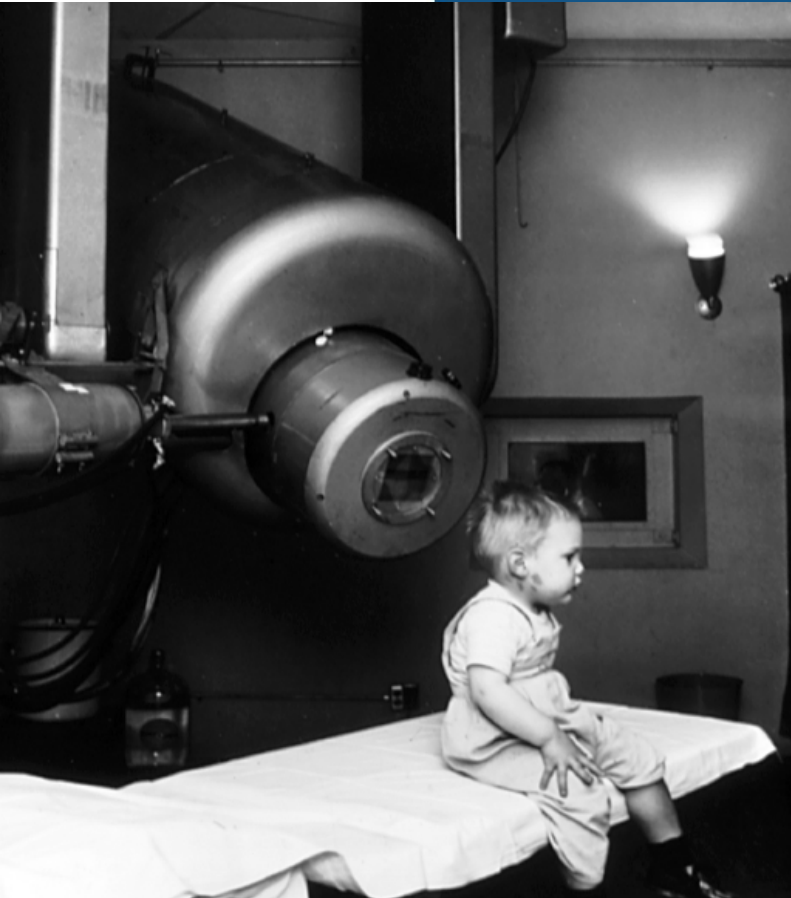




QUALITY & SAFETY IN HEALTHCARE FIRST CONGRESS PRELIMINARY PROGRAM THEME: STANDARDIZATION OF PRACTICES



Quality of Cancer Care *From initial screening to palliative care*

Pierre Anhoury, MD, MPH, Clin. Oncology
Head of drug value department, Accenture

2020: 6 trends for cancer care

1



Increasing development of ambulatory surgery

4



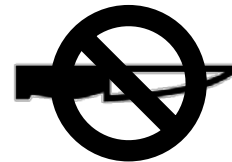
Systematic cancer cell screening for better drug choice

2



Drop in the number of radiotherapy sessions

5



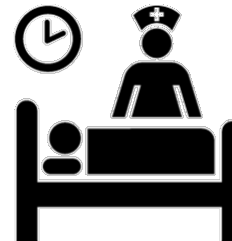
Less invasive procedures through Interventional radiology

3



Development of homecare chemotherapy

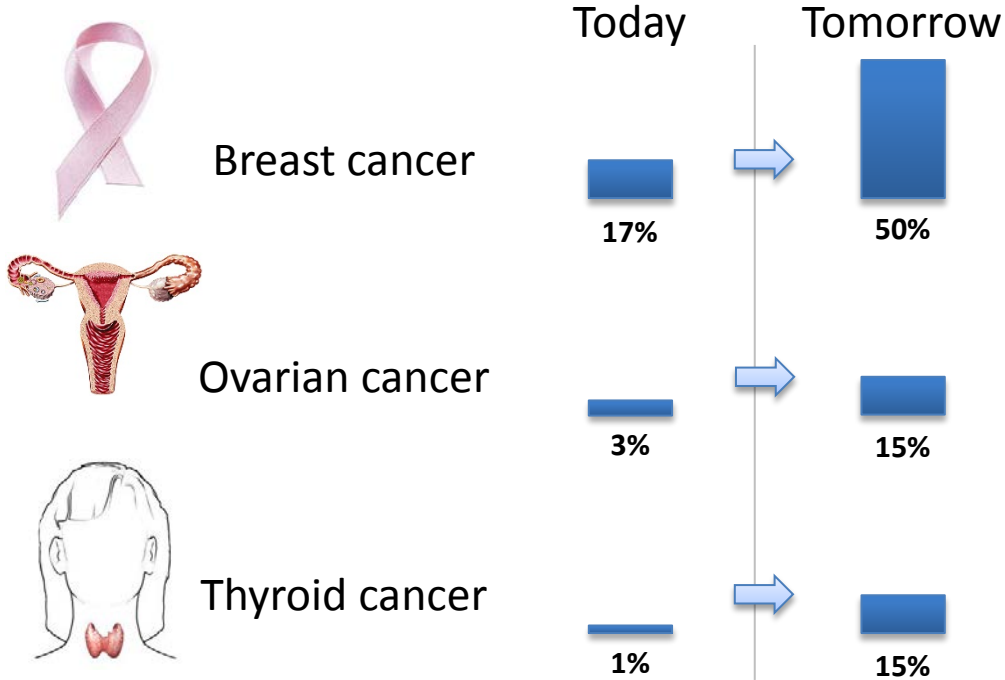
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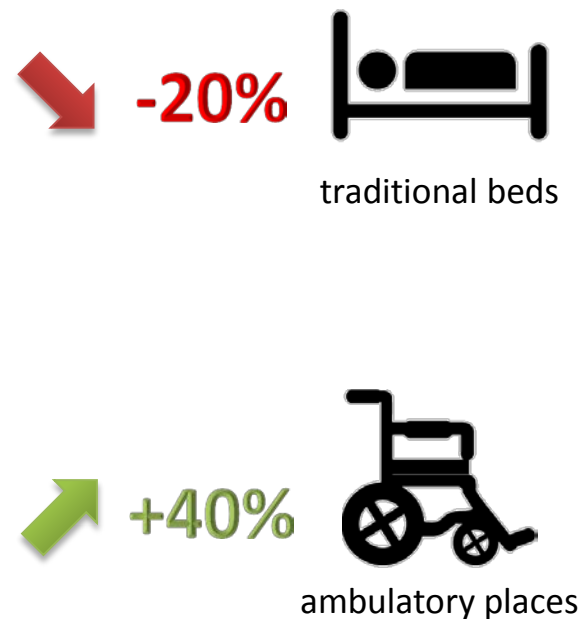
Global patient care based on the appropriate supportive care

1. Increasing development of ambulatory surgery

Ambulatory surgery will represent:

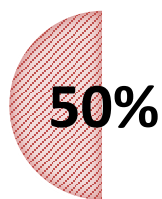


We expect:

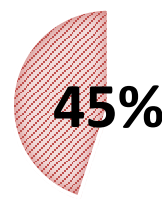
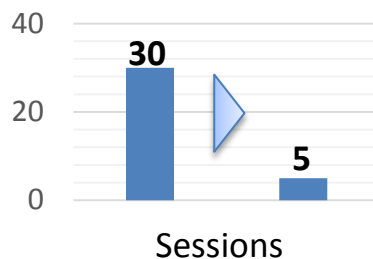


2. Drop in the number of radiotherapy sessions...but with longer sessions

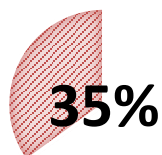
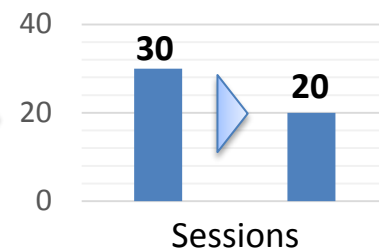
We expect an important decrease in the number of radiotherapy sessions for the following cancers



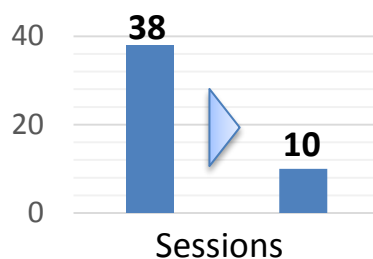
of Lung
Cancers



of Breast
Cancers



of Prostate
Cancers



1 per-op radiotherapy session could
replace **25** sessions for one patient



To reach this target we need recent radiotherapy machines, new protocols (hypo-fraction radiotherapy), new pricing...

3. *Development of homecare chemotherapy*

Oral therapies will support the development of home care for cancer patients (breast +++)



50% of chemotherapies
will become oral



Home care will cover IV
and Oral therapies for
15% of breast cancer at
all stages (3% today)



Specific training is
needed for general
practitioners (GPs) and
nurses

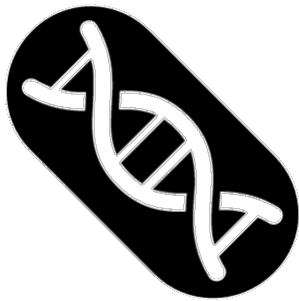


Agreements will be
signed between
hospitals and GPs,
Pharmacists, nurses



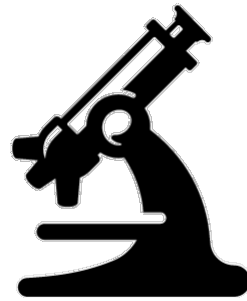
Empowered patients will manage their own treatments

4. *Systematic cancer cell screening for better drug choice*



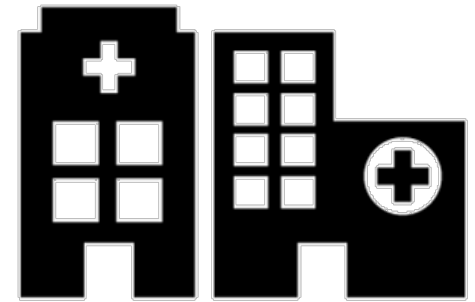
Bio-molecular cancer screening will become systematic.

Bio-pathologists and onco-genetics will be work together in the same platforms.



Cancer screening will be offered to families at risk.

50% of the diagnostic approach will rely on molecular biology



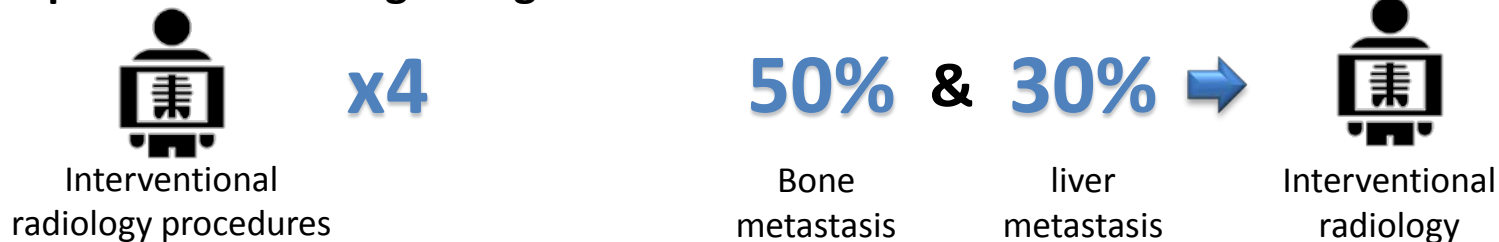
Like other countries, Lebanon needs strong bio-molecular platforms shared by several hospitals

5. *Less invasive procedures through Interventional radiology*

Technology will support this evolution: 3D imaging, robotic support, MRI mapping, new drug delivery systems...

Metastasis are the preferred target (bone, liver and lung)

We expect the following changes:



Hospitals need a new organization with an increased presence of the radiologists

6. *Global patient care based on the appropriate supportive care*

Supportive care is needed during the active treatment period and after. We expect an increase in the number of dedicated professionals



2 MDs for
palliative care



2 MDs for pain
management



3 diet specialists



For 10.000 patients per year the
oncology department will need...



1 certified
beautician



4 social workers



3 psychologists



3 physiotherapists

How can we face the 6 challenges?



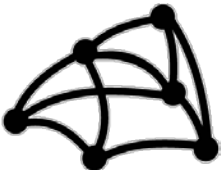
- A single hospital cannot manage the 6 expected changes



- These changes are much easier to support through a national cancer plan



- Bio-molecular screening needs shared platforms and public-private partnerships



- It's all about coordination and networking at each level

Any failure in communication, coordination and patient involvement will have a terrible impact on the quality of care and finally on the overall survival of the patient

Lessons learned from the French experience



- France decided to launch its first national cancer plan in 2003 (2003 – 2007). It has been fully implemented on time with the strong support of President Chirac



- The second plan was more focused and covered 2009 – 2013

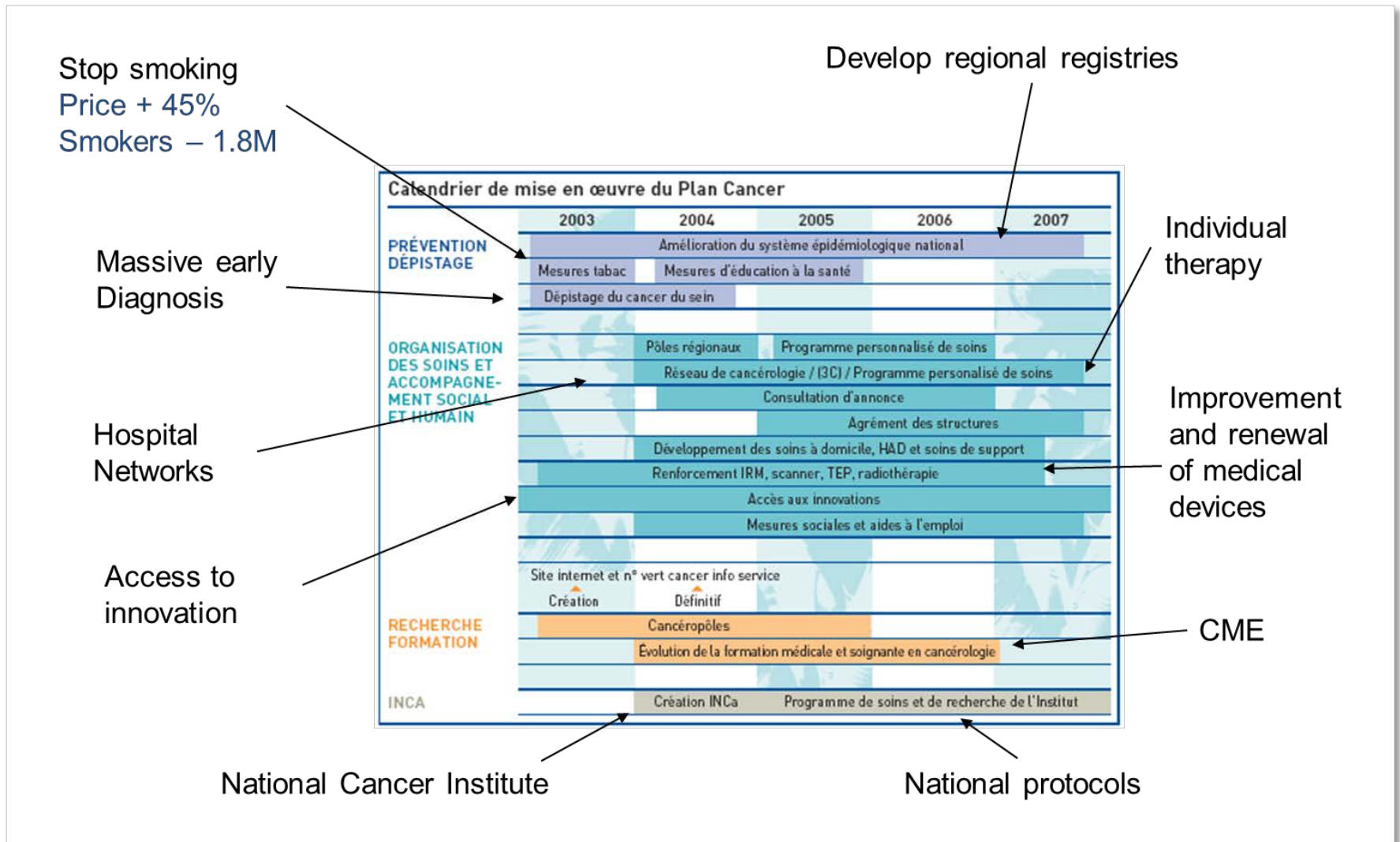


- The third one covering 2014 – 2018 will focus more on prevention, training, personalized medicine and global patient care



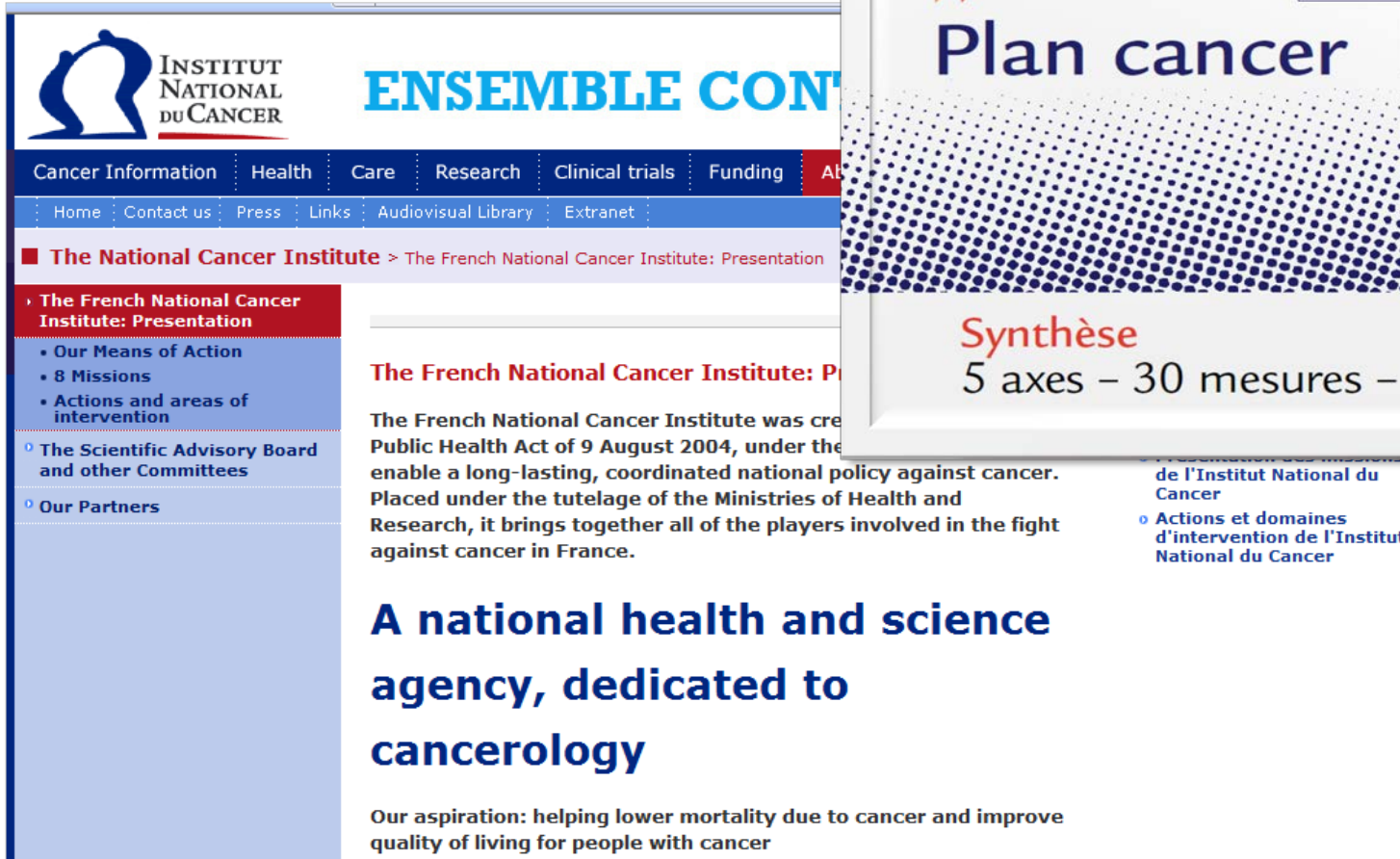
- One of the most advanced initiatives is the implementation of 28 bio-molecular platforms for cancer screening. It offered full access to biomarkers to the population with a strong quality control

The example of the fully implemented French national cancer plan



The first two plans are very well documented

<http://www.e-cancer.fr/>



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■ **The National Cancer Institute** > The French National Cancer Institute: Presentation

▸ **The French National Cancer Institute: Presentation**

- Our Means of Action
- 8 Missions
- Actions and areas of intervention

◦ The Scientific Advisory Board and other Committees

◦ Our Partners

The French National Cancer Institute: Presentation

The French National Cancer Institute was created by the Public Health Act of 9 August 2004, under the tutelage of the Ministries of Health and Research, it brings together all of the players involved in the fight against cancer in France.

A national health and science agency, dedicated to cancerology

Our aspiration: helping lower mortality due to cancer and improve quality of living for people with cancer



plan cancer

2009

2013

Plan cancer

Synthèse
5 axes – 30 mesures – 118 actions

- Présentation des missions de l'Institut National du Cancer
- Actions et domaines d'intervention de l'Institut National du Cancer

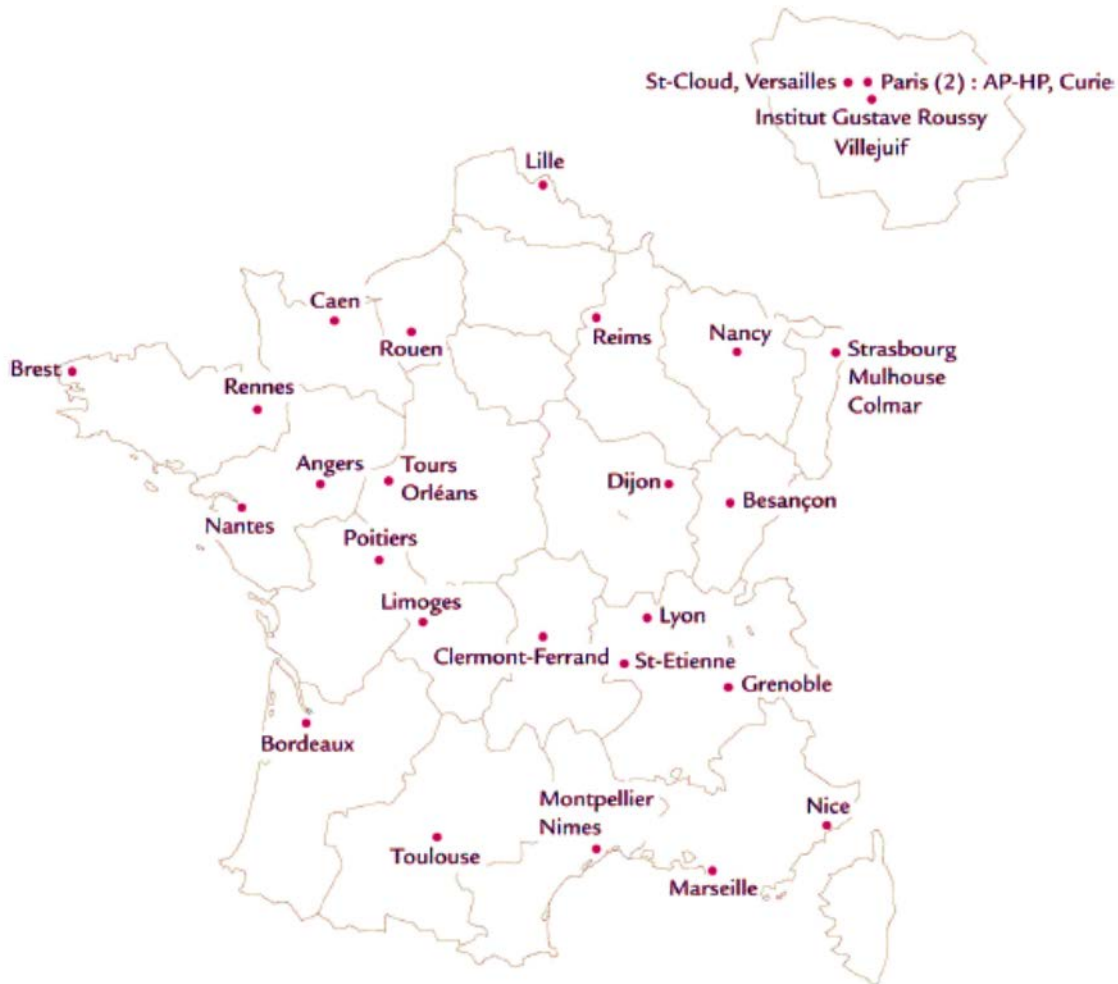
The third cancer plan (2014 – 2018) has just been announced by our president



- La **prévention**, avec la prévention primaire s'appuyant sur l'information et l'épidémiologie, et la prévention secondaire (dépistage). Le Président de la République a annoncé que le Plan comporterait des dispositions pour prévenir les risques professionnels et aurait également pour objectif de réduire les inégalités.
- La recherche au travers de deux objectifs : le développement de la **médecine personnalisée** et le **rapprochement des structures de recherche et de soins**.
- La prise en charge avec les enjeux majeurs du **vieillessement** de la population et de la mutation des thérapeutiques.
- **La formation** que le Président de la République a souhaité mettre au cœur de ce nouveau Plan : « Ce futur Plan cancer sera également un plan de formation ».
- **La vie pendant et après le cancer**. François Hollande a notamment abordé la question de l'accessibilité aux prêts et aux assurances ainsi que celle des jeunes patients atteints de cancer. Il a insisté sur le fait que les patients devaient d'abord être regardés comme des citoyens actifs et valides.



The example of the French bio-molecular platforms



- Full country coverage
- 8 biomarkers related to 11 drugs
- 55.000 patients were tested in 2011 to allow a prescription (BCR-ABL, KRAS, EGFR, ...)
- 76.300 patients were tested for drug under development (trials)
- A quality assurance program has been established by the French NCI

Trends since 2007

Pathologie	Biomarqueurs	Nombre de patients				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Leucémie myéloïde chronique/Leucémie aiguë lymphoïde	Détection <i>BCR-ABL</i> (hors caryotype standard)	<i>nd</i>	6 171	6 235	6 569	6 497
	Quantification <i>BCR-ABL</i>	6700 (19717*)	7410 (20751*)	8196 (22128*)	11014 (23849*)	13757 (23849*)
	Mutations <i>ABL</i>	<i>nd</i>	856	888	950	861
Cancer du sein	Amplification <i>HER2</i>	<i>nd</i>	5 416	6 748	7 798	8 545
Cancer de l'estomac	Amplification <i>HER2</i>	/	/	65	330	443
Cancer colorectal	Mutations <i>KRAS</i>	1 100	10 012	17 246	16 581	17 003
Cancer du poumon	Mutations <i>EGFR</i>	<i>nd</i>	1 269	2 667	16 834	20 750
	Translocation <i>ALK**</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	4 543
GIST	Mutations <i>KIT</i>	701	831	829	982	944
	Mutations <i>PDGFRA</i>	701	784	770	891	880
Mélanome	Mutation <i>BRAF V600***</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	3 479
TOTAL DES TESTS PRÉDICTIONNELS POUR L'ACCÈS À UNE THÉRAPIE CIBLÉE AVEC AMM		<i>nd</i>	19 139	27 930	50 044	55 043

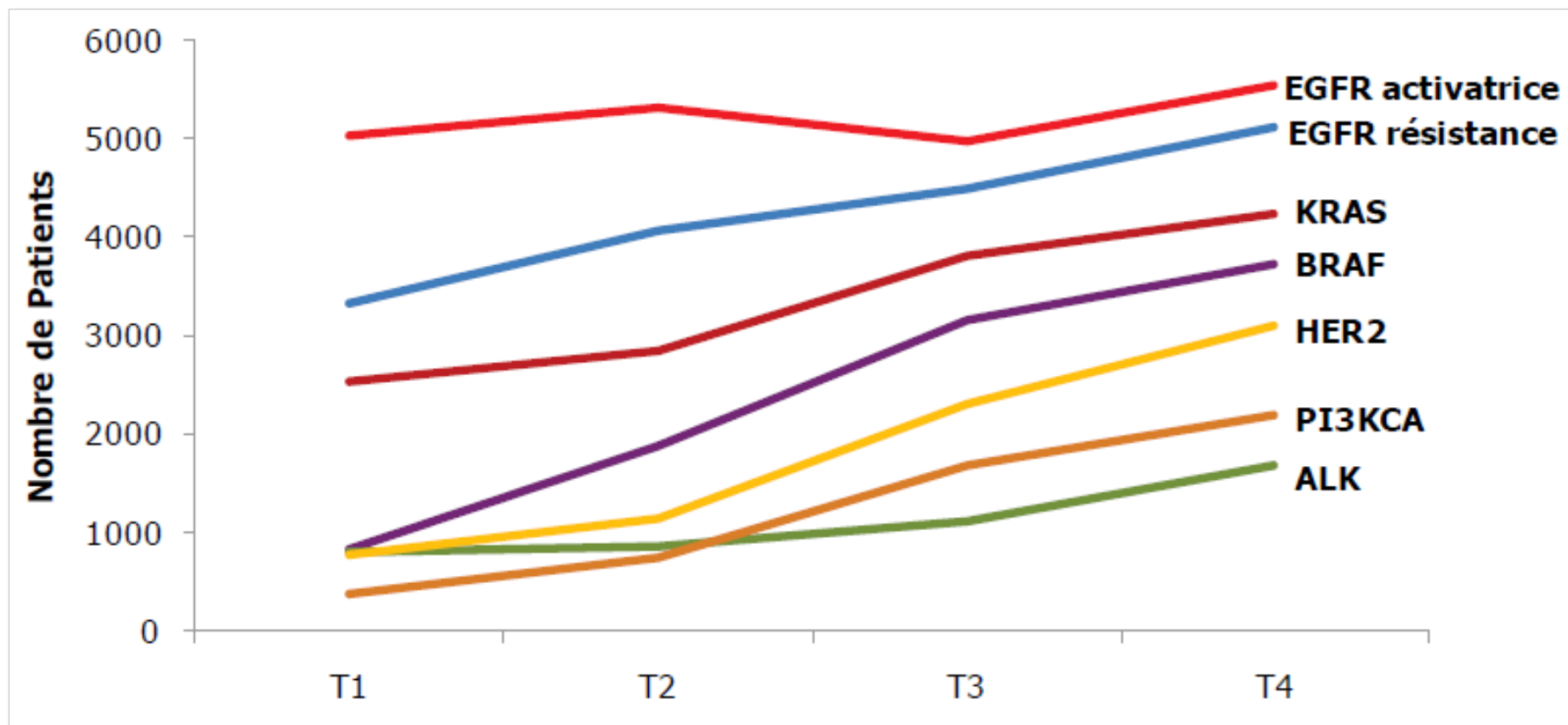
Innovation is also supported by new tests added every year



What's new in 2012?

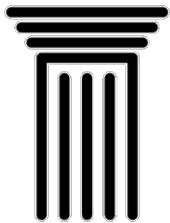
- NSCLC : **ROS1** translocation/crizotinib; **MET** translocation/vandetanib
- Squamous NSCLC : **DDRE2** mutations/dasatinib
- Melanoma : **NRAS** mutations/ MEK inhibitor
- Breast cancer and other solid malignancies: **FGFR1** amplification/FGFR inhibitors
- Papillary thyroid cancer: **BRAF** mutations/ vemurafenib
- RAI-refractory thyroid cancer : **BRAF** mutations/ BRAF or MEK inhibitors for re-acquisition of RAI uptake

Focus on lung cancer tests in 2011



This approach has an immediate impact on the quality of care and on patient survival

Conclusion



Lebanon needs to rely on two pillars

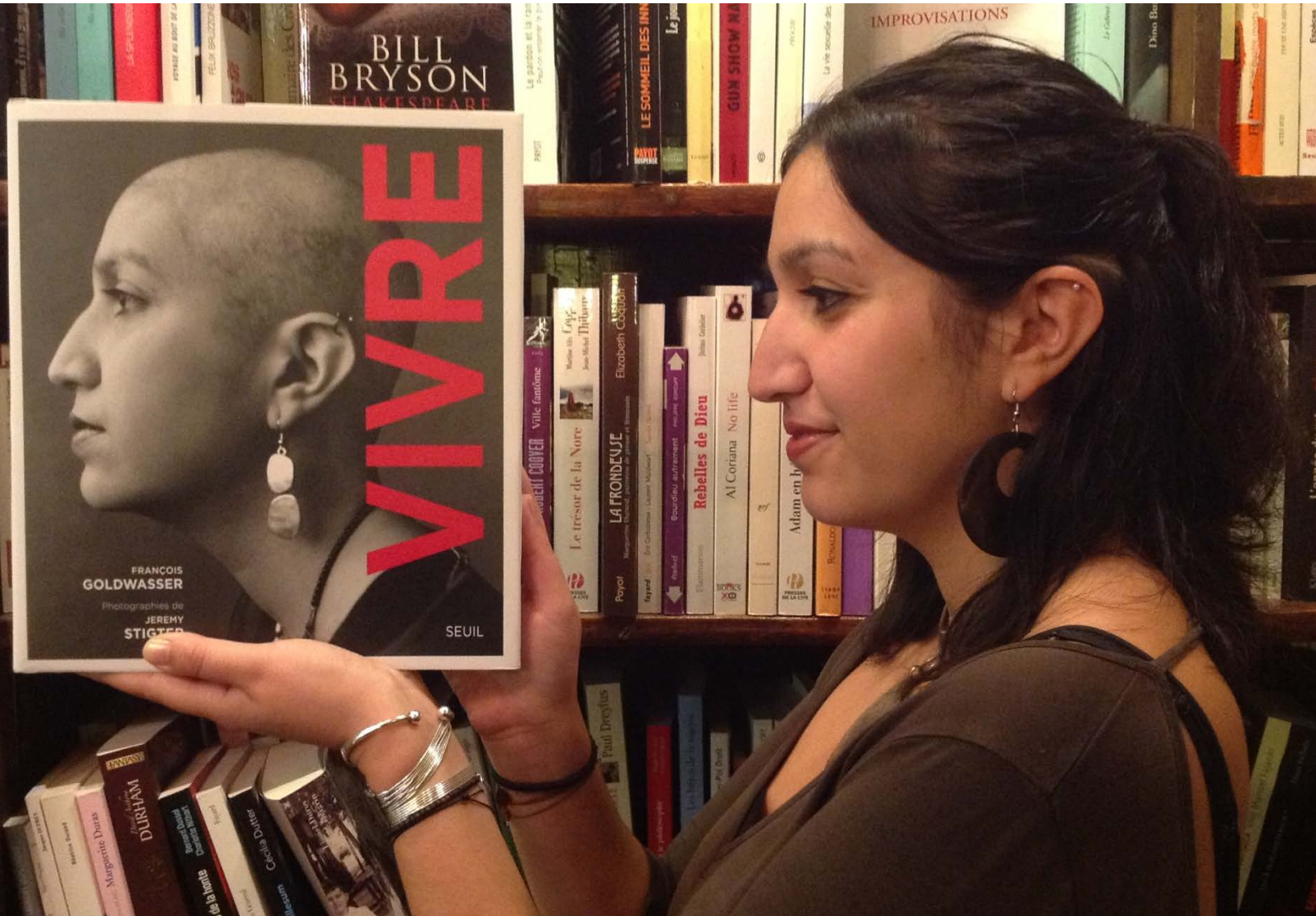
- The rich cancer care offering and services available in Beirut and around
- A new innovative national coordination to improve the current situation



In oncology, quality is directly related to

- Prevention
- Screening
- Early diagnostic
- Personalized protocols decided by teams not by individuals
- Access to the best onco-surgery and radiotherapy
- Access to innovative drugs
- Quality control and peer review discussions between healthcare professionals

Overall Survival: *The best quality indicator in oncology*



Thank you



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