

Federaal Kenniscentrum voor de Gezondheidszorg Centre Fédéral d'Expertise des Soins de Santé Belgian Health Care Knowledge Center

# NON-SMALL CELL AND SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER:

#### DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND FOLLOW-UP

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## Lung cancer

- Mainly caused by smoking
- In 2010, 5 616 men and 2 215 women diagnosed in Belgium
- Leading cause of cancer death in males and the second one in females.
- Five-year relative survival is only 14.6% in males and 19.5% in females.
- Focus on NSCLC and SCLC



#### Methods

- Step 1: Define the clinical questions
- Step 2: Search for existing guidelines (ADAPTE)
- Step 3: Screen retrieved guidelines

**Mainly Dutch guidelines, NICE** 

Step 4: Assess selected guidelines
+ complement with new primary studies and meta-analyses



#### Methods

Step 5: Integrate new studies and adapt guidance to local context

Multidisciplinary guideline development group Six meetings July 2012 – April 2013

Step 6: Stakeholder involvement

Including patient organisations

- Step 7: CEBAM validation
- Step 8: Implementation
- Step 9: Quality indicators and evaluation



## **Topics**

Diagnosis and staging

 Three tier approach for staging: imaging, pathology and molecular testing

NSCLC treatment

- Operability, lung function, exercise testing
- Early stage: primary surgery, (neo)adjuvant chemotherapy, postoperative radiotherapy, primary radiotherapy
- Locally advanced stage cIII disease
- Parietal pleura, chest wall, sulcus superior tumors
- Metastatic and recurrent NSCLC
- Follow-up after treatment with curative intent

SCLC treatment

- Limited stage disease
- Extensive stage disease
- Relapse



### Optimal lung cancer care

- centralisation **Experts in highly specialized domains**
- **Multidisciplinary consultation**
- **Examples** 
  - Ultrasound guided (endobronchial or endoscopic) fine-needle biopsy, mediastinoscopy.
  - Molecular diagnosis, important for selection of targeted treatment.
  - Criteria for operability.
  - **Primary surgery.**
  - Stereotactic radiotherapy.



## Policy recommendations

- Centralisation of specialized multidisciplinary lung cancer care (diagnosis and treatment).
  - Research agenda: develop quality indicators
- Require ISO accreditation and EQA for companion diagnostics, evaluate together with the drug.
- Use targeted medicines only in patients who benefit, eg erlotinib in NSCLC with activating EGFR mutation



## Policy recommendations

- College of oncology
  - Facilitator for implementation of guideline.
  - Online tools.
  - New evidence is posted online, awaiting the guideline update (pre-assessment at least every 5 years).
- Scientific and professional societies
  - User friendly tools tailored to specific groups of health-care professionals
  - Conference presentations



#### Colophon

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