



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Cancer Policy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jcpo

The SIOPE strategic plan: A European cancer plan for children and adolescents



Gilles Vassal^{a,r,*}, Martin Schrappe^{b,r,1}, Kathy Pritchard-Jones^{c,r}, Frédéric Arnold^d, Luisa Basset^e, Andrea Biondi^f, Gerlind Bode^g, Angelika Eggert^h, Lars Hjorthⁱ, Lejla Kamerić^j, Neira Kamerić^j, Sabine Karner^g, Pamela Kearns^k, Anita Kienesberger^g, Jerzy Kowalczyk^l, Peter Lack^m, Giorgio Perilongoⁿ, Richard Sullivan^o, Aimilia Tsirou^p, Samira Essiaf^f, Ruth Ladenstein^{q,r}

^a Institut Gustave Roussy, Paris-Sud University, Division of Clinical Research, Paris, France

^b Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel, University Medical Centre Schleswig-Holstein, Department of Paediatrics, Kiel, Germany

^c University College London, Institute of Child Health—Cancer Section, London, United Kingdom

^d Union Nationale des Associations de Parents d'Enfants atteints de Cancer ou Leucémie (UNAPECLE), Montpellier, France

^e Federación Española de Padres de Niños con Cáncer (FEPNC), Madrid, Spain

^f Milano-Bicocca University – MBBM Foundation – San Gerardo Hospital, Paediatric Haematology-Oncology Department and “Tettamanti” Research Centre, Monza, Italy

^g Childhood Cancer International (CCI), Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

^h Charité—Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Department of Paediatrics, Division of Oncology and Haematology, Berlin, Germany

ⁱ Skåne University Hospital – Clinical Sciences – Lund University, Department of Paediatrics, Lund, Sweden

^j The heart for the kids with cancer in FBH/Cancer Survivor Network, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

^k School of Cancer Sciences—University of Birmingham, Cancer Research UK Clinical Trials Unit (CRCTU), Birmingham, United Kingdom

^l Medical University Lublin, Department of Paediatric Haematology-Oncology and Transplantation, Lublin, Poland

^m Childhood Cancer Switzerland, Basel, Switzerland

ⁿ University Hospital of Padua, Padua, Italy

^o King's College London, Division of Cancer Studies—Faculty Member, London, United Kingdom

^p Kyttaro/Greek Survivors Association, Athens, Greece

^q Children's Cancer Research Institute, St. Anna Kinderkrebsforschung e.V., Vienna, Austria

^r The European Society of Paediatric Oncology (SIOPE), Brussels, Belgium

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 January 2016

Accepted 6 March 2016

Available online 15 March 2016

Contents

1. Executive summary	18
1.1. Cancer in young people is rare, but it is still a major health issue in Europe	18
2. Cancer in young people in Europe	19
2.1. Paediatric cancer is still a major public health issue, despite high survival rates compared to adult cancers	19
2.2. Unequal access to standard care and research across Europe	20
2.3. There has been little progress regarding difficult-to-treat diseases during the last five years	20
3. Paediatric haematology-oncology in Europe	20
3.1. Strengths	20

* Corresponding author at: SIOPE Europe, Avenue E Mounier 83, B 1200 Brussels, Belgium.

E-mail address: office@siope.eu (G. Vassal).

¹ Web: www.siope.eu.

3.2.	Weaknesses	21
3.3.	Opportunities	22
3.4.	Threats	22
4.	Overall goals and objectives	22
4.1.	The overall goals over the next 10 years	22
4.2.	The seven objectives (with equal importance and weight)	22
4.3.	Key success factors to achieve these objectives	22
4.4.	Objective 1: innovative treatments	23
4.4.1.	Strategy	23
4.4.2.	Actions	23
4.5.	Objective 2: precision cancer medicine	23
4.5.1.	Strategy	23
4.5.2.	Actions	23
4.6.	Objective 3: tumour biology	23
4.6.1.	Strategy	24
4.6.2.	Actions	24
4.7.	Objective 4: equal access	24
4.7.1.	Strategy	24
4.7.2.	Actions	24
4.8.	Objective 5: teenagers and young adults	24
4.8.1.	Strategy	24
4.8.2.	Actions	25
4.9.	Objective 6: quality of survivorship	25
4.9.1.	Strategy	25
4.9.2.	Actions	25
4.10.	Objective 7: causes of cancer	25
4.10.1.	Strategy	25
4.10.2.	Actions	25
5.	Coordination and implementation of the plan	26
6.	Childhood cancer from a societal perspective	27
7.	Facilitating platforms and cross-tumour research projects	27
7.1.	Platform to facilitate the implementation of ECTGs research strategy: the clinical trial facility (CTF) platform	27
7.2.	Clinical epidemiology platform for outcome research—the PICORET project	27
7.3.	Platform for quality assurance in radiotherapy—the QUARTET project	27
7.4.	Multi-stakeholder platform for new paediatric oncology drug development- ACCELERATE, the CDDF-SIOPE-ITCC platform	28
7.5.	Ethics, Social Sciences and Humanities Programme	28
7.6.	The SIOPE portal	28
7.7.	Network of biobanks	28
8.	Cross-tumour programmes	28
8.1.	Oncopolicy programme	28
8.2.	Training and education programme	29
8.3.	Communication	29
9.	Partnerships	29
9.1.	Partnership with patients, survivors and parents	29
9.2.	Partnership with adult oncology	30
9.3.	Partnership with paediatric haematology-oncology in other continents	30
9.4.	Partnership with industry	30
9.5.	Partnership with charities	31
10.	Funding strategy	31
11.	Quotes from stakeholders	31
	Acknowledgements	31
	References	31

1. Executive summary

1.1. Cancer in young people is rare, but it is still a major health issue in Europe

Each year, more than 6000 young people in Europe die of cancer. There are more than 300,000 European childhood cancer survivors (in 2020, they will be nearly half a million): two-thirds of them have some late side effects of treatment, that are severe and impact on the daily life of half of those affected.

Within the European Network for Cancer research in Children and Adolescents (ENCCA), SIOPE and the European paediatric haematology-oncology community have established a long-term sustainable Strategic Plan to increase the cure rate and the quality of survivorship for children and young people with cancer over

the next ten years. The ultimate goal is to increase the disease- and late-effect- free survival after 10 years from the diagnosis, and beyond.

Seven medical and scientific objectives have been set up to achieve these goals:

1. Innovative treatments: to introduce safe and effective innovative treatments (i.e. new drugs, new technologies) into standard care;
2. Precision cancer medicine: to use improved risk classification as well as biological characteristics of both the tumour and patient (such as molecular and immunological factors) to help guide decisions on which therapies to use;
3. Tumour biology: to increase knowledge of tumour biology and speed up translation from basic research to clinical care to benefit patients;

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3988705>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3988705>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)