



**Cancer Control Joint Action Policy Conference
Cancer Survivorship: a policy dialogue**

Survivorship and the French example

Committee of the Regions - Brussels - 13/05/2015

STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- I. INTRODUCTION : French cancer control policy, a decade of political engagement

- II. SURVIVORSHIP IN THE 3rd NATIONAL CANCER PLAN (2014-2019)
How Survivorship has become a priority on the healthcare agenda in France?

- III. SURVIVORSHIP AT A EUROPEAN LEVEL : CANCON WP8

- IV. CONCLUSION

Survivorship

Anglo-Saxon image of someone who has won over cancer

European understanding related to the end of the active treatment period

In practical terms, this notion gathers different categories of patients:

- **Patients who are fully cured and need to return to normal activity;**
- **Patients with recurrence after a prolonged period of remission;**
- **Patients who live with cancer as a chronic disease;**
- **Patients in palliative care.**

- **A decade of political engagement in cancer control:**
 - **To face the growing incidence of cancers :**
 - 148 000 deaths each year = first cause of premature death
 - 355 000 new cases of cancer diagnosed each year
 - 3 millions people live with cancer or have been cured ; 1 family out of 3 is affected by cancer = major socio-economic impact
 - **To answer societal demands:**
 - Increased social fragilities and inequalities when diagnosed with cancer
 - Patients want to be more involved in the decision-making (= empowerment of patients, sanitary democracy)
 - Growing financial and economic constraints

French National Cancer Plans:

- **A strong commitment of the State at the highest level** : Presidential plans
- **Stakeholders mobilisation towards a collective objective** : public entities (administrations, agencies), associations, hospital federations, professionals....
- **Activation of all intervention means**: research, prevention, screening, care services, etc.

2003 2004 2005 2006 **2007** 2008 **2009** 2010 2011 2012 **2013** **2014** 2015 2016 2017 2018 **2019**

Cancer Plan
2003-2007

Cancer Plan
2009-2013

Cancer Plan
2014-2019

The governance of Cancer Plans ensured by:

- Creation of the **French National Cancer Institute (INCa)**, in 2005, a scientific and sanitary agency in charge of coordinating cancer control actions together with all stakeholders involved (Regional Health Agencies, Cancer League, etc.). It reports to the **Cancer Plan National Steering Committee**.
- The Institute is directly under the responsibilities of the **Ministry of Health** and the **Ministry of Higher Education and Research**. Both ministries chair the **Cancer Plan National Steering Committee**.
- **Articulation between the regional and the national levels:** the **Regional Health Agencies** must ensure the implementation the Cancer Plan according to local characteristics. They are also part of the Cancer Plan National Steering Committee.

II. SURVIVORSHIP IN THE 3rd NATIONAL CANCER PLAN (2014-2019)

How Survivorship has become a priority on the healthcare agenda in France?

❑ **Significant results of the past two Cancer Plans for patients' cancer care:**

- **Personalized survivorship program** including social and professional rehabilitation
- Implementation of **authorizations** for Health establishments (ARS) to guarantee security and quality of care and equity in access to supportive care
- **Improvement of the information on cancers:** set up of a data portal and an annual report « cancers in France »; development of the **platform Cancer Info.**
- Better answer to **handicap** and dependence issues in survivorship

❑ **However, some gaps need to be investigated further:**

- Insufficient acknowledgement of the **consequences of cancer on people's lives:** social fragilities, difficulties in the professional career, access to loan, etc...
- Insufficient progress in the development of **supportive care**
- **Social inequalities related to cancers** are still important
- Guarantee **equity in access to loan insurance** : to be improved

II. SURVIVORSHIP IN THE 3rd NATIONAL CANCER PLAN (2014-2019)

How Survivorship has become a priority on the healthcare agenda in France?

❑ **The 3rd Cancer Plan meets ambitious health care objectives:**

1. **Cure more people**, developing early diagnosis and guaranteeing access to qualitative care and innovation for all
2. **Preserve the continuity and quality of life**, offering an integrated cancer care pathway during and after the disease, considering all patients' needs
3. **Invest in prevention and research** to reduce the number of cancer cases and prepare future progress, and improve knowledge on mechanisms of late effects.
4. **Optimise the monitoring and the organisations operating in cancer control** for a better efficiency, empowering patients and healthcare system's users.

❑ **Two cross-cutting priorities of the Plan:**

- **To reduce inequalities and losses of chance**
- **Particular attention to children, adolescents and young adults diagnosed with cancer**

Objective 7 : Ensure integrated and personalised pathways (1/2)

- **Facilitate and adapt pathways** : move from a “care pathway” to a “health pathway” by taking into account all patients’ and relatives’ needs :
 - ➡ - Start the pathway from the diagnosis of cancer
 - ➡ - Adapt the announcement measure and the personalised care and survivorship programs
 - ➡ - At the end of the active treatment period, the hospital team should pass the baton to the GP and care providers during a formal exchange phase.
 - ➡ - Structure a local organisation involving sanitary, social and socio medical stakeholders under the responsibility of ARS
- **Improve QoL with access to supportive care:** for patients and their relatives:
 - ➡ - Ensure an adequate orientation towards supportive care: psychological support, pain treatment, palliative care, social follow-up...
 - ➡ - Guarantee the quality of supportive care via national baselines
 - ➡ - Facilitate financial accessibility (psychologists consultations...)

Objective 7 : Ensure integrated and personalised pathways (2/2)

- **Ease life at home and offer adapted housing solutions :**

- ➡ - Improve access to home help and better take into consideration the needs of relatives who are helping
- ➡ - Develop housing solutions close to care/treatment locations (DOM...)
- ➡ - Expand alternative offers to hospitalisation for disadvantaged people (lits halte santé...)

- **Empowerment of patients:**

- ➡ - Make accessible an adapted information to patients
- ➡ - Promote the development of self-management programs
 - Support initiatives of « resource patients» in the support to sick people and in the training of care providers
- ➡ - Improve information of patients regarding clinical trials in oncology

Objective 8 : Reduce risks of long term effects and second cancer

- **Avoid loss of chance in life after a cancer:**
 - Ensure the preservation of fertility via a systematic information from the early diagnosis.
 - ➡ - Systematize the long term follow-up of children and adolescents.
- **Help the people diagnosed to stay alert on prevention after a cancer:**
 - ➡ - Systematize the support to wean people off tobacco by integrating this measure to cancer care and triple the weaning fee for patients.
 - ➡ - Better take into consideration the alcohol consumption of patients diagnosed with cancer; promote physical activity and adapted dietary behaviour,

Objective 9 : Decrease the impact of cancer on daily life

- **Enable the continuation of school and studies:** gratuity of distance learning beyond 16; secure students pathways.
- ➔ • **Make employment and return-to-work a priority :** expand rights to time and work position adjustments; secure professional pathways via training; organise national conventions on employment issues
Target for 2020 : increase by 50% the chances to return to work 2 years after a diagnosis of cancer
- **Mitigate the economic consequences of cancer for people :**
 - ➔ - Soften the rules for attribution of daily compensation and disability pension.
 - Soften the over cost related to the support of ill children: information to families on rights, simplify procedures to subsidies.
 - Ensure an equal access to mammary implant after a cancer, reduce costs for external prosthesis, etc.
- ➔ • **Improve access to insurance and loans :** implement a « droit à l'oubli » in priority for children

CANCON WP8 Objective

- To develop a European Framework for high-quality cancer survivorship care and rehabilitation that could be promoted at the EU level

❖ 3 deliverables:

- 1- List of European recommendations for high quality cancer survivorship care and rehabilitation;**
- 2- EU process for patients' symptoms and needs assessment and orientation towards adequate supportive care;**
- 3- Personalised Rehabilitation and Survivorship Care Plan (PRSCP)**

EU recommendations on Survivorship and Rehabilitation (work in progress)

➤ 3 core sections:

1. New challenges in medical follow-up: promote physical rehabilitation, focus on late effects and increase tertiary prevention.
2. Life “with and after cancer”: needs for a person-centred approach in psychological support, supportive and palliative care (+ deliverable n°2)
3. How to build a survivorship and rehabilitation care model as a comprehensive approach (+ deliverable n°3)

➤ 4 cross-cutting sections:

- How to impulse Survivorship recommendations and contextualisation
- Inequalities issues in Survivorship
- Childhood and AYA issues in Survivorship
- Perspectives in Survivorship cancer research

❖ Contextualization and applicability of the recommendations:

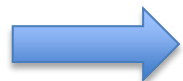
- Facilitating determinants
- Barriers



To the implementation

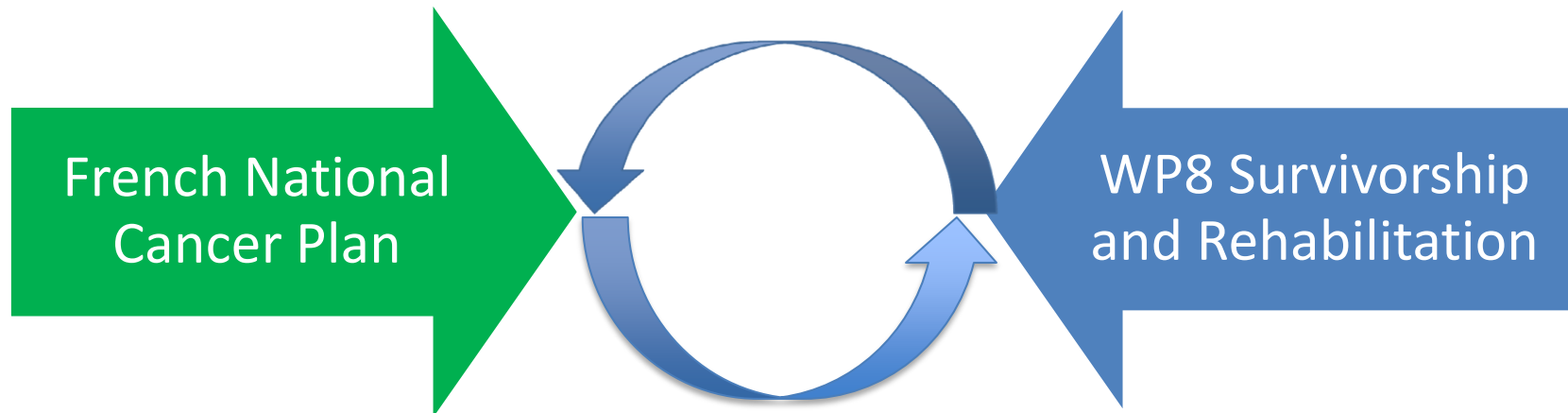
Method used:

- Literature review data (completed)
- Deliberative process (June 2015)



1st draft of the EU recommendations on Survivorship and Rehabilitation available in September 2015.

- **CANCON WP8 is a real opportunity to install a policy dialogue between actions implemented at national level and the recommendations at EU level.**



- **A concrete dialogue exercise to improve the implementation of the cancer plan**

Meet the demands regarding the multiple consequences of cancer

- **« Droit à l'oubli » : major breakthrough (March 2015)**

A memorandum of understanding signed by the French government and Health stakeholders to guarantee access to loan & insurance

- **Deeper understanding of the causes and consequences of cancer**

- **VICAN 2** (National Study - 2014) : Analysis on people lives' conditions 2 years after the diagnosis of cancer (4349 people interviewed). Significant results on QoL, Health Status, professional situation, income, etc.

- **VICAN 5** (National Study - ?) : Same methodology applied to analyse people lives' conditions 5 years after the diagnosis.

- **Continue to fight against inequalities in Survivorship**



Thank you for your attention! For more information:

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

<http://www.cancercontrol.eu/>

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