Improving cancer care coordination & screening in Latvia & Slovakia

13CS Project – objectives & implementation plan

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Reducing the inequalities in cancer care within Europe: primary objective of 13CS Project



Germany

Slovakia

Latvia

2013

For Latvia: 12,373 new cases and 5,827 cancer deaths wer estimated in 2020

Rates (2003-2012) projected to 2020 and applied to 2020 population

Latvia: Most common cancers are highly preventable &/or treatable

Age-standardized (World) incidence and mortality rates, top 10 cancers



Cancer screening performance in Latvia- the gaps

AGAINST CANCER

Commissi

Cancer Screening in the European Union (2017)

Report on the implementation of the Council Recommendation on cancer screening

Key performance indicators	Breast cancer screening (initiated in 2009) (50-69 yrs; 2 yrly)	Cervical cancer screening (initiated in 2009) (25-69 yrs; 3 yrly)	CRC screening (initiated in 2009; 50-74 yrs; not yet po- based)
Invitation coverage (%):	98.4%	93.7%	
Participation rate (%):	53.8%	35.1%	
Examination coverage (%):	33.6%	32.9%	11.1%
Completeness of data related to screening test results (%):	0	0	100%
Further assessment rate (%):	?	?	?
Detection rates (%)	?	?	?

Reporting year 2013/14

Cancer survival – significant scope for improvement

Age-specific 5-year relative survival



Source: ECIS the European Cancer Information System

European Guide on Quality Improvement in Comprehensive Cancer Control



- Successful Cancer screening needs a competent, multidisciplinary & transparent governance structure with political, financial & stakeholder support
- Successful implementation of cancer screening requires significant resources for quality assurance
- Implementation of population-based screening should be a **multistep process**
- The mandate and resources for the electronic information systems must be secured before starting the population-based screening service
- Routine linkage between various registries for defining the population, performance and outcome is essential and an ethical requirement
- Regular monitoring of cancer screening should detect social inequalities and trigger research and interventions

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13CS Project- Specific Objectives

✓ Develop standard operating procedures for population-based cancer registries with specified quality control procedures;

- Review national guidelines to implement population-based cancer screening programmes, strengthening quality assurance;
- ✓ Support introduction of a tailored information system to monitor and improve the screening programme
- ✓ Support a comprehensive cancer care and research infrastructure/network accreditation process

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Engaging the stakeholders

The SC will be composed of members representing the key stakeholders and contributions to the field of cancer continuum, representing all relevant aspects of the project.



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The OWG will be composed of members with significant technical, scientific and programmatic experience and contributions to the field of cancer control

Implementation of WP3

Map the services & data flow related to cancer screening continuum

Site visits & interviews with stakeholders

Design the tools for screening evaluation and align the tech specifics of HIS to the tools

Collect data on organization/performance of cancer sscreening

Perform a SWOT analysis

CanScreen-ECIS Project- (EU4H supported)



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Thank you

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