

Monitoring Progress of National Cancer Control in the Netherlands

Monitoring Working Group

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www.npknet.nl/monitor

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Background

Challenges in Cancer Control in the Netherlands

- Increasing demand
 - Growing burden of cancer
- Increasing complexity of demand and supply
 - E.g. more co-morbidity, complex diseases
 - More diagnostic and treatment options
- Bottlenecks in supply and finance

→ To deliver optimal cancer control against reasonable costs

National Cancer Control Programme 2005-2010

“Improvement of cancer control by cohesion and cooperation”

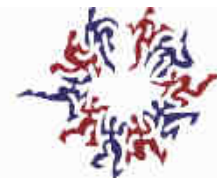


Vereniging van
Integrale Kankercentra

Ministerie van
Volksgezondheid,
Welzijn en Sport



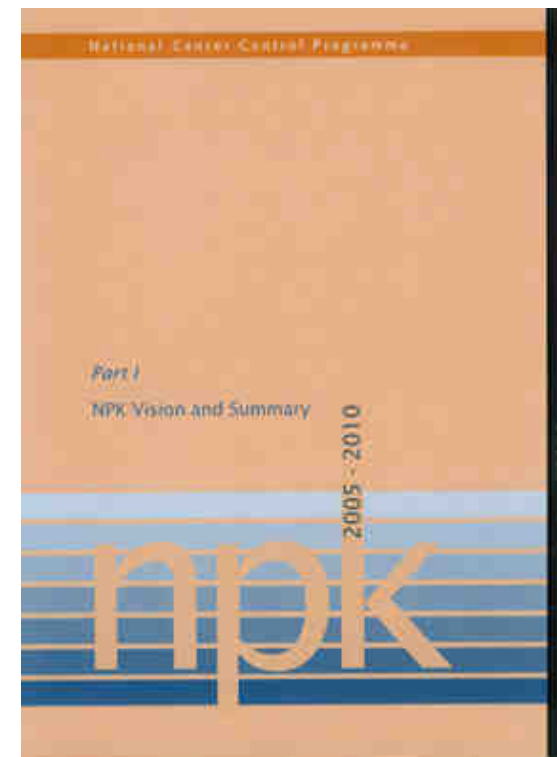
Zorgverzekeraars Nederland



Coordination in Steering Group – representatives of involved parties

Development of NCCP (2003)

- National goals, recommendations and actions formulated by working groups on:
 - Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Cancer Care
 - Professional Education
 - Research
 - Psychosocial care
- Implementation and evaluation
 - Development of indicators
 - 12 directly available
 - 13 to be further developed/ specified
 - Checklist (+/- 150 different activities)



Directly available indicators

Primary Prevention	Secondary Prevention	Cancer care
Prevalence smokers	Attendance rate Breast cancer screening	Incidence per tumor type
Prevalence obesity	Attendance rate cervical cancer screening	5 years relative survival
Physical activity	Referral rate breast cancer screening	Throughput time diagnosis- treatment [*]
Fruit consumption	Stage at diagnosis	
	Positive predictive value breast cancer screening	

 partly available

Further actions

- **7 Priorities**
 - Discouraging smoking
 - Decrease of waiting time after screening referral to regular care
 - Introduction and implementation of colorectal screening
 - Quality and access to cancer care
 - Psychosocial care
 - Translational research
 - Professional education

- Development of additional indicators

- Development and implementation of NPK Monitor
 - Indicators for quality of cancer control
 - Progress on priorities
 - Checklist for actions

NPK Monitor

Objective:

- Point out current (trends in) quality of cancer control
→ surveillance
- Comparison to goals set in NCCP for 2010

Useful for:

- Determining or adjusting priorities in policy
- Initiate quality improvements
- (Inter)national benchmarking



Results NPK Monitor

- Numerical update of indicators on website www.npknet.nl/monitor
- But also:
 - Insight into diversity of data sources and data
 - Availability of data
 - Sometimes multiple, different data(sources)
 - Level of data, different methods used
 - Contact with data suppliers
 - Insight into process of data collection
 - Alignment with other indicator sets
OECD, Eurochip, Quality Index, Ontario Canada

Important results until now

- Smoking free public areas including restaurants (July 2008)
- Centralized national screening policy plan
 - 5 organizations instead of 21
- Working Group of National Association of Medical Specialists, Patient groups, General Practitioners
 - Discussion about definition and measurement of quality of care (medical and psychosocial)
- Screening instrument for psychosocial needs developed and implemented from 1 Jan 2009 on

Results NPK Monitor

Which areas need more effort to reach the goal in 2010?

Primary prevention	Monitor 2007	Monitor 2008	Goal 2010	
Smoking	28%	27%	max 20%	
Fruit consumption			min 40%	
Vegetable consumption			min 30%	
Obesity	11%	11%	max 12%	
Physical activity	56%	59%	min 55%	
Physical inactivity	6%	5%	max 8%	

* based on young adults

* based on young children

Results NPK Monitor

Secondary prevention	Monitor 2007	Monitor 2008	Goal 2010	
Breast cancer screening				
Attendance rate				
Referral rate				
Positive predictive value				
Cervical cancer screening				
Attendance rate				
Incidence per 100,000				

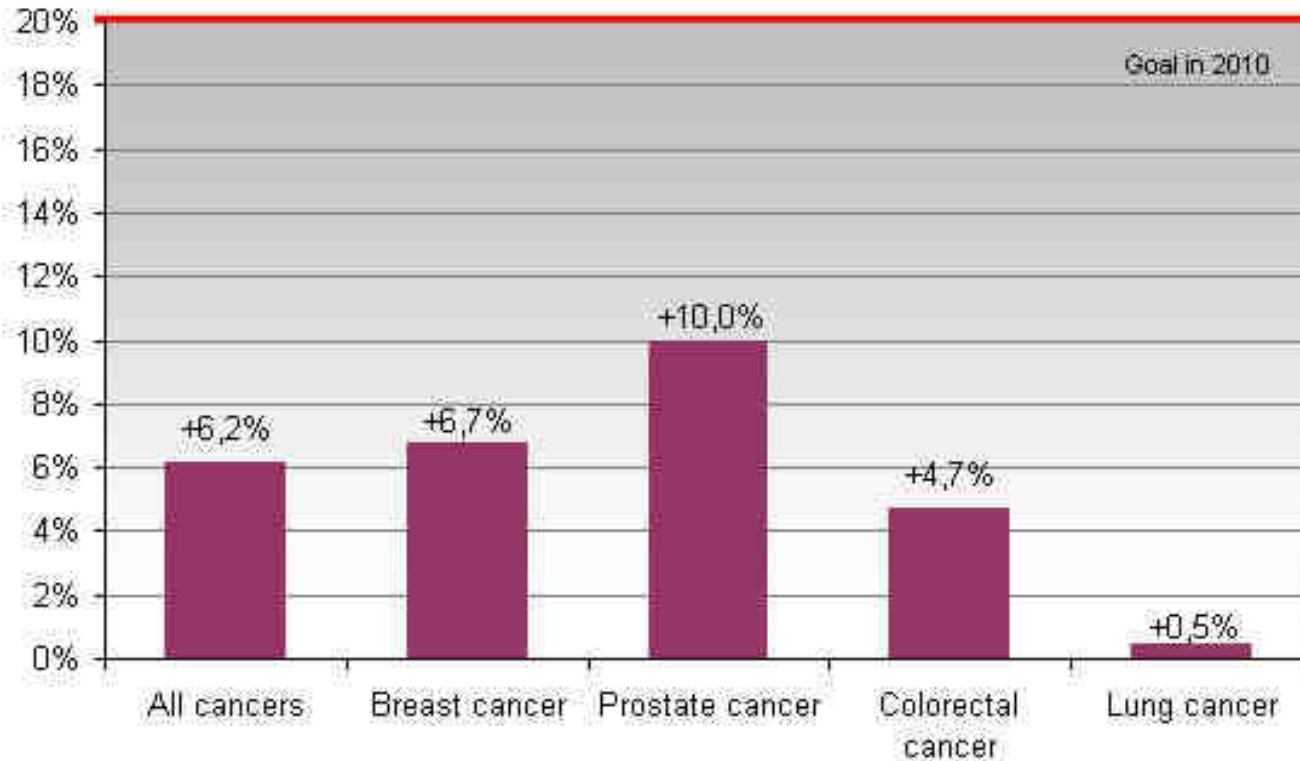
Results NPK Monitor

Cancer care	Monitor 2007	Monitor 2008	Goal 2010	
Cancer incidence per 100,000	→	→	↘	Orange circle
Stage at diagnosis	→	→	↘	Orange circle
Time from diagnosis to treatment		→	↘	Orange circle
Compliance to guidelines	↗	↗	↗	Green circle
Five-year relative survival	↗	↗	↗	Pink circle
Cancer mortality (per 100,000)		↘	↘	Orange circle

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Results NPK Monitor

Change in five year relative survival
2002-2006 vs. 1992-1996



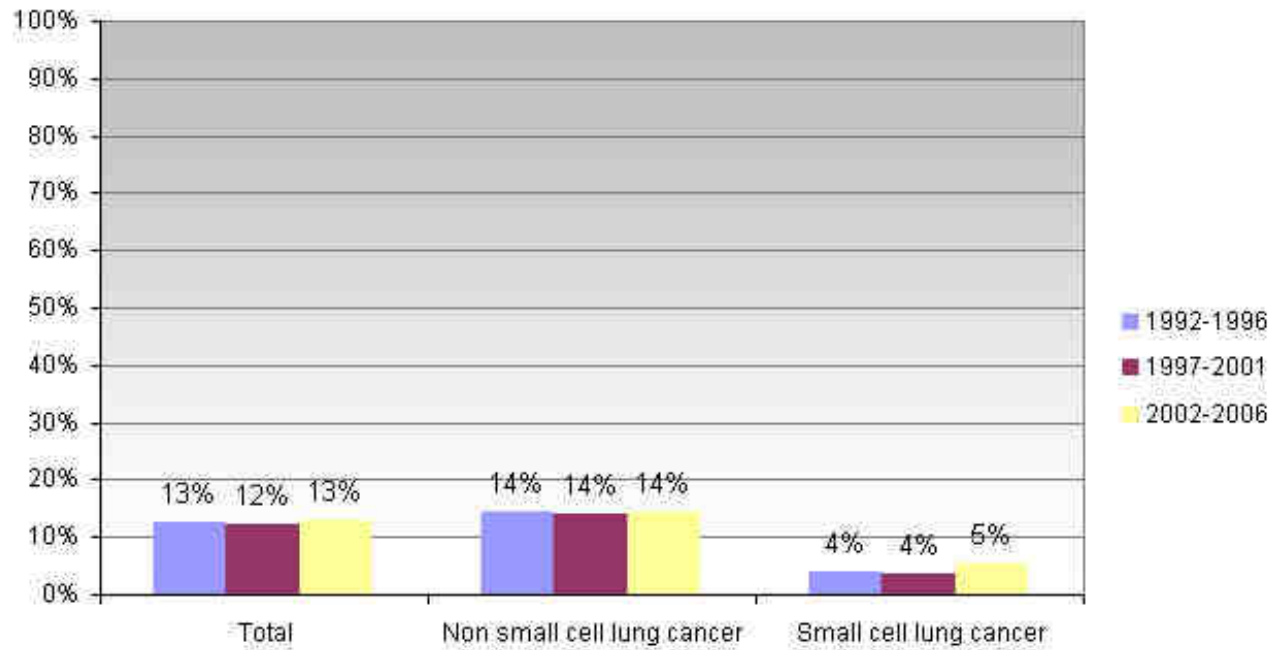
Source: Netherlands Cancer Registry

Results NPK Monitor

Change in five year relative survival
2002-2006 vs. 1992-1996



Five year relative survival
Lung cancer



Source: Netherlands Cancer Registry

Results NPK Monitor

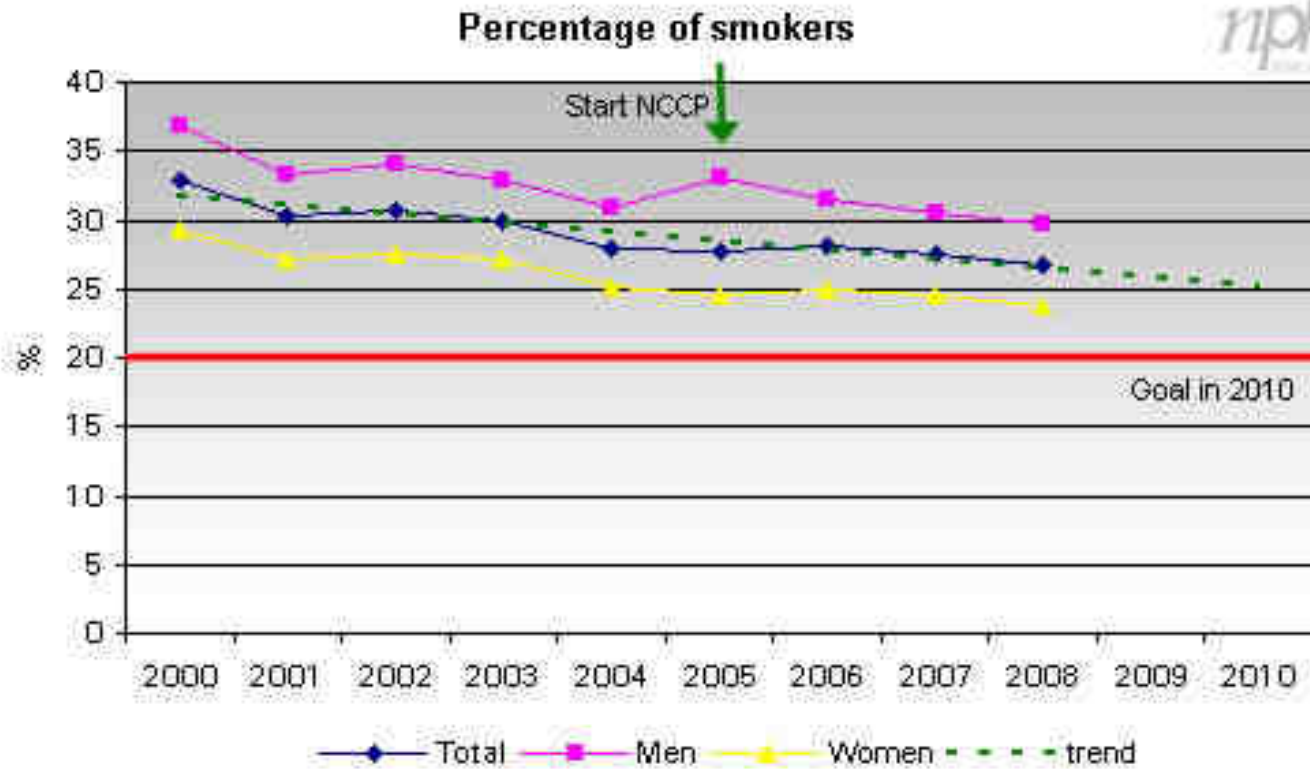
Focused on lung cancer:

- No improvement in survival in time
- Limited possibilities curative treatment

➔ TOP priority = prevention



Results NPK Monitor



Source: Stivaro

Demonstration www.npknet.nl/monitor

The screenshot shows the 'NPK monitor 2008' website. The browser window title is 'NPK monitor 2008#2008 - Windows Internet Explorer provided by IKNO'. The address bar shows 'http://www.npknet.nl/monitor'. The website header includes the 'npk 2005-2010' logo and a search bar with the text 'Kies een onderwerp...'. A navigation menu on the left lists 'voorpagina', 'nieuws', 'over het NPK', 'uitvoering', 'internationaal', 'monitor NPK', and 'links'. The main content area is titled 'NPK monitor 2008' and features six categories of topics, each with a list of sub-topics:

- Primaire preventie**
 - Roken
 - Fruit- en groentecconsumptie
 - Obesitas
 - Bewegen
- Secundaire preventie**
 - Borstkankerscreening
 - Baarmoederhalskankerscreening
 - Dikkedarmkankerscreening
 - Overgang bevolkingsonderzoek naar reguliere zorg
- Kankerzorg**
 - Incidentie
 - Stadium bij diagnose
 - Tijd van diagnose tot behandeling
 - Naleving richtlijnen
 - Sterfte aan kanker
 - Vijf-jaars relatieve overleving
- Deskundigheidsbevordering**
 - Thema Deskundigheidsbevordering
- Onderzoek**
 - Thema Translationeel onderzoek
- Psychosociale zorg**
 - Thema Psychosociale zorg

The footer of the website includes logos for 'KWF KANKER BESTRIJDING', 'Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport', 'Nederlandse Federatie van Kankerpatiëntenorganisaties', 'vkc vereniging integrale kankercentra', and 'Zorgverzekeraars Nederland'.

Conclusion

NPK Monitor instrument:

- Suitable instrument for monitoring national trends
- Important signal function for *initiating* improvements -for which more detail is required-
- Discussion started about
 - Progress of NCCP
 - (renewed) priorities for policy and action
 - Initiation of improvements on national, regional and local level
 - International comparison
- Input for setting or adjusting priorities/ programs

www.npknet.nl/monitor

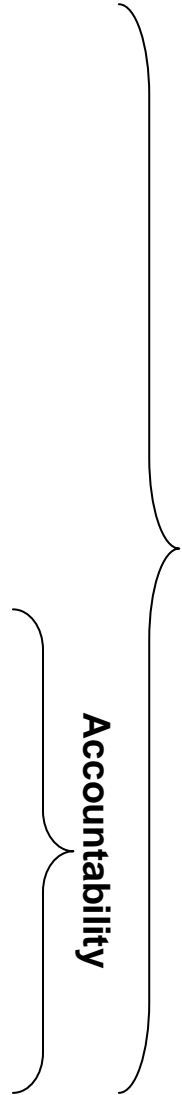
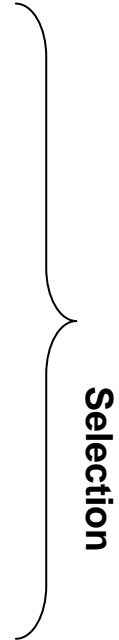
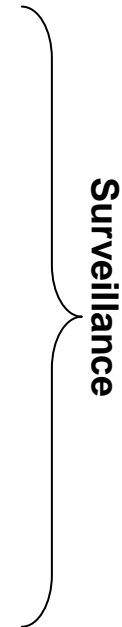
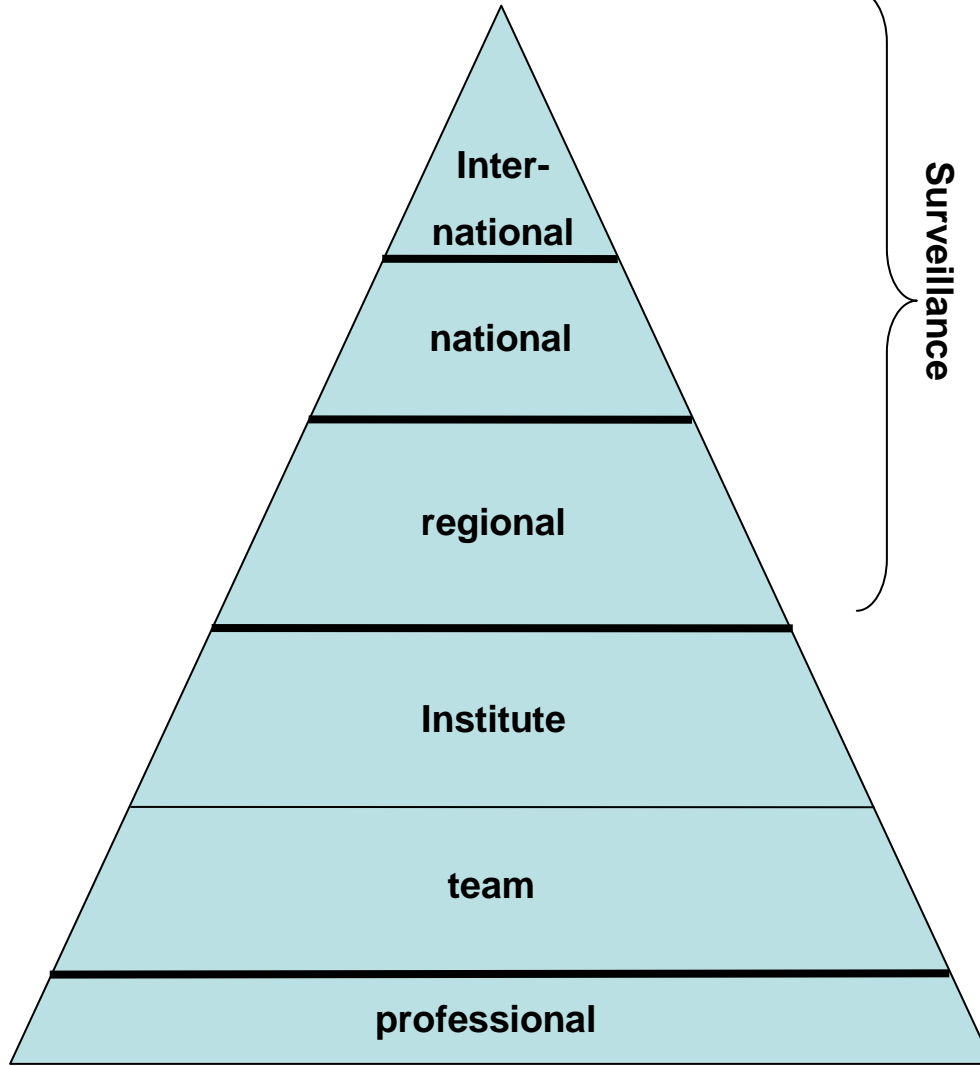


Indicators

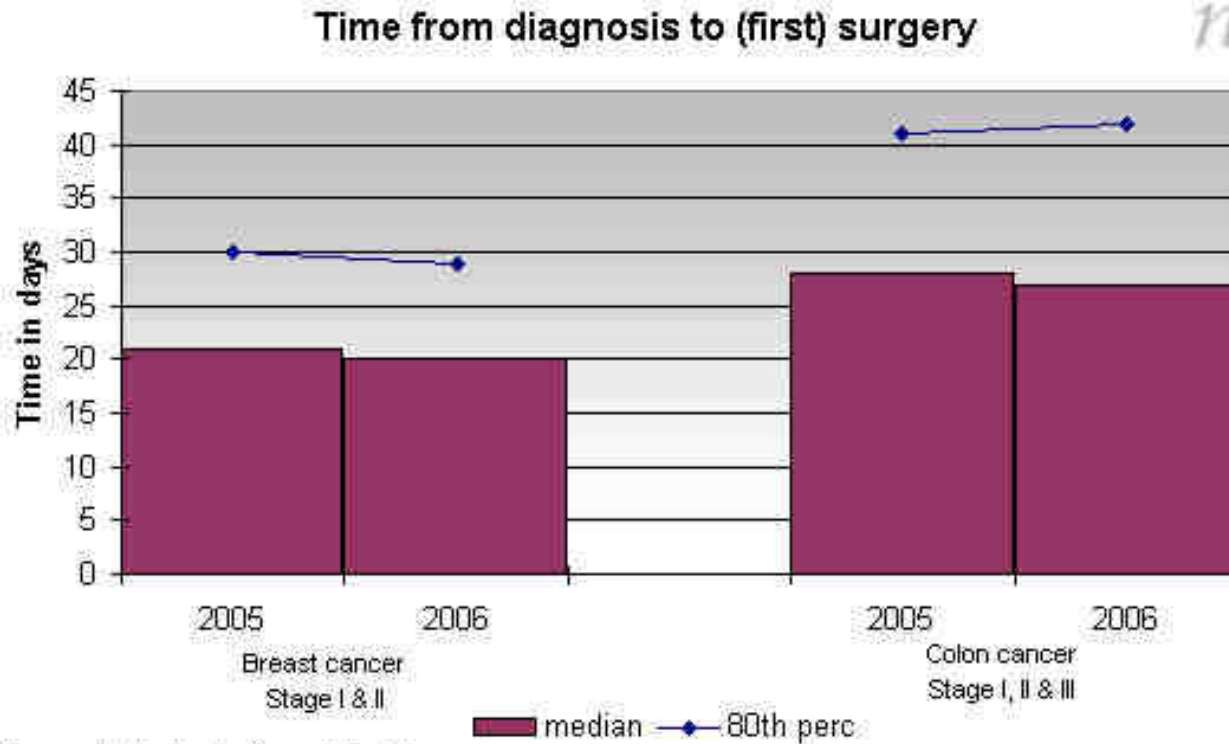
Macro



Micro



Quality improvement



Source: Netherlands Cancer Registry

Indicators to be further developed/ specified

Primary Prevention	Secondary Prevention	Cancer care
Smoking cessation programmes	Attendance rate colorectal cancer screening	Percentage compliance to guidelines*
Knowledge influence lifestyle on cancer	Referral colorectal cancer screening	Patient satisfaction/-experience
Early detection of cancer in elderly	Positive predictive value cervical cancer screening	Access time to breast cancer unit (outpatient department)
Sun exposition	Positive predictive value colorectal cancer screening	Palliative care*
	Follow up after PAP IIIB - cervical cancer screening	

* Needs further specification