



**Below are All.Can International's responses to the European Parliament's consultation on Women's Health:**

**Are you are replying as:**

An Individual / **Representing a stakeholder or an interest group** / A health care provider, be it as individual or for your organisation / Representative of a public institution

**Question: Your organisation is:**

- A patient/support group
- A business in the health sector
- A think tank
- A non-governmental organisation**
- An interest group
- A consultancy
- A representation of a professional group
- Other (please specify)

**Question: What is the name of your organisation? (500 characters max)**

All.Can International

**Question: What is your registration number in the EU Transparency Register? (500 characters max)**

025568638034-92

**Question: Where is your organisation based?**

Austria / **Belgium** / Bulgaria / Croatia / Cyprus / Czechia / Denmark / Estonia / Finland / France / Germany / Greece / Hungary / Ireland / Italy / Latvia / Lithuania / Luxembourg / Malta / Netherlands / Poland / Portugal / Romania / Slovakia / Slovenia / Spain / Sweden / Outside the EU

**Question: Does your organisation receive EU funding?**

- Yes**
- No
- I don't know

**Question: At which geographical level is your organisation active?**

- Local
- Regional
- National
- European



- International

**Question: How would your organisation describe general access to medical care?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe women's access to medical care?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe access to healthcare specific to women, such as gynaecology?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: Would your organisation consider that access to healthcare differs for women and men?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: Does your organisation consider that the waiting time for an appointment specific to women's health is:**

- Longer than for a general practitioner appointment
- Shorter than for a general practitioner appointment
- The same as for a general practitioner appointment

**Question: Does your organisation consider that healthcare providers treat men and women differently?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: Has your organisation received testimonies of different treatment by healthcare providers regarding women?**

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- I don't know

**Question: Has your organisation received testimonies of inequalities in access to medical care and treatment?**

- Yes, in general
- Yes, specifically for women



- Yes, due to other personal characteristics (e.g., nationality, ethnicity, income, social status, place of residence)
- No
- Prefer not to say
- I don't know

**Question: What would your organisation consider the most relevant areas of women's healthcare rights and needs that should be covered by legislation? (Select up to 3)**

- Access to preventive healthcare
- Access to healthcare specific to women
- Access to mental healthcare
- Improving access to reproductive healthcare
- Research into safe medication, dosages, and adverse effects for women
- Access to gynaecological healthcare
- Addressing health inequalities
- Other (please specify)

**Question: Political actions to improve women's health are best done jointly at the EU level?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: Political actions to combat health inequalities are best done jointly at EU level?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: Political actions to create a better situation for women's sexual and reproductive health are best done jointly at EU level?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe the education concerning body and health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe the available education concerning sexual and reproductive health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe the access to prevention and regular check-ups concerning gynaecological health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe access to healthcare for sexual and reproductive health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation describe the access to contraceptive options?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the healthcare provided during pregnancy?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the healthcare provided during menopause and perimenopause?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the information provided by medical staff during menopause and perimenopause?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the oncology healthcare provided for women with breast, ovarian or endometrial cancer?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the medical information provided for women with breast, ovarian or endometrial cancer?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the availability of treatment provided for women with breast, ovarian or endometrial cancer?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate existing information and expertise regarding the fact that medicines have different effects in men and women?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate existing information and expertise regarding the gender impact of clinical trial design, meaning that clinical trials are predominantly designed based on the male body?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the information that members of the LGBTIQ community receive from medical staff in relation to women's health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the expertise that the medical staff has regarding needs of members of the LGBTIQ community in the context of women's health?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Would you like to share a statement in relation to women's health of the LGBTIQ community? 3000 character(s) maximum**

All.Can International recognizes that disparities in healthcare access and treatment persist for members of the LGBTIQ community, as well as other less represented groups, particularly regarding cancer screening, treatment, and post-care support. Healthcare systems must address these inequalities through targeted policies, inclusive medical education, and patient-centred care models

**Question: Does your organisation consider that there are differences of treatment between men and women in the way that health issues are treated at the workplace?**

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say
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**Question: Has your organisation experienced or received testimony of difference of treatment between men and women in the way that health issues are treated at the workplace?**

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- I don't know

**Question: What is withholding or blocking progress in addressing women's health issues? Maximum 3 selection(s)**

- Insufficient awareness of women's health needs



- Lack of political support for women's health
- Insufficient action or support from the EU on women's health issues
- Lack of funding
- Access to funding
- Insufficient healthcare infrastructure (e.g. staff, equipment, facilities)
- Societal barriers
- Overregulation
- Lack of information or misinformation on women's health

**Question: What would you consider the most relevant area(s) of health care rights and needs of women that should be improved? *Maximum 3 selection(s)***

- Access to preventive health care
- Access to health care specific to women
- Access to mental health care
- Access to reproductive health care
- Research into safe medication, dosages and adverse effects for women
- Access to gynaecological health care
- Health inequalities
- Other

**Question: In your view, what is the most urgent area of action regarding women's health? *500 character(s) maximum***

There are significant gaps in information, healthcare, treatment for women's cancers. Ovarian & endometrial cancers lack adequate attention. Critical priority is ensuring equitable access to cancer screening, early diagnosis, treatment for all women. Gaps in preventive care, research on gender-specific responses to treatments contribute to disparities in outcomes. Increased investment in research on medication safety & effectiveness for women is key to improve care efficiency & patient outcomes.

**Question: How would your organisation evaluate the availability of information regarding health care rights and needs of women?**

Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Prefer not say
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**Question: Would your organisation say that there is enough legislation regarding the healthcare rights and needs of women?**

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- I don't know

**Question: How much EU involvement would your organisation like to see in the future regarding women's health?**



- No involvement
- Very limited involvement
- Substantial, but limited involvement
- Shared equally with the Member States
- **Large involvement**
- Full EU responsibility
- Prefer not to say

**Question: Where would you consider more EU action regarding women’s health could be of added value? 500 character(s) maximum**

The EU can add value by strengthening policies that ensure equal access to cancer screening, early diagnosis, and innovative treatments for all women. Increased funding for research on gender-specific responses to treatments and clinical trial design is essential. Additionally, EU-wide initiatives to address healthcare inequalities, improve awareness campaigns, and enhance cross-border collaboration in cancer care would significantly improve outcomes for women across Member States.

**Question: What would you like to share with us at the end of the questionnaire? 1000 character(s) maximum**

Ensuring efficient, patient-centred cancer care for women is critical to improving outcomes and quality of life. Addressing gaps in early detection, timely diagnosis, and access to innovative treatments must be a priority. Greater EU action is needed to reduce disparities, support gender-specific research, and enhance survivorship care. A holistic approach across the cancer care continuum—from prevention to post-treatment support—will lead to more equitable, effective healthcare for all women. Appropriate metrics to measure the efficiency of the care systems and of patients' outcomes and experiences are also key.