

## Every answer brings new questions

RNDr. Pavel Poc  
Vice-Chair of the Committee for Environment, Public  
Health and Food safety of the European Parliament



### Effective decision making

How do we ensure that the decision-making process is effective?  
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### Effective control and improvement

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### Sustainability

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### Integration or utilization

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### Invisible threats to solve

Chemical structure of a chemical compound: CC(=O)OCC  
How do we ensure that the invisible threats to solve process is effective?  
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90 % is under the surface



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# Effective control and improvement

An example: (questions associated with the Czech colorectal cancer screening)

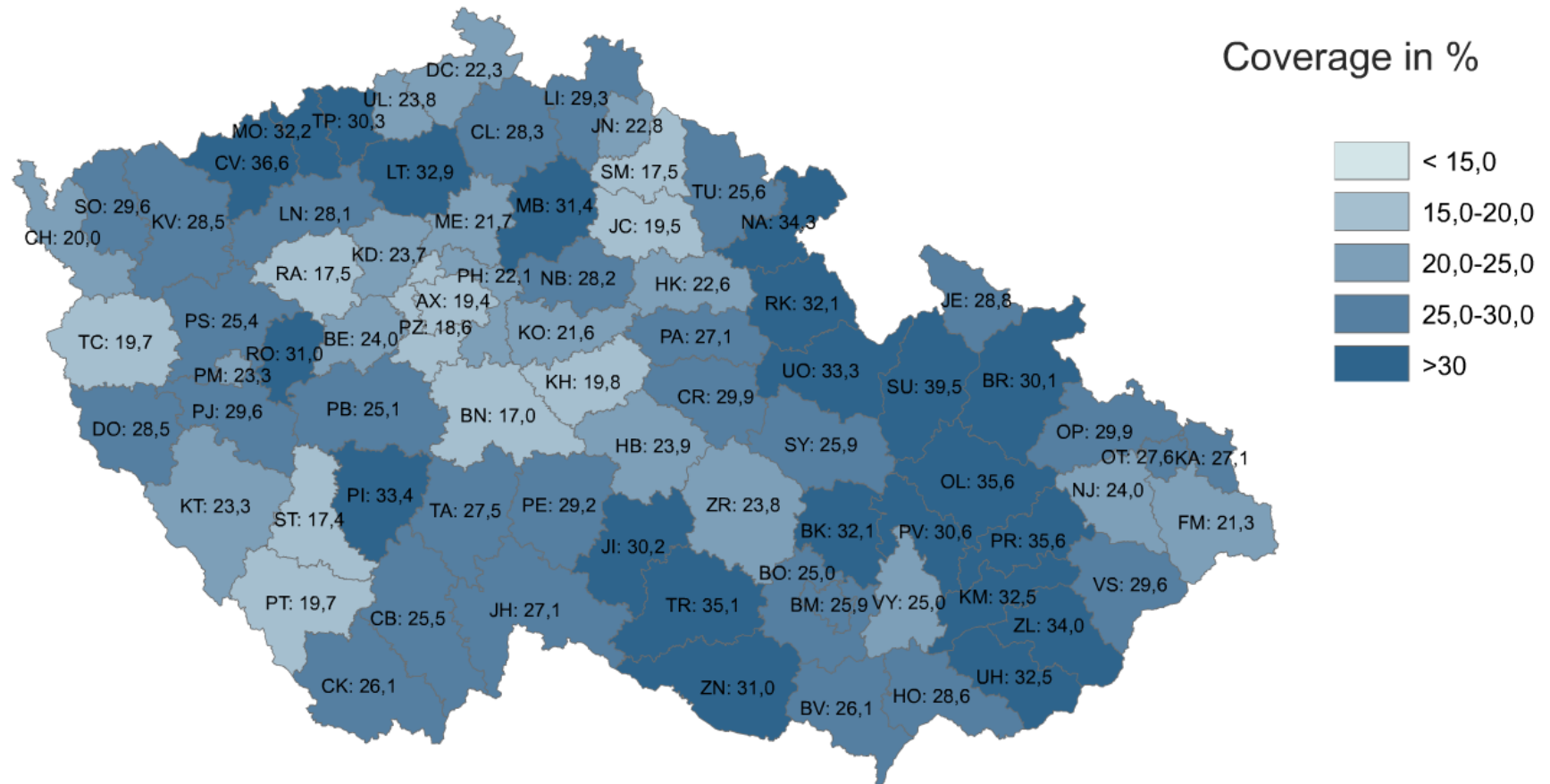
There is significantly heterogeneous coverage in the regions of the country.

- \* Why? Is the mistake really on the side of clients/patients only?
  - \* Is such screening safe and effective enough?
    - \* Is (and should be?) "BAT" always used in the screening and what is it in this case ?
      - \* Who can (and should) control the primary care physicians (GPs, gynecologists, etc.)? <

# FOBT test: coverage - regional differences

Men, women > 50 years

(2012-2013, N = 1 033 282 examinations)



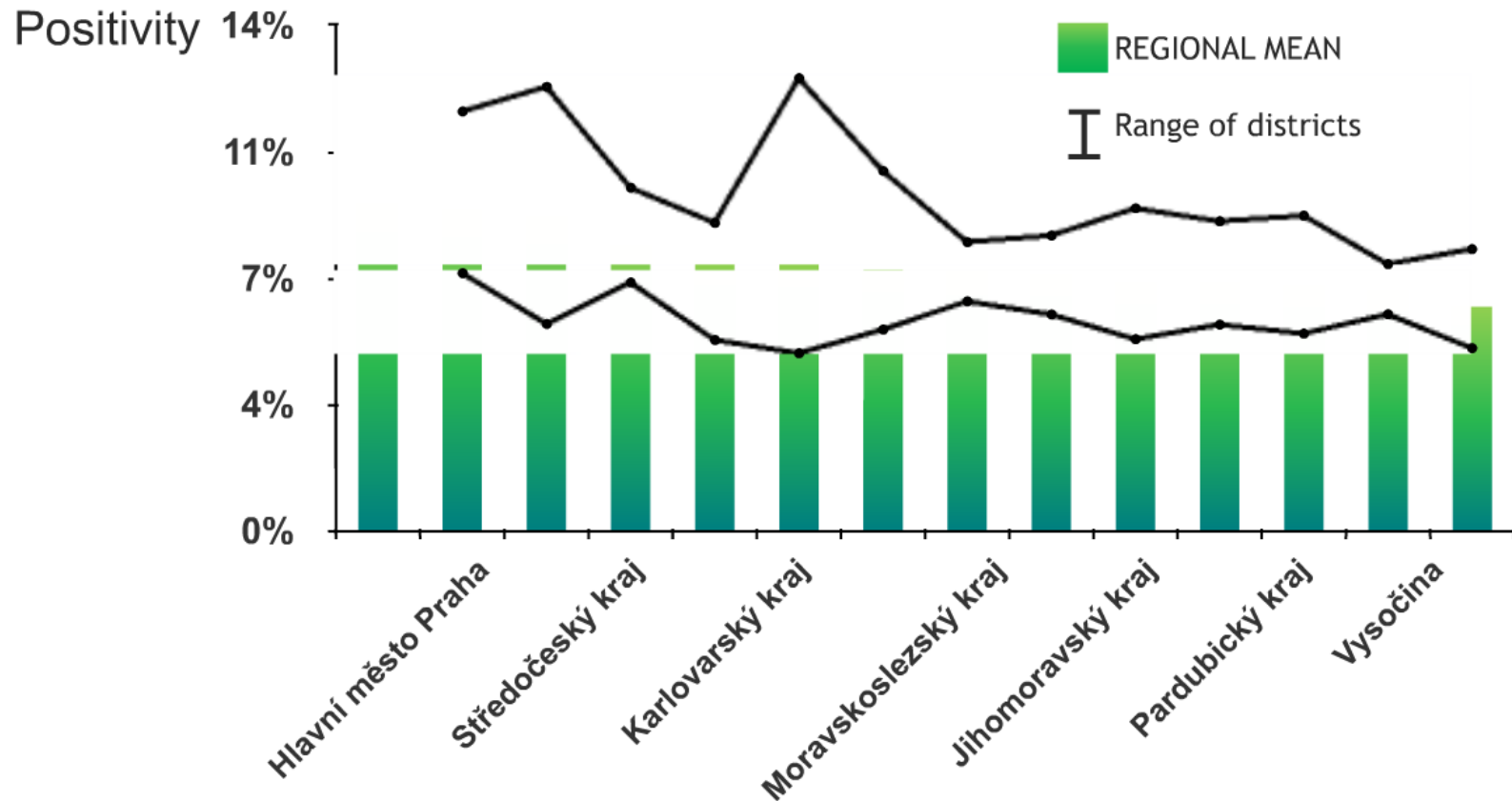
Overall coverage (2012-2013): **26,5 %** BUT (range of districts: 17,0-39,5 %)



# Regional FOBT positivity

Men, women > 50 years

(2013, N = 573 101 examinations)



Overall positivity (2013): 7,5 % BUT range of districts: 6,2-9,0 % !!!



Overall contribution of gynecologists to the screening coverage is approx. 7 – 8%



# Effective control and improvement

An example: (questions associated with the Czech colorectal cancer screening)

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# Effective decision making

Everybody (politician or manager) has to DELIVER (at best in "the term").

- \* Do we execute proper and long term economic planning "over the term"?
- \* Do we optimize implementation processes, investing adequate resources for the (reliable and incorrupt) assessments?
- \* Do we evaluate objectively, taking into account all costs and benefits?
- \* Are we (governments, parliaments, boards etc) able (or allowed) to make decisions, bringing benefits "out of the term"?

# Inovations or utilization

We are investing in new drugs, technologies more then to broad use of what is already available.  
We spend millions for one patient whilst millions can not afford one pill.

- \* Do we still recognize main goal of the healthcare, or it became rather business ?
- \* Is there public demand for proper healthcare including true prevention ?
- \* Does business / market driven model of the healthcare work good enough ?
- \* Should this be regulated, and if yes, on which level of governance?

# Sustainability

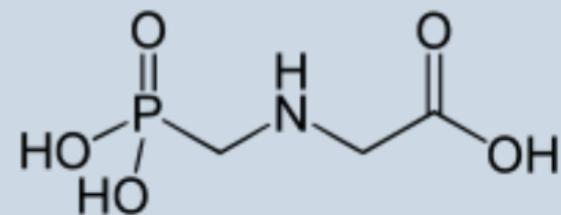
It is (relatively) easy to initiate new health care programs, especially when subsidized from "other budget" but it does not make any sense without prospect of sustainability.

Health care prolongs average lifetime of the population, welfare of the population decreases natality, pollution of the environment damages fertility. All this results in aging of the population.

- \* Does current healthcare systems reflect aging of the population ?
- \* Does healthcare policies reflect necessary time dimension of any intervention ?
- \* Are we prepared to pay "price for success" in the case of aging or screening ?
- \* Do we focus our policies to sustainability and resilience of healthcare systems ?

# Invisible threats to solve

GLYPHOSATE - A2 carcinogen



Endocrine disruptors legislation in the tube

ARE WE ABLE TO ACT FACING IMMINENT DANGER FOR HEALTH IF THERE IS EXTREMELY STRONG ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PRESSURE AGAINST ?

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RNDr. Pavel Peč  
Vicechair of the Committee for Environment, Public  
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### Effective control and improvement

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### Innovation or utilization

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### Unsolvable threats to solve

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