

Cancer is more and more prominent

- Every year in the EU, about 3,5 million people are diagnosed with cancer and 1,3 million people die from cancer. More than 40 % of cancer cases are preventable.
- ► The number of cancer cases increases strongly as the population ages. Without decisive action, lives lost to cancer in the EU are set to increase by more than 24 % by 2035, making it the leading cause of death in the EU
- Right now cancer is the second biggest cause of death in the EU
- The increase in the number of cases means that cancer takes up an increasingly larger share of healthcare resources
- At the same time, cancers with a poor prognosis are becoming rarer and an increasing share of cancers can be cured
- ► The life expectancy of patients with incurable cancer is also increasing as treatments develop





EU4Health

- ► The size of the programme is 5.1 billion euros in the current multiannual financial framework of the EU
- ► Improves the EU's readiness to react to serious cross-border health threats such as COVID-19, by creating reserves of medical supplies for crisis situations and strengthening cross-border cooperation, for example with the help of European competence networks
- Support for health promotion and disease prevention
- Aims to increase the use of digital tools and services in healthcare, e.g. promoting the establishment of the European health data space
- Supports global health initiatives of international organizations, especially the World Health Organization (WHO)
- ► Implements the European Health Union by investing in cancer treatment, improving pandemic preparedness and access to medicines and increasing investments
- ► The Commission will enhance and expand the work related to the urgent priorities of the health sector. This means promoting initiatives: European competence networks for rare diseases, fighting cancer, reducing antimicrobial-resistant infections and encouraging international cooperation on global health threats and challenges





Cancer actions in the European Parliament

- Special Committee on Beating Cancer (BECA)
 - was founded in the autumn of 2020 and finalised its work in the spring 2022
 - the committee's goal was to evaluate and enhance actions in all key stages of the disease: prevention, diagnosis, treatment, the life of a cancer survivor and palliative treatment in a way to ensure close connections with the cancer research of the future Horizon Europe program
 - Information about the committee's past hearings and its final report can be found on the committee's website:
 - https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/beca/home/highlights
- MEPs Against Cancer
 - organises events and campaigns in the Parliament and elsewhere in Brussels
 - actively influenced for example the EU4Health programme and the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan
 - Website: https://www.cancer.eu/meps-against-cancer-about-meps-against-cancer-2/





BECA Committee's recommendations

- BECA committee drafted its final report in the spring of 2022
- ► The complete report: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0001 EN.html
- BECA report's main points concerned, among others:
 - patient-centred approach to cancer care
 - screenings
 - long-term cancer care
 - support systems to patients and their close ones
 - rare cancers and their treatment
 - research and funding
 - vaccinations (papillomavirus)





My priorities in cancer

- 1. **Prevention.** One planet, one health thinking, which is also included in the EU4Health program. The environment affects our health: air quality, working conditions, depletion of nature. The role of lifestyles.
- 2. **Early diagnosis and screenings.** All key types of cancer where screening is beneficial should have national screening programs, and it should be mandatory at the EU level.
- 3. Quick access to treatment. Europe-wide reference centres to support treatment
- 4. Research and research funding. Drug research, innovation and funding, use of personalized medicine
- 5. Monitoring and rehabilitation.
- 6. **Psychosocial support.** Different forms of support are needed in different cancers and this should be taken into account
- 7. **Development of the European Cancer Database**. Artificial intelligence, eHealth and other new technologies.
- 8. European Reference Networks.
- 9. **Rights of people with cancer**. Rights in working life, enabling sick leave and part-time work, developing worklife sensitivity and social security
- 10. Right to be forgotten. A bigger problem elsewhere in Europe than in the Nordics, difficulties obtaining insurances for example





Europe's Beating Cancer Plan

- was published on 3 February 2021
- The plan in its entirety can be found here:
 https://health.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-02/eu cancer-plan en 0.pdf
- aims to reduce the burden of cancer on patients, their families and healthcare systems
- addresses cancer-related inequality between and within EU Member States and proposes actions to support, coordinate and complete Member States' actions
- the focus is on breast, cervical and colorectal cancers
- the 4 pillars of the Plan are:
 - prevention
 - early detection
 - diagnosis and treatment
 - the improvement of quality of life of patients and survivors





Europe's Beating Cancer Plan

- Contains 10 flagship initiatives and actions that are:
 - Knowledge Center on Cancer
 - European Cancer Imaging Initiative
 - papillomavirus vaccinations
 - ► EU Cancer Screening Scheme
 - ► EU Network linking recognised National Comprehensive Cancer Centres
 - Cancer Diagnostic and Treatment for All initiative
 - European Initiative to Understand Cancer (UNCAN.eu)
 - Better life for cancer patients initiative
 - Cancer Inequalities Registry
 - Helping Children with Cancer Initiative





Breast cancer

- Europe's Beating Cancer Plan aims to update the existing guidelines on breast cancer, including accreditation and certification programmes, and to develop a new EU Cancer Screening Scheme to ensure that by 2025, 90% of the target population is offered breast, cervical and colorectal cancer screening
- Breast cancer screenings are highlighted as a good example of cancer screenings
- **European Commission Initiative on Breast Cancer** includes European guidelines on breast cancer screening and diagnosis, a collection of international guidelines on breast cancer care and a European quality assurance scheme for breast cancer services
 - these guidelines and materials are continuously updated
 - ► Website: https://healthcare-quality.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ecibc
- Prostate cancer is more obscured in the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan
 - does mention a possibility to extend screenings to prostate cancer (also in the BECA committee's report)





Thank you!

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