

Roche Diagnostics Educational Symposium

Friday, September 13th, 2019



**Accurate Diagnosis Enables Value-Based Care: Improving Care
& Avoiding Unnecessary Costs**



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**Accurate Diagnosis Enables Value-Based Care: Improving Care
& Avoiding Unnecessary Costs**

18:45 – 18:50 - Why do diagnostic tests matter in VBHC?
Karine Ferreira (Roche Diagnostics LATAM)

18:50 – 19:20 - Value-based Care on Heart Failure: right diagnostic tests improve clinical and economic outcomes
Dr. Antonio Leon
Hospital Santa Luzia, Spain

19:20–19:40 - Cervical Cancer Screening: digital solutions, diagnostic tests and an organized program optimize resources and improve outcomes
Dr. Jose Pedrosa Neto
Secretaria de Saúde, Prefeitura Indaiatuba, Brazil

19:40 – 19:45 - Q&A

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Disclaimer



This is an educational meeting, organized by Roche Diagnostics LATAM

The content of each presentation is the responsibility of the speaker. The presentation has been reviewed by the sponsor in order to guarantee conformity with local regulation.

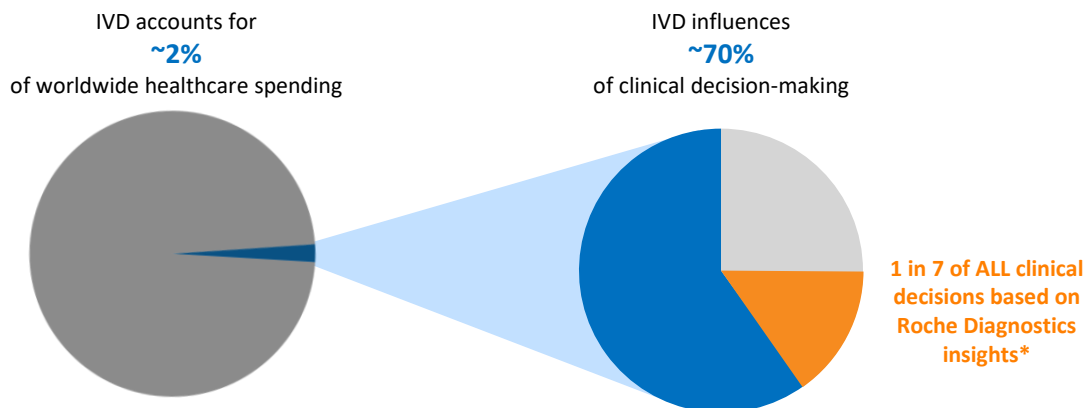
The discussion will be conducted by the chairman/speaker and occasionally some study results, combination and/or indication of use that were not approved in your country might be addressed.

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In vitro Diagnostic Tests (IVD)



We play a crucial role in driving effective medical decision making



Source: "The Value of In Vitro Diagnostic Testing in Medical Practice: A Status Report", PLOS One 2016
*Assumes ~20% market share

5 13 September 2019 | © 2018 Roche

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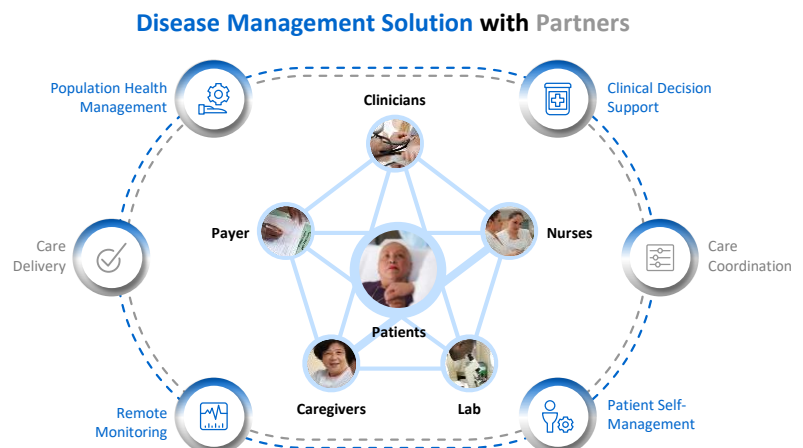
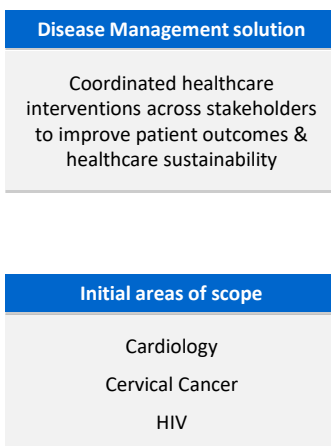
Roche Diagnostics continuum of care



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Disruptive Innovation

Explore holistic Disease Management solutions



7

Together we need to guarantee the benefit for patients & Health system

Through integrated care



8



Together we can make a difference
in the way we
deliver Healthcare in Latam

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Value-based Care on Heart Failure: right diagnostic tests improve clinical and economic outcomes

Dr. Antonio Leon, PhD

Hospital Santa Luzia, Spain

Macarena University Hospital, Spain

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Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

- I participate as a speaker of events for the companies: Roche, Werfen and Tosoh
- I didn't take part as a member of Manufacturer Advisory Boards in the last 5 years
- I collaborate with Clinical studies sponsored by Thermo Fisher Scientific in Spain.
- I don't own stocks of one or more companies from the pharmaceutical or diagnostic industry



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Value-Based Innovation in Heart Failure Patient Management

Antonio León PhD
 Macarena University Hospital. Spain
 ISPOR Bogota 2019

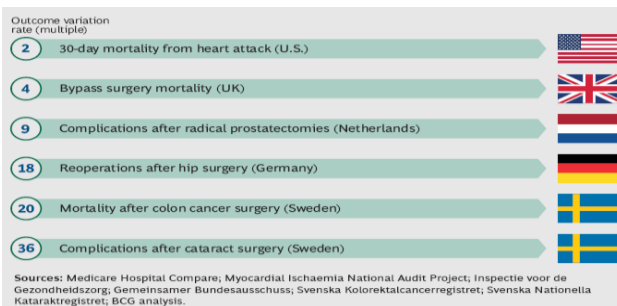


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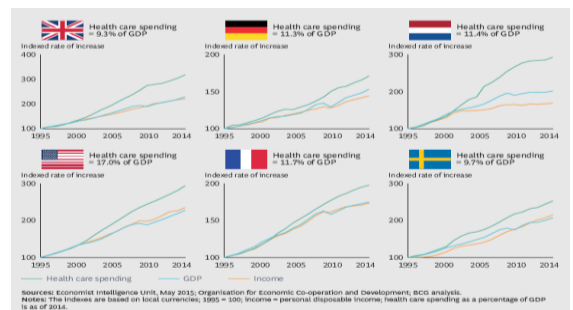
Health Care Landscape

Health care faces two critical challenges

Significant variation in health care delivery



Growth in healthcare spending



Source: Rich Lesser. The Boston Consulting Group 2014

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Value-Based Healthcare



Servicio Archivos de Salud
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Y BIENESTAR SOCIAL

Harvard
Business
Review

How to Solve The **Crisis** In Health Care

The biggest problem with health care isn't with insurance or politics. It's that we're measuring the wrong things the wrong way.
by Robert S. Kaplan and Michael E. Porter
Sept 2011

The focus is increasingly on business models that deliver **quality** care **with demonstrable outcomes** in a more cost-effective manner.

- Value depends on results, not inputs, value in health care is measured by the **outcomes** achieved.
- Properly **measure cost** and **compare with outcome** is the root of the incentive crisis of health care
- Value is defined as **outcomes relative to costs**

Redefining Health Care: creating value-based competition on results. Harvard Business Review 2006

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Challenges



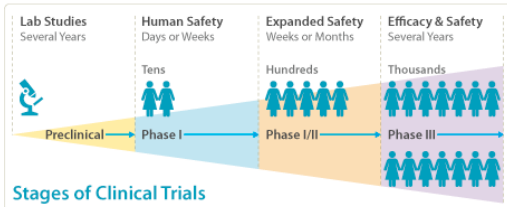
Servicio Archivos de Salud
CONSEJERIA DE SALUD
Y BIENESTAR SOCIAL

- How do we measure patient value?
- How do we pay for value?
- A lot of innovation is coming
- Patients should be able to have access to novelties
- Cost important barrier to place innovation into the system quickly

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How to measure patient value

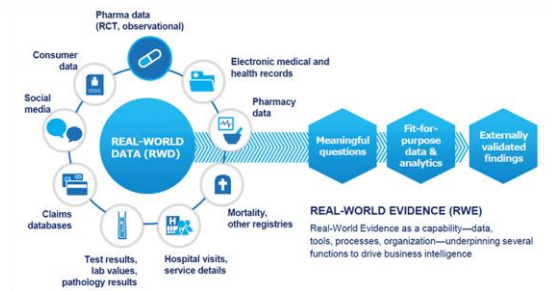
Diagnostic value (When is considered the test by itself)



4-Phase approach for Biomarker evaluation.
Clinical Chemistry 2015

RD Clinical Trails

Patients value (When is considered the overall process of care)



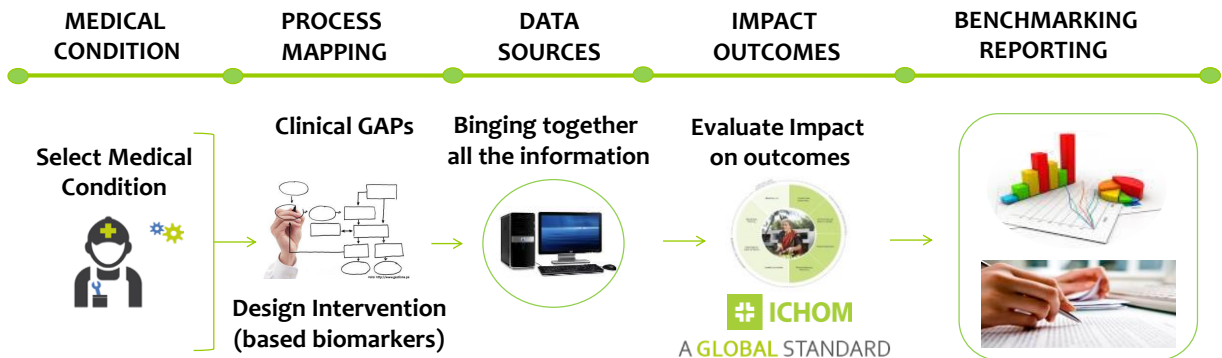
Real World Evidence. What is it and What can tell us?
New England Journal of Medicine 2016

Real World Evidence

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How to measure patient value

Real world model for patients value evaluation



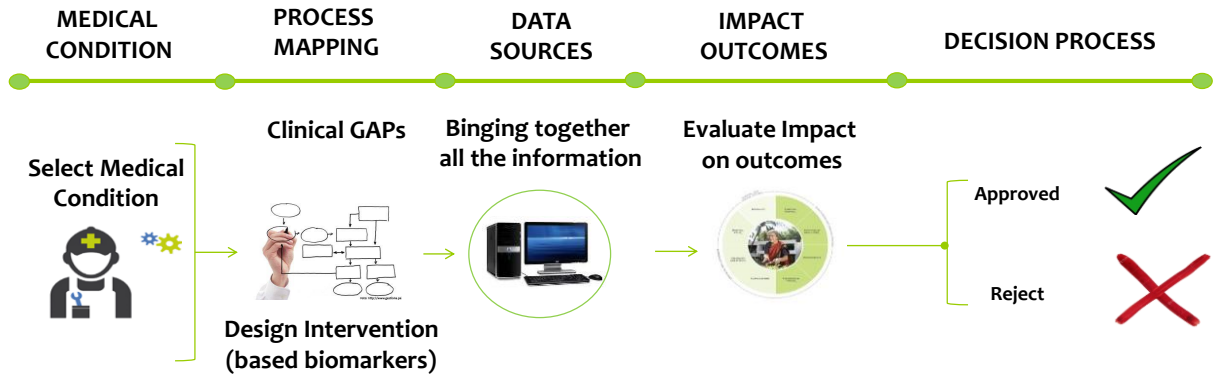
COST ANALISYS

Real-World Evidence . What Is It and What Can It Tell Us. N ENGL J MED 2016;75:23

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How to measure patient value

Real world model for interventions decision process



COST ANALISYS

Use of Real-World Evidence to Support Regulatory Decision-Making for Medical Devices. Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Food and Drug Administration. August 31, 2017.

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How to measure patient value

Agenda for creating a patient outcomes measurement model

	SELECT MEDICAL CONDITIONS ✓ Prioritize relevant medical conditions ✓ Patients point of view ✓ International recommendations	
	PROCESS MAPS ✓ Current scenario analysis ✓ Auditing the effectiveness at the overall process of care ✓ Clinical GAPs analysis	
	PROPOSE A STANDARD SET OF OUTCOMES ✓ Prospective patient-centered ✓ Define outcome around the full care cycle ✓ Identify KPIs (Key Performance Indicators)	
	DATA COLLECTION ✓ Make data collection a natural part of the care process and workflow ✓ Patients should directly be involved in data collection ✓ Measure the full outcome set – clinical data and patient reported	
	BENCHMARKING AND PUBLISHING ✓ Use data for decision support ✓ Publish reports transparent ✓ Develop a learning culture based on data	

Agenda to ensure that Clinical Lab is firmly focused on improving health outcomes.
 Task Force of clinical management and outcomes. 2015

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Agenda: 2 Process mapping



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Second Step: GAPs Analysis



EARLY HF DIAGNOSIS

- ✓ HF diagnosis is still a challenging, especially in the early stages
- ✓ Preserve Ejection Fraction



PATIENTS FOLLOW UP

- ✓ High readmission rates
- ✓ High Functional Scores
- ✓ High admission emergency room



STANDARDIZATION OF THE HEART FAILURE PROCESS

- ✓ Patients point of view
- ✓ Considered over cycle of care

Find the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

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Agenda: 2 Process mapping



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Y BIENESTAR SOCIAL

Second Step: GAPs Analysis



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehw128

ESC GUIDELINES

2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure

by structured telephone support (STS). The optimal method of monitoring will depend on local organizations and resources and will vary among patients. For example, more frequent monitoring will be required during periods of instability or optimization of medication. Older adults may also benefit from more frequent monitoring. Some patients will be keen and able to participate in self-monitoring.

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Agenda: 2 Process mapping



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Second Step: GAPs Analysis

Chronic heart failure in adults: summary of updated NICE guidance

How to monitor heart failure

All people with heart failure require clinical review and monitoring (box 6). More detailed monitoring will be needed if the person has substantial co-morbidity or if their condition has deteriorated. The frequency of monitoring depends on the clinical status. The monitoring interval should be short (days to two weeks) if the clinical condition or medication has changed, and at least six monthly for people with stable heart failure. Provide people who wish to be involved in monitoring their heart failure with sufficient education and support to do this, with clear guidance on what to do in the event of deterioration.

BMJ 2018;362:k3646 doi: 10.1136/bmj.k3646 (Published 24 September 2018)

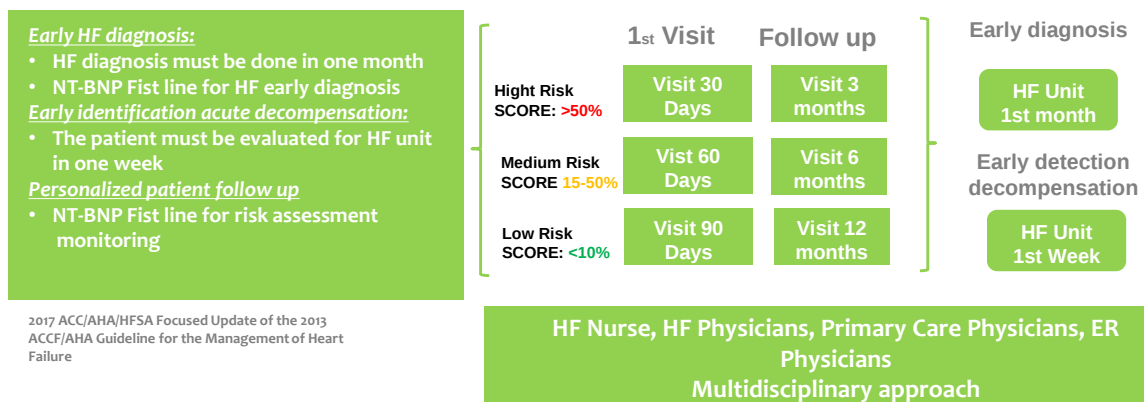
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Process Maps: Intervention



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Redesigning the HF follow up



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Process Maps: Design Intervention

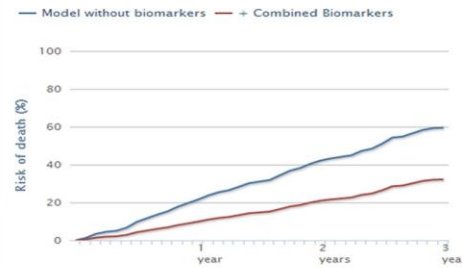
Clinical Variables
 Age, years* 68
 Sex* ☒ Male ☐ Female
 NYHA functional class* ☒ I-II ☐ III-IV
 Na, mmol/L 138
 eGFR, ml/min/1.73m2 50
 Hb, g/dL 12.5
 LVEF, % 35
 (*) Required fields.

Treatments
 Loop diuretic, mg/d* Furosemide 40 Torasemide
 Statin* ☒ Yes ☐ No
 Beta-blocker* ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ACEi or ARB* ☒ Yes ☐ No

Biomarkers
 hs-cTnT, ng/L (pg/mL) 20
 ST2, ng/mL 70
 NT-proBNP, ng/L (pg/mL) 2000
 Calculate

Mortality	Risk at 1 year	Risk at 2 years	Risk at 3 years
Model without biomarkers	21.63%	42.22%	59.63%
+ Combined Biomarkers	9.96%	21.03%	32.32%

hs-cTnT = 14 ng/L + ST2 = 40 ng/mL + NT-proBNP = 900 ng/L



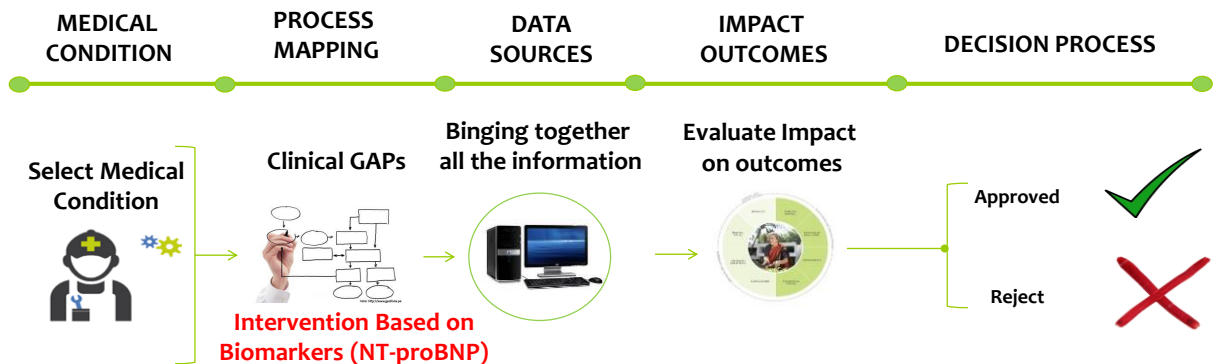
Life expectancy	years
Model without biomarkers	3.0
+ Combined Biomarkers	5.9

•Lupón J, de Antonio M, Vila J, Peñafiel J, Galán A, et al. (2014) Development of a Novel Heart Failure Risk Tool: The Barcelona Bio-Heart Failure Risk Calculator (BCN Bio-HF Calculator). PLOS ONE 9(1): e85466. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0085466
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0085466>

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How to measure patient value

HF: Real world model for interventions decision process



COST ANALYSIS

Use of Real-World Evidence to Support Regulatory Decision-Making for Medical Devices. Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Food and Drug Administration. August 31, 2017.

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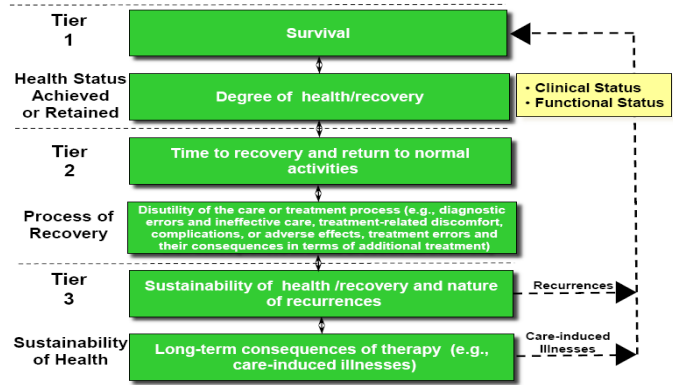
Agenda: 3 Proposed a Standard Set of Outcomes

Various Outcomes Are Measured Over Care Cycle



- ✓ Involve patients and their expectative into the indicator set
- ✓ Include the most relevant health circumstances for patients
- ✓ Define outcome around the full care cycle
- ✓ Take a multidisciplinary approach

The Outcome Measures Hierarchy



M. Porter. What Is Value in Health Care?. N ENGL J MED 2010; 363:2477-2481

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Agenda: 3 Proposed a Standard Set of Outcomes

CaseMix Variables

- Demographic Factors
- Baseline health status
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes
 - Renal dysfunction
 - Need for dialysis
 - Smoking status
 - Alcohol use
 - Prior MI
 - Atrial fibrillation
 - Chronic lung disease
 - Body mass index
 - Ejection Fraction
 - HF Diagnostic categories

Treatment Variables

- Patients receiving device
- Patients receiving cardiac surgery
- Patients receiving rehabilitation

Heart Failure Standard Set Outcomes



Patient Reported Outcomes

- **Functional Status (PROMIS/KCCQ)**
 - Maximum level of physical exertion
 - NYHA
 - Symptom control
 - Living independently/selfcare
 - Physical Function
 - Employment Patient-reported
 - Peripheral edema
 - Symptom control: Disturbed sleep
- **Psychosocial Status (PROMIS/KCCQ)**
 - Health-related Quality of Life
 - Patient-reported Depression and anxiety
 - Confidence/self esteem
- **Burden of care**
 - Medication side effects
 - Clinician reported Financial burden
 - Complications of treatment
 - Number of hospital appointments
 - Number of hospital readmissions
 - Length of stay
- **Survival**

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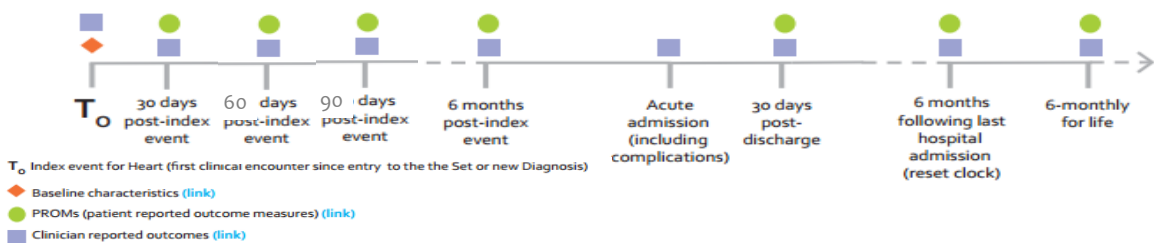
Agenda: 3 Proposed a Standard Set of Outcomes

HF standardization process of care



Measurement Timeline and Sample Questionnaires

The following timeline illustrates when Standard Set variables should be collected from patients, clinicians, and administrative sources.



Source: Harvard Business School. The International Consortium for Health Outcomes Measurement

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Agenda: 4 Data collection



✓ Measure the full outcome set – clinical data and patient reported

✓ Make data collection a natural part of the care process and workflow

✓ Patients should directly be involved in the design of all forms and tools for data collection

✓ We recommend using multiple checkpoints to make sure data is correct



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Patients Outcomes. Results

Functional Classification Improvements New York Heart Association (NYHA)

	Before intervention	After intervention
Class I:	359	453
Class II:	474	443
Class III:	161	26

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
 Statistic significant: $P < 0.005$

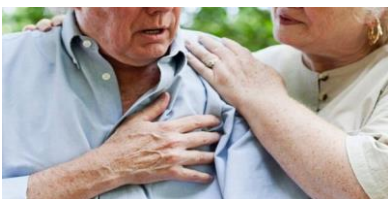
286 patients reduced their Functional Classification (NYHA) in one class
 Class III patient cost double the one in Class II

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Patients Reported Outcomes

50% items of Patient reported outcomes showed better results (PROMIS/KKCCQ)

Functional Status



- Maximum level of physical exertion
- NYHA
- Symptom control
- Living independently/selfcare
- Physical Function
- Employment Patient-reported
- Peripheral edema
- Symptom control: Disturbed sleep



↑ 20%

Psychosocial Status



- Health-related Quality of Life
- Patient-reported Depression and anxiety
- Confidence/self esteem

75 → 87

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Patients Outcomes

Readmissions

Readmissions 30 days
Patients: From 78 to 10

ARR From 78 to 10

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 88%

Readmissions 6 months
Patients: From 203 to 63

ARR From 255 to 73

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 70%

Readmissions 1 year
Patients: From 302 to 167

ARR From 411 to 240

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 45%

Important reduction in Patients and Readmissions Rates

ARR: Adjusted readmission rates

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Patients Outcomes

Admission Emergency Room

AER 30 days
AER: From 63 to 16

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 75%

AER 6 months
AER: From 172 to 26

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 85%

AER 1 year
AER: From 333 to 94

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
Statistic significant: P< 0.005

↓ 72%

Significant reduction in Readmissions Rates and Number of Patient are Readmitted

AER: Admissions Emergency Room

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Patients Outcomes

Group		Z	p
Low Risk (61%)	Readmission 12 months	-1.944 c	.052
	Admission ER	-2.683 c	.007
	NYHA	-4.115b	.000
Medium Risk (33)	Readmission 12 months	-.926 c	.354
	Admission ER	-2.509 c	.012
	NYHA	-2.945 b	.003
Hight Risk (6%)	Readmission 12 months	-1.136 c	.256
	Admission ER	-1.310 c	.190
	NYHA		

We found the best results in low and medium risk groups

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Budget Impact

Hospital Costs

Total number of HF admissions was 1.198

- 770 were mild
- 419 were complex
- 9 not classified

Average cost per hospitalization is 4.316€

- Heart Failure hospital admissions cost 7 Million € per year
- 2 Million € of which are readmissions

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Budget Impact

	Current Scenario	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Admissions	1.198	1.198	1.198	1.198
Readmissions 90 days	37%	28%	19%	9%
READMISSION COSTS	1.913.252€	1.434.939€	956.626€	478.313€
		- 478.313€	- 956.626€	- 1.434.939€
TOTAL POTENTIALSAVINGS		- 478.313 €	- 956.626€	- 1.434.939 €

Intervention: Annual Potential saving



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Budget Impact

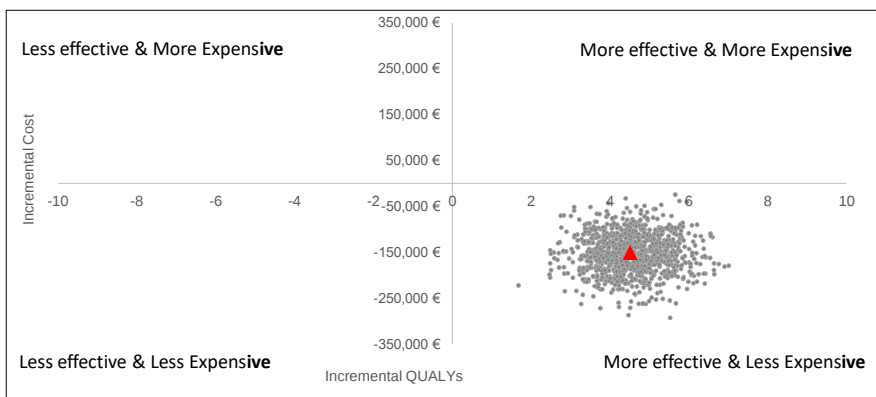
	Before	After
Total cost	6.153.009€	5.388.016€
Readmissions cost	1.775.854€	1.034.042€
Admissions ER cost	48.333€	13.594€
Biomarkers cost	13.432€	25.282€

Results: Adjusted rate 1000 patients year
 Statistic significant: P< 0.005

Annual Saving for 1000 patient/year about 1 million euros

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Cost-Effective analysis



Probabilistic sensitivity analysis

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Challenges: Improve patient value

- How do we measure the impact on value ?
- How do we pay for value?

- A lot of innovation is coming
- Patients should be able to have access to novelties
- Cost important barrier to place innovation into the system quickly



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How do we pay value



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How to link “Value-based Health Care” and “Public Procurement”



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How do we pay value



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2014/23/UE y 2014/24/UE Directive An unexpected driver of Value-Based Health Care

1

The instruction aims to improve procurement by promoting quality and innovation

2

The authorities can factor the full value of a product service or solution into their decision making

3

The instruction promote closer collaboration between the contracting authorities and suppliers in the tender process

The strength of this initiative is to foster dialogue and jointly define relevant criteria for value to the patient and other healthcare actors, ensuring that these - in addition to economic considerations -, are driving evaluation”

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How do we pay value



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Moving from traditional Procurement to Innovative Value-Based Procurement:

Go to tender for a solution (rather than just a product)

30% Cost: pay for services

40% Cost: pay for patients

30% Cost: pay for outcomes achieve

Our relationships with industry have to change. We have to stop thinking of them as vendors and more as partners in care. They all have a commitment to a better quality of life for their patients, just as we do.” Dr. Wulffhart, Physician Leader, Regional Cardiac Care Program, Southlake Regional Health Centre. Canada

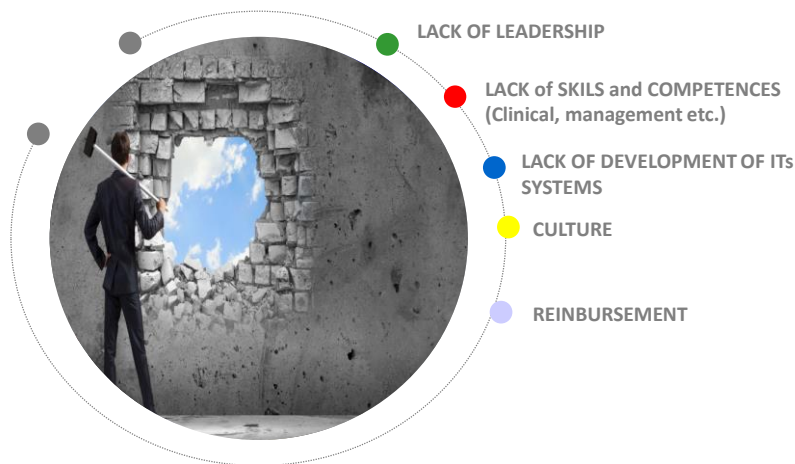
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Value Based Laboratory



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Barriers to change



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Conclusions

- It is necessary to redirect Lab Innovation towards better healthcare outcomes.
- Patients value Improvement and its evaluation will be disruptive in the upcoming years.
- Roche Healthcare Consulting provide a solid methodology base to develop value-based approaches

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19:20–19:40 - Cervical Cancer Screening: digital solutions, diagnostic tests and an organized program optimize resources and improve outcomes
Dr. Jose Pedrosa Neto
Secretaria de Saúde, Prefeitura Indaiatuba, Brazil

19:40 – 19:45 - Q&A

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Global Global Strategy towards the Elimination of Cervical Cancer is under public consultation



Cervical cancer elimination strategy



Download pdf

Draft global strategy towards the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem

Submission date extended until 30 May 2019.

Web-based consultation on the draft Global Strategy towards the Elimination of Cervical Cancer as a Public Health Problem

Elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem is a flagship project of WHO.

In May 2018, the Director-General of the World Health Organization announced a global call to action towards the elimination of cervical cancer, underscoring renewed political will to make elimination a reality, and called for all stakeholders to unite behind [this common goal](#).

In January 2019, at its 144th Session, the Executive Board requested the Director-General to develop, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a [draft global strategy](#) to accelerate cervical cancer elimination, with clear targets for the period 2020–2030, for consideration by the Seventy-third World Health Assembly, through the Executive Board at its 146th session.

The WHO Secretariat is holding a web-based consultation on the draft global strategy. The web-based consultation is open to Member States, organizations of the UN System, academics and non-State actors.

Please review the [draft global strategy](#) and participate in the online survey below.

Submission closes: 30 May 2019

Please contact cxca@who.int if you have any questions.



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WHO CxCa 2030 Targets Towards the elimination of Cervical Cancer



▪ **Vision: A world without Cervical Cancer**

▪ **Goal: incidence < 4 cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 women-years**

2030 Targets¹

90%

of girls fully vaccinated with HPV vaccine by 15 years of age

70%

of women are screened with a high-precision test at 35 and 45 years of age

90%*

of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment and care

- 90% of women screened positive treated for precancer lesions;
- 90% of invasive cancer cases managed.

¹WHO.DRAFT: GLOBAL STRATEGY TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CERVICAL CANCER AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, May 2019.



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Cervical Cancer Screening: digital solutions, diagnostic tests and an organized program optimize resources and improve outcomes

José Pedroso Neto, MD

Prefeitura de Indaiatuba, Secretaria de Saúde

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Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

According to the 1595/200 resolution from the Federal Council of Medicine and ANVISA's RDC 96/08, I declare that:

- I participate as a speaker of events for the companies: Roche, Dyna Mech
- I don't take part as a member of the Advisory Board
- I collaborate with Investigator Initiate Studies sponsored by Bayer and Roche.
- I don't own stocks of one or more companies from the pharmaceutical or diagnostic industry



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Resultados del programa preventivo año 1

Júlio César Teixeira

Prof. de Tocoginecologia – Graduação e Pós-graduação (Capes 7)
Diretor da Oncologia do Hospital da Mulher – CAISM – Unicamp
Pres. Comissão Nacional de Vacinas da FEBRASGO
Coord. Comissão de Temas Livres do Evento



Faculdade de
Ciências Médicas



Investigator Initiated
Study (IIS) - Proyecto
financiado por Roche



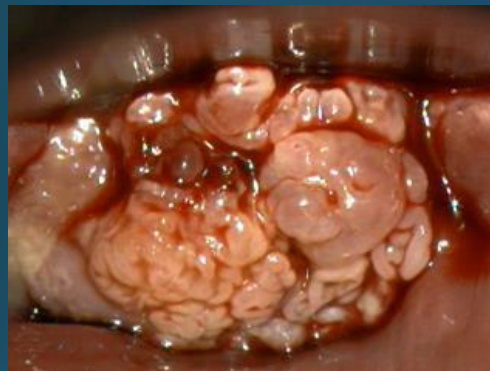
José Pedroso Neto - septiembre 2019

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¡Hay suficientes
conocimientos y
herramientas para
acabar con este cáncer!



Dr Zur Hausen

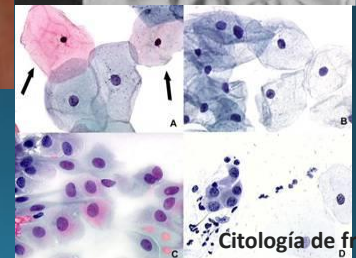


99.7% de DNA-HPV
en Ca del cuello
uterino.

**Pruebas de HPV
Vacunas**



Dr. Papanicolaou



Citología de frotis
cervicales

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¿Qué sucedió?

- Significativo Impacto solo en lugares con programas organizados (**80% de caída del cáncer**).

¿Terminamos el cáncer?

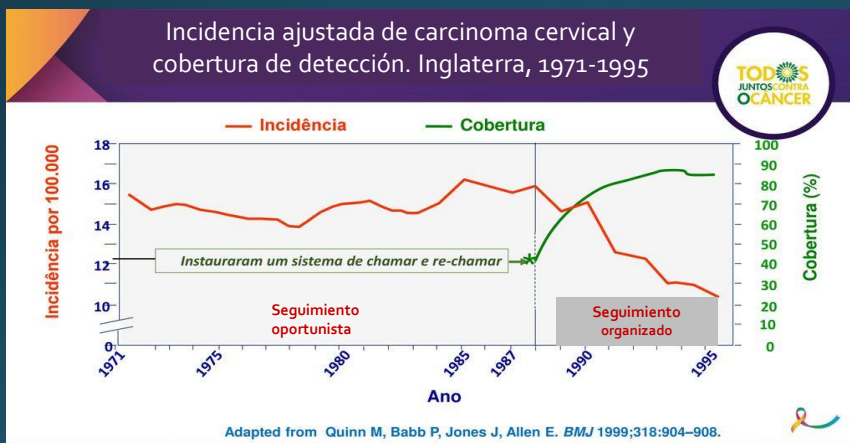


José Pedroso Neto - septiembre 2019

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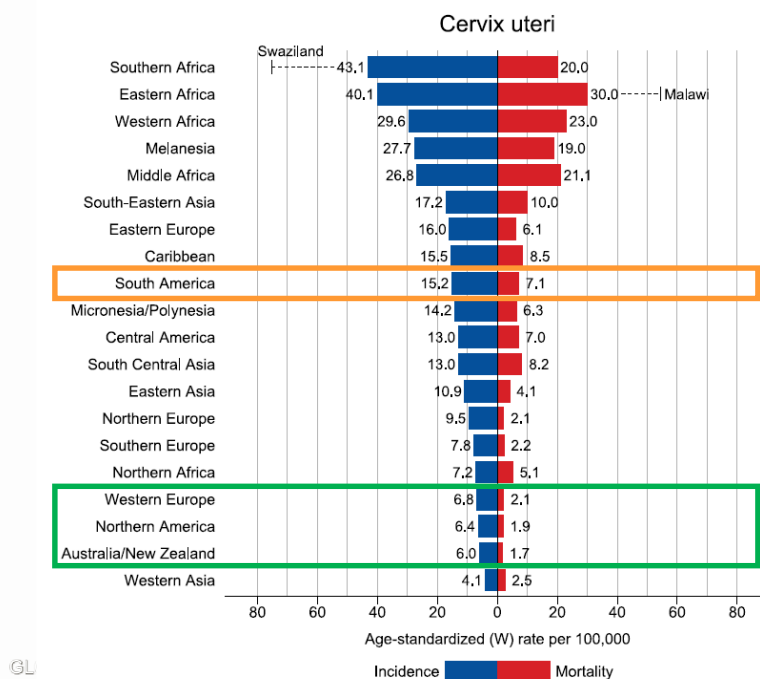
Cribado citológico en la práctica ...

Oportunista vs. Organizado



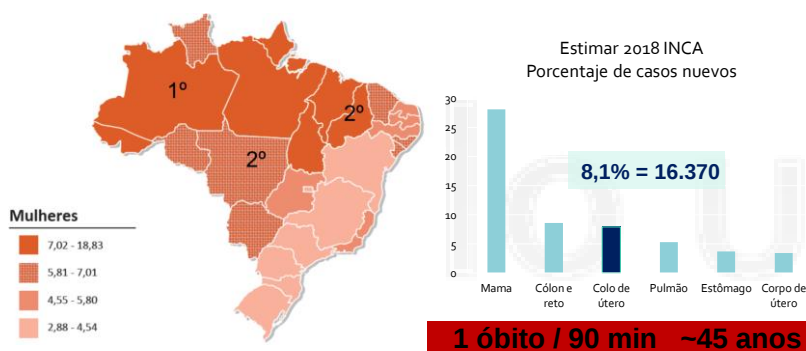
- Conjunto de población objetivo.
- Registro.
- Sistema de información y control.
- espacio de tiempo.
- faltas
- ex (+)
- Educación.
- Control de calidad.

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Incidência de câncer de cuello uterino por estado (2018)



<http://www.inca.gov.br/estimativa/2018/estimativa-2018>

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Realidad Brasil - Mortalidad

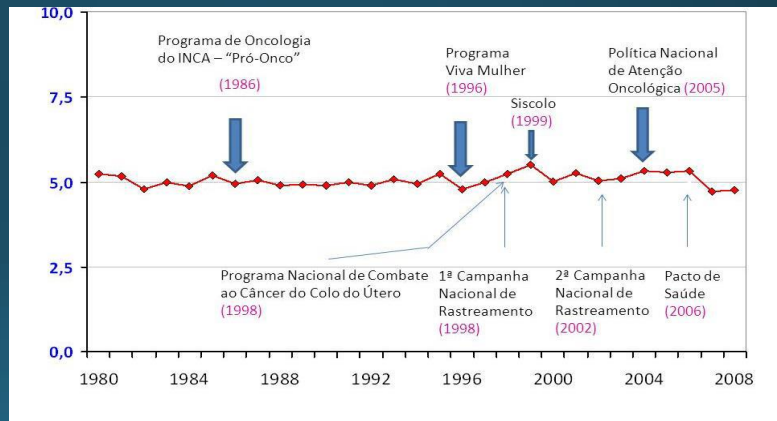
1 muerte x 90 minutos

• ~45 años.

• Impacto social y

incalculable económico.

6.500 muertes em 2018



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CÂNCER. Estimativa 2018 - Disponível em: <http://www.inca.gov.br/estimativa/2018/casos-taxas-brasil.aspx>

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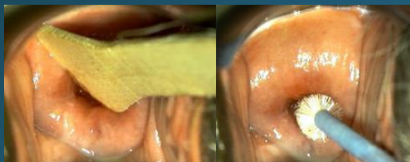
✓ ¿Como explicar?

Hy pautas actualizadas

Papanicolaou -Citología anual pagada → **cubre el 80%.**

REAL → Cobertura estimada **~30%**

→ No hay registro u organización.



Programa Nacional de Tamizaje Brasil

- Metodologia: Papanicolaou
- Edad: Igual que el programa oficial (25-64 a).
- Intervalo: 3 años.

INDAIATUBA
CONSUMO DE VIDA

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Requisitos previos conocidos para cambiar el escenario

Necesidad de cambio

- Organizar lo cribado.
- Registro de población.
- Evite las pruebas excivas.
- Cambio de comportamiento.
- **Lograr cobertura real >80%.**



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Proyecto para organizar las herramientas

Por dónde empezar ?

¿y como?

Limite el área de acción - Consulta con Secretaria de Salud (2012).

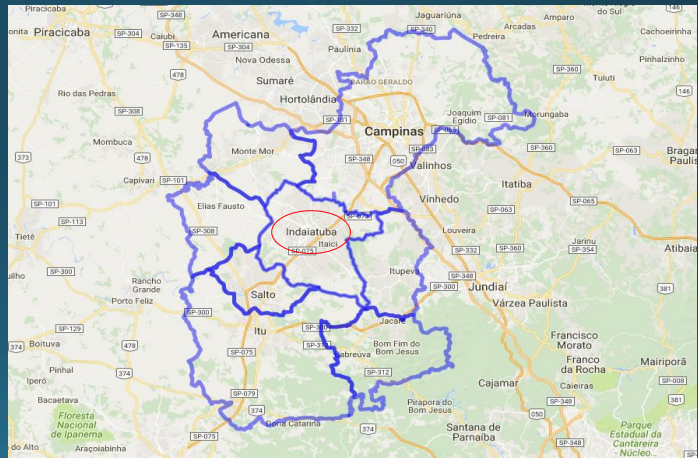
- "Tarjeta SUS" → Ciudad con el registro más alto.
- Mejor desarrollo (red básica).
- Sistema de informacin desplegado.
- Registro de población, ...



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→ Indaiatuba (SP)

- 240 mil hab (4ª ciudad de la región).
- 98,2% de escolaridad (6-14a).
- 98% saneamiento.
- IDH 0,79 – 76/5570 ciudades (alto)
- Seguimiento de la población objetivo.
 - ✓ 20-24 a → 9.012
 - ✓ 25-64 a → **55.843**
 - ✓ >65 a → 7.718



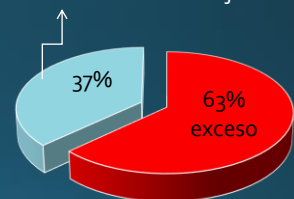
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Indaiatuba: Resultados Tamizaje com Papanicolaou

Frecuencia de examen de seguimiento
(2012 n=9.038)

Edad	1º examen		1 año		2 años		3 años		4-5 años		> 5 años	
(años)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
< 20	332	60,7	146	26,7	51	9,3	11	2,0	5	0,9	2	0,4
20-24	182	20,6	429	48,5	174	19,7	56	6,3	33	3,7	11	1,2
25-29	29	3,4	457	51,8	219	25,3	84	9,7	55	6,4	21	2,4
30-34	17	1,9	494	54,8	212	23,5	95	10,5	54	6,0	32	3,5
35-39	8	0,9	469	52,0	214	25,3	72	8,2	48	5,7	34	4,0
40-49	18	1,0	1008	53,8	463	24,7	144	7,7	128	6,8	111	5,9
50-64	16	0,7	1214	53,3	577	25,4	206	9,2	142	6,2	121	5,3
> 64	7	1,2	270	46,3	133	22,8	51	8,7	54	9,3	68	11,7

Cobertura real tamizaje



SEGUIMIENTO OPORTUNISTA

- 63% pruebas innecesarias

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Definió un nuevo Programa de Tamizaje y estrategias



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Nuevo Programa de Tamizaje (2017) y estrategias

- Modificación sustancial, actual y total (Pap ~~anico~~ aou)
- **Nueva prueba:** DNA - HPV.
 - Cobas: HPV16 – HPV18 – Otros 12 HR-HPV.
- **Intervalo:** 5 años.
- **Programa Organizado:** management system (Tracking for life) & controles
 - **Edad:** Igual que el programa oficial (25-64 a).
 - **Vacunas:** 9 – 11 años
- **Mantenimiento del proceso existente**
(Flujo, Personal, recogida, transporte de muestras, etc).

Mejoras...

Recoge menos mano de obra.
Menos papeles y mejor registro
Comunicación y formación.

Ordenanza Municipal.
Set 2017



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Objetivos:

Costo beneficio

80% de cobertura

Población objetivo = 56 mil

50% Salud privada.

80% de Cobertura.

En 5 años

5.000 pruebas / año.

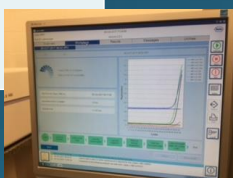
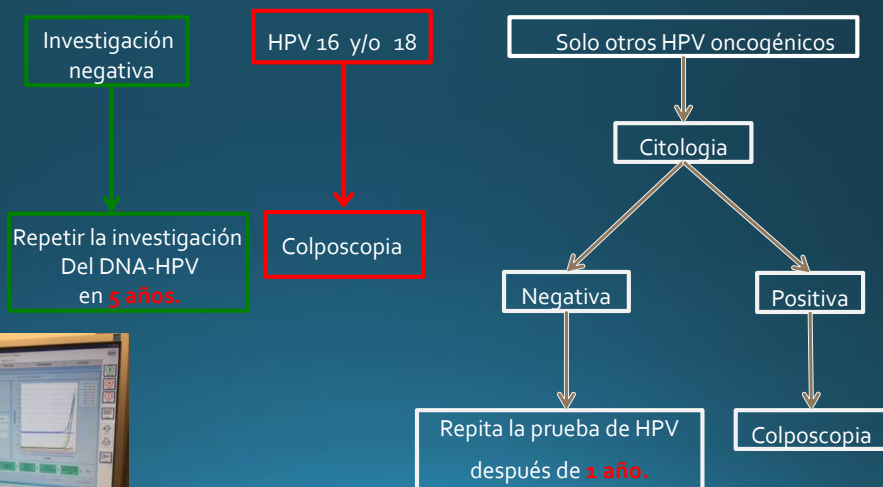


Diagrama de flujo

➔ Alineado con los más modernos (2017)



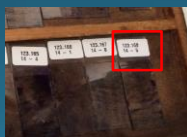
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Solicitud del cliente y beneficios Flujo de trabajo anterior

Completar Formulario

Identificación de muestra

Informe



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Solicitud del cliente y beneficios flujo de trabajo actual

Completar Formulario

Identificación de muestra

Informe

COLETA

Centro: UBS07 - UBS07

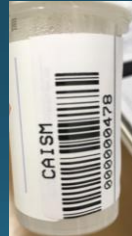
Data do evento: 14/05/2018 14:49

Procedimento: GENOTIPAGEM HPV

Responsável: CAVENAGHI KELLEN

Código manual: 00000109H

Buttons: CANCELAR, SALVAR



EXAMES LABORATORIAIS

Paciente: NOME Sobrenome
Exame número: #CAISMA
Prontuário (único sistema): #Prontuario_Unidos
Data realização: #Data_Result
Local: Indaiatuba

LCE-MARCADORES BIOL. E BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR/CAISM

Recebido em: #Data_de_entrada
Material: esfregaço do colo uterino preservado em meio líquido (PreservCyt)

Programa de rastreamento de câncer de colo de útero com Teste de HPV primário

Exame: Teste de DNA-HPV com **genoscan**

Método: Teste HPV Cobas 4800, tecnologia automatizada de extração de DNA e amplificação pela técnica de PCR real-time que detecta DNA-HPV dos tipos 16, 18 e outros 12 tipos de alto risco agrupados (31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66 e 68), e ainda, DNA-**beta-globina** humana, para controle. Exame realizado no LCE / CAISM da Unicamp.

Obs: para os casos de haver apenas positividade para "Grupo de 12 HPV de alto risco" o teste é complementado com citologia oncológica na mesma amostra e a orientação final estará considerando o resultado de mesma.

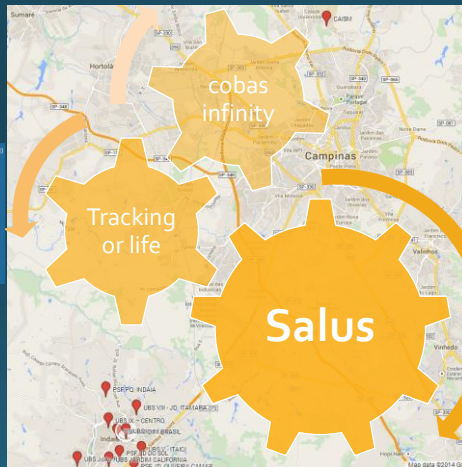
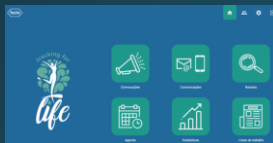
RESULTADO

HPV-16: #HPV16 (VR: negativo)
HPV-18: #HPV18 (VR: negativo)
Grupo de 12 HPV de alto risco: #Grupo_12_HPV (VR: negativo)

ORIENTAÇÃO
#Objeto_Workflows

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Integración de sistemas Salus y soluciones TI Roche



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Nuevo Flujo de Trabajo

1. Integración de sistemas.
2. Adopción de registro unico con identificador estándar en todas los UBS(unidades básicas de salud).
3. Control del pacientes y trazabilidad.
4. Productividad mejorada.
5. **El logro de resultados va de meses a semanas.**
6. Concéntrese en la programación correcta y los procedimientos estandarizados para casos positivos.



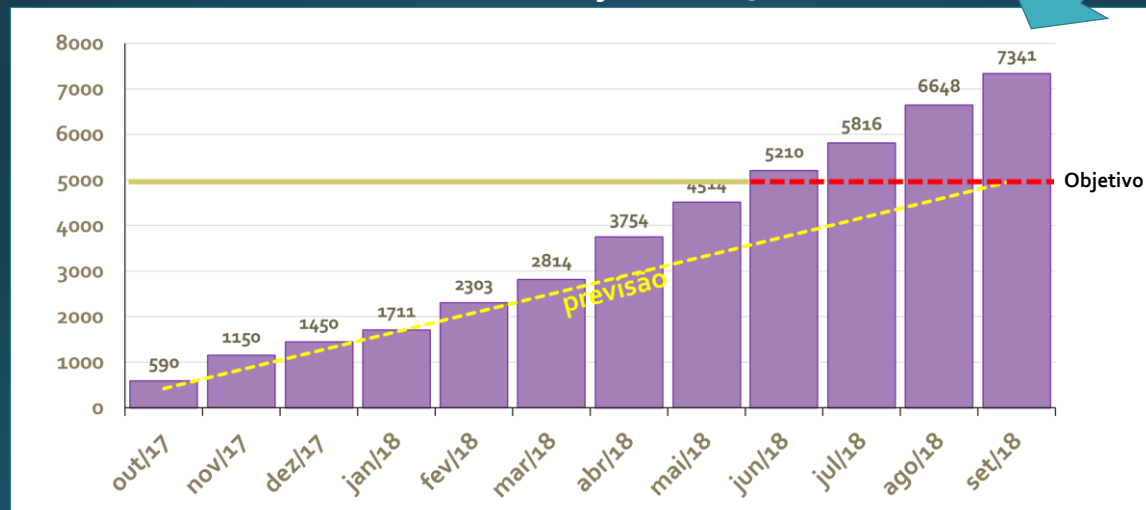
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Indaiatuba: Resultados

Tamizaje con HPV DNA test & Organized Program

Numero de Pruebas en el ano uno (Tamizaje > 80% = 5000/ano)



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Resultados después de 18 meses

Inicio
Octubre 2017

9.974 muestras
Hasta el 30 marzo 2019



	Prueba de HPV OCT 2017 a SEP 2018 (n = 9.9874)		Programa de Citología 2011 a 2016 (n= 50.708)	
	n	%	n	%
Edad de detección				
Predeterminado: 25-64 a (padrão)	9.896	99,2	39.215	77,33
<25 a	78	0,78	8.410	16,59
<20 a	0	zero	3.254	6,42



Negativos (8.732) → Ret 5 a

3,3% HPV16+ e/ou 18+ → Colpocp

2,5% 12HR+ → Cito + → Colpocp

6,6% 12HR+ → Cito neg → Ret 12M

Total

9,1% (911) Citologias realizadas

5,8% (585) Colposcopias vs. 1,7% Cito

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VACUNAS CONTRA EL HPV Piloto en Indaiatuba 2018

- ✓ Soporte do PNI/MS.
- ✓ **Escuelas** Municipales 83% → 9-11 años.
- ✓ Misma edad para cualquier género.
- ✓ Dosis anuales.

Resultado
Ano1
>80%
Dose 1



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**Programa Indaiatubano de Rastreamento do
Câncer de Colo de Útero com teste de HPV**

DESAFÍO

Mantener el control sobre
población rastreada
Ampliar cobertura

Comprobar la rentabilidad

Sostenibilidad



Expansión

Ganancia correcta → la organización será (inicio de todo)

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PROGRAMA INDAIATUBANO DE RASTREO DE CANCER DEL CUELLO UTERINO CON PRUEBAS DNA HPV



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¡En camino a terminar con el cáncer cervical!

Felicitaciones Indaiatuba !

PERSONALES:

Alcalde - Nilson Alcides Gaspar
Vice alcalde - Dr. Túlio José Tomass do Couto
Sec.de salud - Graziela Drigo Bossolan Garcia
Subsec. de salud - Luciana Mori
Dir. de Atención primaria - Dra. Thais Helena Wilmers Perini
Enf. – Carla Sofia de Meneses Faria.
Doctores:
Ana Paula Spadella
Karim Regina Barbieri
José Pedroso Neto
Asesor de comunicación(periodista) - Lais Fernandes de Sá
Investigador - Prof. Dr. *Júlio César Teixeira*



Gracias

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José Pedroso Neto - junho 2019

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Roche Diagnostics Educational Symposium

Q&A

Thank you !

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