

Healthcare in Europe:
Scenarios and implications
for digestive and liver diseases

204-0

HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040: Scenarios and implications for digestive and liver diseases





ALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:

Healthcare in Europe 2040:

Scenarios and implications for digestive and liver diseases

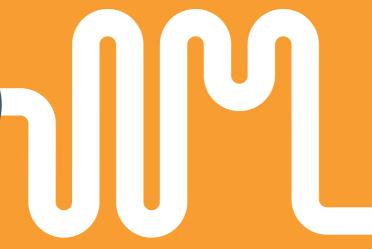
CONTENTS

uture scenarios in Gi nealthcare: Why do we need them?	
Making sense of a complex world	
ey uncertainties	
lealthcare in Europe 2040: Our scenarios	
ce Age	
ilicon Age	
olden Age	
rom 2014 to 2040: Scenario timelines	
he GI patient pathway: A glimpse into the future	
he GI doctor: Possible healthcare provision	2
tarting the conversation	

Of course, it is impossible to predict how Europe will look in 2040 from a political, societal or healthcare perspective. But while we may not be able to foretell the future, as a society and as clinical specialists, we can create plausible future scenarios for healthcare in Europe, enabling us to focus our thinking, sharpen our strategies and inform our decision-making.

Where will the European healthcare system be in 2040?

Will there even be one?



If you hold a stake in the health of our nations, especially if you have an interest in digestive and liver health, please read on.

One day, could one of these scenarios become reality?

Will we have
a flourishing,
well-coordinated
and unified Europe
delivering high-quality
healthcare to all?

Will society have slipped into impoverishment with little access to healthcare? What might any of this mean for digestive and liver health?

Will you be prepared for the consequences?

Future Scenarios in GI Healthcare: Why Do We Need Them?

Current models for healthcare delivery in Europe are unsustainable. A rapidly ageing population supported by a shrinking workforce presents major challenges and requires new thinking.

Gastrointestinal (GI) diseases contribute significantly to the healthcare burden in Europe, accounting for substantial morbidity, mortality and cost. GI diseases kill more than 200,000 EU citizens every year and are one of the most common reasons for primary care consultations and hospitalisation. Over one-third of all acute hospital admissions are due to GI diseases, and most Europeans will visit a gastroenterologist at least once in their lives.

Faced with inevitable change in our healthcare environments, and recognizing the need to better anticipate and prepare for the future, UEG's Future Scenarios Working Group has been collaborating with specialist scenario planners to develop a set of plausible, relevant and challenging scenarios that may impact the delivery of GI healthcare in the future. These are presented in the following pages of this booklet.



To focus our thinking, sharpen our strategies and enable us to have courageous conversations about the future of GI healthcare.



Three challenging yet plausible scenarios relating to the future delivery of healthcare for those with digestive and liver diseases.



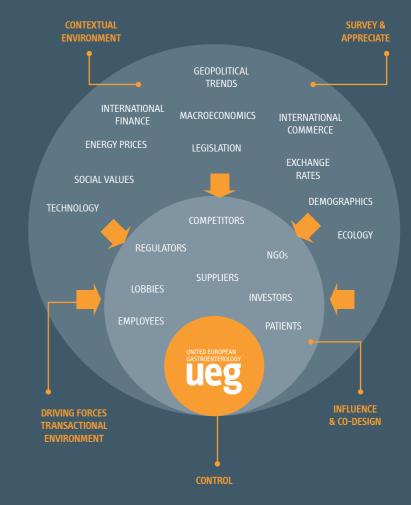
By combining expert knowledge, quality research, hard work, dedication and a lot of imagination.

Making Sense of a Complex World

The world of scenario-building focuses on many complex factors. To build our healthcare scenarios for 2040, we needed to look first at those factors that affect our everyday lives but cannot easily be influenced or changed by any individual. These are the 'contextual environment' in which we work and include factors such as the political landscape, legislation, environmental and demographic change. These factors in turn affect the 'transactional environment', which has a more immediate impact on our work as healthcare professionals and includes our interactions with, for example; our investors, suppliers, employees, patients, competitors and regulators.

After establishing a broad contextual and environmental framework, the factors most likely to influence healthcare in 2040 were identified. 'Structured imagination' was then used to envisage how these factors might evolve in the future and to develop 24 end-states. Extensive debate and discussion then generated a range of insights that became the building blocks for a range of potential scenarios. These were extensively analysed, refined and merged, resulting in the three, equally plausible scenarios that are presented here.

Scenarios Are of Something For Someone and For a Purpose



Healthcare in Europe 2040: Our Scenarios

Key Uncertainties Facing GI Healthcare Delivery



POLITICAL CHANGES



CLIMATE CHANGE



GLOBALISATION



MIGRATION



RELIGION



TECHNOLOGY



RESEARCH FUNDING



DRUG RESISTANCE



SELF-MEDICATION



HIGH NON-COMPLIANCE



SOCIAL INEQUALITIES



AGEING POPULATION





ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO



FOOD INDUSTRY



FUTURE OF FAMILY AND HOME CARE



FUTURE OF THE DOCTOR



CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENTS



STANDARDISATION OF HEALTHCARE



Ice Age

Where European impoverishment will have led, by 2040, to two-tier medicine and eventually to the collapse of public healthcare in Europe.



Silicon Age

Where advancements in technology, science and social interactions will have led, by 2040, to very extensive automation of diagnoses and treatments and redirected health behaviour, resulting in a positive change in healthcare.



Golden Age

Where a strong, well-coordinated, unified Europe will, by 2040, ensure high-quality healthcare for ALL European citizens.

HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:
SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES



Ice Age

During the Ice Age, depletion of natural resources, climate change, the ageing population, and the economic crisis have all contributed to the widespread impoverishment of Europe.

The European Union no longer exists, most of the population is poor, unemployment is high, religious groups and alternative 'health' sects have a strong influence and environmental hazards, including pollution and increased exposure to potential carcinogens, contribute to this toxic mix.

Health and Healthcare

The Ice Age sees the development of a two-tier healthcare system and eventually to the collapse of public healthcare in Europe. An ageing population with an increase in age-related chronic diseases like cancer, antibiotic resistance as well as a lack of new drugs and outbreaks of infectious disease epidemics all threaten the population.

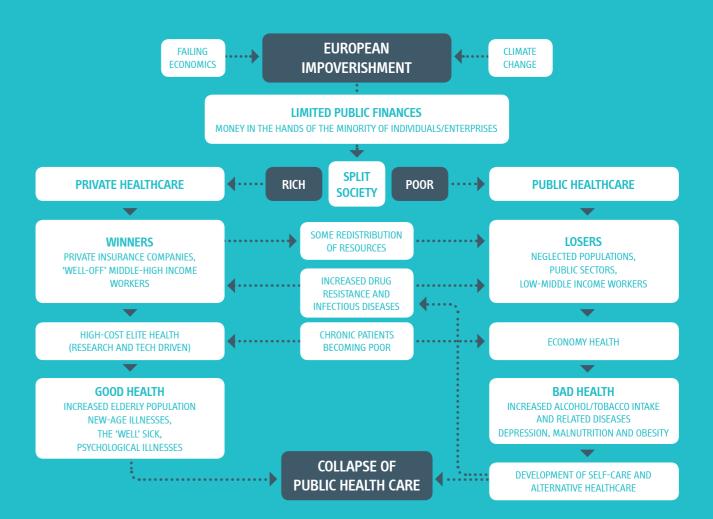
Poverty and poor healthcare have led to high rates of morbidity and mortality within the general population. Most individuals have little or no access to healthcare and are also plagued by diseases associated with alcohol, tobacco and obesity. In desperation, people are turning to alternative medicine and uncontrolled self-medication.

For the rich minority, there is excellent healthcare available in the private sector. Science is market-driven and healthcare services, primarily provided by profithungry insurance companies, are only available to those who can pay.

Healthcare workers are leaving Europe seeking better conditions and access to the latest technology and treatments. Patients are increasingly seeking healthcare outside Europe or from off-shore floating hospitals.

HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:

Ice Age Healthcare Provision



Silicon Age

During the Silicon Age, global trends and crises have led to changes at every level: individual behaviour, social priorities, industrial strategies and government policies. Population growth has encouraged innovation and there is widespread acceptance of technology. Social media has become highly influential across the healthcare sector.

The European Union still exists and has contributed to the modernisation of health legislation across Europe. There is a large non-EU immigrant population relying on social security and draining resources and escalating healthcare expenditure.

Health and Healthcare

Whilst inequalities in healthcare still exist, the dominance of technology in the Silicon Age has provided a means of delivering high-tech, cost-effective care to the majority.

E-algorithms, detailing risk profiles for multiple diseases are developed through genomic screening at birth. Individuals take responsibility for self-monitoring, self-cure and prevention assisted by comprehensive lifestyle and health data stored in their personal electronic patient cloud record. Automated diagnostics and interventions, including robotics, are readily available by self-referral.

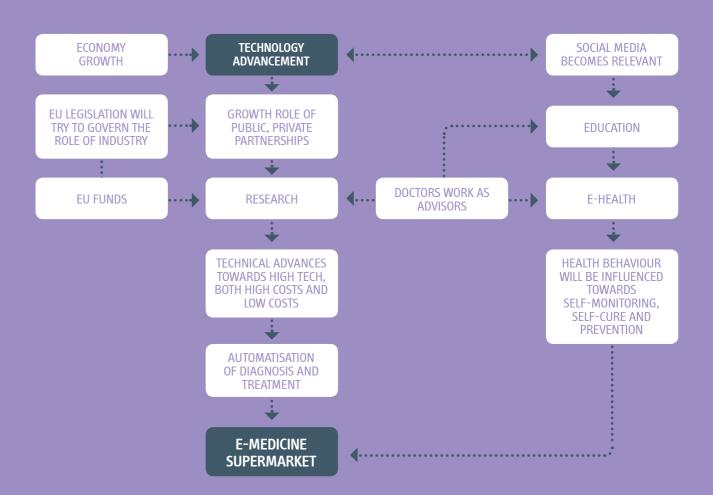
With the adoption of e-health, the role of the doctor has fundamentally changed from delivering healthcare to assisting individuals with navigating and understanding their medical e-data.

Collaborative ventures as well as innovative public and private partnerships work for the benefit of the patient. Widespread use of social media platforms has helped to integrate significant advances in medical research and data capture.

Alongside e-health is a shift into a new e-economy which includes novel monetary systems which carry the risk of using unofficial currencies and unethical and even criminal activities. Social media and advanced technology bring with them privacy concerns, some poor quality health practices as well as complex systems which are hard to navigate.

13

Silicon Age Healthcare Provision



14 HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:
SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES



Golden Age

An influx of immigrants and widespread cross-border movement of Europeans has resulted in a more multicultural and united Europe. Here we see a United States of Europe (USE), with no borders, homogenized education, taxation and legislation systems and universal access to healthcare for all. Economic growth has slowed, environmental issues are being addressed, and preventative health is high on the agenda. The resultant peace and stability denotes a Golden Age for Europe.

Health and Healthcare

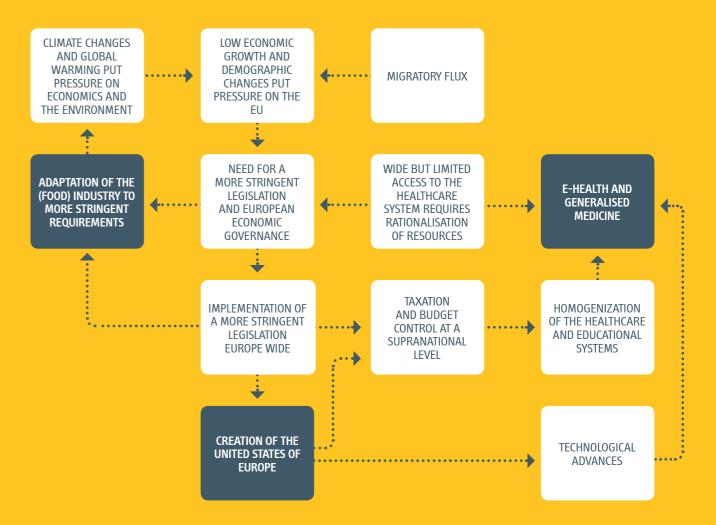
Whilst dictated by a strong centralised public sector, the private sector has helped implement 'mandatory' prevention programs. Children are formally educated about the importance of health and all have a positive attitude towards illness prevention. Consistent Europe-wide prevention-based strategies, policies and practices are in place. Good quality, cost-effective healthcare is available to all, delivered primarily via e-health initiatives, outpatient clinics, low-cost healthcare centres and care at home.

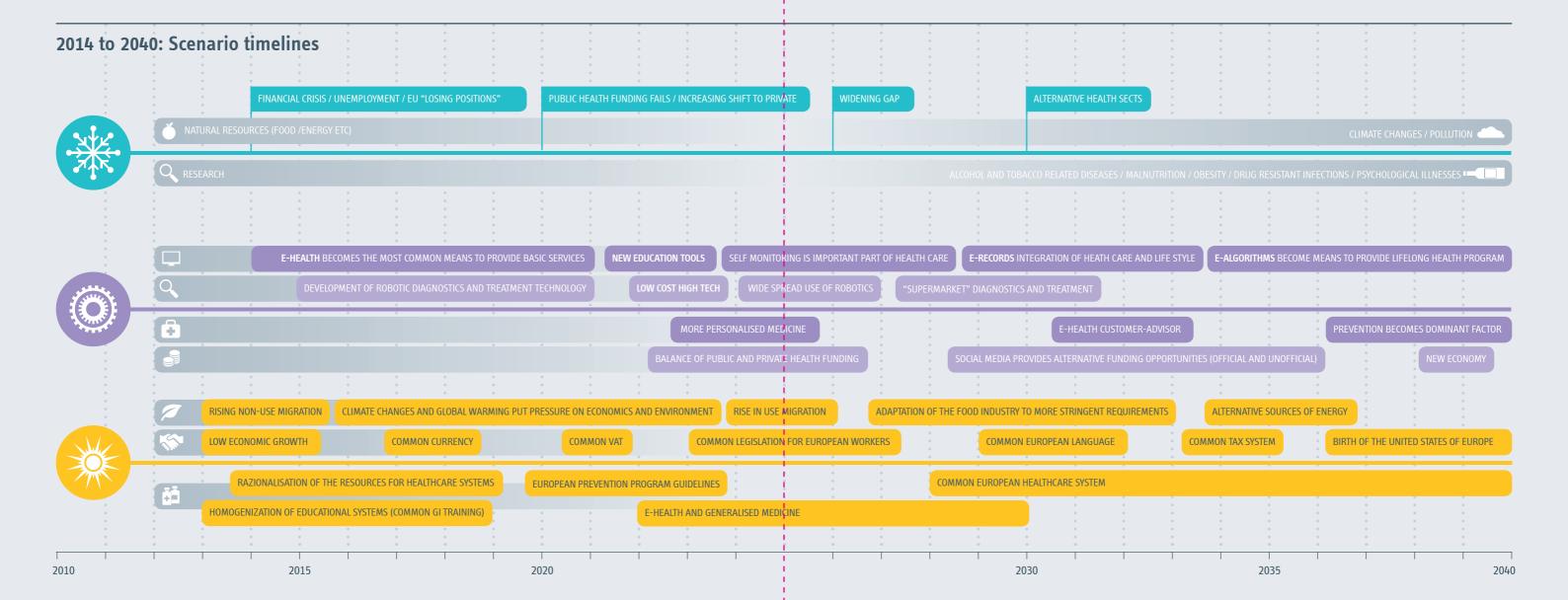
There is total European cohesion in healthcare with consistent medical education and training across the continent. Doctors continue to play a traditional role and deliver patient centred care. Patients increasingly use e-mail and dedicated electronic platforms to liaise with their healthcare professional and travel freely across the United States of Europe to access the best healthcare providers and specialist centres.

HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:
SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES

15

Golden Age Healthcare Provision





HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040: 18 SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES

The CRC Patient Pathway: Ice Age



GP visits/specialist visit

Confirmation of diagnosis of ADC of the rectum

CT-Scan, MRI, EUS, +/- PET-Scan: Tumour stage T3N(+)M0

Multi Disciplinary Team meeting to agree treatment

Neoadjuvant radio-chemotherapy followed by surgery

Post surgery:

- Oncogenetic counselling for the patient and their family and family surveillance





'Poor' pathway

Symptoms neglected, then alternative medicine (plant infusions supposed to stop bleeding) for 2 months

Improvement of symptoms

Relapse after 4/6 months + anaemia

Entry to public health service via emergency

1 month wait for colonoscopy

Pre-treatment work-up with limited means: RTX Thorax + abdominal USD (or CT-Scan if available): tumour stage IV, with liver and lung metastases

with available drugs (suboptimal, no biotherapies available)

HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040: SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES

The CRC Patient Pathway: Silicon Age

Risk profile and health risk passport developed at birth through genomi

At age 25, individual screening plan developed using genomic risk data factors accumulated online from self-monitoring apps/phones and

Regular screening using blood

Immediate exploration at health adjustment of screening plan

Mortality and occurrence of CRC





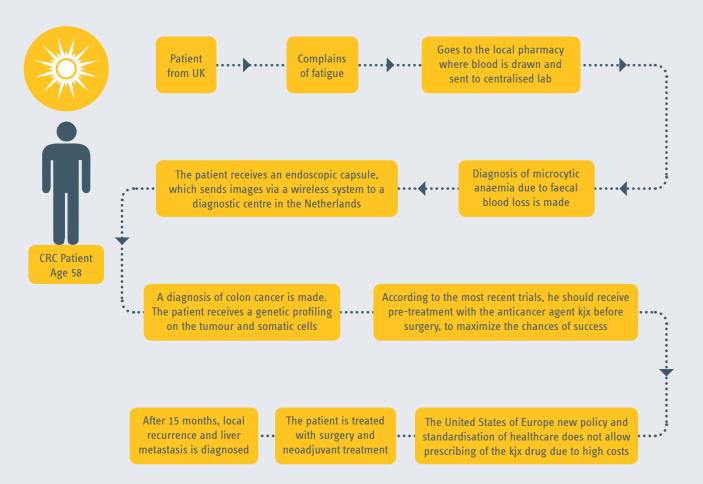
19

Screening based on individual kits, alternative medicine

treatment because of symptoms or

Mortality and occurrence of CRC

The CRC Patient Pathway: Golden Age



The Role of the Doctor: A Glimpse into the Future



Ice Age

Doctors are leaving Europe seeking better conditions and access to the latest technology and treatments





Silicon Age

Doctors assist individuals with navigating and understanding their personal electronic patient cloud records





Golden Age

Doctors maintain a traditional role delivering patient centred care supported by cost-effective e-health platforms



HEALTHCARE IN EUROPE 2040:
SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES
SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR DIGESTIVE AND LIVER DISEASES

These scenarios have been developed with the aim of encouraging Europe-wide debate on the future care of people with digestive and liver diseases. We want to hear your thoughts, capture your ideas, and use them to help us shape the research, teaching and services offered by UEG and its members.

Begin the debate... Look at healthcare in a different way...

Set our imaginations free...

Refocus our priorities...

Change mindsets...



UNITED EUROPEAN GASTROENTEROLOGY

Together we can advance gastroenterological care

Starting the Conversation

Help us plan for a better future for people with digestive and liver diseases.

Visit www.ueg.eu/gastro2040 and vote for the scenario you think is most likely.

Post your thoughts and comments on the future of digestive and liver diseases throughout Europe @my_UEG #GI2040

