

SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE
EMILIA-ROMAGNA
Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale di Reggio Emilia
IRCCS Istituto in tecnologie avanzate e modelli assistenziali in oncologia



LE NUOVE RACCOMANDAZIONI
EUROPEE PORTERANNO UNA
TRASFORMAZIONE...
E NOI CI STIAMO PREPARANDO

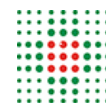
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Bologna 6 dicembre 2023

Argomenti trattati

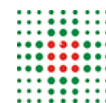
- Le nuove raccomandazioni del Consiglio Europeo:
 - I principi
 - Il consolidamento degli screening esistenti
 - I nuovi programmi di screening
- Il livello di preparazione in Italia
- La Joint Action EUCanScreen

Non ho conflitti d'interesse economici.



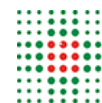
European Commission: Il percorso delle nuove raccomandazioni

- Evidence Review Report prodotto da SAPEA consortium, con un Grant Agreement 737432 “Science Advice for Policy by European Academies” (CE 2016): “Improving cancer screening in the European Union»
- Independent Expert Report del *Group of Chief Scientific Advisors* (2 March 2022): «Cancer screening in the European Union»
- Consultazione dei MS per elaborare la proposta finale.
- Proposal for a Council Recommendation on strengthening prevention through early detection: A new EU approach on cancer screening replacing Council Recommendation 2003/878/EC (settembre 2022)
- Discussione del Consiglio Europeo (tutti i primi ministri degli stati membri) e approvazione delle nuove raccomandazioni il 9 dicembre 2022



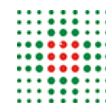
La struttura delle raccomandazioni del Consiglio Europeo

- 44 “Whereas” (premesse/considerazioni)
- 25 “recommends” (indicazioni per i MS), suddivise in:
 - Implementation
 - Registration and management of screening data
 - Monitoring
 - Training
 - Participation
 - Introduction of novel screening tests (considering) international research results
 - Implementation report and follow-up
- 5 «Welcomes Commission’s intention»
- Annex: raccomandazioni per:
 - Mammella, cervice, colonretto
 - Polmone, prostata stomaco



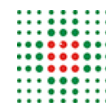
Alcuni «whereas» importanti...

- Richiamo ai criteri di Wilson and Jungner
- Systematic implementation requires governance, an **organisation** with a **call/recall** system and with **quality assurance** at all levels...
- “**list** of all categories of people to be targeted”
- “...analysis of the process and outcome of the screening and **rapid reporting** to the population and screening providers”
- “...screening data and appropriate information is **linked** to and interoperable **with cancer registries** and mortality data...”



Alcuni «whereas» importanti...

- “...cancer screening should only be offered to **fully informed people**, if (...) the benefits outweigh the risks, and if the **cost-effectiveness** of the screening is acceptable. This **assessment** should be an inherent part of the implementation at **national level**.”
- The screening methods which presently meet these strict prerequisites are listed in the Annex.
- The screening tests listed in the Annex should only be offered if satisfy the criteria by Wilson & Jungner. (...) **Only** be offered in **organised** screening programmes with quality assurance at all levels,(...) if follow-up with complementary **diagnostic** procedures and, if necessary, **treatment** for those with a positive screening test are **available**.
- (...) **lung, prostate, and gastric** cancer screenings, can be implemented in a **stepwise approach** (...) gradual planning, piloting, (...) within national priorities.



Le 9 raccomandazioni sull'implementazione

1. to offer **evidence-based** and **person-centred** cancer screening within national priorities, (...), through systematic **population-based** programmes and, when appropriate and relevant, offer '**risk-stratified** cancer screenings';
2. to implement **accessible** screening programmes in accordance with **European guidelines** and quality assurance schemes, **where they exist**, through a stepwise approach **taking account of available human and financial resources** (...).
3. to facilitate the development of **piloting 'risk-stratified'** cancer screening (...);
4. to ensure that **benefits** and **risks**, including potential **overdiagnosis** and overtreatment, are **presented** in an **understandable** way (...);
5. to **ensure** adequate, **timely**, and complementary **diagnostic** procedures and **treatments** (...);
6. to make human and financial resources available to **ensure appropriate organisation** (...);
7. to assess and take decisions on the national or regional implementation of a cancer screening programme (...);
8. to **aim to set up** a systematic **call/recall** system and **quality assurance** at all appropriate levels, together with an effective and appropriate diagnostic, treatment (...);
9. to ensure that due regard is paid to **data protection** legislation



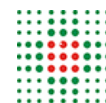
Le raccomandazioni sulla registrazione dei dati e monitoraggio

Registration and management of screening data

10. to use appropriate data systems to run organised cancer screening programmes;
11. to ensure **all persons targeted are invited**;
12. to aim to collect, manage and evaluate data on **all screening tests, assessments** and final **diagnoses**;
13. to collect, manage and evaluate the data, and consider, making the data available for cancer research (...);

Monitoring

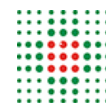
14. to regularly monitor the process and outcome (...);
15. to aim to ensure the appropriate processing of data and information in the European cancer information system (...).



La raccomandazione sul training

Training

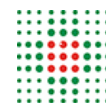
16.to adequately train personnel at all levels to ensure that they are able to deliver high-quality screening;



Le raccomandazioni sulla partecipazione

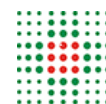
Participation

17. to seek a **high** level of **participation**, based on fully **informed** consent, when organised cancer screening is offered;
18. to take action to ensure **equitable** access to screening taking due account of the possible need to target particular socio-economic and marginalised groups or regions in the country;
19. to ensure that persons with disabilities, as well as people living in rural or remote areas, can access (...);



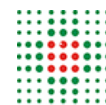
Le raccomandazioni sull'introduzione di nuovi screening e sulla ricerca

20. to implement new cancer screening tests in routine only after they have conclusive scientific evidence of efficacy evaluated in **RCTs**;
21. to run trials, in addition to those on screening-specific parameters and mortality, on subsequent diagnosis and treatment procedures, clinical outcomes, side effects, morbidity and quality of life;
22. to assess the level of evidence concerning the effects of new methods by pooling trial results from representative settings;
23. to consider the introduction of potentially promising new screening tests, once the evidence is conclusive, and other relevant aspects, such as **cost-effectiveness and organisational** aspects (...);
24. to consider the introduction of potentially promising new modifications of established screening tests once the effectiveness of the modification has been successfully evaluated, possibly using other epidemiologically validated surrogate endpoints;



Le raccomandazioni sui vecchi screening: mammella

- Considering the evidence presented in the European guidelines, breast cancer screening for women aged **50 to 69** with mammography is recommended. A **lower age limit of 45 years and an upper age limit of 74** years is suggested. The use of either digital breast tomosynthesis or digital mammography is suggested. The use of **magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)** should be considered when medically appropriate.



BREAST MRI: EPIDEMIOLOGY

1. Dense Breasts
8-10% of female population 45-69y every 4yy(?)
2. High-Risk Population
0,5-2% of female population 35-60 yo every y
3. Preoperative Local Staging of Breast Cancer
0,2% - 50% stage I
Pre-operative in 50-70%
 1. Lobular Cancers in 7-8%
 2. Her2+ and TN in 10-15%
 3. DCIS in 15-20%



With the precious support of Paolo Giorgi Ro

Da Manuela Rubina Trimboli

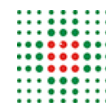


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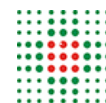
Le raccomandazioni sui vecchi screening: cervice

- Testing for human papilloma virus (**HPV**) using only clinically validated assays as the preferred screening tests for women **aged 30 to 65** with an interval of five years or more. Consider **adapting ages and intervals to** individual risk based on the **HPV vaccination history** of the individuals and also consider the possibility of offering kits allowing women to take a **self-sample**, especially for **non-responders** to screening invitations.



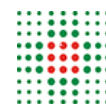
Le raccomandazioni sui vecchi screening: colonretto

- **Quantitative** faecal immunochemical testing (**FIT**) is considered the preferred screening test for referring individuals for follow-up colonoscopy between **50 and 74 years** old. Quantitative information from FIT results might be used on the basis of further research with a view to implement **risk-tailored strategies**, introducing thresholds defined per **sex, age and earlier test results**. **Endoscopy may be** adopted as a **primary** tool to implement combined strategies.



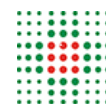
Le raccomandazioni sui nuovi screening: polmone

- Considering the preliminary evidence for screening with use of **low-dose computed tomography**, and the need for a stepwise approach, countries should **explore** the **feasibility** and effectiveness of this programme, for instance by using implementation studies. The programme should **integrate primary and secondary prevention** approaches, starting with high risk individuals. Special attention should be given to the identification and targeting of high risk profiles, starting with **heavy smokers and ex-smokers** who used to smoke heavily, and Member States should further research **how to reach and invite the target group**, as there is no systematic data (documentation) on smoking behaviour. Furthermore, attention should be given to the identification and targeting of other high risk profiles.



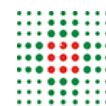
Le raccomandazioni sui nuovi screening: prostata

- **Considering** the preliminary **evidence** and the significant amount of ongoing **opportunistic** screening, countries should consider a stepwise approach, including piloting and further research, to evaluate the **feasibility and effectiveness** of the implementation of **organised** programmes aimed at **ensuring appropriate management** and quality on the basis of prostate-specific antigen (**PSA**) testing for men, in combination with additional magnetic resonance imaging (**MRI**) scanning as a **follow-up test**.



Le raccomandazioni sui nuovi screening: stomaco

- **Screen-and-treat** strategies for *Helicobacter pylori*, including implementation studies, should be considered in those countries or regions inside countries with **high** gastric cancer **incidence** and death rates. Screening should also address strategies for **identification** and **surveillance** of patients with **precancerous** stomach lesions **unrelated to *Helicobacter pylori*** infections.



SCREENING PERSONALIZZATO SULLA BASE DEL RISCHIO IN ITALIA

L'Italia è il paese con il maggior contributo di donne reclutate nello studio MyPeBS (21000 donne in 7 centri).

Studio innestato in programmi di screening che valuta efficacia e fattibilità

Altri studi condotti in Italia su stratificazione e personalizzazione dell'intervallo per seno denso (TBST and MISS) o stratificazione sul rischio (studio RIBBS).

Screening della cervice: protocollo personalizzato sulla base dello stato vaccinale (almeno 2 dosi prima dei 15 anni), per ora età inizio posticipata

Progetto di ricerca su screening colonretto personalizzato sulla base del livello di Hb negli esami precedenti (anche se negativi), coordinato dal Piemonte.

SCREENING DEL POLMONE IN ITALIA: PASSATO E PRESENTE

Il passato e i trial di efficacia: DANTE, ITALUNG, MILD

Citato già nel PNP 2010-2012, non raccomandato screening di popolazione, ma ricerca e valutazione HTA sulla base dei risultati dei trial che erano allora in corso.

Unico dei nuovi screening citato nel Piano Oncologico Nazionale 2023-27: valutare e proporre un modello di screening organizzato...

Al momento sono in corso 3 progetti finanziati dal Ministero (RISP, CCM 2019, PEOPH), con obiettivi di valutare le migliori strategie di implementazione: intervalli di screening, stratificazione del rischio, integrazione con interventi di cessazione, strategie di contatto della popolazione a rischio, criteri di refertazione e richiamo (soprattutto per calcificazioni coronariche e patologie polmonari non oncologiche).

Il progetto CCM ha anche istituito uno stakeholder forum per analizzare le criticità nell'implementazione: aspetti organizzativi, etici, legali e sociali, inclusi aspetti di comunicazione.

SCREENING DELLA PROSTATA IN ITALIA: PASSATO E PRESENTE

Studi di utilizzo del PSA in Italia condotti all'inizio degli anni 2000 (Ciatto, Bucchi) mostrano coperture test altissime (>80% nei >50 anni), con intervallo per lo più annuale e nessun età di fine.

Grande disparità di comportamento per i positivi (non era ancora consolidata la prassi del fPSA reflex): molti positivi non avevano nessun approfondimento, molte ripetizioni di PSA anche con valori alti, pochissime biopsie...

Nel PNP 2010-2012 indicazioni specifiche per lo screening della prostata (non raccomandato screening di popolazione, regolamentazione dello spontaneo: no PSA sopra i 70, strumenti per la comunicazione efficace e consenso informato).

L'Italia partecipa allo studio ERSPC

Uno studio pilota in corso in Piemonte per valutare efficacia e fattibilità di un protocollo con MRI per triage dei positivi al PSA

SCREENING DELLO STOMACO IN ITALIA

Importanti differenze geografiche di incidenza. Trend in forte discesa, con alcune eccezioni.

Si stanno pianificando studi pilota in alcune aree ad alta incidenza, ma le esperienze pregresse di ricerca sono poche o non collegate alla comunità scientifica e di pratica degli screening di popolazione

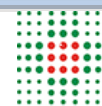
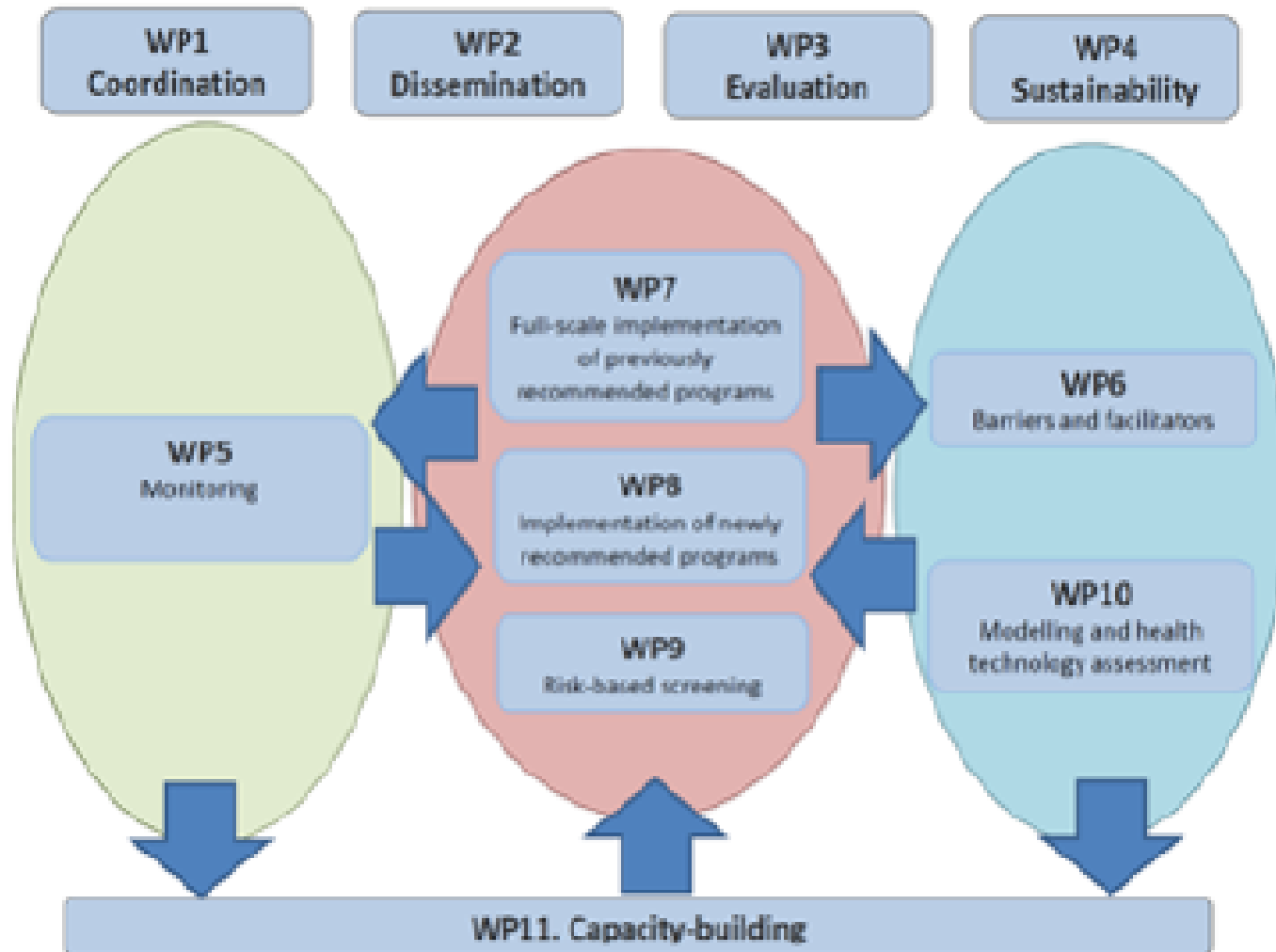
Necessario studiare le differenze geografiche anche a livello di microaree, quali fasce di età e coorti hanno rischi elevati, cosa sostiene i trend osservati.

Esplorare la possibilità di usare sinergie con screening del colonretto

Studiare il ruolo dell'endoscopia...

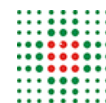
La JA EUCanScreen

Figure 2. PERT diagram of work plan structure: WP1-WP4 are horizontal and WP5-WP11 are vertical.



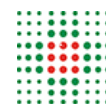
I WP tecnici

- WP5 Monitoring
- WP6 barriers and facilitators
- WP7 full scale implementation of previously recommended screening programs
- WP8 implementation of newly recommended programs
- **WP9 Risk-based screening**
- WP10 Cost effectiveness
- WP11 capacity building



Sintesi della capacità di risposta in Italia

- Cervice: HPV personalizzazione più avanti degli altri MS; self-sampling da studiare...
- Mammella: fasce di età siamo in linea; uso MRI da studiare (alternative CEM? Stratificazione del rischio?)
- Colonretto: sono in corso studi sulla personalizzazione, opportunità di ottimizzare uso delle risorse...
- Nuovi screening:
 - Polmone: molta ricerca, ottimi piloti... è ora di fare sul serio?
 - Prostata: enormi margini per progetti di promozione dell'appropriatezza; MRI fattore limitante, ma...
 - Gastrico: poca esperienza in Italia, da identificare le aree ad alta incidenza.



Grazie per l'attenzione!
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