FACTSHEET BELGIUM

REVOLUTIONISING THE MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM

In Belgium, NGS testing is available, supported by adequate infrastructure. Reimbursement and cost are major issues they are facing. The EU has to invest in the health care system so that they can offer comprehensive testing to all cancer patients.

CORE PILLARS	Well Implemented	Implemented	Not Implemented	Clear Information Not Available
Infrastructure and tools		\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Molecular tumour boards and expertise	0		\circ	\bigcirc
Reimbursement for NGS and liquid biopsy	0	\circ		\bigcirc
Education/training /awareness	•	0	0	\bigcirc
Governance	0		\circ	\bigcirc
Healthcare workforce	\bigcirc	\circ		\bigcirc
Data sharing and linking	\circ		\circ	0

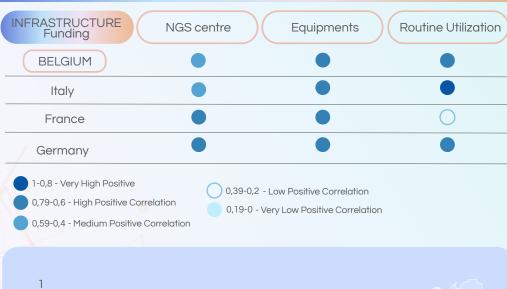


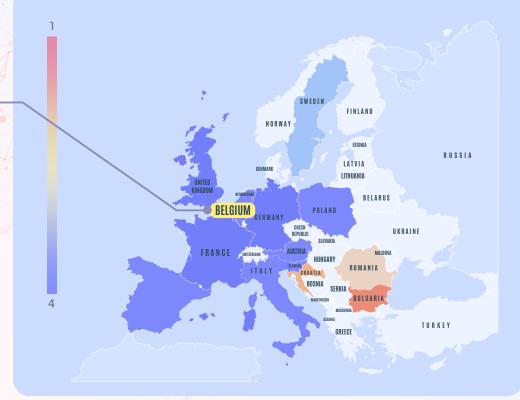
INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOOLS



In Belgium, NGS testing is available, supported by adequate infrastructure, funded appropriately, and routinely used which indicates a positive environment for the implementation and utilization of NGS technology in various aspects of healthcare and research within the country.

CORRELATION AMONG DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDANT VARIABLE

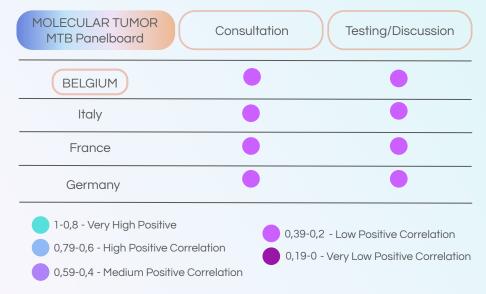




MOLECULAR TUMOUR BOARDS AND EXPERTISE

The analysis highlights the importance of access to a comprehensive cancer panel for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning in Belgium. The recurring consultation meetings demonstrate a commitment to addressing cancer-related issues, and the testing and discussion at mediocre levels help assess the healthcare system's capacity in managing cancer cases.

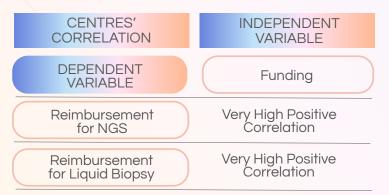






REIMBURSEMENT FOR NGS AND LIQUID BIOPSY

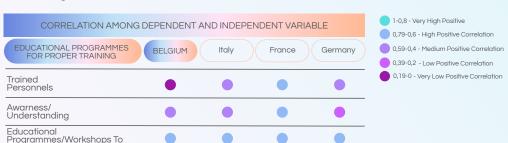
Reimbursement and cost are major issues they are facing at the country level. Some cancer centers, in Belgium, do not have reimbursement issues. The EU has to invest in the health care system so that they can offer comprehensive testing to all cancer patients

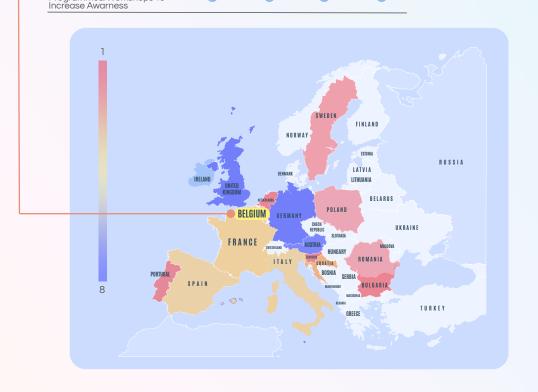




EDUCATION/TRAINING/ AWARENESS

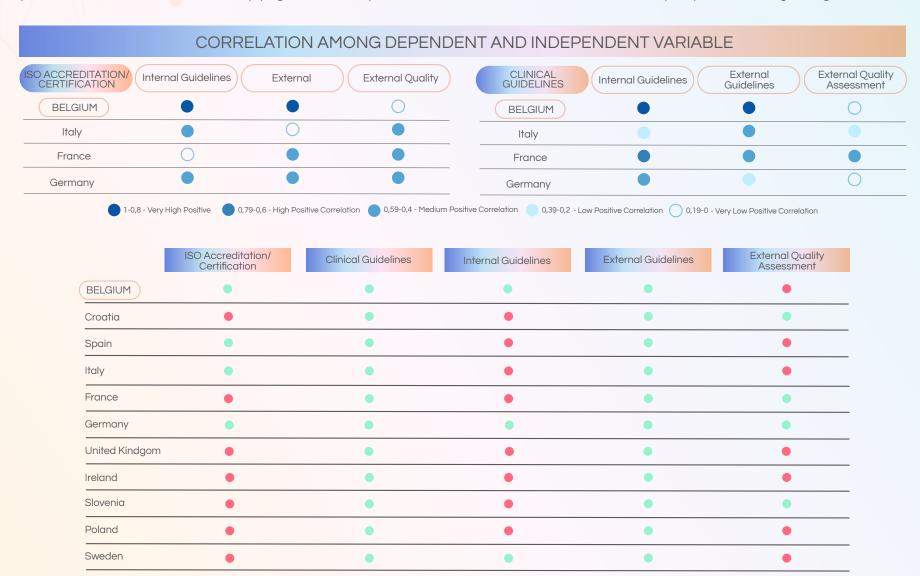
Belgium may face challenges related to the availability of a sufficient trained workforce or personnel in the field of cancer. However, there is a high level of understanding and awareness regarding NGS testing and its applications. The country also offers educational programmes and workshops to increase awareness and provide proper training for healthcare professionals and researchers in the field of cancer. These initiatives contribute to enhancing knowledge, skills, and ultimately the quality of cancer care in Belgium.





GOVERNANCE

In Belgium, labs and institutions offering Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) services can obtain ISO accreditation or certification, indicating compliance with international standards. Additionally, clinical guidelines for NGS are regularly updated to ensure healthcare professionals have access to the latest evidence-based recommendations. Both internal and external guidelines are used to guide NGS practices. However, the availability of external quality assessment specifically for NGS services is not mentioned, implying that there may be a lack of external mechanisms to assess the quality of NGS testing in Belgium.



HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE

The data suggests that there may be a lack of availability of a sufficient healthcare workforce or personnel in Belgium. This implies that the country is facing challenges in terms of an inadequate number of healthcare professionals to meet the demands and needs of the healthcare system. The shortage of personnel can potentially impact the delivery of healthcare services, including cancer diagnosis, treatment, and management, and may require attention and strategies to address the workforce shortage and ensure adequate healthcare coverage for the population.

CORRELATION AMONG DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDANT VARIABLE Available Not Available BELGIUM Croatia Spain Italy France Germany United Kindgom Ireland Netherlands Slovenia Poland Sweden

DATA SHARING AND LINKING

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.





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