

Changing cancer in Spain Annexes: List & Ranking of Inefficiencies



- List of Inefficiencies from the Burden of Cancer Study in Spain
- Ranking of inefficiencies based on patient health outcomes and feasibility
- Ranking of inefficiencies based on the feasibility of reducing or eliminating them
- Final list of inefficiencies approachable in the shortterm, taking into account impact on patient health outcome and feasibility of reducing or eliminating the inefficiency



System and Society Level						
#1	Low social awareness and stigmatization of cancer					
#2	Inequities in access to the health system according to educational level					
#3	Most of the national campaigns on cancer care are designed without involving all the important agents					
#4	The National Strategy against Cancer is not updated					
#5	Resources and sources of information on cancer are scattered and poorly coordinated					
#6	Need to increase investment in translational and applied oncological research					
#7	Spanish NHS financing and evaluation schemes should be adapted to ensure long-term sustainability					
#8	Inequality in access to diagnosis and cancer treatment between and within Autonomous Communities					



Hospital & Primary Care Level						
#9	Cancer Care is too focused on the hospital					
#10	Deficiencies in coordination and communication between hospital and primary care					
#11	Poor connection and communication between different hospitals that treat cancer patients					
#12	Medical overload and limited care for patients					
#13	Primary care professionals are not prepared to diagnose and attend cancer patients					
#14	Protocols and clinical practice guidelines are not evaluated or controlled					
#15	Non-integrated information systems: no generalized system for measuring and evaluating results					



Individual Level				
#16	Cancer patients have social. economic and emotional difficulties			
#17	Limited doctor-patient communication			
#18	Limited patient-doctor communication			
#19	Lack of information. training and empowerment of patients			

Screening Level				
#20	Low participation in some of the cancer screening programs			
#21	Delay in the response times of some screening programs due to poor coordination between different levels of assistance/care			
#22	Differences in the quality of screening in the different levels of assistance/care			
#23	Lack of coordination and adherence in screening programs between Autonomous Communities. which generates inequality among cancer patients			



Diagnostic Level					
#24	Inadequate adaptation of the information provided to the patient at the time of diagnosis				
#25	Delayed diagnosis due to saturation of the healthcare system				
#26	Inefficient care processes which generate delays and duplication of tests in certain diagnoses				

System and Society Level				
#27	Many patients do not receive optimal treatment			
#28	Insufficient understanding of the side effects of treatments by cancer patients and the different health care professionals involved in cancer care			
#29	Unequal promotion of clinical trials in hospital centers			
#30	Lack of evaluation of health outcomes of treatments			
#31	Delays and inequality of access to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment of cancer between hospitals			
#32	Difficulties in accessing oncological orphan drugs for patients			



Patient Follow-up Level				
#33	Insufficient support to the cancer patient when returning to social and work-life			
#34	Lack of follow-up of long survivors without active disease			
#35	Low assessment of the quality of life of cancer patients			
#36	Low participation of primary care in the follow-up of cancer patients			



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Ranking of Inefficiencies based on patient health outcomes

The **10 inefficiencies** considered to have the **highest impact in health outcomes for patients were** (1 means low importance and 7 high importance):

	Inefficiency	Average Score
#25	Delayed diagnosis due to healthcare system saturation	6.6
#7	Spanish NHS financing and evaluation schemes should be adapted to ensure long-term sustainability	6.5
#6	Need to increase investment in translational and applied oncological research	6.4
#8	Inequality in access to diagnosis and cancer treatment between and within Autonomous Communities	6.4
#31	Delays and inequality of access to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment of cancer between hospitals	6.4
#4	The National Strategy against Cancer is not updated	6.3
#27	Many patients do not receive the optimal treatment	6.3
#11	Poor connection and communication between different hospitals that treat cancer patients	6.1
#20	Low participation in some of the cancer screening programs	6.1
#21	Delay in the response times of some screening programs due to poor coordination between different levels of assistance/care	6.1



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Ranking of inefficiencies based on the feasibility of reducing or eliminating them

The **10 inefficiencies** considered **most feasible to reduce or eliminate were (1 means least feasible to reduce or eliminate and 7 most feasible)**:

	Inefficiency	Average Score
#1	Low social awareness about cancer and stigmatization of cancer	6.2
#24	Inadequate adaptation of the information provided to the patient at the time of diagnosis	5.8
#3	Most of the national campaigns on cancer care are designed without involving all the important agents	5.8
#5	Resources and sources of information on cancer are scattered and poorly coordinated	5.0
#19	Lack of information. training and empowerment of patients	4.9
#4	The National Strategy against Cancer is not updated	4.8
#14	Protocols and clinical practice guidelines are not evaluated or controlled	4.8
#28	Insufficient understanding of the side effects of treatments by cancer patients and the different health care professionals involved in cancer care	4.8
#11	Poor connection and communication between different hospitals that treat cancer patients	4.7
#2	Inequities in access to the health system according to educational level	4.7



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Final list of inefficiencies approachable in the short-term, taking into account impact on patient health outcome and feasibility of reducing or eliminating the inefficiency

	Inefficiency	Η	F	т	P(HxFxT)
#24	Inadequate adaptation of the information provided to the patient at the time of diagnosis	5.2	5.8	6.1	184.0
#01	Low social awareness and stigmatization of cancer	5.3	6.2	5.4	177.4
#05	Resources and sources of information on cancer are scattered and poorly coordinated	5.8	5.0	5.2	150.8
#03	Most of the national campaigns on cancer care are designed without involving all the important agents	4.5	5.8	5.6	146.2
#04	The National Strategy against Cancer is not updated	6.3	4.8	4.8	145.2
#11	Poor connection and communication between different hospitals that treat cancer patients	6.1	4.7	4.8	137.6
#17	Limited doctor-patient communication	5.9	4.4	4.9	127.2
#34	Lack of follow-up of long survivors without active disease	4.9	4.7	5.4	124.4
#20	Low participation in some of the cancer screening programs	6.1	4.2	4.8	123.0
#31	Delays and inequality of access to pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment of cancer between hospitals	6.4	4.1	4.4	115.5
#30	Lack of evaluation of health outcomes of treatments	5.9	4.4	4.1	106.4

H: Average Score of the Inefficiency based on impact on Patient Health Outcomes

F: Average Score based on Feasibility of Reducing or Eliminating the inefficiency

T: Average Score based on the probability of addressing the inefficiency in the short-term (in this case, inefficiencies that had an average score higher than 4 were considered approachable in the short-term).

P(HxFxT): Product of the average scores of all three variables

