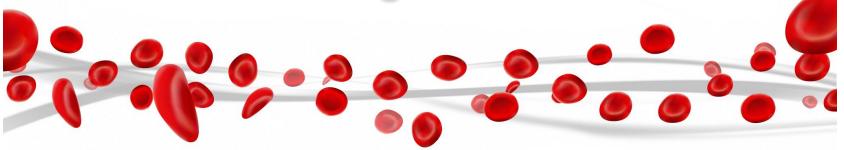
European Network for Rare and Congenital Anaemias

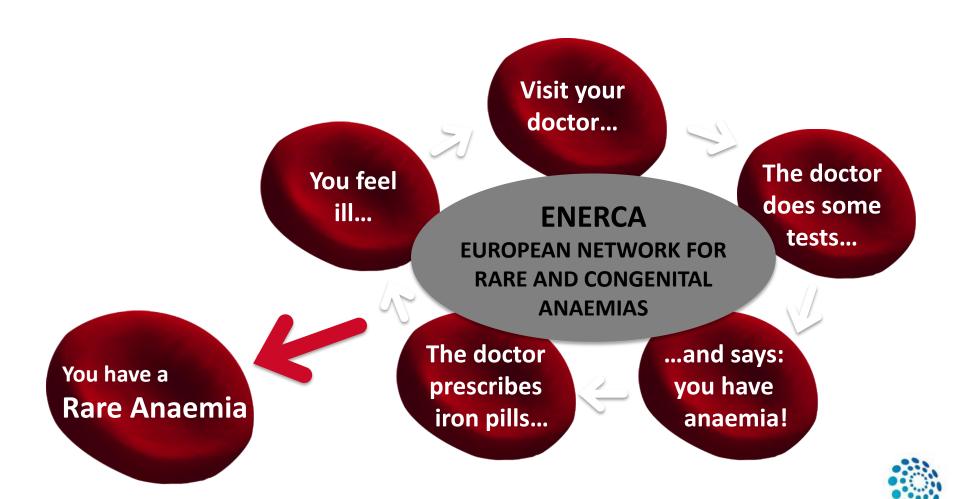


How can ENERCA become a European Reference Network?

Joan-Lluis Vives Corrons Lisbon, 9 October 2015



The clinical challenge

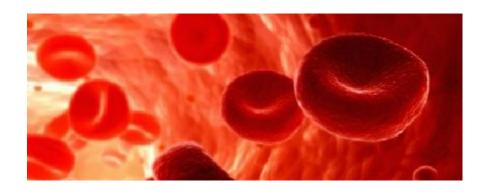


WHAT IS A RARE ANAEMIA?

1. KEY CLINICAL SIGN IN MORE THAN 62 RARE DISEASES

2. HEREDITARY ORIGIN IN MORE THAN 90% OF PATIENTS

3. UNKNOWN ORIGIN IN MORE THAN 10% OF PATIENTS



THE RARE ANAEMIAS IN THE CONTEXT OF RARE DISEASES

MORE THAN 500.000 CHILDREN BORN ,EVERY YEAR , WITH A RARE ANAEMIA THE MOST FREQUENT ARE :

- 1. Thalassaemia (Mediterranean Anaemia)
- 2. Sickle Cell Disorders (Migration Impact)

MAIN CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

- TREATMENT (PALIATIVE)

 To reduce the severity of anaemia

 Blood Transfusions and Iron chelating
- PREVENTION
 — To reduce mortality and morbidity

Newborn screening



RARE ANAEMIAS IN THE CONTEXT OF HAEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES

1. ALMOST ALL HAEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES ARE RARE

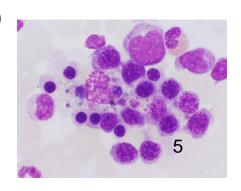
2. THE TARGET ORGAN IS THE HAEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM

- Leukaemias, lymphomas and related neoplasms
- Bleeding & Coagulation disorders
- Anaemias and erythropoietic related disorders
- White blood cell disorders leading to immune disfuncion

3. SECONDARY RARE ANAEMIAS

Anaemias present as key clinical manifestation in non-haematological rare diseases:

- Atypical Haemolytc Uremic síndrome (aHUS)
- Chronic kidney anaemia (CKA)
- Chronic liver disease (CLD)
- Hypothiroidism
- Inflamatory anaemia
- Other



RARE ANAEMIAS IN THE CONTEXT OF HAEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES THE ACTION PLAN FOR ERN

- 1. RARE ANAEMIAS AND RED BLOOD CELL DISORDERS
- 2. RARE BLEEDING & COAGULATION DISORDERS belong to EUHANET
- 3. RARE LEUKOCYTE DISORDERS belong to Rare Immunological and Autoinflamatory diseases
- 4. RARE MALIGNANT HAEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS belong to oncological ERNs

A list of rare diseases included in the ORPHA code for Rare Haematological Diseases has been already analysed and splitted into different cathegories to be covered by the ERN. Accordingly, two different ERNs in Rare Haematological Disorders are suggested:

- 1. ERN in Rare Anaemias and Red Blood Cell disorders (non-oncological)
 Rare Anemias (ORPHA108997)
 Poliglobulia (ORPHA98427)
- 2. ERN in Rare Bleeding and Coagulation diseases (non-oncological)

Rare coagulation disorder (ORPHA98429)
Twin to twin transfusion syndrome (ORPHA95431)
Congenital analbuminemia (ORPHA86816)

RARE ANAEMIAS IN THE CONTEXT OF HAEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES THE ACTION PLAN FOR ERN

PATIENTS INVOLVEMENT

Patients Associations will participate through the Thalassaemia International Federation (TIF), one of the main ENERCA partners.

TIF is alread part of ENERCA executive committee since 2008

Other Rare Anaemias and Related disorders patient's Associations will join in the next future

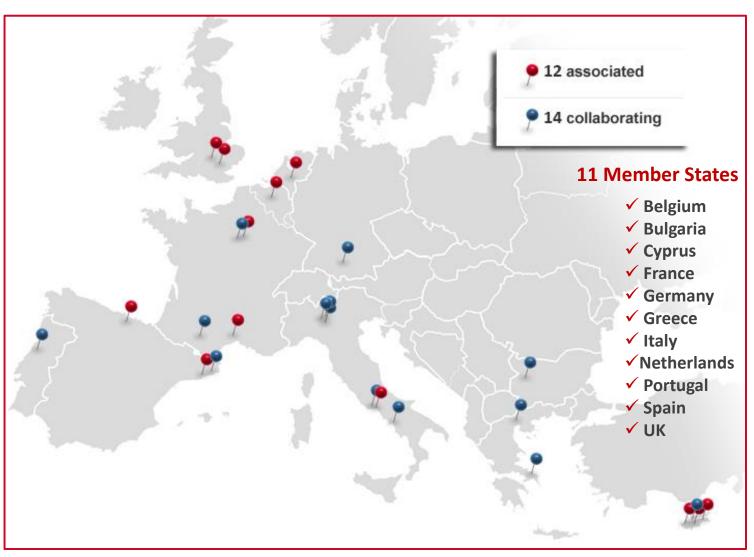
EUROPEAN HAEMATOLOGY ASSOCIATION (EHA)

Collaboration betwen EHA and ENERCA for the ERN consolidación is currently analysed

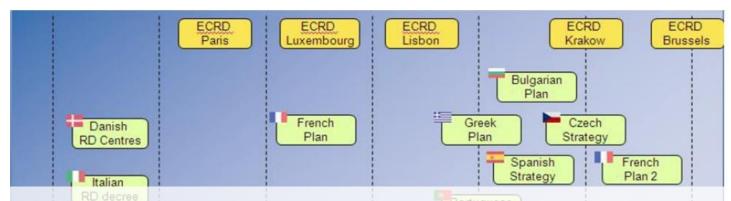
EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR RARE AND CONGENITAL ANAEMIAS



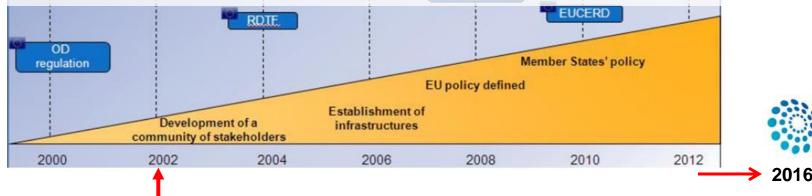
2013-2016



THE BASIS OF ENERCA DEVELOPMENT (2002-2016)



ENERCA progress has nourished by all the concepts and initiatives surrounding rare diseases developed in Europe along its 15 years of life





THE FUNDAMENTAL OF ENERCA PROGRESS (FOUR PHASES OR INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS)

Co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union

Phase I (2002 – 2004)

- First network of experts
- Clear and concise information
- Protocols for diagnosis
- © Congenital anaemias only

Phase II (2005 – 2008)

- Network Consolidation
- ## Haemoglobinopathies database
- Dissemination and awareness
- © Congenital & acquired anaemias

Phase III (2009 - 2012)

@ Guidelines

- Social awareness
- Patient's empowerment

White Book

PHASE IV (2013-2016)

ICT Platforms development (@-ENERCA)

Consortium & members Telemedicine e-Registry e-Learning (Cyprus) (France) (Belgium) www.enerca.org

Health professionals, Health authorities Patients

(Computer, Smartphone, Tablet...)

Multi channel

11

THE CHALLENGES OF ENERCA

This is not an easy job!

Improve the existing <u>poor implementation</u> of comprehensive data collection for rare anaemias



Harmonise the existing variability in diagnosis practices, clinical care and prevention of rare anaemias in the EU
e-Learning

Obecrease the existing inequalities for the access to high quality health care in rare anaemias between the different European Countries
Telemedicine

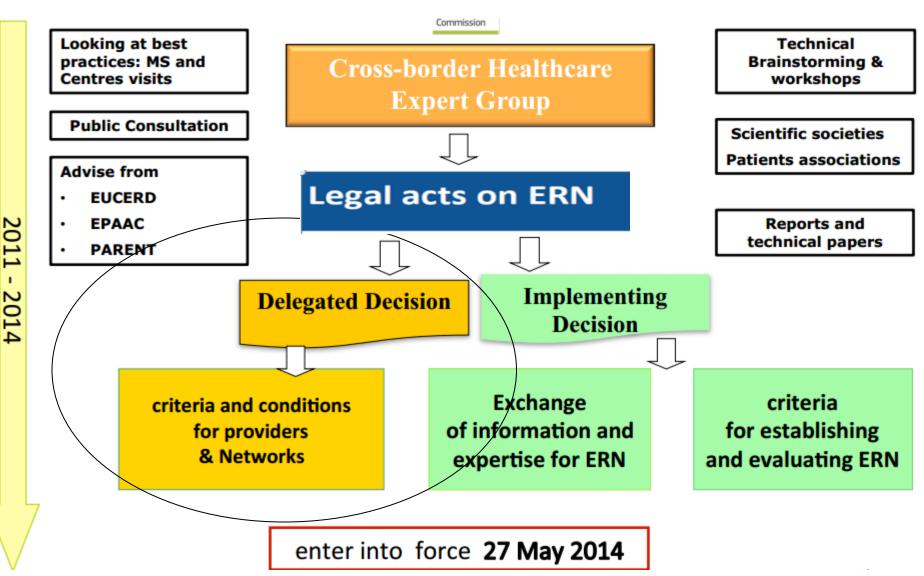
THE NEXT ENERCA CHALLENGE

To become an European Reference Network (ERN) on Rare Anaemias

Analyse the impact of the entry into force of the Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare.

SUSTAINABILITY

European Reference Networks (ERN): aim of Article 12: (Directive Patient's Rights to Cross border Healthcare)



http://ec.europa.eu/health/ern/docs/ern_delegateddecision_20140310_en.pdf http://ec.europa.eu/health/ern/docs/ern_implementingdecision_20140310_en.pdf

Directive 2011/24/EU - Commission Delegated & Implementing decision (2014)

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

> 10 Members in at least 8 Countries of the European Union

MEMBER: Health care provider or CENTRE providing diagnosis, prevention and treatment

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION: Individual CENTRE application

Requires a written statement from the **Member State (MS)** certifying that the centre accomplishes with the **elegibility criteria for centres of expertise** prepared by their respective National Plan or Strategy for rare diseases, as part of MS National Legislation

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATION: This is a *certificate provided by each MS* for MEMBERS If a MS cannot designate MEMBERS in its own Country, associated and/or collaborative national centres have to be designated and encourage they to cooperate with the ERN

Associated National Centres . Healthcare providers who do not fulfil the required criteria Collaborative National Centres. University and Research Centres providing knowledge and quality care tools

In Spain: To be part of a ERN in rare diseases, the CENTRE has to be previously certified by the National "Ministerio de Sanidad, Seguidad Social e Igualdad (MSSSI) as National Centre of Expertise called CSUR (Centres, services and Units of Reference) – On October 29, 2015, there is a meeting at the MSSSI where considerations will be established for the recognition of rare anaemias as rare haematological disorders.

Directive 2011/24/EU - Commission Delegated & Implementing decision (2014)

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

- > 3 Objectives (at least), out of 8 Objectives are required
- 1) To facilitate EUROPEAN COOPERATION on highly specialised healthcare systems
- 2) To contribute to the POOLING OF KNOWLEDGE
- 3) To facilitate **CONCENTRATION OF EXPERTISE** for providing high-quality healthcare
- 4) To maximise COST-EFFECTIVENESS by concentrating resources where appropriate
- 5) To reinforce RESEARCH, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE AND TRAINING
- 6) To facilitate MOBILITY OF EXPERTISE to develop and share knowledge and best practices
- 7) To encourage the DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY AND SAFETY BENCHMARKS
- 8) To provide ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES for all patients with RD wherever they live

Directive 2011/24/EU - Commission Delegated & Implementing decision (2014)

EXAMPLE: TWO BASIC REQUIREMENTS TAKEN FROM ENERCA

➢ Objective 4: MAXIMISE THE COST-EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

- a) e-ENERCA WP4
 - e-registry platform of patients for shaping policies addressing specific needs to concentrate resources
- b) ENERCA WITE BOOK

Centers of Expertise (CoE) recommendations on technical, ethical and patient's expectations



senerca se se com-

> Objective 6 : FACILITATE MOBILITY OF EXPERTISE

a) ENERCA 3:

Good Practices (GP) recommendations on diagnosis, prevention and clinical management

- b<u>) e-ENERCA WP5:</u>
 - e-learning platform for continuous medical education Courses and Symposia
- c) e-ENERCA WP6:

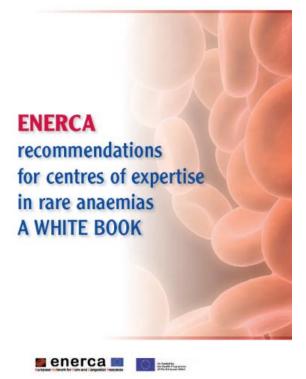
Telemedicine platform for sharing knowledge ,expertise, and clinical management







ENERCA WHITE BOOK



- A position paper and the most important ENERCA outcome after 10 years of experience for the creation of a European Reference Network (ERN) in rare anaemias
- It contains the essential specific criteria to be considered in the process of identification and recognition of Centres of Expertise as healthcare providers.
 - Centres of Expertise will be the **nodes** of the future ERN, that will act as a **focal point** for information, medical training, research, and dissemination of rare anaemias

ERN FOR RARE ANAEMIAS - ORGANISATION CHART

WT 7 Coordination



Governance and coordination of the activities of the net, the communication in/out the net, contact to EC, MS and third parties

WT 8 Evaluation



Evaluate the functioning of the net and identify needs through a set of indicators: Objectives, process, results and outcomes

WORK TEAMS





Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 8

WT 6 Research and Innovation

Promote collaborative projects in both, preclinical and clinical fields

Objectives 1 and 5

WT 5 Telemedicine



Provide an e-Health tool to facilitate remote consultations on diagnosis and clinical management

Objectives 6 and 8

WT 4 Dissemination of knowledge and expertise



Improve training and disseminate knowledge and expertise

Objectives 5 and 6

WT 3 Guidelines and harmonization of procedures



Promote the harmonization of procedures and standards for clinical management and diagnosis

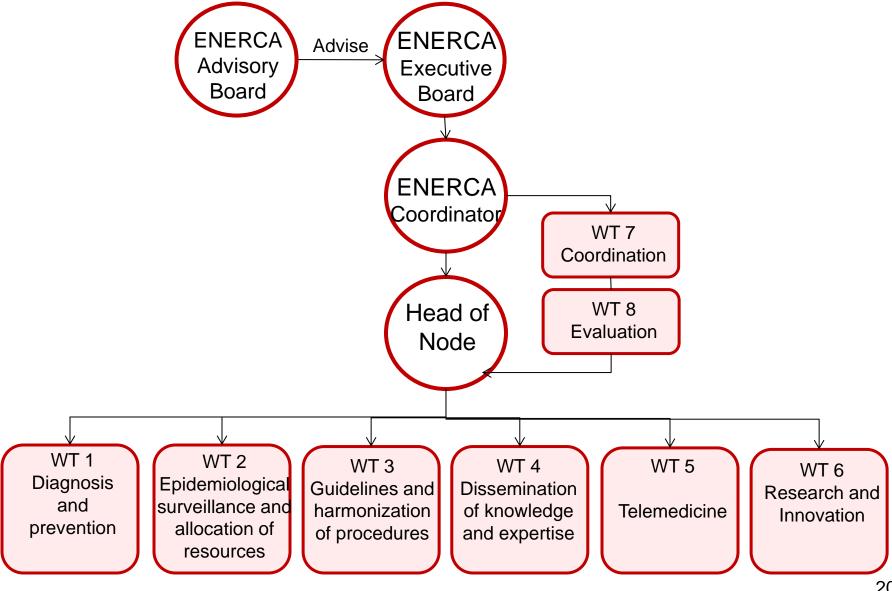
Objective 7

WT 2 Epidemiological surveillance and allocation of resources

Mapping patients and facilities to identify needs where appropriate

Objectives 4, 5 and 6

ENERCA ERN Governance



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