

### General guidelines

#### Commitment

All information (answers, queries, and general correspondence) is to be provided in English.

#### Questionnaire compilation

- Please give a true and fair picture of the national situation.
- Each answer should have the reference of the source of information used, and the year to which the
  information refers. For this purpose please fill out the 'SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS' section
  at the end of each section.
- For any comments or specification of questions please use the 'SOURCE OF INFORMATION / COMMENTS' section at the end of each section.
- Compilers are kindly requested to strictly follow the instructions.

#### **Definition:**

#### 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 from five to six (5-6) years, beginning with a training in internal medicine for at least two (2) years, followed by a training program in medical oncology for 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



### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Country				
No. of inhabitants				
1.1. What is the minimum a medical doctor? (Pl completion of internshi practice as a doctor).	ease indicate the mini	mum no. of years fi	rom entry into medical	school until the
Years Depends on Faculi Don't know	ty/University, please ir	ndicate average nur	nber of years	
1.2. What is the minimum (Please indicate the minimum requirements to be call	nimum no. of years fro	om becoming a doc	tor to completing traini	
Topic				
General Surgery	Years Depends on Facu Don't know		se indicate average nur	•
Internal Medicine	Years Depends on Facu Don't know	lty/University, pleas	se indicate average nur	mber of years
Radiology/Radiotherapy	Years Depends on Facu Don't know	lty / University, plea	ase indicate average nu	umber of years
SOURCE OF INFORMATI	ON/COMMENTS			



2. EDUCATION / TRAINING

### ONCOLOGY STATUS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (OS-DC) SURVEY PHASE II

 Yes	No	icially recognized as a specialty/sub-specialty in your country? Don't know
If yes, by	/ whom:	
		t / Ministry of Health
Natio	onal Me	dical Association
Othe	er (pls. s	pecify)

2.2. What is the minimum number of years required for a postgraduate doctor to become qualified/ recognized as a specialist in medical oncology? (Please indicate the minimum no. of years from becoming a postgraduate doctor to completing training and all requirements to be called a specialist in oncology)

With internal medicine training	Without internal medicine training		
Years	Years		
Depends on Faculty/University, please indicate	Depends on Faculty/University, please indicate		
average number of years	average number of years		
Don't know	Don't know		

2.3. How many facilities (e	e.g. universities/hospitals/institutions) for office	cial training for o	oncology exist in
Number Don't Know	Please specify your degree of confidence:	Confident	Not confident
2.4. What is the total no o Number Don't Know	f *oncologists in your country? Please specify your degree of confidence:	Confident	Not confident

### 2.5. Postgraduate specialization and sub-specialization details

Specialty or sub- specialty	Do you have a formal training program?	Are the following specialization recognized in your country?	What is the basic qualification for entry into this training?	What is the minimum duration of this training?	Do the candidates have to take a formal examination/ evaluation at the end of the training to get certification?	Who conducts the formal examination/ evaluation?
Oncology (general)	YES NO	YES NO	Graduation in IM Graduation in Surgery Graduation in Radiology/ Radiotherapy Other (specify):	Years:	YES□ NO□	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):



Medical oncology	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Medical oncology as a sub-specialty of internal medicine	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Surgical oncology	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Surgical oncology as a sub-specialty of surgery	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Radiotherapy	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Hemato-oncology	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Palliative Medicine	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
Other (pls. specify):	YES NO	YES NO	Years:	YES NO	University National Medical Association Other (pls. specify):
SOURCE OF	INFORMATION	/COMMENTS			



### 3. CONTINUED MEDICAL EDUCATION / EXAMINATIONS

3.1. Continued Medical Edu	cation (	(CME)
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3.1.1. After specialization or sub-specialization in medical oncology, is a *medical oncologist required to CME process:	o follow a	
In order to continue the oncology practice In order to update the medical certification	☐ YES ☐ YES	
If yes, who usually supervises the CME accreditation?  National health system  University		
Scientific societies (e.g. National Medical Association)		
Hospitals Private facilities		
Local medical association		
Other (pls. specify):		

### 3.2. National or International Certification

3.2.1. Is there a national and/or an international certification in oncology (please specify which organization is responsible for this in the table below)

Specialization or sub- specialization	National Certification	International Certification	
Medical oncology	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	
Medical oncology as a sub- specialty of internal medicine	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	
Surgical Oncology	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	
Surgical Oncology as a sub- specialty of Surgery	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	N/A University National oncology society International scientific body ESMO Other (pls. specify):	



THACE II						
	N/A	N/A				
	University	University				
Radiotherapy	National oncology society	National oncology society				
nadiotherapy	International scientific body	International scientific body				
	ESMO	ESMO				
	Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):				
	N/A	N/A				
	University	University				
Hematology	National oncology society	National oncology society				
Tiematology	International scientific body	International scientific body				
	ESMO	ESMO				
	Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):				
	N/A	N/A				
	University	University				
Hemato-oncology	National oncology society	National oncology society				
Tiemate oneology	International scientific body	International scientific body				
	ESMO	ESMO				
	Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):				
	N/A	N/A				
	University	University				
Other (pls. specify):	National oncology society	National oncology society				
Caron (pro. specify)	International scientific body	International scientific body				
	ESMO	ESMO				
	Other (pls. specify):	Other (pls. specify):				

OURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS	

### 4. NATIONAL ONCOLOGY SOCIETIES

### 4.1. Does your country have a Scientific Medical Society/ Association for:

Topic:	Scientific medical society/ association	If yes, indicate the name	Since when? (Please indicate year in which was established)	How many members does it currently have?	Specify your degree of confidence
Oncology (general)	YES NO				CONFIDENT  NOT CONFIDENT



		PHA	DE II	1		
Medical oncology	YES NO					
Surgical oncology	YES NO					
Radiotherapy	YES NO					
Hemato-oncology	YES NO					
4.2. Cancer Regis	stries					
Is there a cancer registry at:			If ye	If yes, since when? (Please indicate year in which was established)		
National level		YES NO				
Regional level		YES NO				
Hospital-based c registry	ancer	YES NO				
SOURCE OF INF	ORMATION/O	COMMENTS				



### 5. GUIDELINES / AUDITS

J. '	GUIDELINES / AUDITS				
5.1.	Guidelines				
5.1.1	5.1.1. Does your country have national guidelines for management of cancer(s)? Yes No				
	If yes: Did the national oncology society / societies Is oncology treatment based on your coun		·	nent? Yes N No Not alway	lo /s
5.1.2	2. Does your hospital / institution have own g Yes No	guidelines for	management of	cancer(s)?	
5.1.3	3. Do *oncologists in your country follow <i>ESI</i> Yes No Not always	MO Clinical R	ecommendation	s?	
	If yes, has your country officially adopted to Yes No If no, do oncologists in your country follow specify if any:  Yes:				ე. ASCO), pleasε
5.1.4	4. How frequently are the listed guidelines for		ise mark with an	'X' the frequency	')
	Guidelines	Frequency			
	National guidelines	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
	Hospital/Institution guidelines	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
	ESMO guidelines	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
	Other (pls. specify):	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never
5.2.	5. Is treatment of cancer patients, based on your patients / country? Yes  Audits	No E	Oon't know		o expensive for
5.2.1	<ol> <li>Is there a medical audit of oncology condult yes, who conducts these audits?         Government / Ministry of Health deleg National medical association delegate Other (pls. specify):     </li> </ol>	jate	institution?	Yes No	
5.2.2	2. Are medical audits of oncology different be If yes, please describe the situation in the		itions? Yes	No	



SOURCE OF INFORMA	TION/COMM	ENTS				
6. MULTIDISCIPLINAF	in your cou		on a multidis	ciplinary team appro	oach?	
Yes No Not Always  6.2. Is cancer treatment in your hospital based on a multidisciplinary team approach?  Yes No Not Always						
with an 'x' the most r below. If more than one spe	ype of cancer elevant speci cialist is relev	the treatmer alist in the so vant, please in	nt is based or creening, diag ndicate the in	s is true for all types on a multidisciplinary te na multidisciplinary te nosis and treatment of volvement of each ra list who is least involv	am approach of the cancer nking from 1	types listed to 3, ('1' for efined step).
Type of cancer	*Medical oncologist	Surgical oncologist	Radiation oncologist	Other specialist	*Palliative care specialist	General practitioner/ family doctor
Breast				Gynecologist		
YES NO				Gastroentorologist		
Upper gastrointestinal YES ☐ NO ☐				Gastroenterologist		
Hepatocellular				Gastroenterologist		
carcinoma						
YES NO				Cookeookeestestes		
Colorectal YES □ NO □				Gastroenterologist		
Lung				Pulmologist		
YES NO						
Ovarian				Gynecologist		

YES NO



Prostate		Urologist	
YES NO			
Seminomatous Germ		Urologist	
Cell Tumor (GCT)			
YES NO NO			
Non-Seminomatous		Urologist	
GCT			
YES NO			
Non-Hodgkin		Hematologist	
Lymphoma (NHL)		Thomatoregiet	
YES NO			
Hodgkin Lymphoma		Hematologist	
(HL)		Tiematologist	
YES NO			
Leukemia	+	Hematologist	-
	<del> </del>	Tiematologist	+
YES NO			
Bladder	-	Urologist	
YES NO			
Renal		Urologist	
YES NO			
Cervical		Gynecologist	
YES NO			
Head and neck		Otorhinolaryngologist	
YES□ NO□			
0-4-4		Pls indicate	
Soft tissue sarcoma		specialist:	
YES NO			
Bone sarcoma		Orthopedist	
YES NO			
CNS		Neurosurgeon	
YES NO			
120 110			<u> </u>
6.2 le there any offic	ial policy regulating the	activities of the multidisciplinary board	10
_		activities of the multidisciplinary board	1:
Yes No	Not always		
C 4 la Haana anni affici			
_	_	ultidisciplinary board (i.e. is the patient	treatment subject to
tne muitidiscipiin	ary board's decision)?	Yes No Not always	
_		rected to the multidisciplinary board?	
Yes No	Not always		
-	•	t multidisciplinary boards?	
Yes No	Not always		
	-		
6.7. Do the multidiscip	plinary board specialists	s visit patients or do they just consult p	atient records?
·	•	•	
6.8. Does the primary	*oncologist present the	case within the multidisciplinary board	<del>]</del> ?
Yes No	Not always	. ,	
=	,		



THACE
SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS
7. CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH
7.1. Clinical Trials
7.1.1. Is there an official, annual report documenting oncology research activity in your country?  Yes No  If yes, what is the name of the report and who is produces / publishes it?
if yes, what is the name of the report and who is produces / publishes it?
7.2. Funding
7.2.1. What is the percentage of clinical research studies not fully funded* by the pharmaceutical industry?
* Not fully funded by the pharmaceutical industry Clinical research studies which are not fully funded by the pharmaceutical industry are those studies, where the pharmaceutical industry has only a (partial) financial involvement (through so-called 'unrestricted grants'), without any further influence on the scientific profile and aspects of the study.
7.2.2. What is the percentage of clinical research studies sponsored* by the pharmaceutical industry?
Degree of confidence:
* sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry Clinical research studies which are sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry are those studies where industry has both financial involvement and influence on the scientific profile and aspects of the study.
7.2.3. Who provides funding for clinical research studies <u>not</u> funded by the pharmaceutical industry? (Please rank the answers in order of importance, with '1' indicating the most important funding provider and '3' indicating the least important funding provider.)  Health ministry  Science ministry  Private organizations/ foundations  Pharmaceutical industry  Other (pls. specify):



### 7.3. Ethics

7.3.1. Is there an ethical committee involved in the phases of clinical trial development?  Yes No If yes, is this a:  Local ethical committee*  Central ethical committee**  * e.g. Health Ministry  ** A. Ethical committee of each hospital/institution in a particular country  B. Ethical committee of a group of hospitals/institutions in a particular country
Degree of confidence:
SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS
8. PRESCRIPTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CYTOTOXIC THERAPY
8.1. Is the prescription of cytotoxic drugs in oncology restricted to a single specialty in your country?  Yes No
8.2. Is the administration of cytotoxic drugs in oncology restricted to a single specialty in your country?  Yes No
8.3. Are there reimbursement difficulties for medical oncology treatments provided by specialists other than *medical oncologists in your country? Yes No
8.4. Are there local health authority rules and regulations for compensation of prescribed cytotoxic drugs in your country? Yes No
8.5. Are there legal safety rules about the handling and administration of cytotoxic drugs in your country?  Yes No



SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS
9. PATIENT INFORMATION
9.1. Are there patient organizations in your country? Yes No If yes, please provide name(s)
9.2. Where there are institutions/hospitals for cancer treatments in your country?
in the capital in the major cities
in every region
in few regions
9.2.1. Are these institutions/hospitals for cancer treatments accessible/ reachable by everybody in your country?
Yes No Don't know
SOURCE OF INFORMATION/COMMENTS



Would you like feedback on the results of this survey? $\circ$ Yes $\circ$ No $$ If yes, please provide us your contact details
Name
Designation
Affiliation
Address
E-mail
Fax no
Tele no
Who do you feel is the best other person(s) from your country to give us additional information:
Name
Designation
Affiliation
Address
E-mail
Fax no
Tel no
Your colleague in oncology academic activity
Name
Designation
Affiliation
Address
E-mail
Fax no
Tel no
Your government representative involved in oncology
Name
Designation
E-mail
Fax no

Tel no