



EPF funding sources



Principles of Transparency and Good Governance

Commitment to independence, transparency and diversification of funding - not relying on any

one source Transparency and independence in all aspects of our work: Code of Ethics and Framework for working with funding partners

Full details of EPF's funding available at our website:

http://www.eu-patient.eu/About-EPF/Transparency/

EPF is a registered NGO on the European Commission's Transparency Registry

Percentages of the total EPF budget for 2018

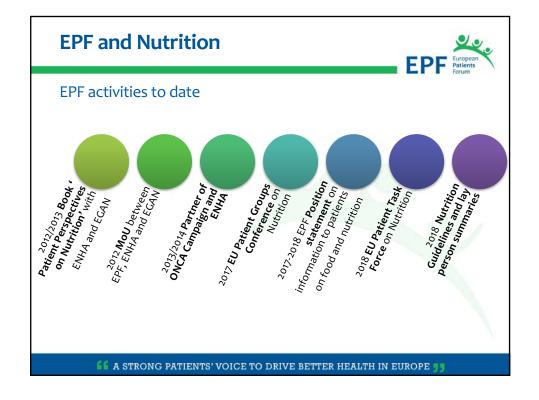
Unrestricted grants from commercial sector - 61.8% - contribution to operations and engagement, capacity building programme

European Commission – 24.4% - direct contribution to EPF's project portfolio (PHP, FP7, H2020, IMI-JU)

Restricted grants from commercial sector - 13.0% - contribution to specific project (EUPATI)

Membership fees – 0.8% - annual fee structure ranging from 100 \in - 1,000 \in based on an organisation's annual turnover.

66 a strong patients' voice to drive better health in Europe 35



EPF's Objectives



- ✓ Coordinate the patient perspective on the topic of information to patients on nutrition;
- ✓ Underline the importance of meaningful patient involvement;
- ✓ Raise awareness of the role of nutrition and diet in managing long-term conditions, maintaining optimal health and quality of life;
- ✓ Emphasise the importance of health literacy and informed decision-making concerning nutrition;
- ✓ Highlight the need for lay person summaries of clinical nutrition guidelines and inspire learned societies;
- √ The patient-professional partnership;
- ✓ Outline **shortcomings** in **existing policy and legislation** from the patient perspective

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Preliminary Position on Information to patients on food and nutrition (March 2018)

Highlights

Nutrition as a bare necessity and an essential component of disease management:

Nutrition in primary prevention and improved disease management; Nutrition in the management of chronic conditions and better health outcomes and Medical nutrition

- > EU legislation related to information to patients on food and nutrition
- > Lifecycle approach to nutritional care
- ➤ **Key recommendations** on the fundamental role of patient organisations in:

Nutrition-related policy-making; information and awareness; regulatory requirements; research; access to appropriate nutrition and reimbursement



Nutrition Guideline Development and Lay Person Summaries (Nov 2018)



WHAT is the document about?

- Development of clinical nutrition guidelines;
- the importance of lay-person summaries of these;
- and the importance of **patient involvement** in the development processes of guidelines and lay person summaries alike

Recommendations:

- improving guideline development processes;
- developing lay person summaries and
- improving patient involvement



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Nutrition Guideline Development and Lay Person Summaries (Nov 2018)



WHO is the document intended for?

- Learned societies and guideline developers, informing of the importance of patient involvement in these processes with recommendations and inspiration on how layperson summaries of these guidelines should be developed
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- Patient and carer organisations, providing information on clinical nutrition guidelines available for specific disease areas, their development processes as well as examples of lay-person summaries of this information.



Lay person summaries



Cancer and Nutrition

- 2017: European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECPC) + Sapienza
 Università di Roma European Survey of 907 people with
 cancer about the importance of nutrition: 90% of
 respondents did not receive any information about weight
 loss because of cancer (cachexia) from their health
 professionals
- Need to empower individual patients and patient associations by producing more information on cancer patients' nutritional needs
- 2018: ECPC booklet 'Living well during cancer treatment'
 addressing cancer patients concerns, based on the ESPEN
 guidelines on nutrition in cancer patients and the ESMO
 handbook of Nutrition and Cancer

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Why patient involvement



It is a right ("nothing about me, without me") – an intrinsic value in itself

"The people have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their healthcare."

Alma Ata Declaration – Principle IV (1978, WHO)

- It brings benefits instrumental and intrinsic value → key to developing healthcare in a way that benefits patients (and society)
- Patient Involvement is a common operating principle of EU health systems:

"All EU health systems ... aim to involve patients in their treatment, to be transparent with them, and to offer them choices where this is possible... to offer individuals information about their health status, and the right to be fully informed about the treatment being offered to them, and to consent to such treatment. All systems should also be publicly accountable and ensure good governance and transparency."

Council Conclusions on common values and principles in European Union Health Systems, 2006

The Value+ model





- Meaningful Patient Involvement = patients take an active role in activities or decisions that will have consequences for the patient community, because of their specific knowledge and relevant experience as patients.
 - The involvement must be planned, appropriately resourced, carried out, and evaluated from the perspectives of:
 - The participating patients or patient organisations
 - Other participating organisations and funding bodies
 - The quality of their experiences during the involvement process
- The opposite of tokenism
- Value+ Toolkit and Handbook offer guidance how

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Added Value of Patient Organisations



Patient organisations: the untapped potential of healthcare systems!

Report on the Added Value of Patient Organisations

Objective: to highlight the value of patient organisations as legitimate stakeholders in health-related policies.

The report identifies 4 main areas where patient organisations provide added value:

Policy and Advocacy Capacity-Building & Education

Peer Support

Research, Technology and Innovation



- · Overcoming the culture of tokenism;
- Professionalisation vs. representativeness;
- · Lack of resources & funding
- Credibility & alleged lack of independence;
- Lack of performance measurement or rather lack of knowledge on how to measure the impact of patient organisations?





More information?



- EPF Position statement on information to patients on food and nutrition;
- 2018 EU Patient Task Force on Nutrition
- EPF Report on the Added Value of Patient Organisations
- Book 'Patient Perspectives on Nutrition'