

Globale en multidisciplinaire kwaliteitszorg rond borstkanker

Didier Verhoeven

Antwerpen , 16/9/2022

Wat is kwaliteit van zorg ?

Mate van overeenkomst tussen “wenselijke” en “feitelijke” zorg

Verschillende benadering

humaan : diensten in functie noden

realistisch : diensten in functie financiële haalbaarheid

Hoe meten : “Kwaliteit van leven”

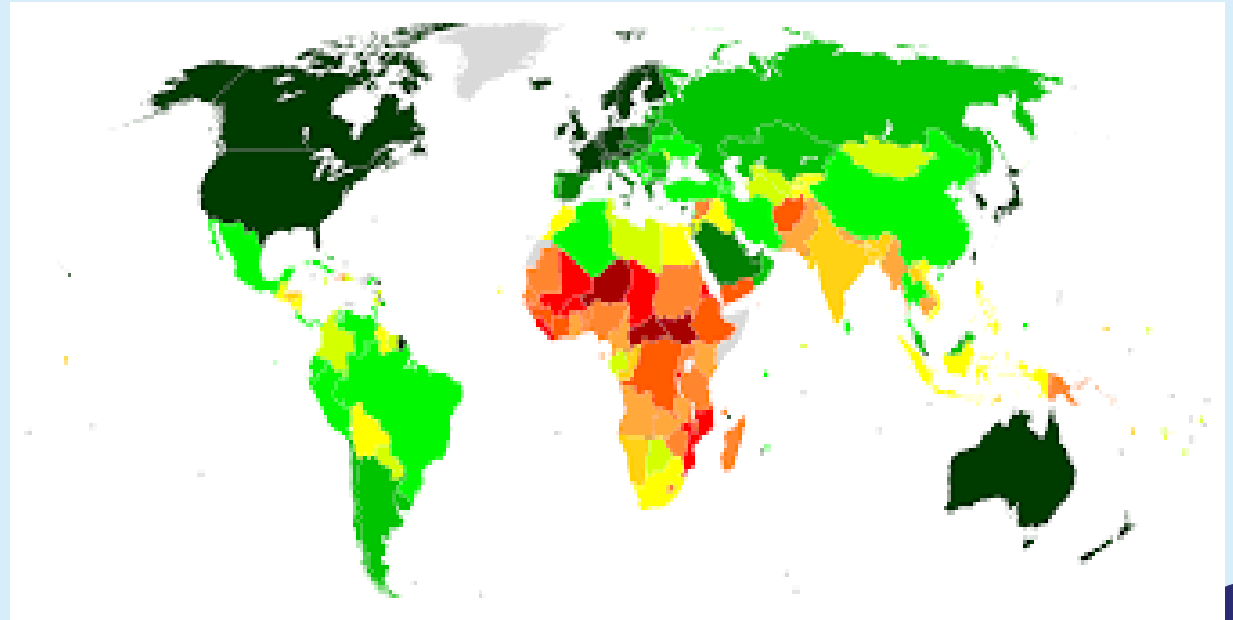
WHO (HDI)

Human Development Index

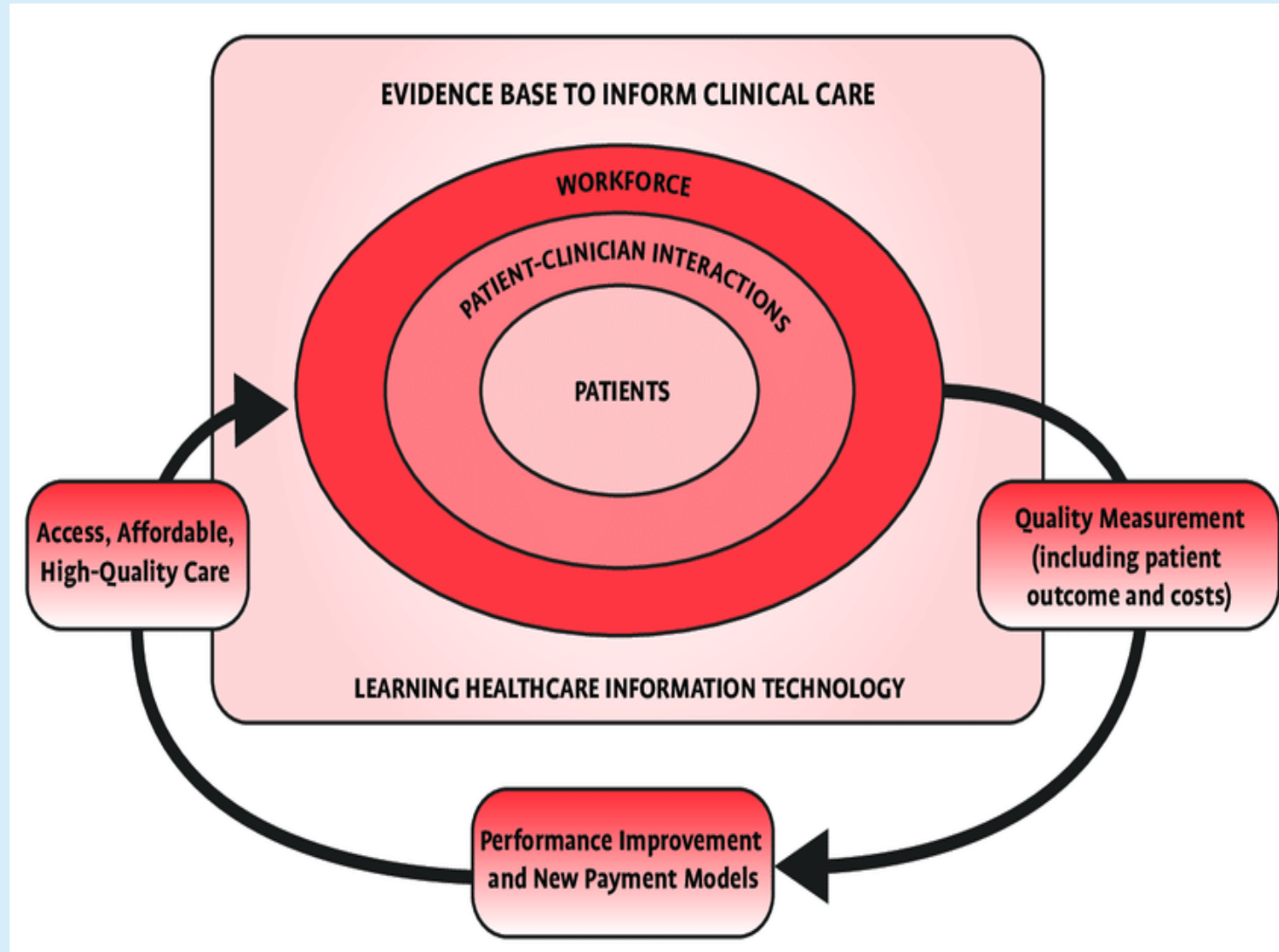
Levensverwachting

Onderwijs

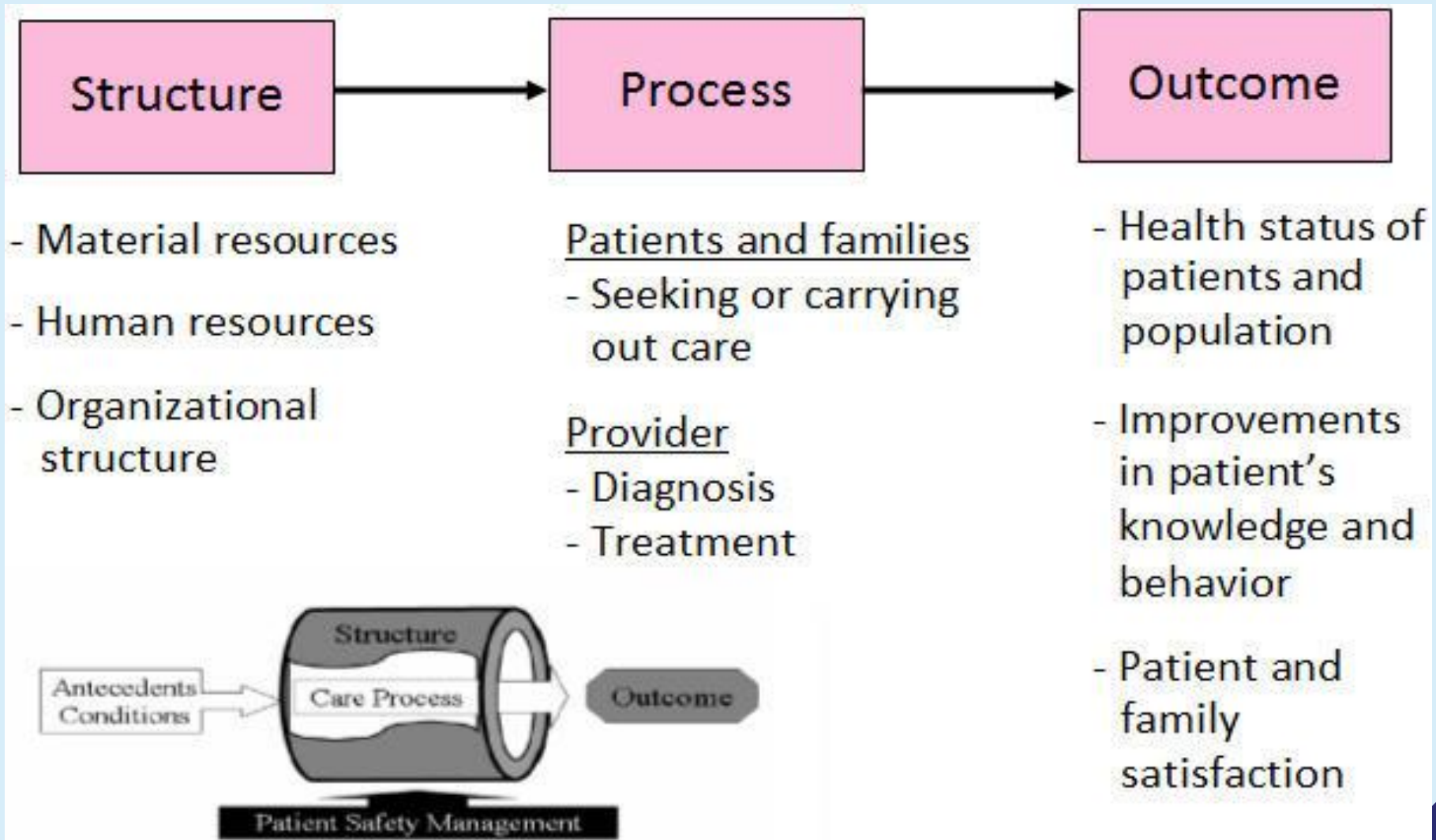
Levensstandaard (BNP)



Improving Quality of (cancer) care



Kwaliteitsindicatoren



Strukturindicator : Multidisciplinaire zorg

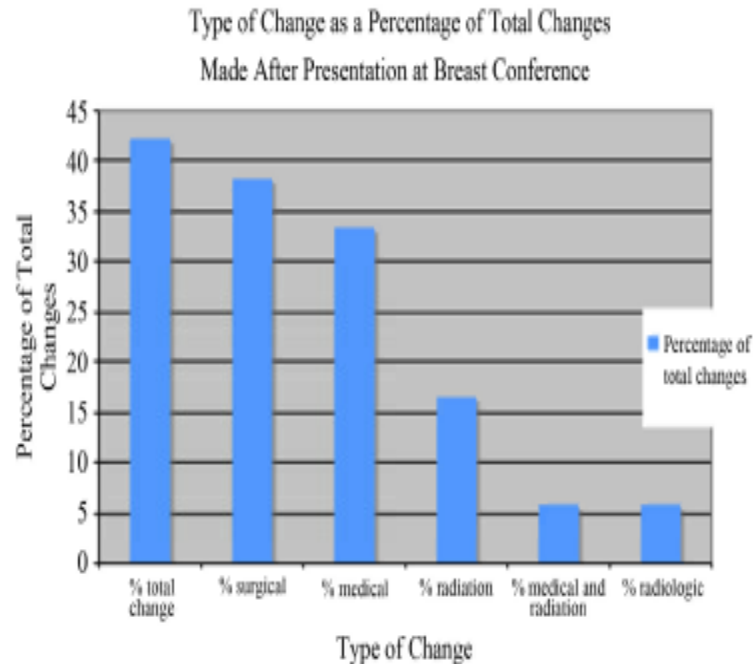


Figure 1. Type of treatment modification as a percentage of total change made following discussion at breast conference. Total 42% of all cases presented received changes to treatment following discussion at breast conference (38.2% surgical, 33.3% medical, 16.6% radiation, 6.8% both medical and radiation and 4.9% radiologic).

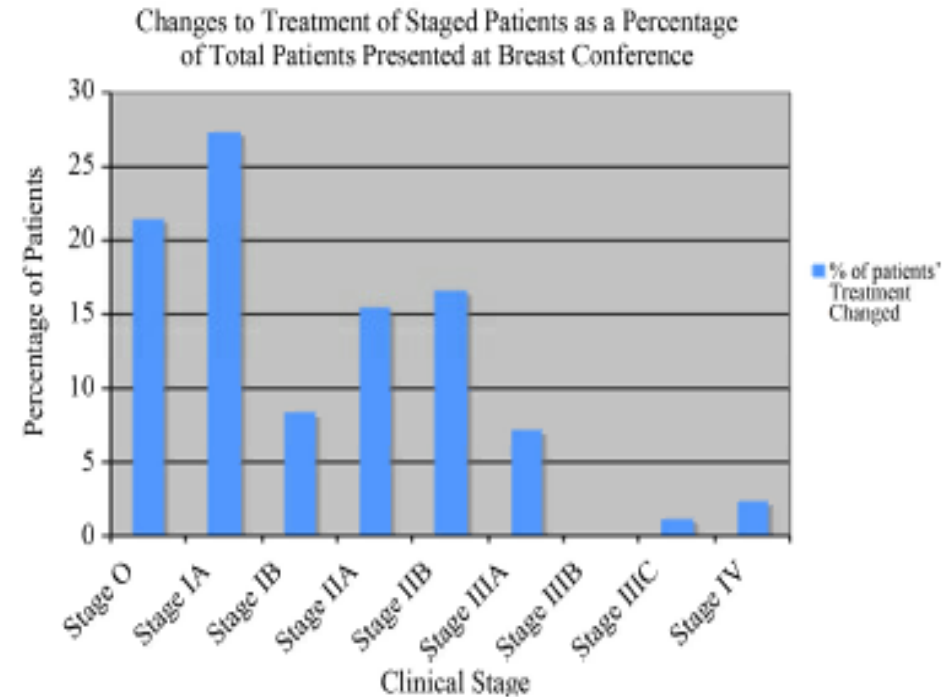
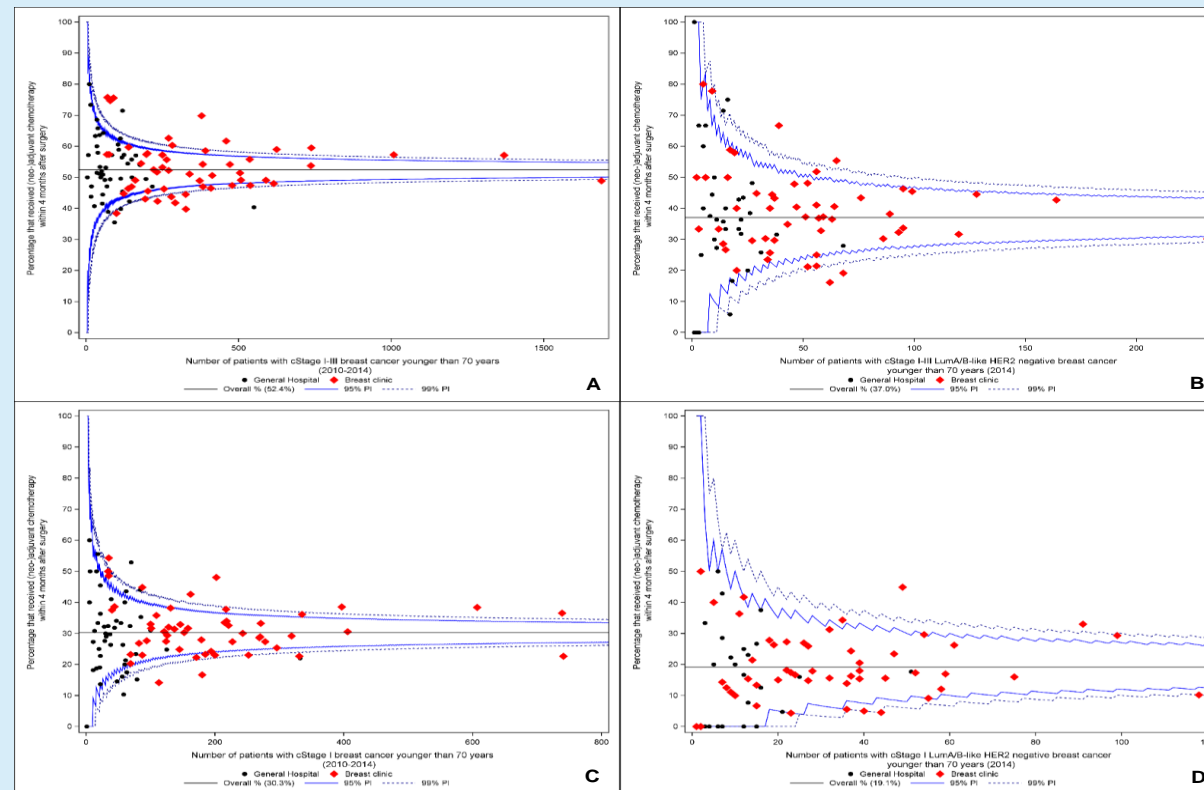


Figure 2. Changes to treatment of staged patients as a percentage of total patients presented at breast conference. Changes in Stage 0 patient treatment total 21% of total changes. Stage IA: 27%; Stage IB: 8%; Stage IIA: 15%; Stage IIB: 17%; Stage IIIA: 7%; Stage IIIB: 0%; Stage IIIC: 1%; Stage IV: 2%.

Proces indicatoren

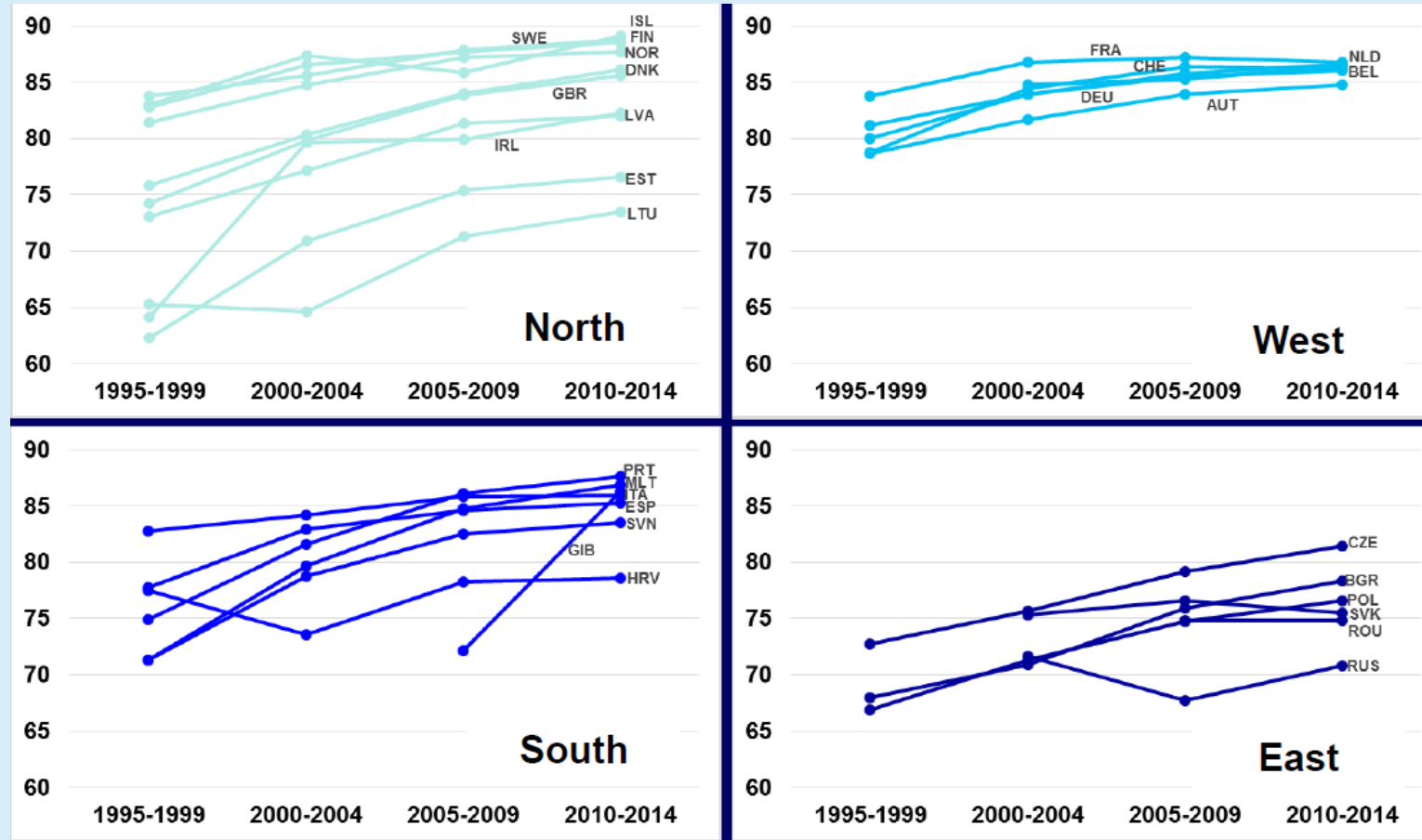
Assessment of potential process quality indicators for systemic treatment of breast cancer in Belgium: a population-based study

Figure 2 a,b,c&d – Proportion of patients with breast cancer younger than 70 years that received (neo-)adjuvant chemotherapy in clinical stage I-III (a), clinical stage I-III Luminal A/B-like HER2 negative (b), clinical stage I (c) and in clinical stage I Luminal A/B-like HER2 negative breast cancer (d)

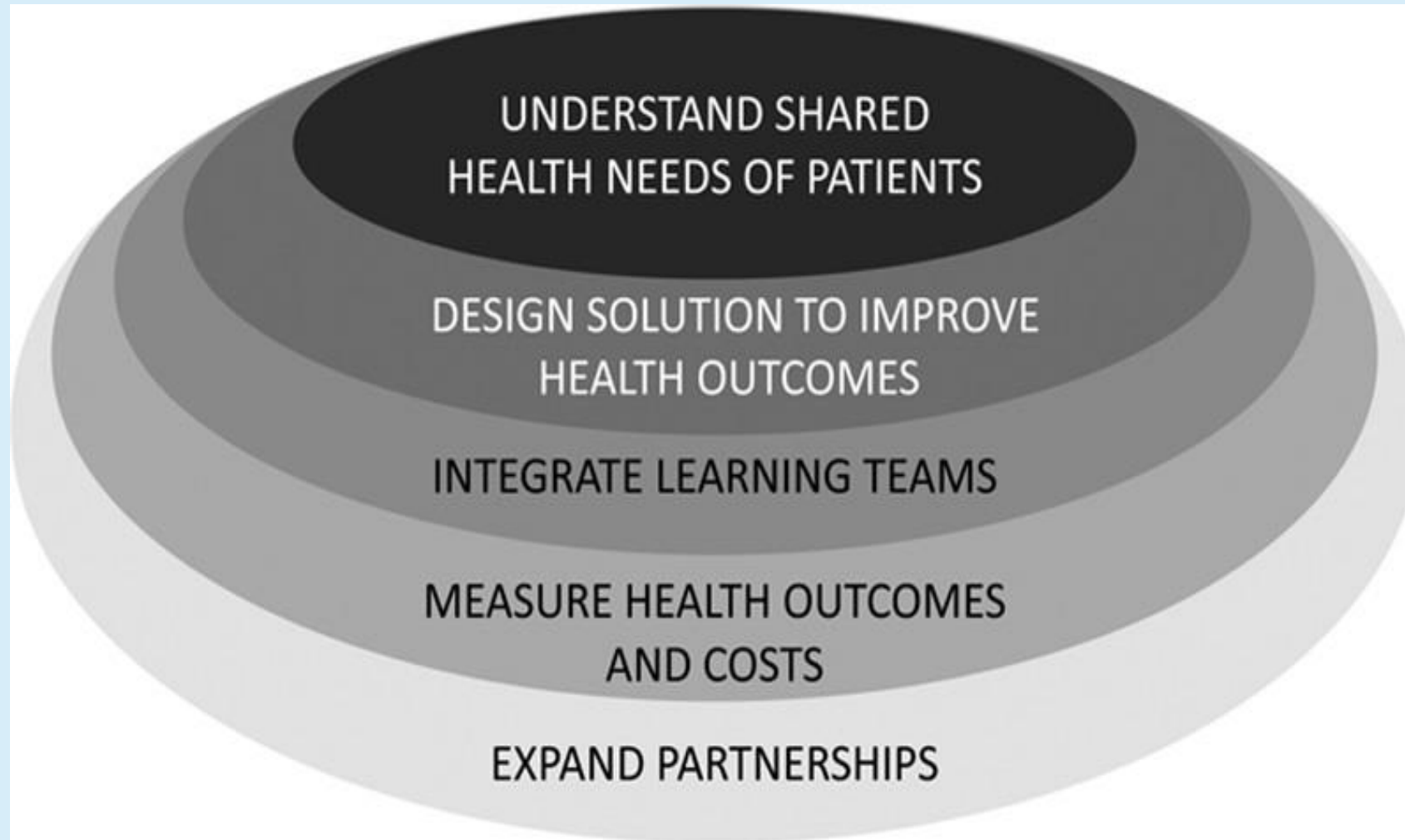


cStage, Clinical Stage; LumA/B-like, luminal A- or B-like; HER2, Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor

Outcome indicator : OS - Internationaal



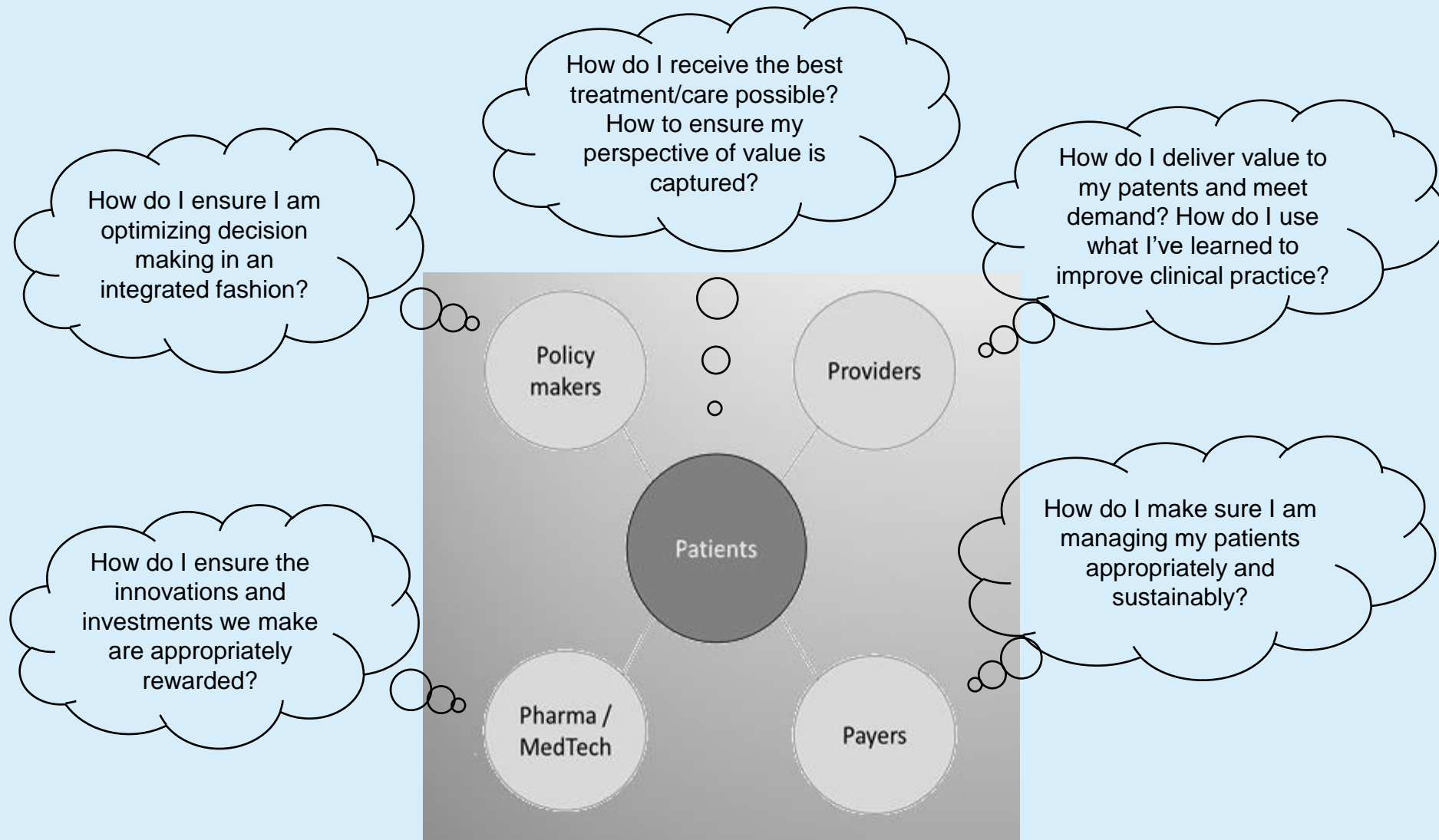
Strategisch model (E.Teisberg)



Value-based health care



Perspectives of Value Based healthcare



Naar een globale visie voor borstkanker

New frontiers for fairer breast cancer care in a globalized world

Awareness and understanding breast cancer, with medical facilities near to our patients are essential for all women. Happy the Breast Cancer Hub can participate bridging the gap between developed and developing countries.

Lopamudra Das Roy, India/US



If you think every women has the right for quality breast treatment

If you think value of breast care must be promoted everywhere

join our initiatives, support our demand for a fair breast cancer care and a new open access publication available for all.

Sabine Siesling, The Netherlands

60% of cancer cases and 75% of deaths from cancer will occur in low and middle income countries in the next two decades. We will need 277.000 extra surgeons to deal with this.

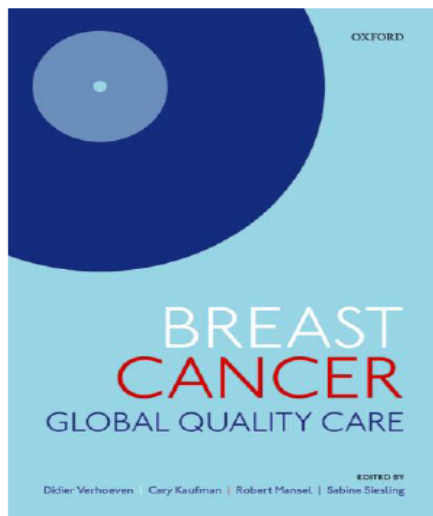
Groesbeck Parham, Zambia, US, WHO



Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women in 140 countries. Incidence is rising and survival varies widely world-wide. Glad I could participate in this project by providing the most up-to-date estimates of population-based survival from the CONCORD programme. These are the best outcome indicators of the overall effectiveness of health systems in managing breast cancer.

Claudia Allemani, UK

ValueBased
HealthCare | Dragons
2021

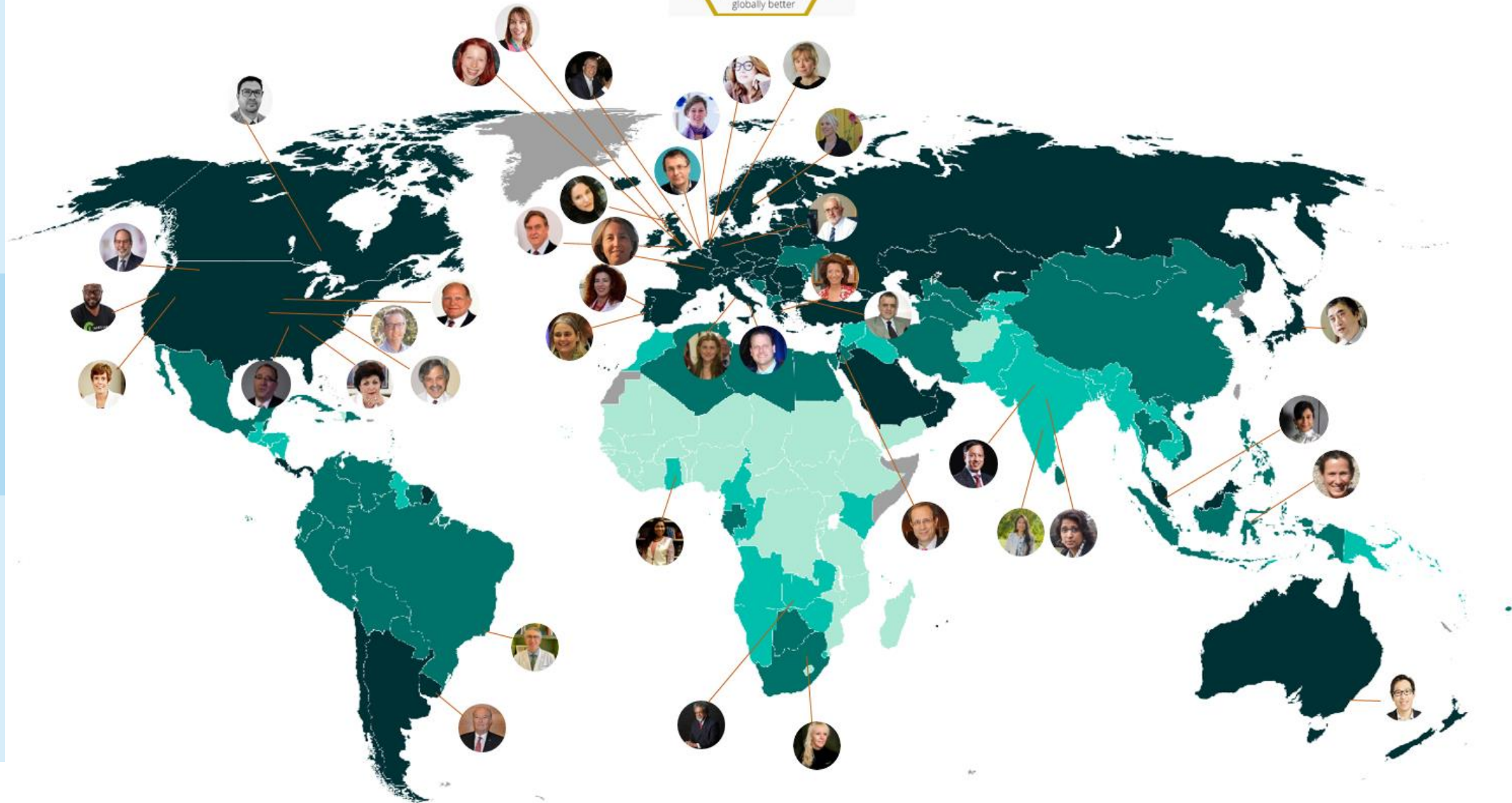


Last ten year we dedicated to our initiative for a fairer breast cancer care in a globalized world. An exciting time of collaborations for better care for women with breast cancer worldwide.

Our faculty of more than 130 experts coming from 30 countries from the five continents are interacting to provide most recent insight.

The aim of our project is to make guidelines to deliver quality breast care around the globe. Special focus is put on developing the highest possible quality within local financial and resource limitations. Last year our book: "Breast cancer: Global Quality care", published by Oxford University Press was launched and became a worldwide appreciated reference recommended by ASCO. It was the start of a journey, with publications, virtual conferences and interviews to put the topic continuously on the political agenda. Some messages:

Didier Verhoeven, Belgium



Breast cancer as a health issue

The most common cancer in women in 140 of 184 countries

Incidence is projected to reach 2.2 million by 2035

5-year survival reached 85% or more in many countries, but global variation remains wide

Early diagnosis and access to effective treatment are crucial

What can pragmatically be done to improve breast cancer early detection



- Public awareness on signs and symptoms of breast cancer and the benefit of early detection is the first step to implementing an early detection programme.
- Early detection in LMICs is more about down-staging clinical disease rather than looking for asymptomatic disease with screening
- Early detection with a combination of breast awareness and CBE to downsize tumours linked with Rx.

- Ch Yip et al., Cancer Control 2017 <http://www.cancercontrol.info/cc2016/improving-breast-cancer-outcomes-in-asia/>

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Disparity in breast cancer care

Global surveillance of cancer

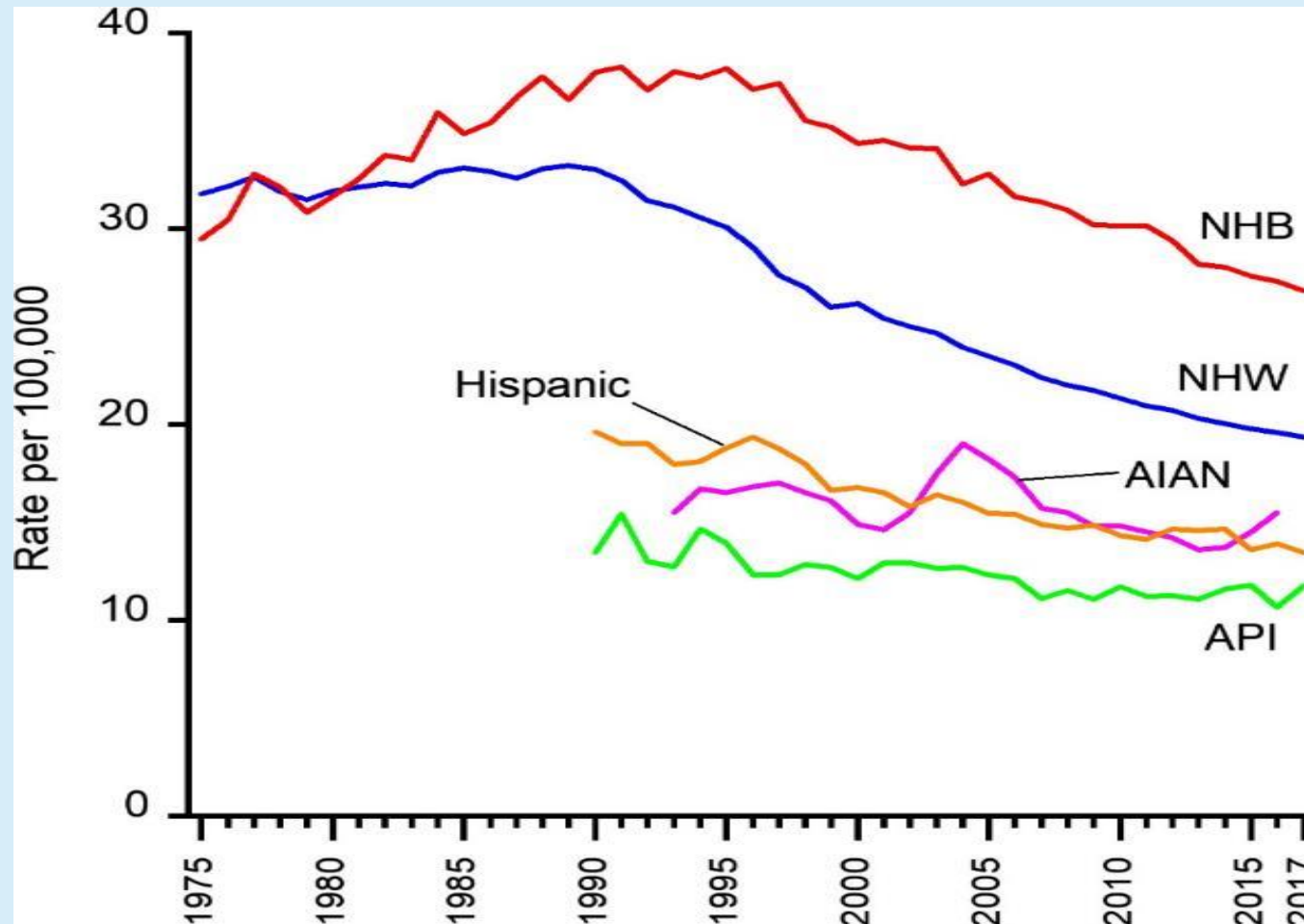
“I believe that the fight against cancer, rather than focussing on specific, spectacular news, should aim at viewing the overall global comprehensive picture.

“We should monitor trends if we want to improve that reality.”

Dr Tabaré Vázquez, oncologist
President of Uruguay (2005-10, 2015-)

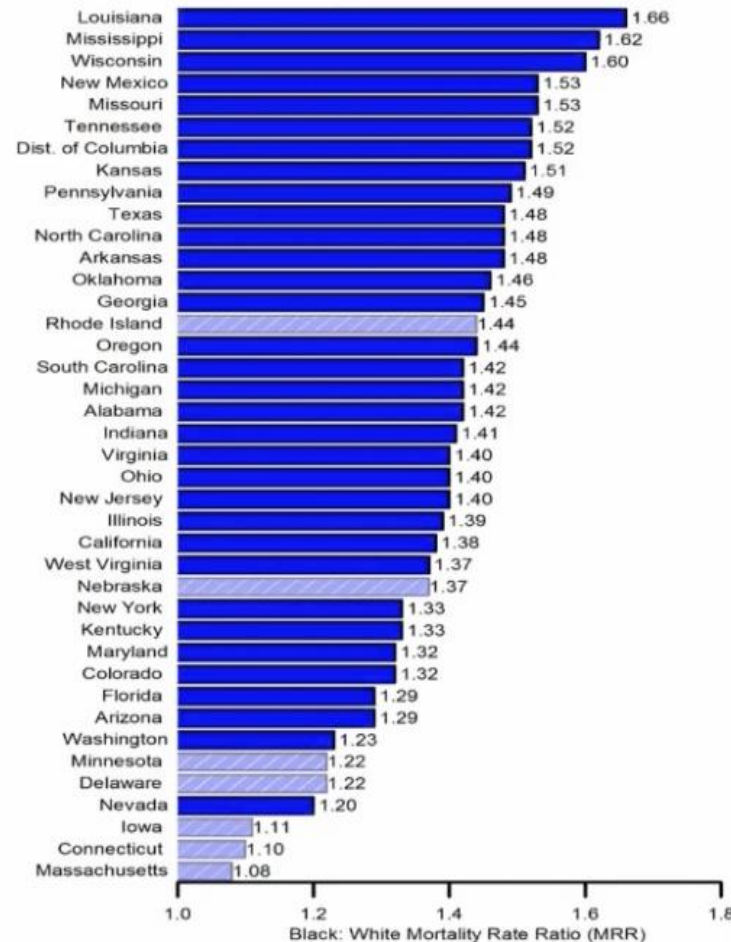
World Cancer Leaders' Summit, Shenzhen, China, 19 August 2010

Mortality of breast cancer – SEER data

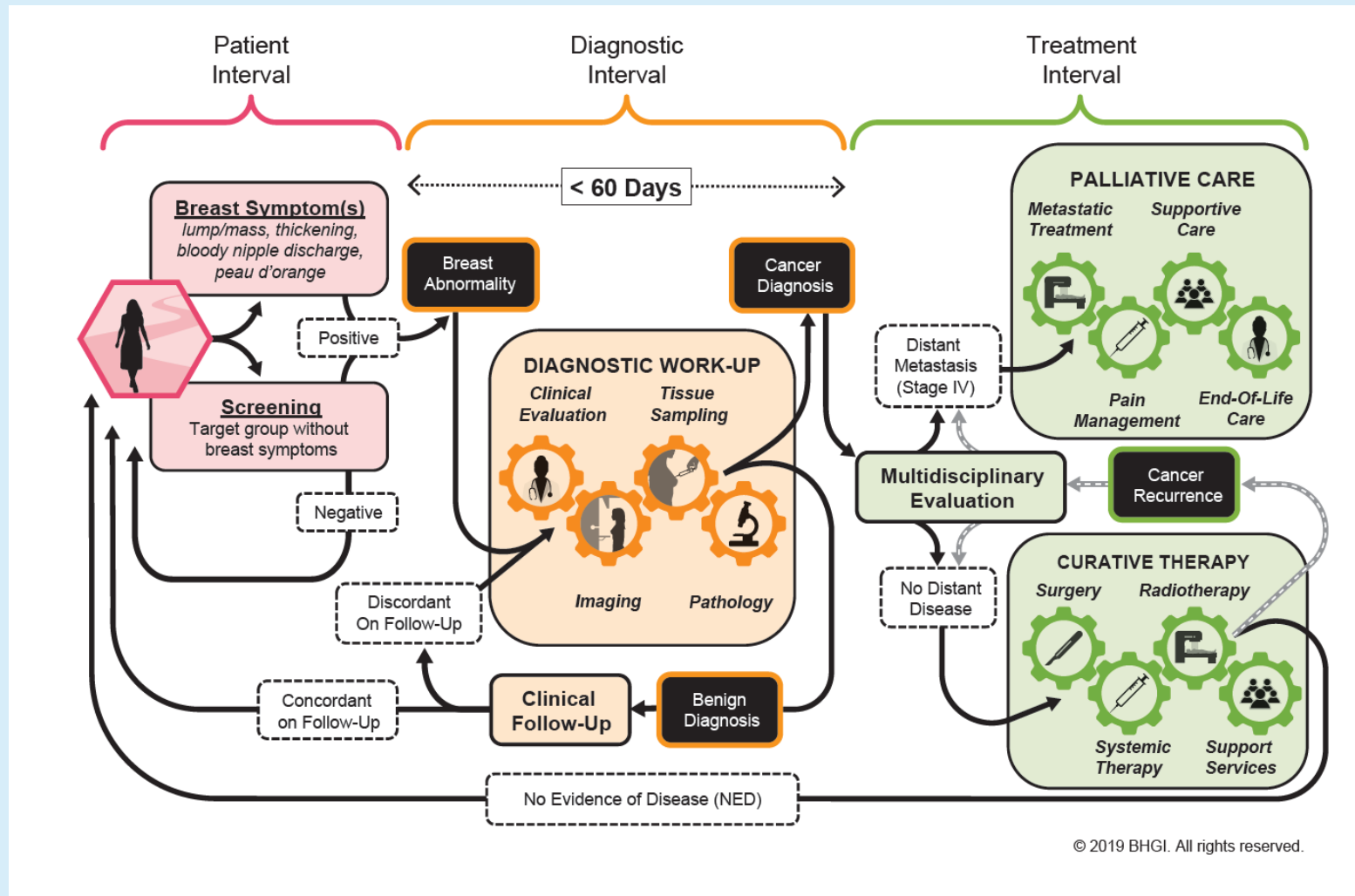


Black/White BC mortality ratio by state - 2017

Black / White breast cancer mortality rate ratio by state



Global breast cancer Initiative/B. Anderson



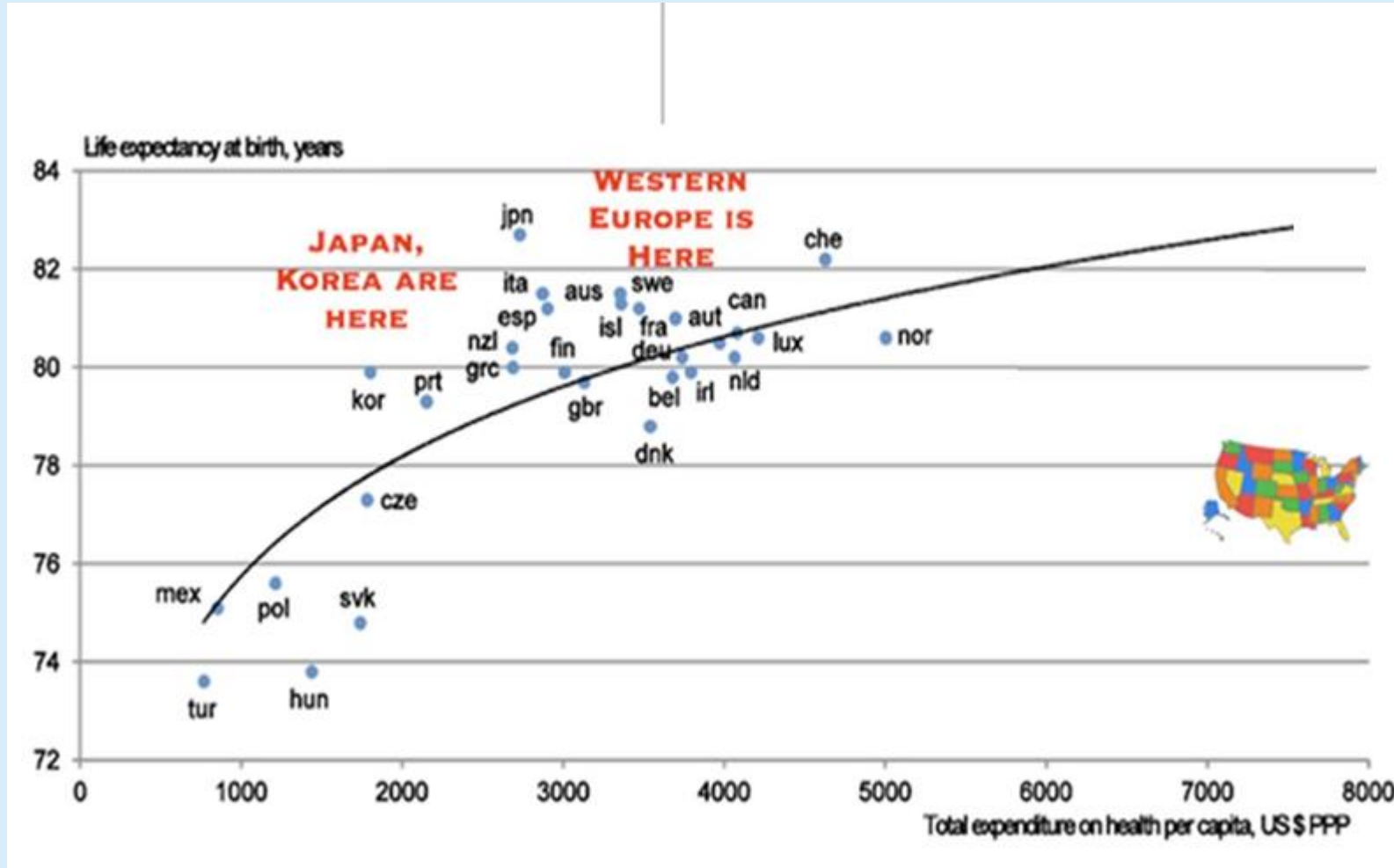
Recommendations

- Cancer registries are needed
- National cancer plans
- Training for physician and non-physician staff
- Public awareness and early detection
- Clinical breast examination versus screening
- Coordinated multidisciplinary environments
- Systems for coordinated tissue sampling and pathology services
- Barriers to access cancer drugs need to be addressed I
- Resource-sensitive strategies

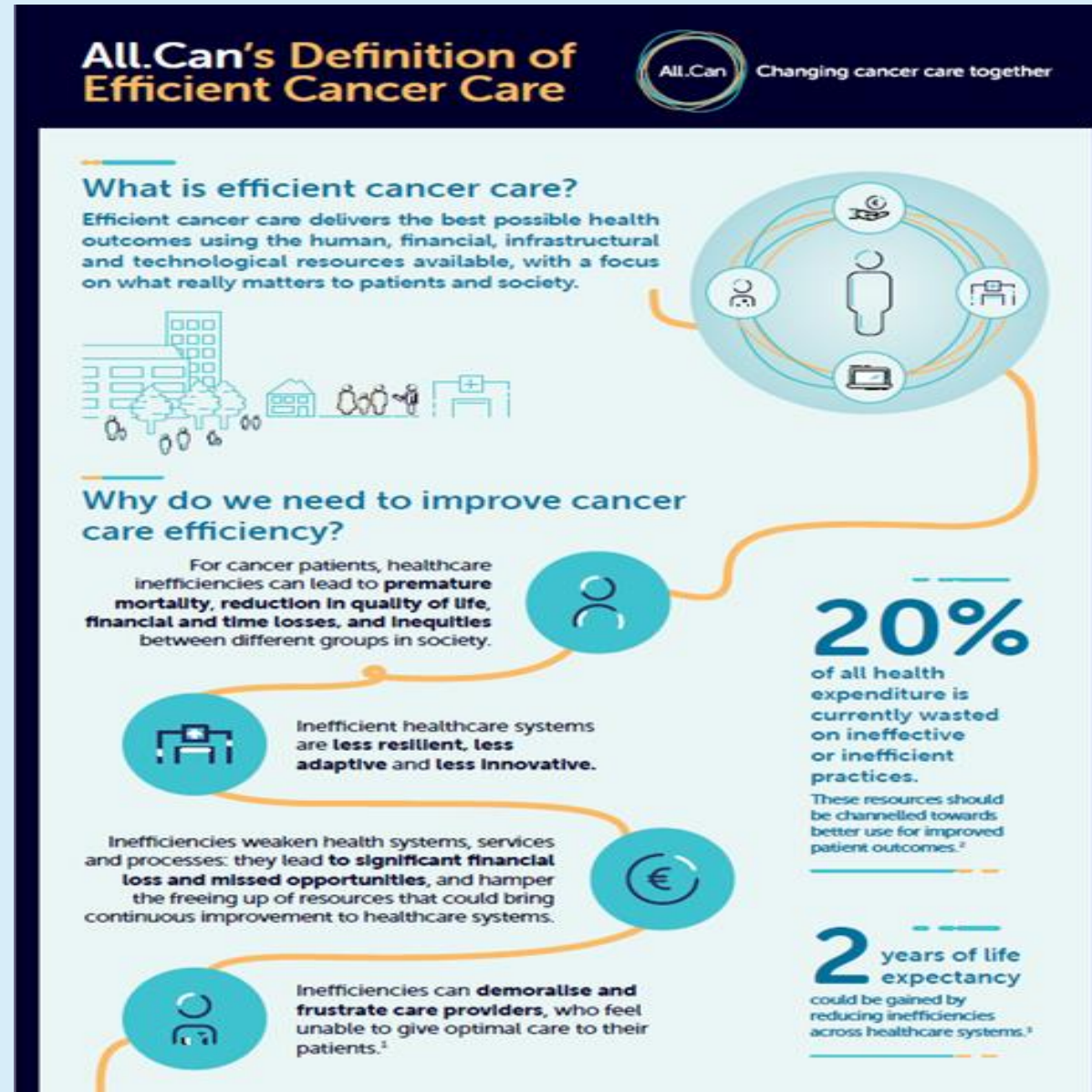


The Breast Health Global Initiative

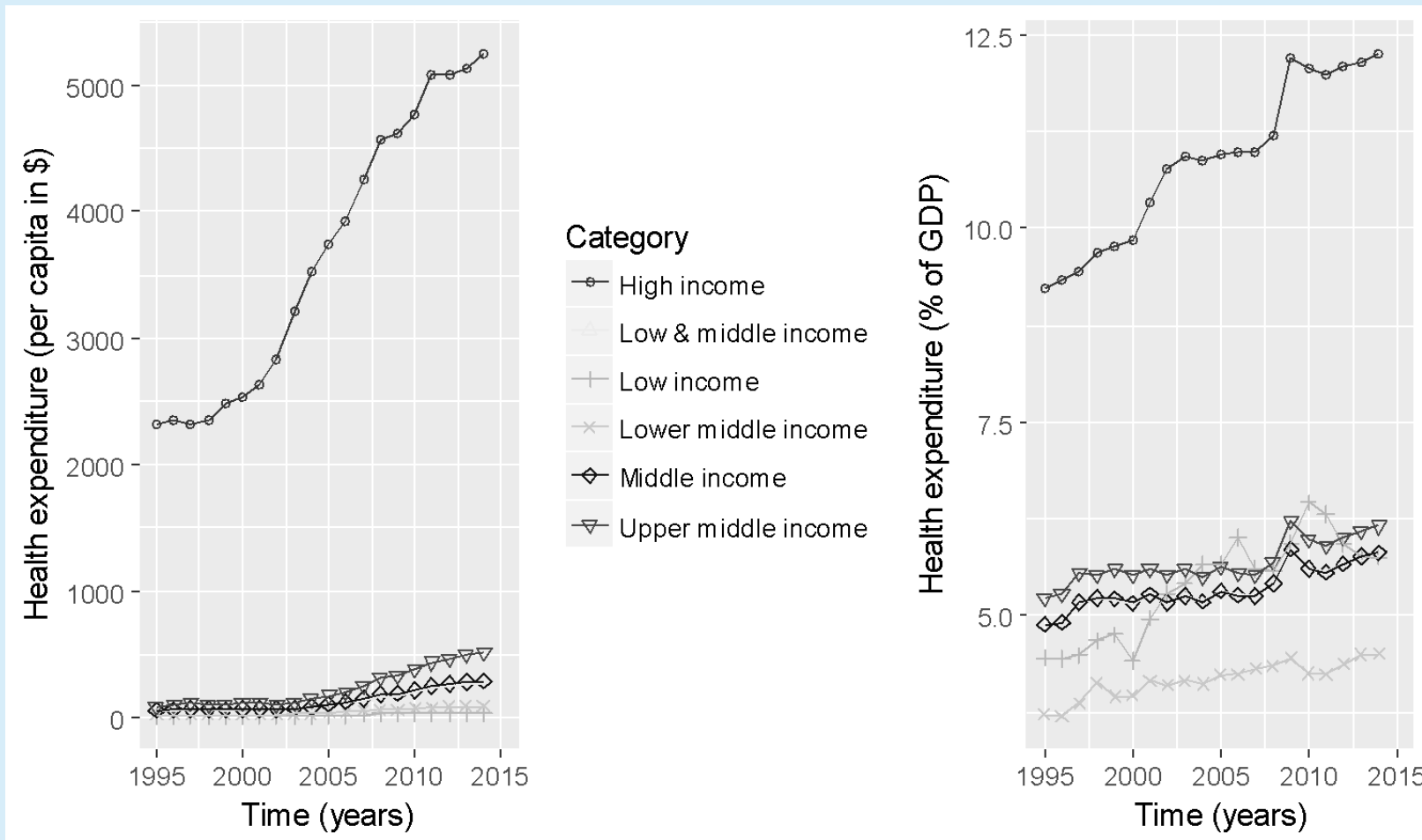
Life expectancy in function of expenditure (OECD, 2013)



Efficiënte zorg

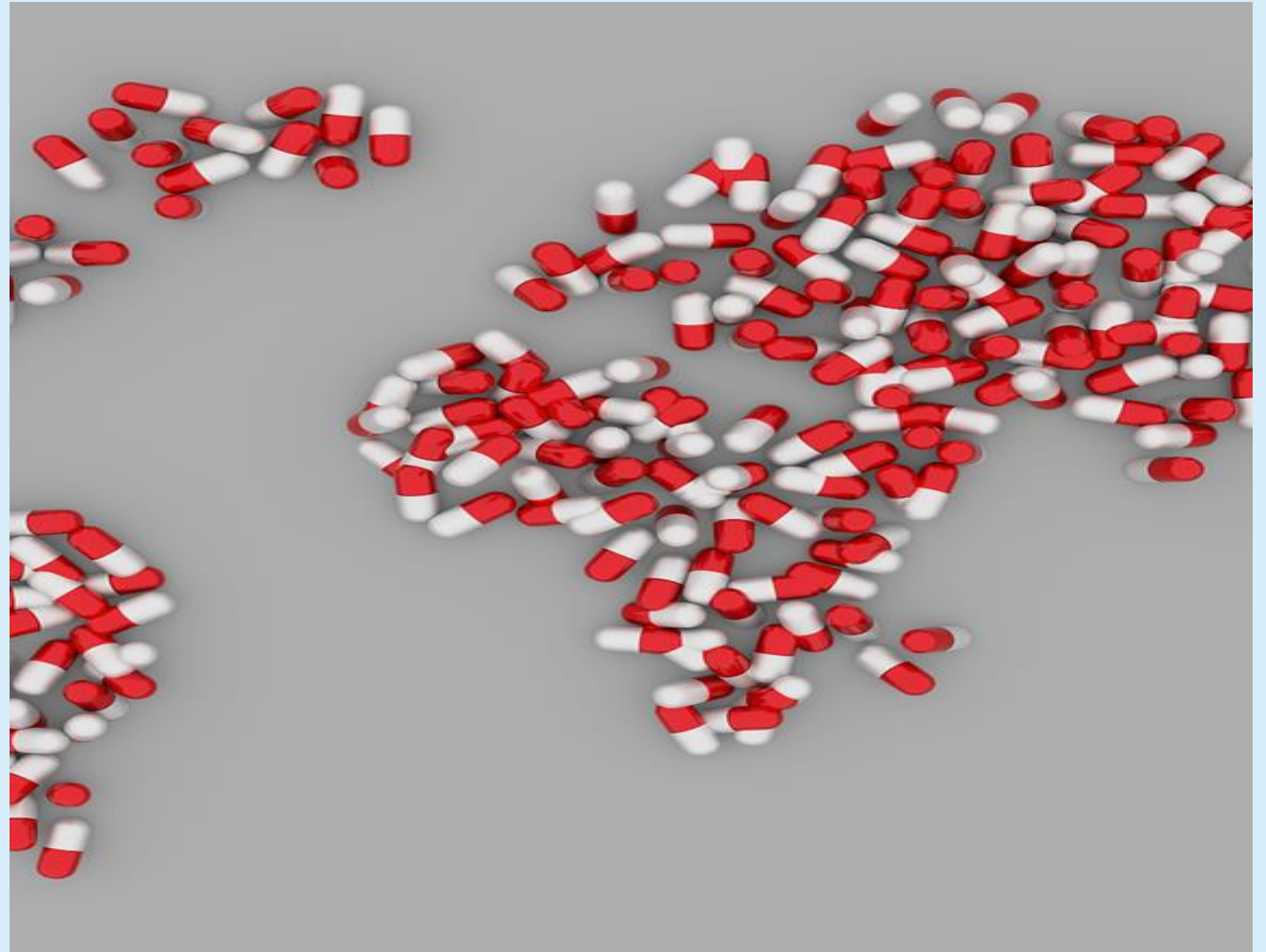
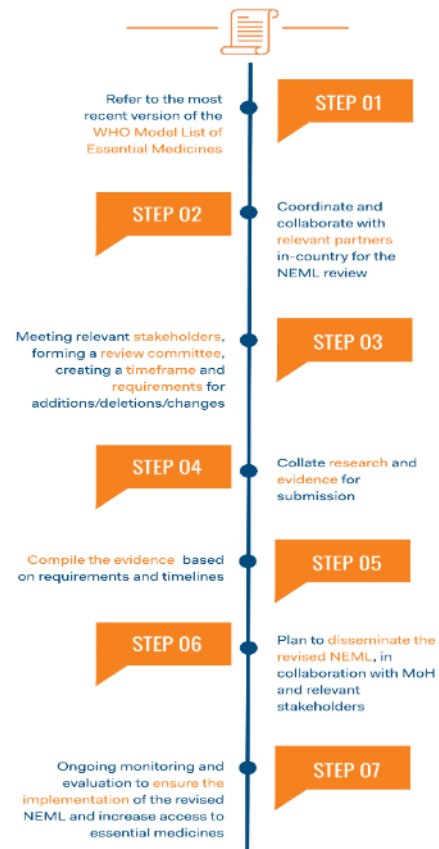


Evolution health expenditure



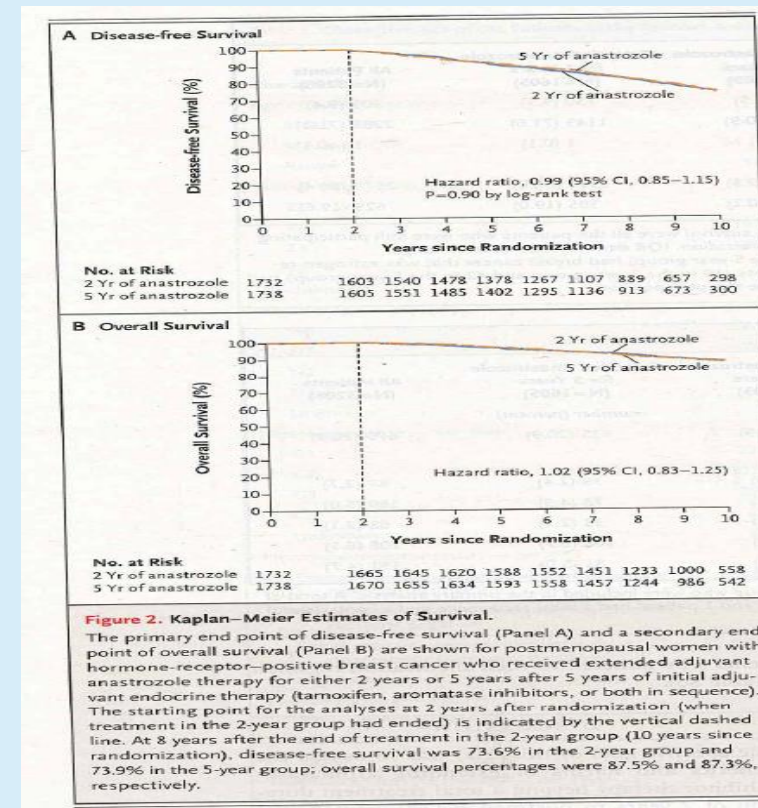
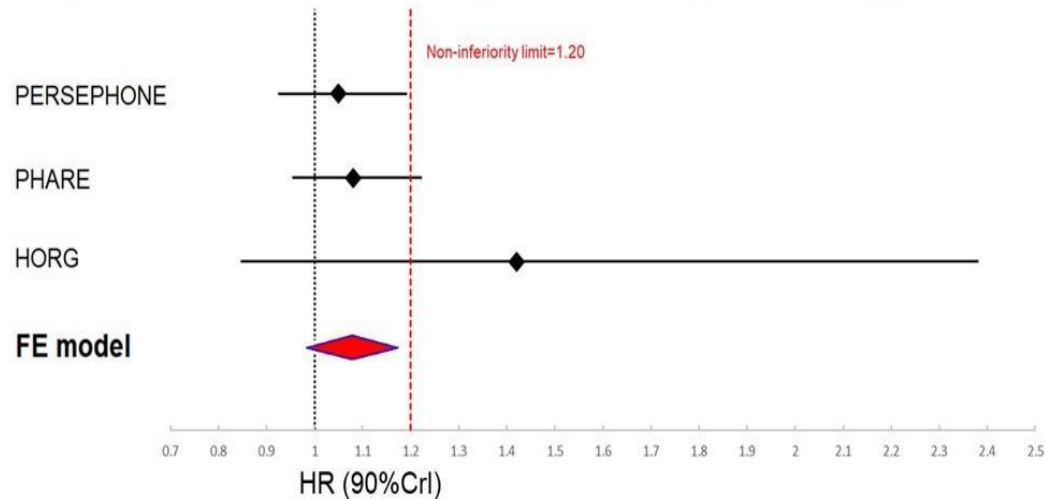
WHO : Essential Medicine List

7 Step Process of Updating NEMLs



Overtreatment and overdiagnosis

For 12m v 6m, 5-year IDFS rates were 89.26% and 88.56% respectively.
The adjusted HR for treatment was 1.07 (90% CrI 0.98-1.17), non-inferiority $p=0.02$.



8. Take home messages

Organizatie van zorg is fundamental

Borstklinieken “meest efficient”

De patiënt, niet de instelling staat centraal

Introductie van VBHC, waarbij waarde belangrijker is dan volume

Debat tussen maatschappij, overheid en industrie

Multidisciplinaire zorg

Holistische visie

Toekomstplannen

THE LANCET

Breast Cancer Commission Summer Meeting
The Møller Institute, 28 – 30 June 2022

BREAST
CANCER
NCHD The research

Project eCANCER

18TH NOVEMBER 2022 | TIMINGS TBC

Quality management in breast surgery:

from breast conservation to breast reconstruction in resource limited settings

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EXPERTS:
Pankaj Roy, Oxford University, UK
Sarantou Terry, US

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   **CONCORD**
Global surveillance of cancer survival

 **UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**

Ensuring quality care for breast cancer patients globally

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Published: 1 Jun 2020

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Dr Didier Verhoeven - University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium

Dr Didier Verhoeven speaks to ecancer about the evolution of breast cancer care and how quality care can be maintained around the world.

He describes how breast cancer care has changed over the years, but notes that patients in developing countries may not have equal access to the latest treatments.

Dr Verhoeven describes the importance of working in a multi-disciplinary team and the key components that contribute to quality care.

He also explains how inequalities in breast cancer care can be reduced and how governments and local authorities around the world must work together to ensure breast cancer care remains at the top of the international agenda.

To learn more about this topic Dr Verhoeven's book 'Breast Cancer: Global Quality Care' is available [here](#).