

Systematic comparative analysis of national SCD recommendations in Europe

New CPGs/CDTs produced by the ERN-EuroBloodNet

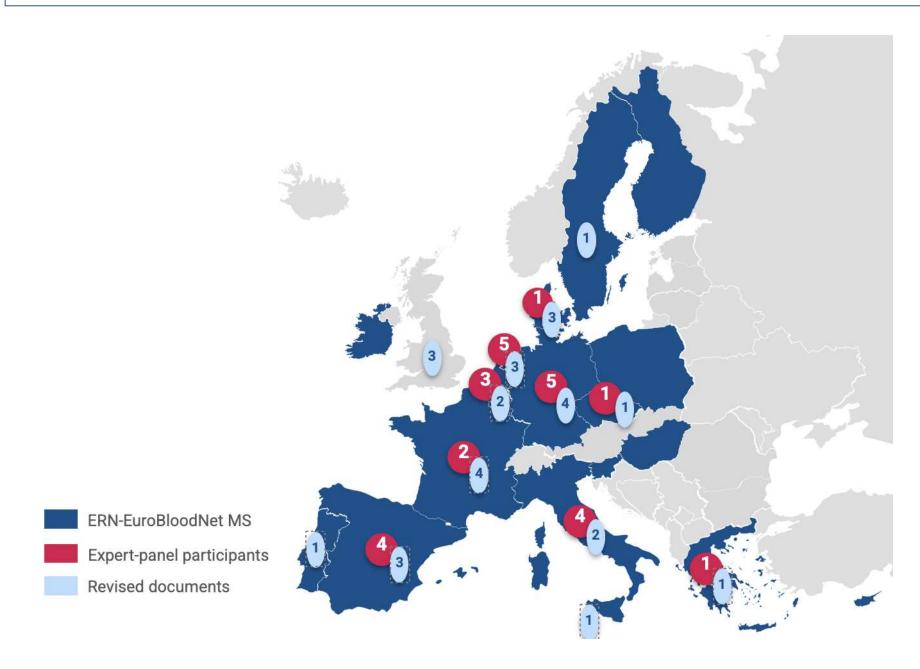
Example on Sickle Cell Disease

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Co-coordinator ERN-EuroBloodNet







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Example on Sickle Cell Disease

B. Biemond The Netherlands H. Cario Germany Italy Spain Czech Republic

M. Casale E. Cela J. Cermak Belgium M. Colard A. Collado Spain R. Colombatti Italy D. Cuzzubo Italy M. de Montalembert France A. Glentoi Denmark B. Gulbis Belgium A. Habibi France A. Kattamis Greece J. Kunz Germany S. Lobitz Germany M. del Mar Manu Spain M. Morado Spain A. Nardo-Marino Demark E. Nur The Netherlands M. Rab The Netherlands

The Netherlands A. Rijneveld

G. Russo Italy L. Tagliaferri Germany

E. van Beers The Netherlands

A. Vanderfaeillie Belgium

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TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH - REPOSITORY









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A. Habibi	France
A. Kattamis	Greece
J. Kunz	Germany
S. Lobitz	Germany
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M. Morado	Spain
A. Nardo-Marino	Demark
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- Diagnosis at birth
- 2. Prevention and management of complications
 - a. Standard follow-up
 - ACS b.
 - VOC
 - Stroke + TCD/MRI
 - Priapism
 - Kidney
 - Splenectomy/Splenic sequestration
 - Cardiomyopathy
 - Pregnancy
 - Pre-surgery
- 3. Treatments including prevention
 - a. Vaccination/antibioprophylaxis
 - Analgesia
 - Fever treatment
 - Hydroxyurea
 - **Blood transfusion**
 - HSCT
- 4. Transition







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National Recommendations on Acute Chest Syndrome (ACS) A. Collado & M. Rab

Prioritized question: How is ACS diagnosed?	Level of	1	2	3	5	6	9	16	10	11	12	13	25
Recommendation	evidence	BE	CZ	DE	DE	DK	ES	FR	GR	IT	NL	SE	UK
The diagnosis of ACS is made on the basis of new pulmonary infiltrate on the thorax image									53				
with clinical symptoms	C3	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes (C3)	Yes	Yes
	Level of		A					223,18,555	Mar Provider	200 3100.00	ALL-111-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-		
Prioritized question: How is ACS treated?	evidence												
Recommendation 1: Mild ACS should be treated with simple (top-up) transfusion when anemia								V		100		*	
is present	A3	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes (A3)	Yes	Yes
Recommendation 2: Severe ACS should be treated with exchange transfusion	A3	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes (A3)	Yes	Yes
Recommendation 3: Oxygen should be provided in case of hypoxia	A3	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes (A3)	Yes	NA
Recommendation 4: Adequate hydration, but limit fluid administration to avoid overhydration	A3	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes (A3)	Yes	NA
Recommendation 5: Start broad spectrum antibiotics irrespective of culture results	A3	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes(C)	Yes (A3)	Yes	Yes
Recommendation 6: Start analgesics for adequate painrelief	С	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes (C)	Yes (A3)	Yes	NA
Recommendation 7: Start incentive spirometry	Α	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes(A)	NA	Yes	Yes
Recommendation 8: Start thrombosis prophylaxis		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Level of									SV.			Yes NA NA Yes NA Yes NA Yes NA
Prioritized question: How can ACS be prevented?	evidence					v		0.5	100				
Recommendation 1: initiate preventive incentive spirometry upon admission	Α	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes(A)	NA	NA	Yes
Recommendation 2: Hydroxyurea is recommended as prevention in case of severe or recurrrent	A2	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes(A)	Yes (A2)	Yes	Yes
Recommendation 3: Bone marrow transplant can be considered as prevention for ACS	C3	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	Yes (C3)	Yes	NA
Recommendation 4: Chronic transfusion therapy can be considered (if HU is not effective)		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	Yes

Missing, Evidence limited or inconsistent

- National recommendation (BE, CZ, GR)
- Beta2-mimetics use during ACS (pediatric/adult)
- Optimal use of incentive spirometry during ACS in adults
- Thrombosis prophylaxis use for prevention



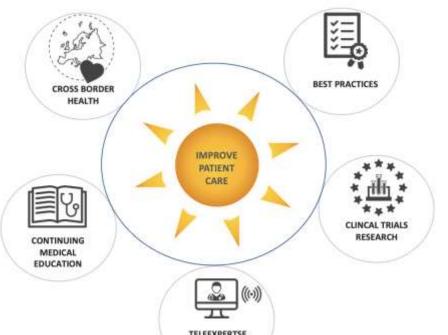




Systematic comparative analysis of national SCD recommendations

Missing recommendations

- Improve inequity of care
- Integration of ERNs into national care systems



Discrepancies, limited evidence

- Research projects: harmonized and evidence-based clinical policies
- Place of registries (16/40 session on registries &clinical outcome research)







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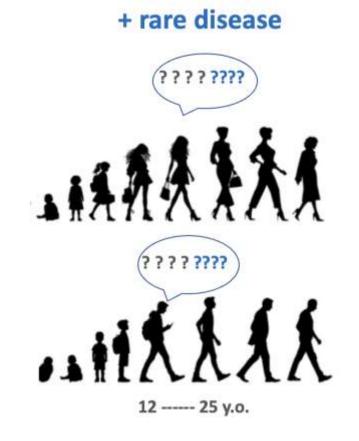
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National Recommendations on Transition (Pediatrics to Adulthood) H. Cario, R. Colombatti, M. de Montalembert











Transfer



Follow-up

National Recommendations on Transition Pediatric to Adult H. Cario, R. Colombatti, M. de Montalembert

	Max level of	17	8	15	11	25
	evidence	DE	ES	FR	IT	UK
Prioritized question 1: General prerequisites ?						
Recommendation 1: a structured program for the transition exists	С	yes	NA	yes	yes [C]	yes
Recommendation 2: An individual transition plan is recommended	NA	yes	yes	NA	NA	NA
(clinical, developmental, and educational status).						
Recommendation 3: Transition process involves patients, caregivers, pediatric	С	yes	yes	NA	yes [C]	NA
and adult hematologists, and member of the psychosocial team.						
Prioritized question 2: When start transition planning and preparation?						
Recommendation 1: Transition planning and preparation start around 13	С	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes [C]
years/old/in early puberty.						
Prioritized question 3: How patient's readiness for transition is assessed?						
Recommendation 1: A suitable instrument is available		yes		yes	yes	yes [C]
Recommendation 2: Before transfer, at age 15-16 education and preparation is	С	NA	NA	NA	yes [C]	yes [C]
assessed.						
Prioritized question 4: How is transfer of information from pediatric to adult		rovided?	T	Г	T	1
Recommendation 1: A structured transition report (medical, para-medical and	NA	yes	NA	yes	yes	NA
socio-familial) is mandatory						

Missing, Evidence limited

- Only few documents address the topic of transition and even less give detailed recommendations.
- Due to the complexity of the topic, all recommendations are expert consensus and not based on high-grade evidence





Systematic comparative analysis of national SCD recommendations

Transition topic: integration part of other initiatives

- Conclusions highlight the necessity of a multidisciplinary team/stakeholders to addres the question
 - ERN-EuroBloodNet initiatives
 - ASCAT patients' education sessions

Charter for optimal transitions from paediatric to adult care in sickle cell disease

- EC/DG Santé/ERNs initiatives
 WG on transition Survey
 Barriers to transition care
 - 1= no barrier, 5= huge barrier Lack of communication to patients/caregivers Lack of education to patients/caregivers Patient's attachment to the reffering paediatrician Funding concerns for patients Lack of reimbursement for HCPs Lack of communication between HCPs Lack of education of HCPs Lack of continuity of care Over/under involvement of caregivers Access to specialised care Medical complexity and heterogeneity of patients Lack of expertise for some ultra rare diseases in adult departments Fragmentation of care services Fragmentation of social services Descrepancies between paediatric and adult care services Lack of local policy or guideline



nank you!

