

EU4Health & 2022 Work Programme Stakeholders' Targeted Consultation - Outcome

DISEASE PREVENTION - Break out session

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Moderator: Marianne Takki, Unit C1, Health promotion, disease prevention, financial instruments
Rapporteur: Yvette Azzopardi, EU4Health Task Force





Purpose of the session:

Gather input from stakeholders on:

- Orientations, priorities and needs for the 2022 work programme
- Possible solutions that could fall under the objectives of EU4Health Programme – with an EU added value.

Structure of the session:

- Presentation of the most elaborated proposals
- Discussion on these proposals
- Coffee break
- Open discussion and additional proposals



Speakers:

- Marius Geantă, Centre for Innovation in Medicine (ino-med.ro)
- William Wijns, We CARE (wecareabouthearts.org)
- Luis Mendão, ACHIEVE Coalition (achievehepatitiselimination.eu)
- David Río González, SALMA fundación (fundacionsalma.org)
- Richard Price, European Cancer Organisation (europeancancer.org)





Webinar "EU4Health Work Programme 2022: targeted stakeholder consultation outcome"

Disease prevention & health promotion

FH Paediatric Screening Across the European Union

10 September 2021

Marius Geantă, MD

Trustee and Co-Chair of the Scientific and Public Health Advisory Committee, FH Europe Co-Founder and President Centre for Innovation in Medicine



State of CVDs in the EU. The imperative for action and innovation.



- CVDs impact the lives of some 60 million people living with CVD in the EU.
- Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) account for 36% of all deaths across the EU.
- Cardiovascular disease is not limited to older people.
- Around 20% of all premature deaths (below the age of 65) in the EU are caused by CVD.
- CVDs are caused by so called modifiable or non-modifiable (inherited, genetic) risk factors
- The world's most common and non-modifiable CVD risk factor is Familial Hypercholesteroleamia (FH).







- Genetically determined, dangerously high level of LDL cholesterol in the blood.
- It is undetected and untreated in 9 out of 10 people born with it, leading to heart attacks, strokes, heart disease and deaths, early in life, even as early as 4 years of age.
- FH has 2 forms, heterozygous (more common) and homozygous (very rare and very severe, occurring when the same faulty gene is inherited from both parents with FH)
- Key numbers:
 - 1 in 300 is the number of people born with FH
 - every 1 minute a child with FH is born
 - 50% is the risk of inheriting FH from a parent with FH
 - 1 in 17 is the number of heart attacks due to FH
 - less than 10% of those born with FH, are diagnosed and adequately treated
 - over 30 million people worldwide have FH

Therefore, a combination of screening methods - universal paediatric screening, cascade screening – family screening members (parents, siblings, children) of index cases is essential.



Our proposal: to implement evidence-based paediatric screening and early detection programs for FH at EU level



Context:

Prioritisation of the cardiovascular diseases with a focus on prevention, early detection and screening, using innovative tools and approaches. One example could be Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH), one of the CVDs who already benefit from genetics/genomics advances. Some MS implement paediatric screening programs for FH (Slovenia, the Netherlands, Czech Republic partially Germany, Austria) and could become models for other MS.

Solution:

To extend evidence-based paediatric screening and early detection programs to all EU MS

Objective:

To identify as early as possible in the life course the FH and to implement preventive measures in children in a personalised way

Outcome:

Decrease of the number of premature myocardial infarctions in all countries through paediatric screening, early detection programs for FH and effective treatment as well as healthy lifestyle habits implementation

EU added value:

At the EU level, we experience significant inequalities in the area of CVDs, in terms of the access to prevention and screening programs, access to medical services and innovative treatments etc. A "combination", "localized", approach to paediatric screening and early detection for FH, based on the existing paediatric FH screening best practices, can and will catalyse implementation in all MS through twinning and teaming projects for the benefit of all European citizens. (European Commission Public Health Best Practice Portal)

References:

https://worldheartfederation.or g/resource/w hfcholesterolwhite-paper/

https://fheuro pe.org/latestnews/paediat ric-screeningandtechnicalmeeting





Addressing cardiac care challenges raised by the COVID-19 pandemic

Dr William Wijns EU4Health Webinar - 10 September 2021





The initiative

- Network of international volunteering experts in cardiology, general practice, epidemiology and infectious diseases
- A joint initiative between PCR and Stent-Save a Life!
 - **PCR** Helping the CV community share knowledge, experience and practice to serve patient's needs
 - **Stent-Save a Life!** Improving STEMI patient access to care reducing mortality and morbidity
- Seeking partnerships and inclusivity: <u>www.wecareabouthearts.org</u>
- Launch supported by an unrestricted grant from industry





Context and objectives

- Appropriate care for CV patients was challenging during the COVID-19 pandemic
 - Limited capacity for patient treatment
 - + Significant reduction of presentations for elective and emergency care
 - = Severe delay of necessary treatment leading to serious consequences for patients and healthcare systems
- Prevent/mitigate 'collateral impact' of pandemic and help ALL stakeholders
 - > ensure continuous, appropriate and timely patient care during the pandemic
 - > adapt to the new normal and prepare for the future
- Rebuild patients' trust in the healthcare system





Protocol to help HC facilities adapt to new 'normal' and prepare for health crises:

- Identify best practice solutions
- Extract general principles applicable across Europe
- Collect data on impact on patient outcomes
- Stratify solutions based on needs, resources and pandemic stages

Guidance on use of digital solutions:

- Identify existing tools
- Collect experiences
- Assess barriers for use
- Develop recommendations: how digital tools can support continuation of care

Proposed solutions

Patient awareness on importance of medical care:

- Campaign through We CARE network
- Partnerships with patient organisations (e.g. Global Heart Hub)

Ensure continuum of cardiac care, avoid negative impact on patient outcomes and reduce care access inequalities





Added-value for EU4Health programme

• Although there are differences, many challenges in cardiac care (raised by COVID-19) are similar across Europe

 We CARE brings together experts from a broad range of countries to address common challenges through actions that reflect the needs of different stakeholders and HC systems

• EU initiatives and partnerships are key to ensure we use the lessons learned so far to limit 'the collateral damage' of the pandemic and prepare for future (cross-border) health crises





Thank you!

How can EU4Health help Europe eliminate hepatitis by 2030?

Luís Mendão, ACHIEVE Co-Chair

www.achievehepatitiselimination.eu





Objective: Eliminate Hepatitis by 2030 in line with the WHO Targets and UN SDGs (*EU4Health Specific Objective 1: Disease Prevention & Health Promotion*)

Challenge: Europe is not on track to eliminate hepatitis B and C by 2030 due to:

- Lack of political will & funding for hepatitis initiatives.
- COVID-related disruptions put the elimination target further in jeopardy.

ACHIEVE suggestions for EU4Health (2022-2027):

- Fund a transnational network/s to share good practices across countries and generate cross-country, cross-functional momentum to eliminate hepatitis by:
 - 1. Informing about hepatitis B/C transmission risks and how to prevent them.
 - 2. Scaling up diagnoses & linkage to care.
 - 3. Generating **better national data** to monitor elimination progress.
 - 4. Applying lessons learned from COVID pandemic (ie. on testing & surveillance).
 - 5. Integrating services for **vulnerable groups** & exploit primary care opportunities.





EU4Health Objectives	ACHIEVE SUGGESTION
Improve patient rights by reducing health inequalities and expanding health literacy (4.5)	YES
Improve disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment (4.6)	YES
Strengthen Europe's health systems (4.1)	YES
Generate high-quality, reliable data (4.8)	YES
Support EU international commitments (i.e. WHO, UN SDGs) (4.10)	YES

Hepatitis elimination by 2030 is still within reach BUT only if we act NOW!

Thank you on behalf of ACHIEVE

COVID-19 ■ challenged civil society's crisis I response capacity

but it also...

A poor mental health before and during the crisis, (specially through lockdowns, facing loneliness, sickness, fear, loss, or anxiety..., lead to NEW, potentially CHRONIC cases of mental illnesses, and AGGRAVATED existing ones, due to lack of operative services, contributing to rapidly accelerate the WORSENING of pre-existing conditions in all kinds of diseases.



increased public

as public debate raised on this matter, opening a window of opportunity to

BUILD UP SOCIAL RESILIENCE through MENTAL HEALTH

and also to put in place a better, more COORDINATED and more CONNECTED

long term care system

After COVID-19 our mindset is (unavoidably) focused on HEALTH RELATED threats, and on health related responses to those threats. But there are also environmental and economic crisis to respond to, and they all involve a threat to MENTAL HEALTH.

so it should be a priority to integrate





as it's a critial factor to STREGHTEN countries' response capabilities to a broad range of challenges >>> including, but **not limited to health related threats.**

investing in

MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCE

we are here to MAKE A CASE on how

for building up social resilience

can be a

for crisis management, disease prevention, AND long-term population well beeing as well as economic growth



www.fundacionsalma.org



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MENTAL HEALTH RESOURCE

for resilienc



- ☐ Enhancing the recovery rates and recovery speed of patients suffering all kinds of illnesses
- ☐ Preventing the **chronification** of some acute MH illnesses.
- ☐ Providing effective community-based support systems to help **endure personal and collective challenges**.
- ☐ Reducing alcohol and substance dependency, thus preventing diseases related to them.
- □ Augmenting the effectiveness of physical self-care and sport promotion plans.
- □ **Reducing** work absenteesim, low performance, and other efficiency problems derived for lack of mental health.
- □ Reducing pharmaceutical expenditure for anxiety disorders and depression (therefore reducing the dependency on this resources if lacking during a crisis)

thus reducing the DALY produced by Mental Health problems and illnesses

and for this we propose the creation of a

EU Mental Health Observatory building a better collective psico-social resilience in overcoming risks and catastrophes

by

- Assign mental health policies, technical improvement and legislative developments of member countries.
- Augmenting preparedness by strengthening collaborative networks for overcoming future healthcare (or non-health related) risks.
- Helping local and regional governments to mitigate risks with a more coordinated response strategy.
- Rising awareness of M.H. importance among government agents involved in threat response
 - >>> including but not limited to healthcare threats
- Establishing knowledge and experiencie flows >>
 - >>> Identifying and divulgating succesful crisis response programmes based on mental health
 - >>> inteconecting scholars of different disciplines involved in mental health
- Providing careguivers with useful guidelines and appropriate tools to safetly participate in mental health preservation
- Contributing to reduce the chronification of mental helath illnesses.

>>> by promoting early detection, specially during youth and childhood stages





EU4Health Work Programme 2022: targeted stakeholder consultation outcome breakout session on

www fundacionsalma org



Fostering and promoting health in the Union (EU4Health)

Achieving patient-centred cancer care

(Europe's Beating Cancer Plan)

The case for a cancer patient empowerment project within the EU4Health programme



Promoting the rights of cancer patients in all countries

The need

- Health literacy relates not only to matters of disease prevention. It relates as well to the need to ensure patients have a greater understanding of their rights when it comes to their treatment and care
- Healthcare professionals and patient organisations have identified a sense in which many cancer patients are underinformed about their rights as a patient and what they should reasonably expect from their healthcare providers after a cancer diagnosis. This is not conducive to receiving high quality cancer care
- In response, a **'European Code of Cancer Practice'** has been developed, translated into 25 languages. 10 simple and accessible points convey, in simple terms, what every patient has a reasonable right to expect...and demand.

What could be supported

- Similar to the EU Health Programme support for the European Code Against Cancer, potential supporting actions might include:
 - Awareness activities (e.g. supply of the Code of Cancer Practice to doctors surgeries in poster, leaflet form)
 - **An 'App' for newly diagnosed cancer patients**, similar to the intended App for Prevention e.g. linking to key information sources, organisations, information etc.
 - A wider multi-partner and multi-stakeholder promotion approach, drawing wide contributions

European Code of Cancer Practice

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO:























i. Equal Access

You have a right to:

Equal access to affordable and optimal cancer care, including the right to a second opinion.

Three key questions that every cancer patient may choose to ask:

- 1. Will my care be the best available and comparable to other high quality cancer care and good clinical cancer practice in my country and elsewhere in Europe?
- 2. Are patient outcomes in our cancer care service as good in general as in other centres in my country and elsewhere in Europe?
- 3. Do I have the right to ask for a second opinion if I so wish?

Explanation

European cancer patients should receive affordable, best available cancer care in their own country which is comparable to other high quality cancer services in Europe. The cornerstone of the European Code of Cancer Practice (The Code) is the right of Europe's cancer patients to have equal access to such cancer care. This means that you have the



Related resources		
European Code of Cancer Practice	VISIT	
Medical Literature and Evidence	VISIT	
Translations & Resources	VISIT	
Endorsements	VISIT	
References	VISIT	

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Discussion on the topics introduced by the speakers





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COFFEE BREAK





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Open discussion and additional proposals – EU4Health 2022 work programme

You are invited to give a short and targeted intervention on needs / challenges and proposed solutions

Please use the **chat** to ask for the floor or to present your proposal



Please return to the plenary session

...we will start at 13:00

