

Congress Centre Lombardia Region 08/11/2022

Connect to win

possible subtitle

DigiCore



Intelligent Ecosystem to improve the governance, the sharing and the re-use of health Data for

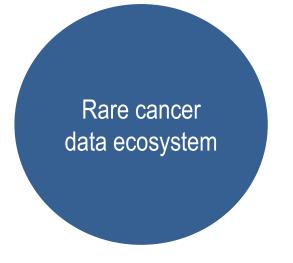
Rare Cancers

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Advance research

Increase knowledge

Improve quality of care

Ensure access to optimal treatment

Underpin data economy towards the European Health Data Space

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER 47 (2011) 2493-2511



Available at www.sciencedirect.com

SciVerse ScienceDirect





Rare cancers are not so rare: The rare cancer burden in Europe

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→ ¶ Burden and centralised treatment in Europe of rare tumours: results of RARECAREnet—a population-based study

Gemma Gatta, Riccardo Capocaccia, Laura Botta, Sandra Mallone, Roberta De Angelis, Eva Ardanaz, Harry Comber, Nadya Dimitrova, Maarit K Leinonen, Sabine Siesling, Jan M van der Zwan, Liesbet Van Eycken, Otto Visser, Maja P Žakelj, Lesley A Anderson, Francesca Bella, Kaire Innos, Renée Otter, Charles A Stiller, Annalisa Trama, for the RARECAREnet working group*

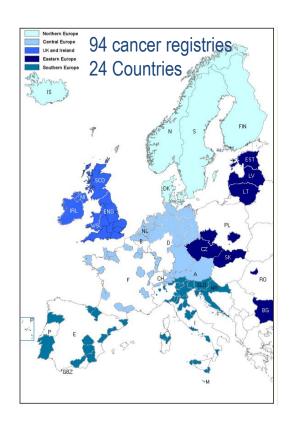
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/ 51470-2045(17)30445-X

This online publication has been corrected. The corrected

Lancet Oncol 2017; 18:1022-39 Background Rare cancers pose challenges for diagnosis, treatments, and clinical decision making. Information about rare Published Online cancers is scant. The RARECARE project defined rare cancers as those with an annual incidence of less than six per July 4, 2017 100 000 people in European Union (EU). We updated the estimates of the burden of rare cancers in Europe, their time trends in incidence and survival, and provide information about centralisation of treatments in seven European countries.

Methods We analysed data from 94 cancer registries for more than 2 million rare cancer diagnoses, to estimate version first appeared at European incidence and survival in 2000-07 and the corresponding time trends during 1995-2007. Incidence was belancet.com/oncology on calculated as the number of new cases divided by the corresponding total person-years in the population. 5-year July 26, 2017 relative survival was calculated by the Ederer-2 method. Seven registries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, the See Comment page 983 Netherlands, Slovenia, and the Navarra region in Spain) provided additional data for hospitals treating about

Rare cancers: incidence < 6/100,000/year in EU









EUROCARE-5 adult database

RARE CANCER AGENDA 2030

Ten Recommendations from the EU Joint Action on Rare Cancers

- 1. Rare cancers are the rare diseases of oncology
- 2. Rare cancers should be monitored
- 3. Health systems should exploit networking
- 4. Medical education should exploit and serve healthcare networking
- Research should be fostered by networking and should take into account an expected higher degree of uncertainty
- Patient-physician shared clinical decision-making should be especially valued
- Appropriate state-of-the-art instruments should be developed in rare cancer
- Regulation on rare cancers should tolerate a higher degree of uncertainty
- Policy strategies on rare cancers and sustainability of interventions should be based on networking
- 10. Rare cancer patients should be engaged

RARE CANCER AGENDA 2030

Ten Recommendations from the EU Joint Action on Rare Cancers



RARE CANCER AGENDA 2030

Ten Recommendations from the EU Joint Action on Rare Cancers



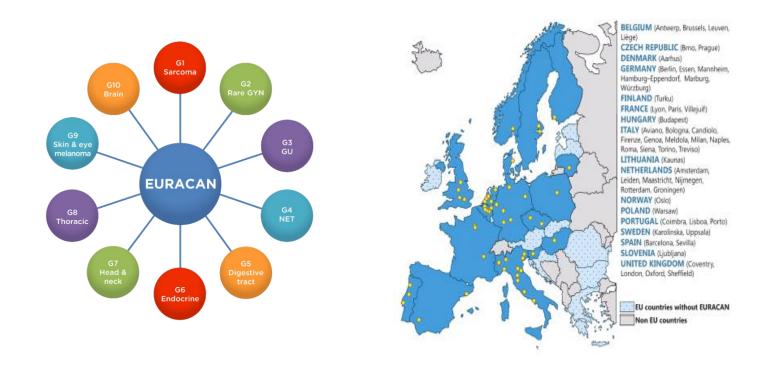






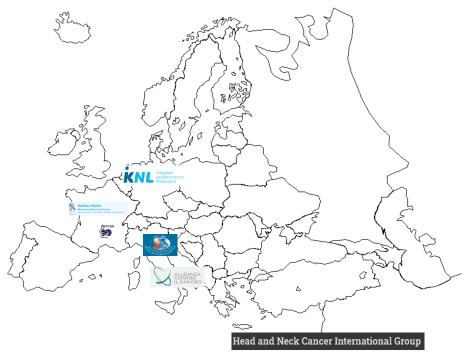
EURACAN

European Reference Network on Rare Adult Cancers (solid tumors)





Open to Not EURACAN health care providers Contribution from national DB/network available



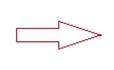


A data ecosystem is a platform that combines data from different data providers and **creates value** through the usage of the data

Closed data ecosystems

Organizations share data in a closed environment





Strategic partnerships

Small number of organizations share data for a dedicated purpose





Open data ecosystems

Organizations share data for the public good openly



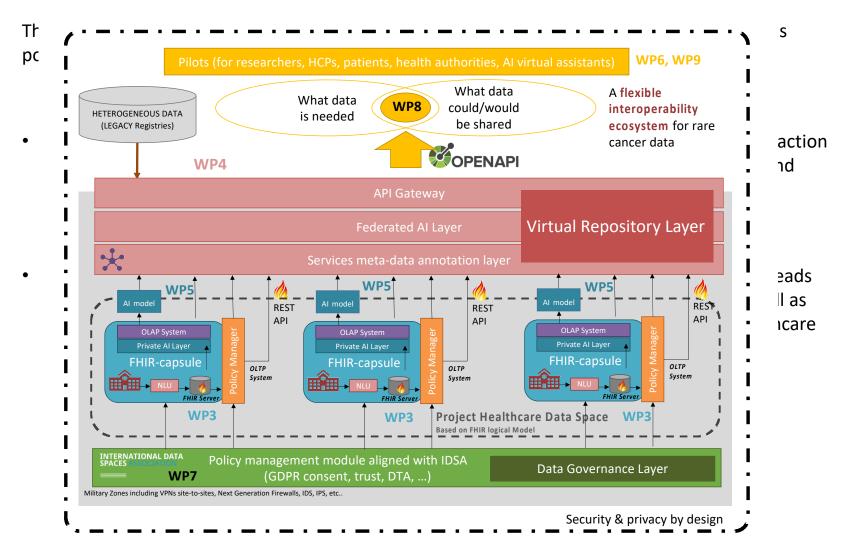




Partner	Resources	Cases available
INT	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB	about 8000/year in the EHR (available from 2018 onwards)
	EUROCARE6 and RARECAREnet population base dataset on rare cancers	>1,000,000 rare cancers cases
CLB	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; Images, genomic data,	200,000 all cancers; about 30,000 rare
АРНР	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB. Clinical data warehouse in OMOP and FHIR	600 new cases/year of head and neck cancers; >3000 since 2017
	The registry of the French Network of head and neck cancers (REFCOR). It is a national clinical registry on head and neck cancers with pathological and imaging reports (pdf repository).	10,000 head and neck cancer cases
FJD	Electronic health records (inpatients and outpatients). Pathology reports, imaging, labs available online.	about 1000 cases of sarcomas
VGR	Spanish registry EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB	about 2500 sarcomas about 2500 rare cancers/year; 1000 cases of sarcomas already available + about 300 new sarcomas (year);
NIOC	Electronic health records (inpatients and outpatients). Clinical DB, institutional sarcomas DB	>5000 rare cancers; 200 sarcomas in a dedicated database
MUH	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB	7000 cancer cases (about 1000 rare cancers) + 2000 new cancer cases/year (about 300 rare cancers).
OUS	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB; hospital registry for common and rare cancers (e.g., sarcoma, neuroendocrine tumours); national registry for common and rare cancers (i.e., quality registry for sarcoma)	about 1500 rare cancer/year data available in the last 20 years
MMCI	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB; Genomic/biomolecular data	>10,000; >1500 rare cancers
	Czech National Cancer Registry https://www.uzis.cz/index- en.php?pg=about-us	about 10,000 rare cancers/year
FPNS	EHR (inpatients and outpatients); reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, drugs DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB	>50,000; >7000 rare cancers
UKE	EHR for inpatients and outpatients; reports of pathology and imaging, radiotherapy DB, laboratory DB; administrative DB; Tumor board data set	> 2000 rare cancers; mainly head and neck cancers and sarcomas



Technical approach







Strasbourg, 3.5.2022 COM(2022) 197 final

2022/0140 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

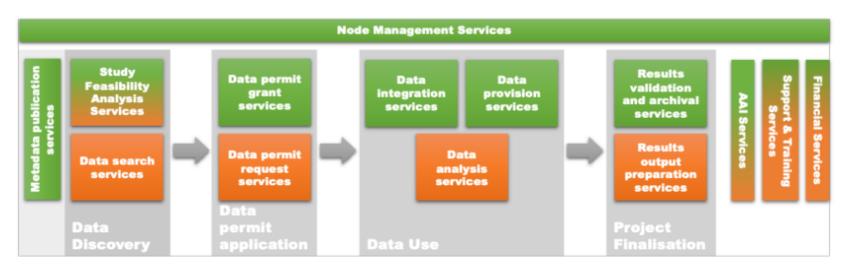
on the European Health Data Space

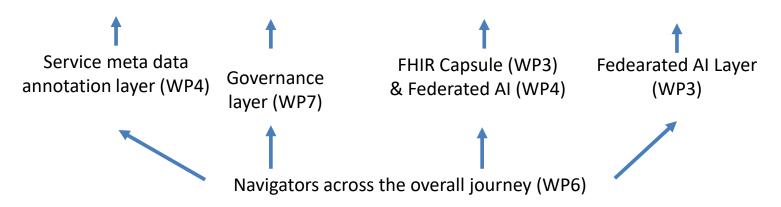
(Text with EEA relevance)

{SEC(2022) 196 final} - {SWD(2022) 130 final} - {SWD(2022) 131 final} - {SWD(2022) 132 final}



IDEA4RC and **TEHDAS** user journey support











WP10 – Rare Cancer Data Ecosystem enlargement and liaison

T10.2 Community of interest

WP2

WP11

T10.4 A data exchange hub for rare cancers

Privacy Symposium 2023

April 17-21 2023 Venice, Italy







Health and Medical Data Compliance and Secondary Use

Monday April 17 2023



















Thank you

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