

MEDICAL ONCOLOGY STATUS IN EUROPE SURVEY (MOSES)

PHASE III PROJECT

The paper format should serve only as reference, the questionnaire has to be compiled through the online system.

MOSES III Survey – General Guidelines

Commitment

- The MOSES questionnaire is distributed to ESMO National Representatives (NR) of all European countries (EU Members States and non-EU Member States).
- Should a NR not be able to commit to this project, he/she is required to send an official letter stating that he/she will be unable to partake in the project, including also a possible replacing opinion leader, who will have to officially commit.
- All information (answers, queries, and general correspondence) is to be provided in English.
- Any query about compilation of the questionnaire must be addressed to your MOSES Task Force referent (see box below) by e-mail.

Questionnaire compilation

- The questionnaire must give a true and fair picture of the national situation.
- Each answer should be accompanied by the reference of the source of information used, together with the referral year. For this purpose please fill out the 'SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS' box at the end of each section.
- For any comment and specification of questions please fill out the 'SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS' box at the end of each section.
- If the situation in your country is heterogeneous and you cannot answer some questions, please make sure you provide a clear explanation of the actual situation in your country in the 'SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS' box at the end of each section.
- Compilers are kindly requested to strictly follow the instructions.

Accuracy

- To properly compile the questionnaire, NR should refer to official documents provided by the health ministry or national registries.
- Accuracy is paramount to a smooth and proper analysis. Where answers are difficult to
 understand and/or incomplete, the MOSES Task Force referent will have to double check with the
 compiler(s).
- After compiling the questionnaire, the NR is kindly required to send it to the national medical oncology society/oncology society (see box below) in her/his country or, if no society exists, to the Ministry of Health for data certification.
 - The National medical oncology society/oncology society or the Ministry of Health, respectively, is invited to provide an official letter of certification that the NR will send to the ESMO Head Office by mail with original signature.

Technical guidelines

The questionnaire can be filled out via the online system at the address you will be given via e-mail.

Your Contacts

MOSES Task Force referent: [NAME]

[E-MAIL ADDRESS]

[PHONE]

Co	ntact for data certification:
	[SOCIETY NAME]
	[PRESIDENT NAME]
	[ADDRESS]
	[POSTAL CODE] - [CITY]
	[E-MAIL ADDRESS]
	[PHONE]

GENERAL INFO

Please specify in the 'Source of Information/comments' box your source of information. If no official source exists, please make sure you briefly explain the actual situation in your country.

Country		SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS
No. of inhabitants		SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS
No. of medical faculties		SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS
Duration of undergraduate medical studies	 □ 4 years □ 5 years □ 6 years 	SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS
Is there a cancer registry activity?	YES NO	SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS
Does the cancer registry cover all the country or just some areas?	National 🗌 Regional 🗌 Local 🗍	SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS

I. Medical Oncologist

A medical oncologist is a physician taking care of cancer patients. He/she has training in internal medicine, with subsequent specialization in the comprehensive management of patients with malignant diseases. His/her training comprises the scientific basis of oncology, prevention, screening, diagnosis, the use and evaluation of specific medical anticancer treatments, and clinical investigation of malignant diseases. He/she is able to use medical therapies and symptomatic, psychological, supportive, palliative, and after care in daily clinical practice to improve the quality-of-life of cancer patients. He/she will be trained and continue to update his/her knowledge in the application of such interventions for optimal benefit, taking into account the psychological and social needs of cancer patients and their families.

The standard requirements for training in Medical Oncology are a total training period of five to six (5-6) years, beginning with a training in internal medicine of at least two (2) years, followed by a training program in medical oncology of three (3) to four (4) years.

The 3 to 4 year training program in medical oncology must include a minimum of two (2) years full-time clinical training in the diagnosis and management of a broad spectrum of neoplastic diseases.

Hansen H, Bajorin D, Muss H, et al: ESMO/ASCO Task Force on Global Curriculum in Medical Oncology, Recommendations for a Global Core Curriculum in Medical Oncology. Ann. Onc., Nov 2004; 15: 1603-1612

II. Palliative Care specialist

A palliative care specialist is a medical oncologist or other specialist who holds an official certification in palliative medicine valid at national level.

III. Facilities

- Medical Oncology Facility: facility with medical oncologists who exclusively supervise medical treatment of
 cancer patients and which is equipped for storage/preparation/administration of cytotoxic drugs according to
 national standards.
- Independent Medical Oncology Unit: a unit with a medical oncologist as medical director that treats only cancer patients, and has a day clinic (minimum 5 beds/places) +/- a clinical ward (minimum of 10 beds) and which is equipped for storage/preparation/administration of cytotoxic drugs according to national standards.
- Comprehensive Cancer Center: a referral center for cancer patients, a center which houses both medical and radiation oncology, with a minimum of 20 beds, at least 4 beds for immunocompromised patients or administration of high-dose therapies with transplant support, a day clinic, an attached radiotherapy unit, a clinical/ basic laboratory research, attached to, or with direct access to, other oncology-related specialties (i.e. surgical oncology, palliative care, etc.)
- *Radiation Oncology Facility*: facility with certified radiation oncologists, who supervise the administration of radiotherapy to cancer patients. The facility must have adequate radiotherapy equipment (at least one cobalt and linear accelerator).
- Palliative Care Facility: facility with a palliative care specialist (*see definition) providing
 palliative/supportive/simultaneous/end-of-life care to cancer patients, including home care and psychosocial
 support of cancer patient and family, with the cooperation of physicians from other disciplines (radiotherapy,
 surgery, rehabilitation, psycho-oncology, pain medicine and anesthesiology, palliative medicine, etc.) as well as
 paramedical clinicians (nursing, social work, psychology, physical and occupational therapy, chaplains, etc.).

TEACHING OF ONCOLOGY FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS; POSTGRADUATE SPECIALIZATION AND/OR SUB-SPECIALIZATION IN ONCOLOGY; CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION

1 TEACHING OF ONCOLOGY FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1.1 Is the teaching of oncology foreseen (i.e. with specific medical education credit recognition) in the curriculum for undergraduate students in your country? YES NO

If you answered YES to the above question, please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO please proceed to section 2. "Postgraduate specialization and/or sub-specialization".

1.2 Is the teaching of oncology for undergraduate students the same in all medical faculties or medical schools in your country? YES NO

If you answered NO, please provide appropriate explanations in the box below (e.g. no official data exist, national situation is heterogeneous, or similar), then proceed to section 2. "Postgraduate specialization and/or sub-specialization".

Торіс	Is this specific topic foreseen in the curriculum of undergraduate students?		
Medical Oncology	YES 🗌		
Surgical Oncology	YES 🗌		
Radiotherapy	YES 🗌		
Oncology/Clinical Oncology	YES 🗌		
Hematology	YES 🗌		
Palliative Medicine	YES 🗌	NO	

1.3 Teaching of oncology for undergraduate students - details

If you answered YES to one or more of the above questions, please proceed to questions 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 and double-check that you provided details and reference information for your answers. If you answered NO to all questions, please proceed to question 1.4.

1.3.1 Teaching of oncology for undergraduate students: topics foreseen as separate courses

•	5, 5 i	•
Торіс	Is this specific topic foreseen as a separate course in the curriculum of undergraduate students? If not, please specify as part of which course	Is it mandatory?
Medical Oncology		YES NO
Surgical Oncology		YES NO
Radiotherapy		YES NO
Oncology/Clinical Oncology		YES NO
Hematology		YES NO
Palliative Medicine		YES NO

1.3.2 Teaching of oncology for undergraduate students: topics details

Торіс	In which year/s is this topic foreseen for undergraduate students?	How many total course hours are planned?
Medical Oncology		
Surgical Oncology		
Radiotherapy		
Oncology/Clinical Oncology		
Hematology		
Palliative Medicine		

1.4 Are credits in multidisciplinary oncology foreseen? YES NO

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS		

2 POSTGRADUATE SPECIALIZATION AND/OR SUB-SPECIALIZATION IN ONCOLOGY

2.1 Is the teaching of oncology foreseen (i.e. does a student have the chance to have credits in oncology education?) for postgraduate students? YES NO

If you answered YES to the above question, please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO please proceed to section 3. "Continuous Medical Education".

2.2 Is the teaching of oncology for postgraduate students the same in all medical faculties or medical schools? YES NO

If you answered NO, please provide appropriate explanations in the box below, then proceed to section 3. "Continuous Medical Education".

2.3 Teaching of oncology for postgraduate students – details

Торіс	Are the following topics foreseen as an officially recognized specialization in your country?			
Medical Oncology	YES 🗌	NO		
Medical Oncology as sub- specialty of Internal Medicine	YES 🗌	NO 🗌		
Surgical Oncology	YES 🗌			
Surgical Oncology as sub- specialty of Surgery	YES 🗌	NO 🗌		
Radiotherapy	YES 🗌	NO		
Hematology	YES 🗌	NO		
Hemato-Oncology	YES 🗌			
Palliative Medicine	YES 🗌	NO		
Oncology/ Clinical Oncology	YES 🗌	NO		

If you answered YES to one or more of the above questions, please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO to all questions, please proceed to section 3. "Continuous Medical Education".

2.4 Teaching of oncology for postgraduate students: number of graduated specialists

Торіс	How many specialists graduated with a degree in your country in *2007? (total) *If no data are available for 2007, please refer to 2006 and specify the year to which data refer to.	Pls specify your degree of confidence referred to this question	Source of information
Medical Oncology			
Medical Oncology as sub- specialty of Internal Medicine	Sub-specialists		
Surgical Oncology			
Surgical Oncology as sub- specialty of Surgery	Sub-specialists		
Radiotherapy			
Hematology			
Hemato-Oncology			
Palliative Medicine			
Oncology/ Clinical Oncology		CONFIDENT NOT CONFIDENT	

2.5 Teaching of oncology for postgraduate students: postgraduate training

Торіс	How many years does postgraduate training last?	Is full training or partial training abroad allowed?
Medical Oncology		YES NO
Medical Oncology as sub-specialty of Internal Medicine		YES NO
Surgical Oncology		YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Surgical Oncology as sub-specialty of Surgery		YES NO
Radiotherapy		YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Hematology		YES NO
Hemato-Oncology		YES 🗌 NO 🗌
Palliative Medicine		YES NO
Oncology/ Clinical Oncology		YES NO

2.5.1 If the oncology specialty is a sub-specialization of a medical specialty which is not on the list, please explain the specific situation (for medical oncology-like, radiotherapy-like or surgical oncology-like situations), and feel free to comment

2.6 Are there specific requirements for specialization in the following?

2.7 Is it possible to obtain official teaching in medical oncology outside the university structures? YES NO

2.8 Are there specific requirements for specialization in the following?

Please mark with an 'x' if appropriate or specify which requirements.

Торіс	Requirements				
	Medical degree	Specific undergraduate requirements	Specific graduate requirements	Publication	Other, please specify
Medical Oncology					
Medical Oncology as a sub-specialty of Internal Medicine					
Surgical Oncology					
Surgical Oncology as a sub-specialty of Surgery					
Radiotherapy					
Hematology					
Hemato-Oncology					
Oncology/ Clinical Oncology					

SOURCE OF	INFORMATION/COMMENTS
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3 CONTINUOUS MEDICAL EDUCATION

3.1 After specialization or sub-specialization in medical oncology, is a *medical oncologist required to follow a CME process in order to continue oncology practice...

in	public	institutions?	🗌 YES	🗌 NC
-	-			

in private practice? YES NO

If you answered YES please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO, please proceed to section 4. "National and International Certification".

- 3.2 Who supervises the CME accreditation? (please mark with an 'x' if appropriate)
 - □ National Health System/Ministry of Health
 - University
 - Scientific societies
 - Local Medical Associations
 - Hospitals
 - □ Private facilities
 - □ Other, please specify_
- 3.3 Can *medical oncologists choose their own CME activities or are they defined by the institution responsible for providing CME? Responsibility of MO Responsibility of Institution Responsibility of Institution
- 3.4 Are *medical oncologists required to obtain a minimum number of CME points/credits per year? YES NO
- 3.5 Are non-supervised CME activities (e.g. reading journals, E-learning, etc.) accepted as CME credits? YES NO
- 3.6 Is any process foreseen to check actual attendance at meetings recognized with CME credits? YES NO
- 3.7 How long is the oncology degree valid?
- 3.8 How long is the CME accreditation valid?

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS

4 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION

4.1 In your country, is there an exam or process giving a national and/or an international certification in oncology? Please specify method of certification and which organization is responsible for this.

Торіс	N	ational Certification	International Certification		
·	(please spe	cify method and organization	(please specify method and organization		
	4 · · · · · · · · ·	responsible)	responsible)		
	Method	Organization	Method Organization		
	Oral	□ N/A	Oral N/A		
	Written	University	University		
Medical Oncology	 Both None 	National Oncology Society	Both None None None		
incurcal checkeyy		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		□ ESMO	□ ESMO		
		□ Other (pls. specify):	□ Other (pls. specify):		
	Oral	□ N/A	Oral N/A		
	Written Deth		University		
Medical Oncology as a sub-specialty	 Both None 	National Oncology Society	Both None None None		
of Internal Medicine		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		□ ESMO	□ ESMO		
		□ Other (pls. specify):	□ Other (pls. specify):		
		□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A		
	 Written Both 	□ University	University		
Surgical Oncology	 □ Both □ None 	National Oncology Society	Both None None None		
		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		□ ESSO	□ ESSO		
		Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):		
		□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A		
Surgical Oncology as a sub-	□ Written	University	University		
	 Both None 	National Oncology Society	Both None None None		
specialty of Surgery		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		□ ESSO	ESSO		
		□ Other (pls. specify):	□ Other (pls. specify):		
		□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A		
	 Written Both 	University	Written University Both National Operatory Society		
Radiotherapy	□ None	National Oncology Society	□ National Oncology Society		
		International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
			□ ESTRO		
		□ Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):		
		□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A		
	 Written Both 		Written University Both National Openlogy Society		
Hematology	□ None	National Oncology Society	□ National Oncology Society		
		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		ESMO			
		Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):		
	 Oral Written 	□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A □ Written □ University		
	 Written Both 		□ Poth		
Hemato-Oncology	□ None	National Oncology Society	□ National Oncology Society		
		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		ESMO			
		Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):		
	OralWritten	□ N/A	□ Oral □ N/A □ Written □ University		
	 □ Written □ Both 		□ Poth		
Oncology/Clinical Oncology	□ None	National Oncology Society	□ National Oncology Society		
		□ International scientific body	□ International scientific bod		
		□ Other (pls. specify):	□ Other (pls. specify):		

4.2 Is certification required to practice as a *medical oncologist in your country ...

in public institutions? in private practice?

YES 🗌	NO 🗌
YES 🗌	NO 🗌

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS

5 OUTLINE OF ONCOLOGY FACILITIES

5.1 Do the following oncology facilities exist in your country?

Please answer yes or no and provide the numbers of facilities only if totally confident in the data provided.

Institution	*Medical Oncology Facility	*Independent Oncology Unit (with ward + day clinic)	*Independent Oncology Unit (with only a day clinic)	*Comprehensive Cancer Center	*Radiation Oncology Facility	*Palliative Care Facility
University		□ YES □ NO				☐ YES ☐ NO N°
Hospitals	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
Cancer		□ YES □ NO				☐ YES ☐ NO N°
Centers	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
Referral	□ YES □ NO	□YES □NO	□ YES □ NO		□ YES □ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO N°
General Hospitals	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
Community		□ YES □ NO	□ YES □ NO		□ YES □ NO	□ YES □ NO N°
Hospitals	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
Private		□ YES □ NO	□ YES □ NO		□ YES □ NO	□ YES □ NO N°
Hospitals/ Clinics	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
Private		☐ YES ☐ NO	☐ YES ☐ NO			☐ YES ☐ NO N°
practices	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice
		□ YES □ NO	□ YES □ NO			☐ YES ☐ NO
Other	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N° with hospice

5.1.1If not provided in a facility, where is palliative care provided in your country?

5.2	Please mark with an 'x' the estimated number of medical oncology specialists as well as *Palliative
	Care specialists practicing in your country, according to where they practice.

Institutions	*Medical Oncologists	5.2.1*Palliative Care Specialists
University Hospitals	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	□ <5
Cancer Centers	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	 <5 Btw 5-15 Btw 15-25 Btw 25-50 >50
Referral General Hospitals	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	 <5 Btw 5-15 Btw 15-25 Btw 25-50 >50
Community Hospitals	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	 <5 Btw 5-15 Btw 15-25 Btw 25-50 >50
Private Hospitals/ Clinics	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50
Private practice	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50
Other (please specify) Please indicate your degree of confidence	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50	□ <5 □ Btw 5-15 □ Btw 15-25 □ Btw 25-50 □ >50 CONFIDENT □

If you are unable to provide the exact number because there is no official source of information regarding this topic, please provide an estimated number and indicate at the end of the table that you are not confident.

5.3 According to the specialization/sub-specialization type, who takes care of Palliative Care in your country?

If more than one answer applies, please mark only the most relevant.

- Palliative Care specialist (*)
- Anesthesiologist
- Medical oncologist (*) with specific training in Palliative Medicine
- Medical oncologist (*)
- Other: ...
- 5.4 Are there national standards and/or minimum requirements (e.g. number of beds, number of oncologists, special requirements for storage/preparation/administration of cytotoxic drugs, etc.) for a medical oncology facility in your country? YES NO

If you answered YES to the above question, please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO, please proceed to section 6. "Patterns of Cancer Care and Multidisciplinary Collaboration".

5.4.1 Please specify major standards/requirements and reference this information to an official document, like "White Book in Oncology", "National Cancer Plans", "National Oncology Societies reports" etc.

Item	Standard	Requirement
Number of beds		
Number of *medical oncologists		
Storage of cytotoxic drugs		
Preparation (dilution) of cytotoxic drugs		
Administration of cytotoxic drugs		
Other (please specify)		

5.4.2 Who issues these standards/requirements? (please mark with an 'x' if appropriate)

- □ National Health System/Ministry of Health
- □ National/Public quality assurance institutes
- □ Scientific societies
- □ Private quality assurance companies
- □ Other, please specify___

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS

6 PATTERNS OF CANCER CARE AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION

6.1 Please mark with an 'x' the most relevant specialist respectively in the screening, diagnosis and treatment of the following cancer type situations.

If more than one specialist is relevant, please rank the involvement of each one from 1 to 3, (marking '1' for the specialist who is primarily involved and '3' for the specialist who is least involved in each defined step)

Type of Cancer	Stages of treatment	*Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Other Specialist	*Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
					Gynecologist		
	Screening						
	Diagnosis						
	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy						
Breast	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Gastro- enterologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
Upper gastrointestinal	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Gastro- enterologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
Hepatocellular carcinoma	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Gastro- enterologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Screening			- 3 - 1			
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
Colorectal	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						

		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Pulmono- logist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant						
	therapy						
Lung	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up Terminal care						
	Terminal care	Medical	Curreical	Radiation	Ourseeleriet	Palliative Care	General Practitioner/
	Diamagia	Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Oncologist	Gynecologist	Specialist	Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
Ovarian	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Urologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Screening					•	-
Prostate	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant therapy						
	Treatment of metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Urologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant treatment						
Seminomatous Germ Cell Tumor (GCT)	Chemotherapy for metastatic						
· · · ·	disease Other medical						
	treatment						
	Follow-up Terminal care						
	reminal care	Medical	Surgical	Radiation	Urologist	Palliative Care	General Practitioner/
		Oncologist	Oncologist	Oncologist	orologist	Specialist	Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
Non- Seminomatous GCT	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						

		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Hematologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis	Choologist	Choologist	Choologist		ορεσιαιίδι	
Non-Hodgkin	Chemotherapy						
Lymphoma (NHL)	Other medical						
	treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Hematologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
Hodgkin	Chemotherapy						
Lymphoma (HL)	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Hematologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Chemotherapy for acute disease						
Leukemia	Chemotherapy for chronic						
	disease						
	Other medical						
	treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Urologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis Chemotherapy						
	Onemotinerapy						
Bladder	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Urologist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Chemotherapy						
Renal	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical	Surgical	Radiation	Gynecologist	Palliative Care	General Practitioner/
	Scrooning	Oncologist	Oncologist	Oncologist		Specialist	Family Doctor
	Screening Diagnosis						
	Chemopotentiati						
	on during post- operative radiotherapy						
Cervical	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical	Surgical	Radiation	Otorhinolary	Palliative Care	General Practitioner/
		Oncologist	Oncologist	Oncologist	ngologist	Specialist	Family Doctor

	Diagnosis						
	Chemopotentiati						
	on during postoperative						
	radiotherapy						
	Chemotherapy						
Head and neck	for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Pls indicate specialist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Chemotherapy						
Soft tissue	Other medical treatment						
sarcoma	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Orthopedist	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Adjuvant chemotherapy						
	Chemotherapy for metastatic						
Bone sarcoma	disease						
Done Salcoma	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						
		Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Neurosurgeo n	Palliative Care Specialist	General Practitioner/ Family Doctor
	Diagnosis						
	Post-operative chemotherapy						
CNS	Chemotherapy for metastatic disease						
	Other medical treatment						
	Follow-up						
	Terminal care						

6.2 Is there a multidisciplinary board for each of the above tumor types? YES

NO 🗌

If you answered YES to the above question, please proceed to the following questions. If you answered NO, please specify in the box below for which tumor types this is not the case and than proceed to section 7. "Prescription and administration of cytotoxic therapy".

6.2.1 Is the composition of the multidisciplinary board the same in every hospitals/institutions?

YES NO

6.3 Which specialists are included in each multidisciplinary board?

Please mark with 'x' if appropriate.

Type of Cancer	*Medical Oncologist	Surgical Oncologist	Radiation Oncologist	Organ-based specialist	Pathologist	Other Specialist (pls. specify)
Breast						
Upper gastrointestinal						
Hepatocellular carcinoma						
Colorectal						
Lung						
Ovarian						
Prostate						
Seminomatous Germ Cell Tumor (GCT)						
Non-Seminomatous GCT						
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL)						
Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL)						
Leukemia						
Bladder						
Renal						
Cervical						
Head and neck						
Soft tissue sarcoma						
Bone sarcoma						
CNS						

6.3.1 Which specialists are mandatory members of the multidisciplinary board?

*Medical Surgical Radiation Other Specialist Organ-based Type of Cancer Pathologist Oncologist Oncologist Oncologist specialist (pls. specify) Breast Upper gastrointestinal Hepatocellular carcinoma Colorectal Lung Ovarian Prostate Seminomatous Germ Cell Tumor (GCT) Non-Seminomatous GCT Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma (NHL) Hodgkin Lymphoma (HL) Leukemia Bladder Renal Cervical Head and neck Soft tissue sarcoma Bone sarcoma CNS

Please mark with 'x' if appropriate.

- 6.4 Is there any official policy regulating the activities of the multidisciplinary board? YES NO
- 6.5 Is there any official recognition for the multidisciplinary board (i.e. is the patient treatment subject to the multidisciplinary board's decision)? YES NO
- 6.6 How many hours of collaboration among the various specialists within the multidisciplinary board are foreseen per week?
- 6.7 Is there a waiting list for patients to be directed to the multidisciplinary board? YES NO
- 6.8 Is the multidisciplinary board based in the oncology facility? YES NO
- 6.9 Is there a supervising body over different multidisciplinary boards? YES NO
- 6.10 Do the multidisciplinary board specialists visit patients or do they just consult patient records?
- 6.11 Does the primary oncologist present the case within the multidisciplinary board? YES NO Not Always

6.12 Are trainees allowed to attend multidisciplinary board's meetings? Y	YES 🗌	NO 🗌	Not Always 🗌
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6.13 Does the Public Health System in your country reimburse oncology treatments on the basis of second opinions? YES NO Not Always

If you answered YES to the above question, please proceed to the following question; if you answered NO please proceed to point 6.14.

6.13.1 Where can the treatment provided on the base of second oncology opinions be obtained:

6.14 Are trainees allowed to participate in these second oncology opinion groups?

YES NO Not Always

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS

7 PRESCRIPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CYTOTOXIC THERAPY

7.1 Is the prescription of cytotoxic drugs in oncology restricted to a single specialty in your country? YES NO 🗌

If you answered YES to the above question please specify to which specialty it is restricted to in the box below, then proceed to question 7.2. If you answered NO to the above question, please proceed to the following question (7.1.1)

7.1.1 What is the degree of involvement of non Medical Oncology specialists in your country in the prescription of ...

chemotherapy:	Rarely 🗌	Fre
hormone therapy:	Rarely 🗌	Fre

equently Almost always equently Almost always

- 7.2 Is the administration of cytotoxic drugs in oncology restricted to a single specialty in your country? YES NO 🗌
- 7.3 Are there reimbursement difficulties for medical oncology treatments provided by specialists other than *medical oncologists in your country? YES NO
- 7.4 Are there local health authority rules and regulations for compensation of prescribed cytotoxic drugs in your country? YES NO 🗌
- 7.5 Are there legal safety rules about the handling and administration of cytotoxic drugs in your country? NO 🗌 YES

SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS