

GOOD EXAMPLE ON PATIENT-CENTRED CANCER CARE

INTENT CE1047 project





Name of your Institute:	Veneto Institute of Oncology - IOV - IRCCS (Institute for Research, Hospitalisation and Healthcare)
Address:	Via Gattamelata, 64 Padua - Italy
Title of the good example:	Clinical pathways
Start date of the implementation:	19.11.2013
End date of the implementation:	Still running
Dimension according to the INTENT Patient-Centred Cancer Care Model	4. Shared decision making and multidisciplinary approach
Keywords:	Quality of care Multidisciplinary approach Integration of all phases of cancer intervention Integration among hospitals - territory
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Objective of the good example

The objectives of the project are:

- Drafting and sharing Clinical Pathways on specific tumour types
- Implementing a system to monitor the safety, efficacy and appropriateness of care pathways and ensure patient safety

Scope of the good example

The Veneto Region has designated the IOV as a hub of the ROV (ROV means Veneto oncologic network), within the spokes are five local oncological hospitals. The ROV is also the coordinator of the multidisciplinary groups, focused on specific tumor types.

An important task is the drafting of several specific Clinical Pathways:

- colorectal cancer,
- tumor of biliary tract,
- oesophageal cancer,
- breast cancer,
- melanoma,
- metastasis
- bone tumors,
- pancreatic cancer,
- lung cancer,
- prostate cancer,
- kidney cancer
- bladder cancer,
- sarcomas,
- gastro-intestinal tumor,
- head and neck cancer,
- brain tumors,
- endocrine tumors,
- neuroendocrine tumors,
- hereditary breast and ovarian cancer or familial breast and ovarian cancer,
- gynaecological cancer.

These documents define the care pathways, which include the services the patients can expect to receive according to their conditions throughout the region, the various roles of the service providers and the exchange of information among them. There are currently 20 cancer care pathways that have been adopted at the Regional level.

A multidisciplinary approach to cancer care is assured precisely through the cancer care pathways, which define the various professionals, their disciplines and specialties, who need to be involved in the care process.



The cancer care pathways in some cases define the criteria to be a cancer care treatment provider as well. A technical group audits and identifies the providers that fulfil the criteria defined in the pathway.

Representatives of patient organizations are involved as equal partners in the technical groups drafting cancer care pathways.

Description of the implementation

- Create a Technical group on a specific tumor types, involving the more competent stakeholders: Doctors (oncologist, Radiologist, Surgeon, ...), Researchers, Pharmacists, Radiotherapists, Psycho-oncologists, Nutritionists, Nurse-Case managers, GPs, Expert patients, ...
- Choose a coordinator
- Manage the meetings
- Give feedback to the group on decisions
- Dissemination of the Clinical Pathways

Key success factors and barriers

Success factors

- Sharing tools and patient information
- Accreditation of the excellent centers on the different tumor types
- Planning the technologic development
- Ensure the appropriateness of oncological care pathways and patient safety
- Define standard cost of the specific clinical pathway
- Evaluation of the impact of new oncological drugs

Barriers

- Data collection process to support the monitoring
- Continuing review to consider improvements in cancer research
- Technological tools: sharing clinical folder

Lessons learned

The advantages of the network approach:

- Multidisciplinary,
- Development of quality of care at regional level
- Knowledge transfer