FACTSHEET BELGIUM

REVOLUTIONISING THE UPTAKE OF HEALTHDATA THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM

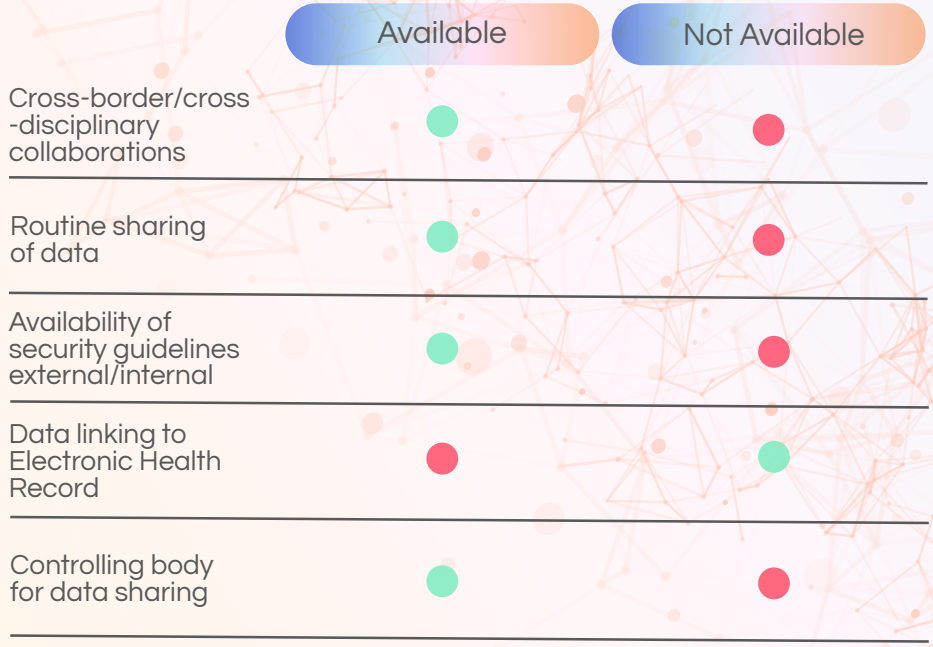
In Belgium, there is a supportive environment for data sharing, with routine sharing of data being available. The Belgian Cancer Registry provides systematic data collection for all cancer cases. The country has established mechanisms and policies to enable secure data sharing among stakeholders.

CORE PILLARS	Well Implemented	Implemented	Not Implemented
Data sharing and linking	○	●	○
Screening and Early diagnosis	●	○	○
Data infrastructure	○	●	○
Linking data from sequenced genomes to clinical data (Electronic HealthRecords) or other types of data	●	○	○
Information provided to patients/citizens after involving them in NGS testing	○	●	○
Sharing genomic data with other institutions in the same country or cross- border	○	●	○
The purpose of genomic data in cancer centers	○	●	○

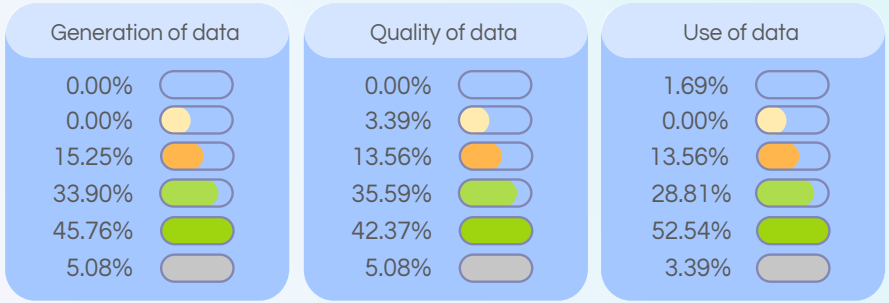
European Alliance for Personalised Medicine

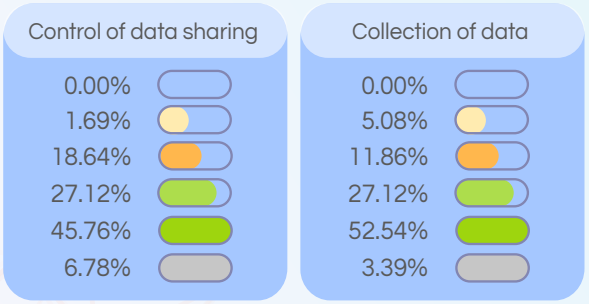
DATA SHARING AND LINKING

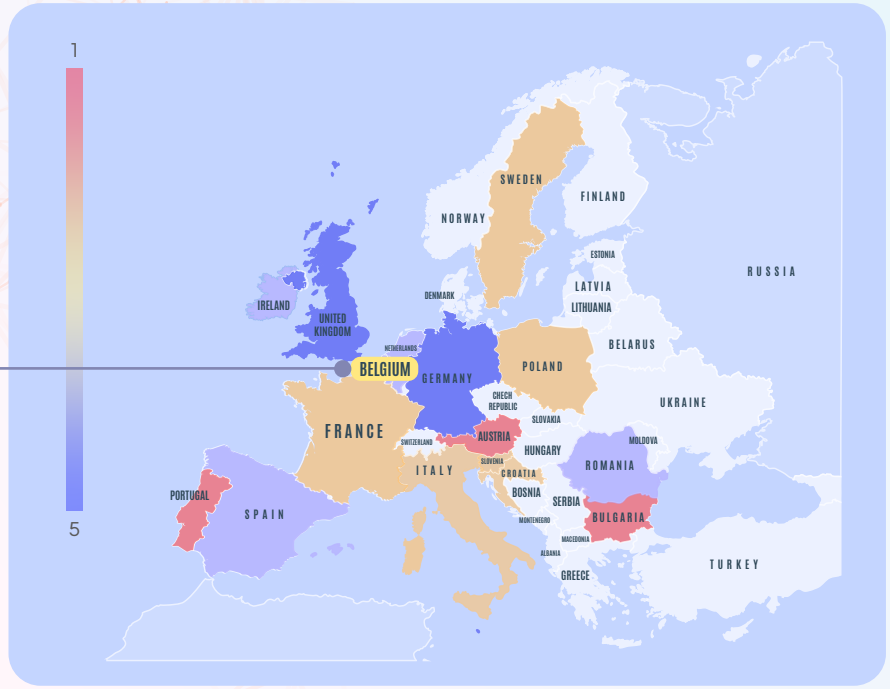
CORRELATION AMONG DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDANT VARIABLE



In Belgium, there is a supportive environment for data sharing, with routine sharing of data being available. The country has established mechanisms and policies to enable secure data sharing among stakeholders. Additionally, Belgium has a controlling body that oversees data sharing activities, ensuring compliance with privacy and security guidelines. However, data linking to Electronic Health Records may not be readily available or widely implemented.







DATA INFRASTRUCTURE

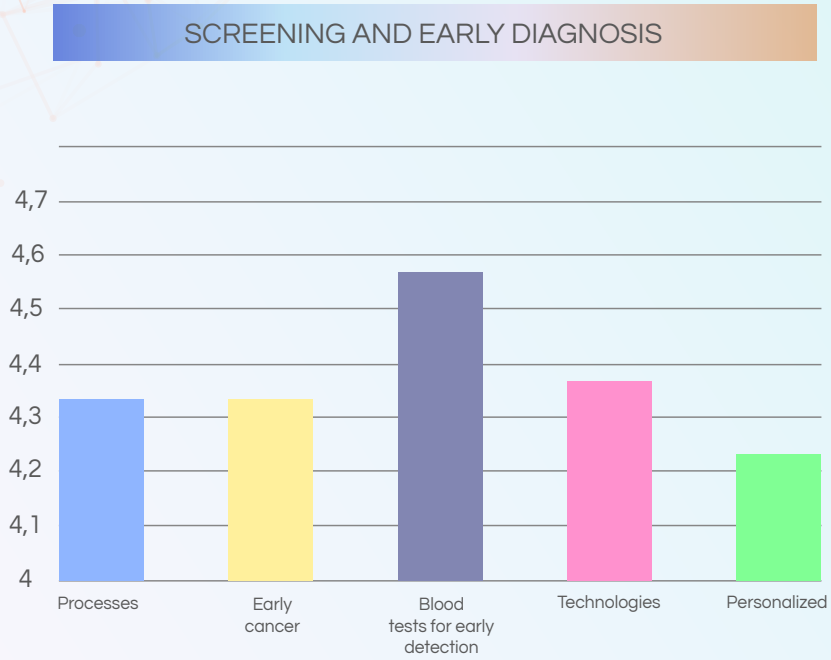
The Belgian Cancer Registry provides systematic data collection for all cancer cases. They have a relatively high level of confidence in their data infrastructure for NGS implementation.

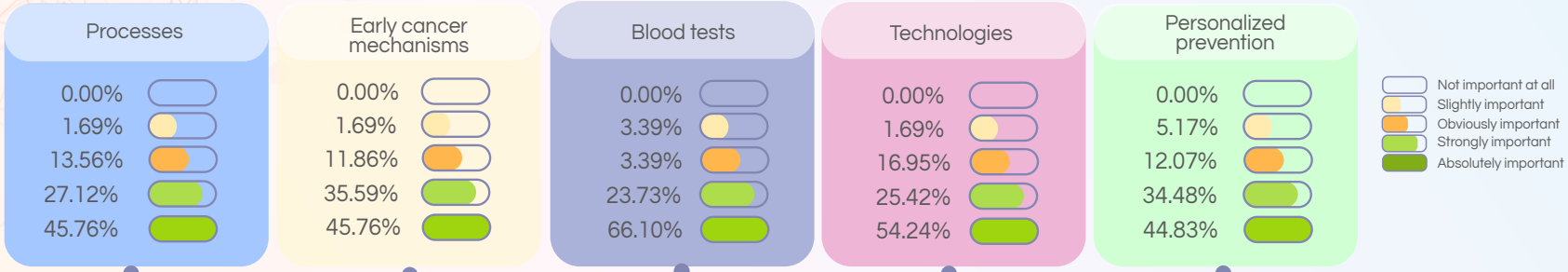
Confidence Level (95.0%)	
BELGIUM	
Croatia	
Spain	
Italy	
France	
Germany	
United Kindgom	
Ireland	
Slovenia	
Poland	
Sweden	

Very High
High
Medium
Low
Very Low

SCREENING AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS

Analysis of measures for cancer treatment across countries and regions demonstrated both similarities and differences in the perceived importance and prioritization of these measures, with data from Belgium indicating a low perception of importance.





Processes occurring before tumor development: The development of cancer is a multistep process in which normal cells gradually become malignant through progressive accumulation of molecular alterations.

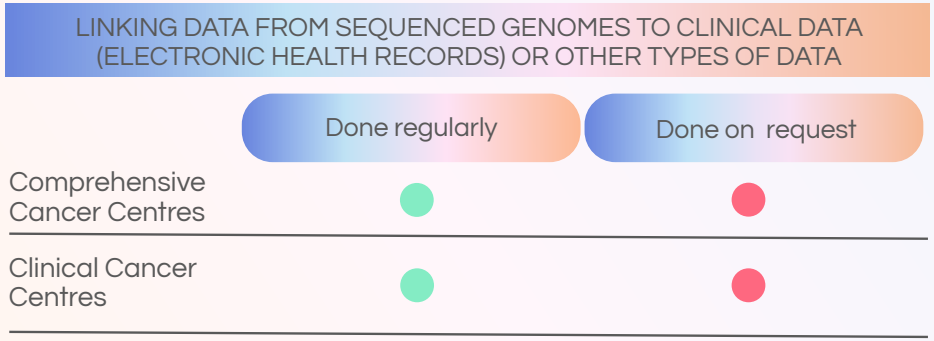
Early cancer mechanisms: Cancer is a disease caused when cells divide uncontrollably and cooperate with other cells in their local environment which fosters tumor progression.

Blood tests for Early Detection: Specific blood tests are designed to identify tumor (bio)markers that may be found in the blood when some cancers are present before showing symptoms or being detected through conventional imaging approaches.

Technologies for Early Diagnosis: Numerous cancer-associated deaths occur from cancers for which we do not screen. To overcome this, new scalable and cost-effective technologies are developed to allow for the detection and diagnosis of cancers at an earlier stage when these are more responsive to treatments.

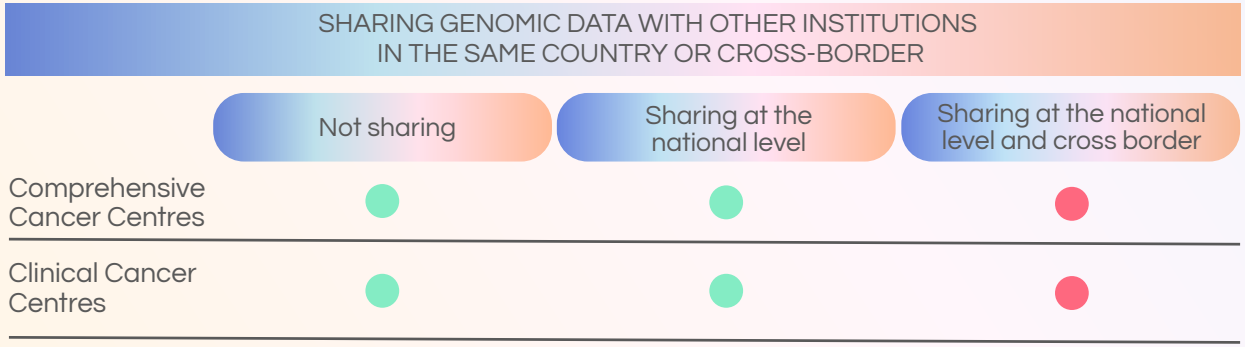
Personalized prevention and early screening: Everybody does not have the same risk of developing a cancer. Careful analysis of individual risk factors to adapt prevention and systematic screening to the risk level would increase the rate of early diagnosis

LINKING DATA FROM SEQUENCED GENOMES TO CLINICAL DATA (ELECTRONIC HEALTHRECORDS) OR OTHER TYPES OF DATA



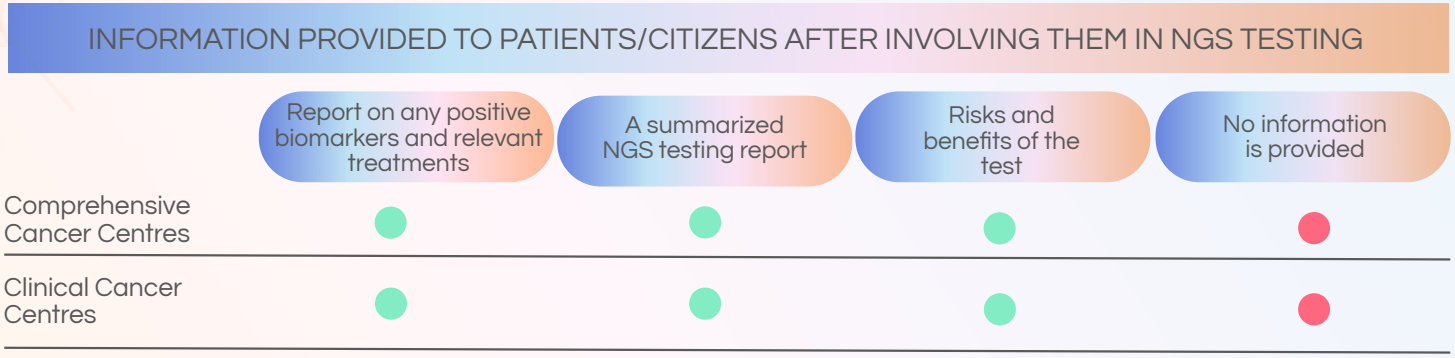
Linking data from sequenced genomes to clinical data (Electronic Health Records) or other types of data is mainly done on a regular basis both in Comprehensive Cancer Centers and Clinical Cancer Centers. Linking the EHR to genomic data enables the repurposing of vast phenotype data for genomic discovery, and EHR-based discovery can inform clinical practice.

SHARING GENOMIC DATA WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE SAME COUNTRY OR CROSS-BORDER



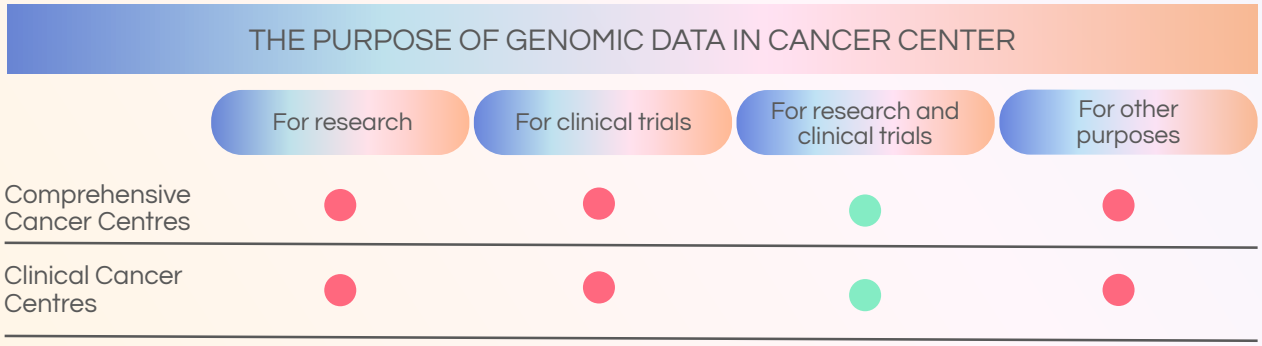
Sharing genomic data is in most Cancer Centers done at the national level, but also some Cancer Centers do not share data. To improve human health, sharing genomic research data is essential for translating research results into knowledge, products, and procedures.

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO PATIENTS/CITIZENS AFTER INVOLVING THEM IN NGS TESTING



Comprehensive Cancer Centers are often offering complete information to patients/citizens after involving them in NGS testing. Health literacy, as called out in Europe's Beating Cancer Plan, should play a more important role not only in prevention but also in the context of precision medicine and respective NGS testing.

THE PURPOSE OF GENOMIC DATA IN CANCER CENTER



Genomic data is often used for both research and clinical trial purposes. There should be initiatives like the 1+ million Genomes Initiative, whichmore has the aim of collecting large amounts of genomic data for research, prevention, and personalized medicine purposes.

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