

## Save the Date Call for the “Projects/Activities Marketplace”

The “**National Cancer Screening Day 2020**” will take place in Bern, Switzerland, on **Thursday, September 24, 2020**.

The day will include:

- Thematic conferences held by experts in the fields of cancer screening, economics and ethics
- A “Projects/Activities Marketplace”
- A round table with representatives from politics, public administration, patients and health insurance companies

The day’s objectives are to: inform participants about activities in the field of cancer screening in Switzerland; enhance participants’ knowledge in the field of screening; contribute to the development of a screening community and creation of a common vision.

The draft program for the day is enclosed.

With simultaneous translations in **German, French and English**

You can register (in German and French) for the day’s event at: [www.congress-info.ch/nsk2020](http://www.congress-info.ch/nsk2020)

### Projects/Activities Marketplace

A “**Projects/Activities Marketplace**” is planned, where you’ll have the opportunity to present a research topic, a project, an activity, etc., in the manner you prefer (poster, material, projector & screen/computer, orally, etc.).

If you would like to participate in the “Marketplace,” **you can already register now, let us know what you would like to present** and contact us.

Organizations participating in the “Marketplace” are entitled to one free registration per organization and per presentation.

For further information, please contact:

Guido Biscontin, Screening Specialist, Swiss Cancer League, [guido.biscontin@krebsliga.ch](mailto:guido.biscontin@krebsliga.ch)



## National Cancer Screening Day 2020

The “National Cancer Screening Day 2020” will take place on **Thursday, September 24, 2020**.

This initiative aims to:

- Inform the participants about activities and projects in the field of cancer screening in Switzerland
- Enhance the participants' knowledge in areas such as public policy, ethics, equal opportunities, cost-effectiveness analysis, etc.
- Contribute to the development of a cancer screening community through networking
- Contribute to the creation of a common vision in the field of cancer screening through critical and constructive exchange

### Venue

Eventfabrik, Bern

With simultaneous translations in **German, French and English**

### Registration

[www.congress-info.ch/nsk2020](http://www.congress-info.ch/nsk2020)

**Draft Programme** (provisional abstracts for the thematic conferences below)

09:00-09:30	Welcome
09:30-09:40	Opening Remarks, Swiss Cancer League
09:40-10:10	Thematic Conference: International Recommendations, National Implementation – Where are the Challenges? Prof. Iris Lansdorp-Vogelaar, Department of Public Health of Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
10:10-10:40	Thematic Conference: The Future of Cancer Screening in Switzerland Prof. Marcel Zwahlen, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern
10:40-11:10	Thematic Conference: Equal Opportunities in Access to Cancer Screening Dr. Kevin Selby, University Center for General Medicine and Public Health, Unisanté, Lausanne
	Coffee Break

11:30-12:00	Thematic Conference: Costs-Benefits: Is Cancer Screening Ultimately Effective? Prof. Matthias Schwenkglenks, Institute of Pharmaceutical Medicine, University of Basel and Institute of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Prevention, University of Zurich
12:00-12:30	Thematic Conference: State Intervention and Individual Responsibility in Screening - The Question of Responsibility Prof. Samia Hurst, Institute for Ethics, History and the Humanities. University of Geneva
	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Projects/Activities Marketplace: Presentations on Projects, Research and Activities, etc., on behalf of Organizations Active in the Field of Cancer Screening
15:30-16:00	Coffee Break
16:00-16:45	Round Table: Representatives from Politics, Public Administration, Patients and Health Insurance Companies (tbd)
16:45-17:00	Closing Remarks, Swiss Cancer Screening
17:00	Aperitif

### Public

Professionals who are active in or concerned by the field (bio-psycho-social) of cancer screening; politicians; political and administrative authorities; public administrations staff; health insurance companies; etc.

### Registration Fee

150 CHF (Students: 50 CHF). Organizations which are presenting an activity, project, research, etc., at the "Projects/Activities Marketplace" are entitled to one free registration per organization and per project/activity.

### Credits

Currently under way

### Organizing Committee:

Yvonne Grendelmeier, Head Office, Cancer Screening Committee  
 Claudia Weiss, Director, Swiss Cancer Screening  
 Manuela Ocaña, Head of Communication, Deputy Director, Swiss Cancer Screening  
 Catherine Gasser, Co-Lead of the National Strategy Against Cancer  
 Guido Biscontin, Cancer Screening Specialist, Swiss Cancer League

### Provisional Abstracts for the Thematic Conferences

#### International Recommendations, National Implementation – Where are the Challenges?

Routine screening reduces cancer mortality. Indeed, if cancer is detected at an early stage during screening, treatment of the disease is often more likely to be successful. The chances of recovery are greater and those affected have a better quality of life. What are the prerequisites or conditions for the implementation of systematic cancer screening at the national level?

International recommendations and standards can support the development and implementation of national or regional screening programs. What opportunities do these standards offer; what are their

benefits at the national or regional levels and what are the obstacles encountered? For example, how should demographic, social and cultural aspects be taken into account if international recommendations and standards are to be adopted?

### The Future of Cancer Screening in Switzerland

Cancer screening is very widespread in Switzerland and some cantons also have systematic screening programs. How does the speaker see the future of cancer screening in Switzerland? What are the challenges, for example, for new diagnostic methods, risk-based screening programs or even personalized screenings? Do systematic cancer screenings represent the future, or will these be replaced by personalized screenings? What are the methodological challenges of tomorrow?

### Equal Opportunities in Access to Screening

One of the objectives of screening programs is equal access for the entire targeted population. Measures such as exemption from the franchise (the deductible), regular invitations to screening, neutral information and various decision aids support this objective. Screening is a complex subject where sociological, physiological, economic and political issues overlap. How to integrate this complexity, and/or what should be taken into account when considering equal opportunities in screening? What measures are needed to promote equal opportunities and ensure that access to screening does not benefit only some population groups and is a disadvantage to others?

### Costs-Benefits: Is Cancer Screening Worth It?

Prevention and screening involve costs, but can also prevent or reduce follow-up expenses. Detecting cancer at an early stage can reduce treatment costs and vaccinations can even prevent cervical cancer. However, what are the real economic benefits of prevention and screening at the individual, population, employer, state and health system levels? Are organized programs really much cheaper and more effective? Which calculation models can be used and what are their limitations? What are their significance? Doesn't screening incite more investigations and treatments? How can this phenomenon be measured?

### Social Protection and Individual Prevention in Screening – The Question of Responsibility

Screening is an issue that concerns both the state and individual prevention. Authorities can recommend and implement screening programs and promote equal access. Healthy people can voluntarily participate in screening programs. In view of the possibilities for action in the field of screening, the question of responsibility also arises. What is the state's responsibility? Are there other government obligations resulting from screening opportunities? Furthermore, how does the call for individual responsibility in prevention influence the voluntary nature of the approach? Does individual responsibility also imply an obligation? Ethically, what are the answers to these questions of responsibility?