



Development and implementation of a Latin American Breast Centers Network. Is it Feasible?

Development of flexible strategies to accelerate breast diagnosis with defined timelines in limited-resource settings

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Health System in Chile: general data

- Chile has an estimated population of 19,212,362 inhabitants (2022)
- Public system serves 77% of the population and the remaining 18% is private (ISAPRES) and 5% others
- 7% of the salary is allocated to the health fund
- Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is 14,000 Euros per year
- The health budget was 5.83% of GDP in 2021

National Breast Cancer Network







43 Breast
Pathology
Units (UPM)



1124 Rural Health Care Centre In each Health Service, there is a Doctor and a Midwife in charge of the management of the Program

Tertiary Health Level: in each hospital operates a trained health team. There is a Referral Network for Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy

Secondary Health Level In each hospital operates a Breast Pathology Unit with a trained team

Primary Health Level Primary care clinics In each of these offices, there is a midwife in charge of the Breast Cancer Program

The pain relief and palliative care program works in all 3 levels of care

National Breast cancer program since 1995

- 1st Phase: Organization of the Program at the national level, focused on women between 35 and 64 years old, who attended the PAP
- Breast Physical Examination performed by a qualified professional (midwife/physician) every 3 years and annually in women with risk factors
- Suspected cases are referred to the Breast Pathology Unit (secondary level)
- Timely diagnosis and treatment of detected cases
- Promotion in women at risk
- 2nd Phase: Progressive implementation of screening with mammography





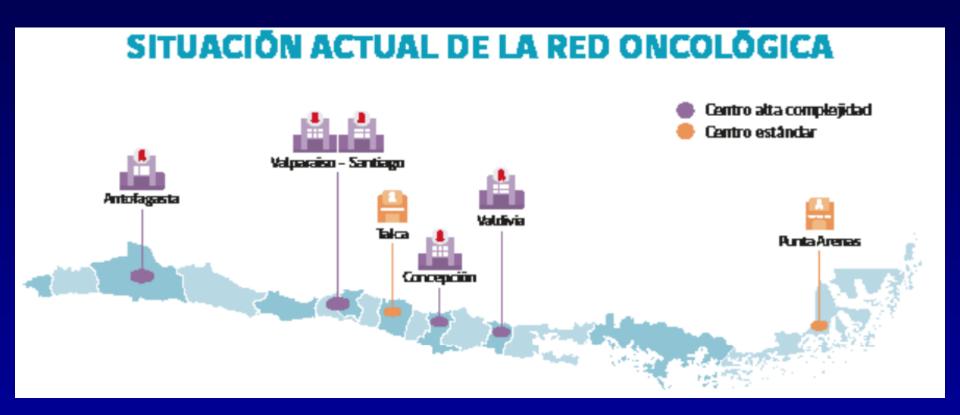
Availability of mammography in the public health network of Chile

- Screening mammography every 3 years in women 50-69 years
- Women who use this coverage: 38%
- Hospital Digital has 19 radiologists who perform 22% of the reports of the public system, with 42 mammography equipment (10 mobile), from all regions of Chile



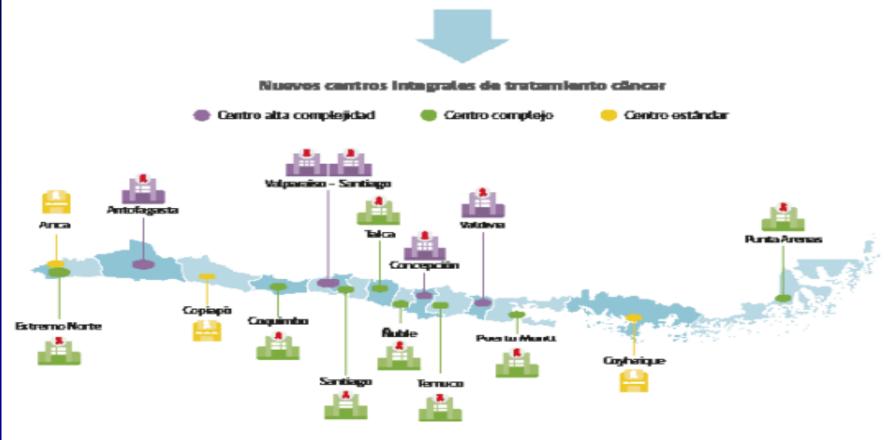


Current situation of the Chilean Oncology network



Strengthening the Oncology network by 2028

FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA RED ONCOLÓGICA (al 2028)



Equipos / Infraestructura	Centro complejo	Centro estándar
Braquiterapia	1	1
Acelerador	2	1
Sillones QMT	10	6
TAC	1	1
Superficie	1.500 m ²	1.000 m ²

Created in 2005 to ensure timely care for certain pathologies (currently 85)

<u>Includes the following diseases:</u>



- Chronic Diseases: Diabetes, Hypertension, asthma, HIV, Parkinson's, etc.
- Health of the Adult over 65 years of age
- Serious Accidents
- Heart and Brain diseases
- Eye Diseases
- Selected Surgical Interventions
- Treatment of Cancers
- Childbirth and Diseases of the Newborn
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Health in People Under 15 Years
- Preventive Treatment

Created in 2005 to ensure timely care for certain pathologies (currently 85)

<u>Includes the following cancers:</u>

- Childhood cancer (up to 15 years)
- Leukemias
- Lymphomas
- Multiple myeloma
- Breast
- Cervical-uterine cancer
- Ovary
- Renal
- Bladder

- Prostate
- Testicular
- Thyroid
- Gastric
- Colorectal
- Osteosarcoma
- Lung
- Pain and Palliative Care for Advanced Cancer

Created in 2005 to ensure timely care for certain pathologies (currently 85)

The quaranteed rights are:

- 1. <u>Access:</u> Right by Law of the provision of Health
- 2. Opportunity: Maximum waiting times for the granting of benefits
- 3. Financial protection: The beneficiary will cancel a percentage of the affiliation
- 4. Quality: Granting of benefits by an accredited or certified provider

CÁNCER DE MAMA EN PERSONAS DE 15 AÑOS Y MÁS

8



¿QUIÉNES PUEDEN ACCEDER?

Personas de 15 años y más con sospecha, diagnóstico o reaparición de cáncer de mama.

¿Cómo? Desde la sospecha realizada por un profesional médico.

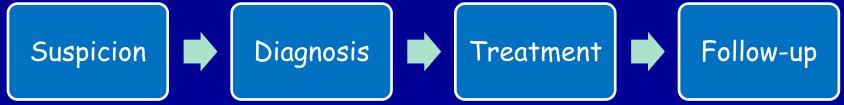
Lo anterior deberá ser complementado con lo dispuesto en la Norma Técnico Médico Administrativa (NTMA).

Who can access? People 15 years and older with suspected, diagnosed, or recurred breast cancer

How? From the suspicion made by a medical professional

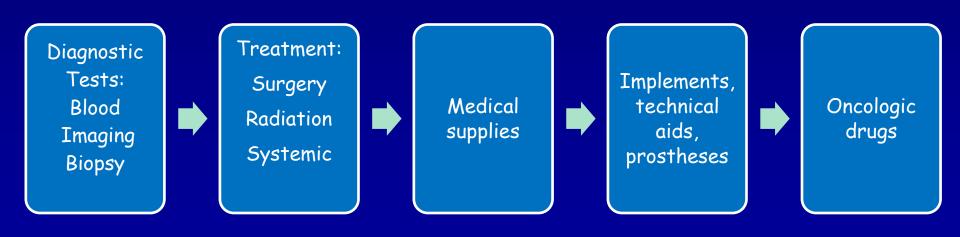
Explicit Guarantees in Health (GES): Breast cancer Where is the attention carried out?





Explicit Guarantees in Health (GES): Breast cancer What benefits does it include?





Explicit Guarantees in Health (GES): Breast cancer How much is the maximum waiting time?



Referral to specialist (45 days) Diagnostic confirmation and staging (45 days) Start of treatment (30 days)

Created in 2005 to ensure timely care for certain pathologies (currently 85)

Demand your AUGE/GES guarantees



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ARTÍCULO ORIGINAL

Caracterización de la incidencia del cáncer de mama en un servicio público de salud chileno en el período 2006-2015

Characterization of incidence rates of breast cancer in public health service, period 2006-2015

Gina F. Merino^{1,2}, Tania Alfaro³, Militza Petric⁴, César Sánchez⁵, Tomás P. Labbé⁶ y Juvenal A. Ríos^{2,7,8}*

Rev Chil Obstet Ginecol. 2022;87(3):188-193

- Incidence rates have only been estimated based on population records (Chile's Population Cancer Registry) (2003-2007), with standardized incidence rates of 43.2/100,000 women
- The South East Metropolitan Health Service (SSMSO) provided care to 1,119,831 people, which is equivalent to 22.9% of the total beneficiaries in the metropolitan region and 6.3% of the total Chilean population in 2017. Therefore, the SSMSO could itself constitute a population quite representative of the overall situation of the country







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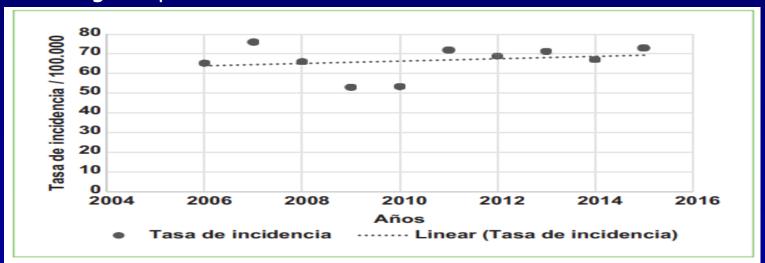
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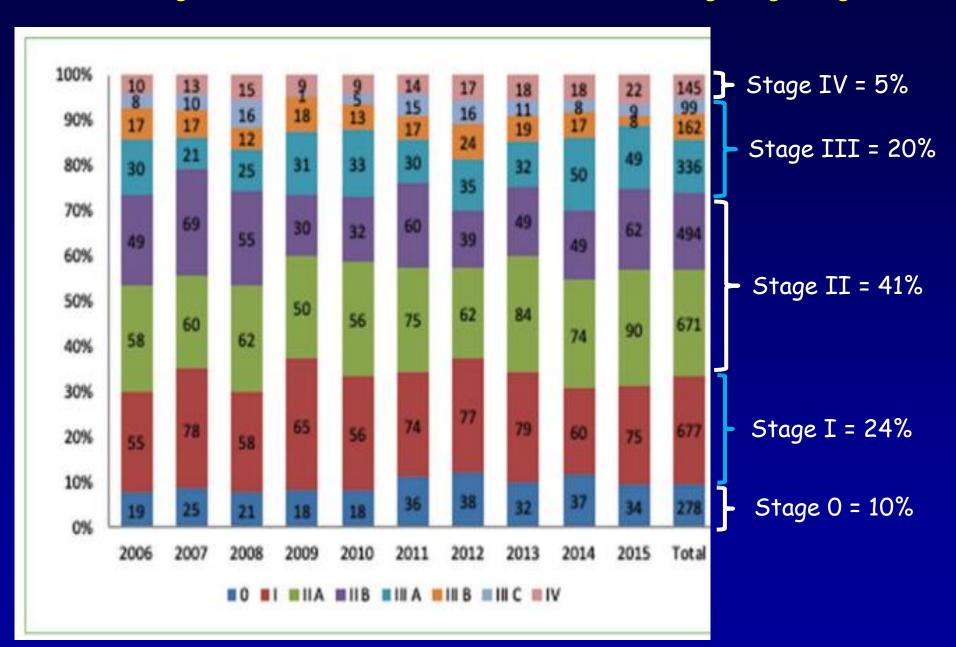
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Of a total of 2862 cases, the average incidence rate was 66.6 out of 100,000 women, during the period 2006-2015



Trend of the average incidence of breast cancer cases in the South East Metropolitan Health Service, period 2006-2015

Percentage distribution of breast cancer cases according to age ranges









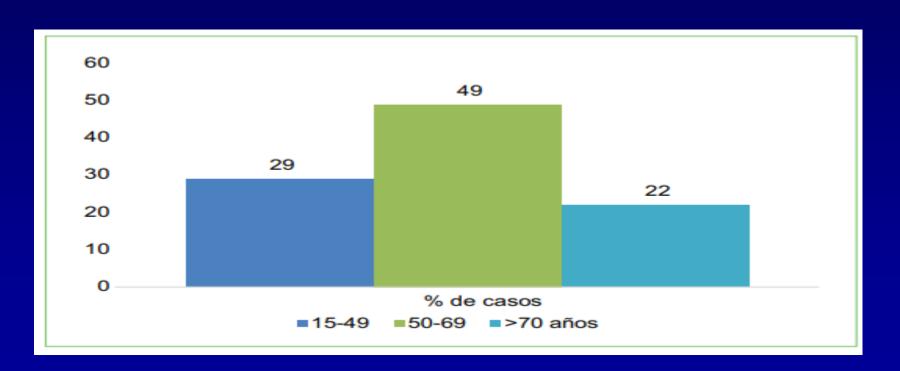
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Percentage distribution of breast cancer cases according to age ranges

Breast cancer mortality in Chile

- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Chilean women. It is estimated that in 2020 the agestandardized mortality rate was 13.6/100,000
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) 2020:
 - 5331 new cases
 - 1674 deaths

"Development of flexible strategies to accelerate breast diagnosis with defined timelines in limited-resource settings" Conclusions

- The National Breast Cancer Program integrated into a National Cancer Program has allowed results comparable to developed countries
- The program has a continuous training of the human resources involved in the care of breast cancer
- The registration system have allowed the permanent monitoring and evaluation of the different indicators by levels of care, that are key elements to allow a good development of a National Program and achieve the detection, diagnosis and timely treatment of people, in environments with limited resources

"Development of flexible strategies to accelerate breast diagnosis with defined timelines in limited-resource settings" Conclusions

- The GES system guarantees: access, opportunity, financial protection, quality and vital urgency, which has allowed to reduce in part, the equity gaps between public and private health in Chile
- Improving the coverage of screening mammography is a challenge still pending



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