Journal of Cancer Policy 8 (2016) 17–32

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], Fréderic Arnold[d], Luisa Basset[e], Andrea Biondi[f], Gerlind Bode[g], Angelika Eggert[h], Lars Hjorth[i], Lejla Kamerić[j], Neira Kamerić[j], Sabine Karner[g], Pamela Kearns[k], Anita Kienesberger[g], Jerzy Kowalczyk[l], Peter Lack[m], Giorgio Perilongo[n], Richard Sullivan[o], Aimilia Tsirou[p], Samira Essiaf[r], 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 FBiH/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 Transplantology, 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

* Corresponding author at: SIOP Europe, Avenue E Mounier 83, B 1200 Brussels, Belgium.
E-mail address: office@siope.eu (G. Vassal).
[1] Web: www.siope.eu.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcpo.2016.03.007
2213-5383/

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;