Opportunities and challenges: ERN Eastern European HCP perspective

Laura Damian, MD PhD

Consultant rheumatologist Emergency Clinical County Hospital Cluj -ERN-ReCONNET

ERN- autoimmune / musculo-skeletal diseases **ReCONNET**

dir. Marta Mosca

musculo-skeletal diseases cluster

rare

- systemic sclerosis M34/ORPHA90921
- mixed connective tissue disease 35.1/ORPHA809
- polymyositis M33/ORPHA732
- dermatomyositis M33/ORPHA221
- antisynthesize sdr M33/ORPHA81
- undifferentiated CTD M35.9/ORPHA90002
- antifosfolipid sdr D68.6/ORPHA80
- IgG4 sdr M35.8/ORPHA284264
- polychondritis M94.1/ORPHA536

complexe

- systemic lupus eritematos M32/ORPHA536
- Sjogren's sdr M35.0/ORPHA289390

hereditary

• Ehlers-Danlos sdr Q79.6/ ORPHA98249

ERN ReCONNET (26 HCPs)





European reference networks (ERNs) in rare diseases

24 ERNs

ROMANIA

Spit. Clinic Psihiatric "Al.Obregia" EpiCARE, Endo-ERN

Spit. Colentina ERN Skin

Spit. Cl. Jud. de Urgenta Cluj ReCONNET

Spit. de Urg. B. Cardiovasc. "CC Iliescu"

GUARD-HEART

IOCN Cluj- Endo-ERN Reteaua de anomalii congenitale multiple- ITHACA

ec.europa.eu/health/ern



ERN: Mission and Vision Statement

- To deliver high quality and homogeneous care across EU borders
- To facilitate information sharing and circulation as well as patients and health care professionals movement across borders.
- To optimize available resources and deliver cost effective care.
- To empower patients in the management of their disease.
- > To increase knowledge on rare and complex conditions.
- To develop recommendations and quality guidelines
- To facilitate epidemiological, clinical, translational research.



Opportunities

- Paradigm change- putting patient in the central place in healthcare system
 - Assessment of guidelines through AGREE and ADAPTE
 - eHealth, eLearning; CPMS
- Steps towards **uniformisation of practice** in RD across UE
- Actively taking part to the activities of the scientific RD communities including the ERN-generated studies
 - Increasing participation and interest for research also to the "grass level", of the junior doctors not belonging to university
- **Proper collection** of epidemiologic/clinic/genetic data from the country
- Registries
- Legitimity offered to the Centre/Hospital in dialogue with all stakeholders, including authorities and law makers
- Changing/generating legislation- to a better care

Opportunities

- Increased local and national interinstitutional collaboration
- Intra-institutional
 - officializing of the informal teams dedicated on one disease cluster
 - common examination protocols in the hospitals

From the Eastern countries to the Western counter-part:

- large number of patients to be included in studies for RD
- clinical expertise -often increased in low-resource settings
- ways to optimize resources use/ to decrease costs
- patients organizations' partnership with HCPs
- transition from pediatric to adulthood services in Expertise centres
- enthusiasm and genuine interest for collaboration

Logistic

- short consultation time
- paperwork load
- lack of technical staff/registrators/secretary

Difficulties in reporting rare diseases

- the number of patients reported into services
- No ORPHA codes used currently
- only common diagnoses are being covered by the health insurance
- reporting accuracy for RD?

Solutions

- Applied for extra-consultation time (=new services: clinical measurements and filling in the assessment forms) included in the outpatient assessment
 - not approved yet
- Setting a new outpatient clinic (in order to document all presentations of patients with rare diseases)
- Applied for inclusion of ORPHA codes in the informatics system
 - Not ready yet
- Applied for an application to retrieve all the patients on keyword search in the informatic system
 - Not ready yet

Referral system

- the reform of the medical system has "democratized" the referral, the patients with RD can be seen by any specialist and do not have to be monitored in a tertiary center by law
- Registries?
- Biobanking

Solutions

- Inclusion of the specialists in the referral areas into Study groups for the Centres' projects (on certain diseases)
- Increasing the Expertise Center's capabilities in order to bring up added value for the patient and for the referring physician
- telemedicine
- Registries included into National Plan for RD; lack of current discussion for consensus on how to gather data and Core data set
- Turning challenge into an opportunity
 - following the data protection regulations

- Funding of the Expertise centre
 - Lack of technical staff/registrators/secretary
 - No extra money for the diagnosis and therapy of difficult cases from the Health insurance

- National grants
 - scarce, mainly for Universities
 - the Hospital developed a research structure
- European grants
 - European research calls not frequent
- National Plan for Rare Diseases
 - dedicated programme for the ERN-participating centres?

No common legislation for Expertise centers across Member Stats

- Genetic **tests** in adults are not being covered
- drug prescription
- (including off-label medication) for RD where there are no national programmes
- Not uniform prescription/ covering rules in the MS

Solutions

- Possibility of the Hospital/Expertise centre to cover the medication/genetic tests (difficult in the context of chronic shortage and legislative restrictions)
- Rare Diseases Commission of the Hospital
- Off-label Medication Law project (*did* not pass yet)
- Unlikely to change early in the absence of a common EU policy
- Possibly increasing the number of Expertise centres included in ERNs with the new wave – and mostly National networks!- could lead to law changes
- Law changes and harmonization necessary

Lupus Day 2019