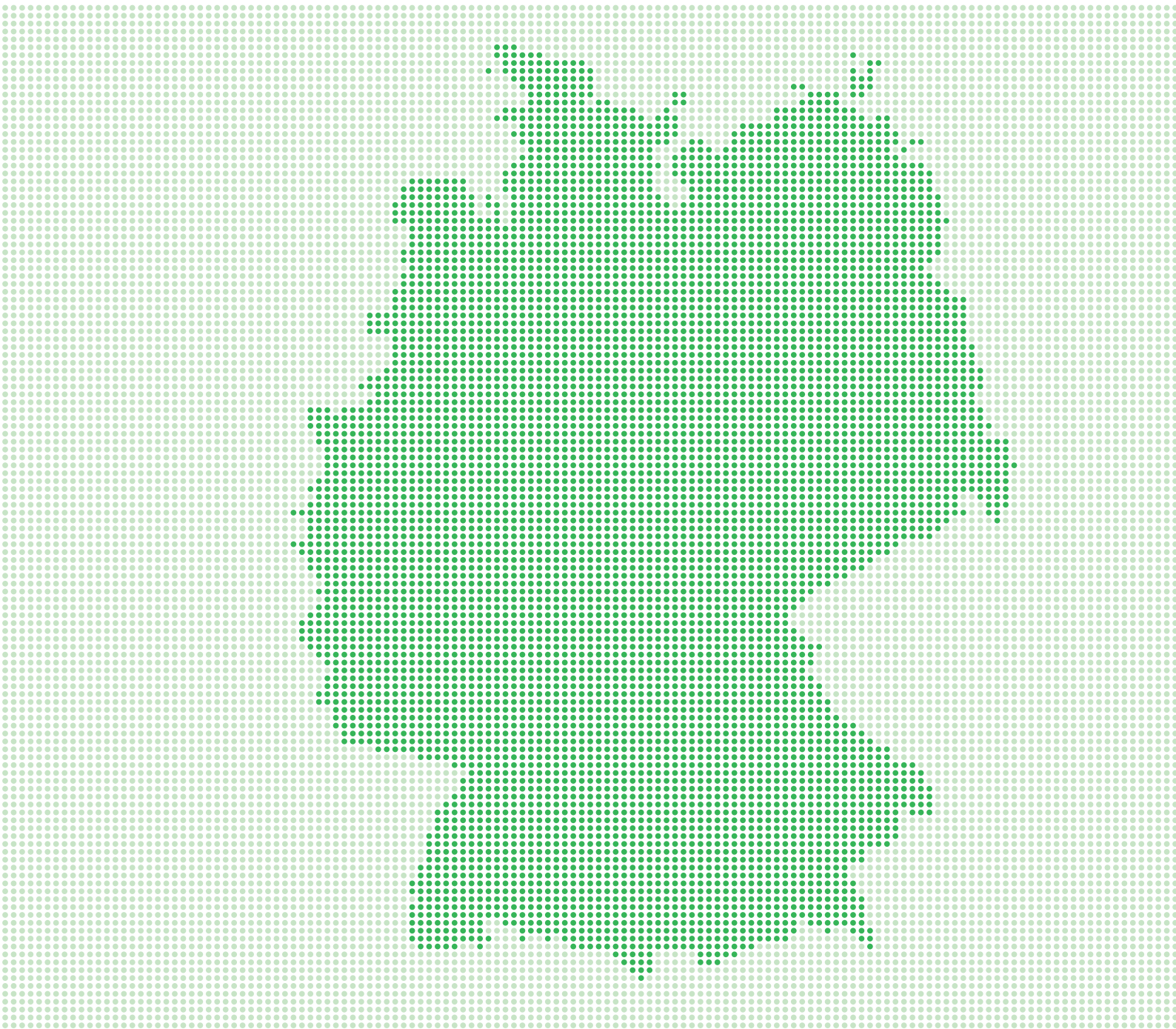
DKG
KREBSGESELLSCHAFT

Annual Report 2016
of the Certified Oncology Centres



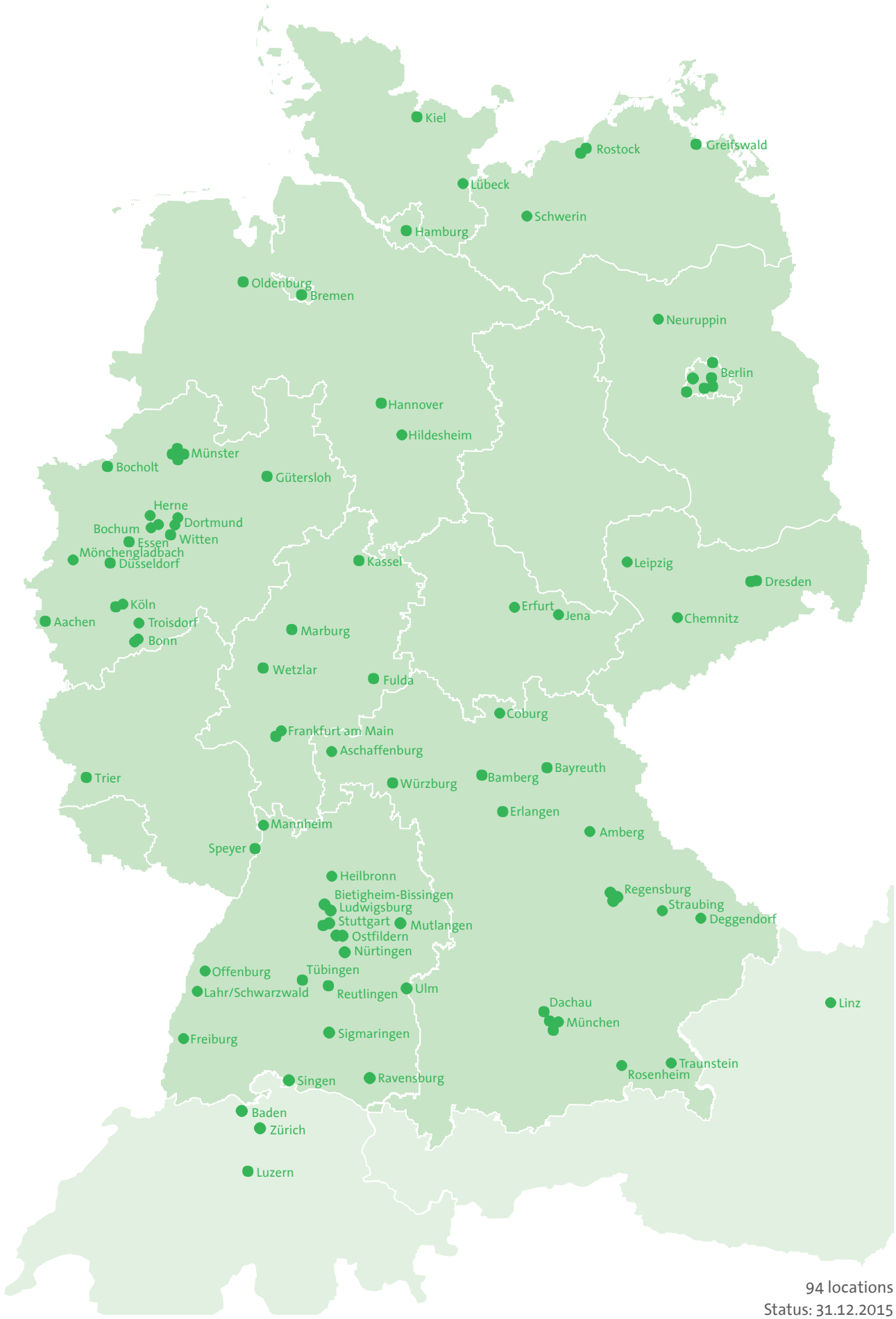
DKG
KREBSGESELLSCHAFT

2016

Annual Report of the Certified Oncology Centres

RESPONSIBLE INTERDISCIPLINARITY
Representatives on the Certification Committee Oncology Centres

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bildgebung in der Onkologie (ABO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Tumorzentren (ADT); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Dermatologische Onkologie (ADO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynäkologische Onkologie (AGO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Hals-Nasen-Ohren-Heilkunde, Mund-Kiefer-Gesichtschirurgische Onkologie (AHMO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internistische Onkologie (AIO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Onkologische Pathologie (AOP); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Palliative Medizin (APM); Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Onkologische Pharmazie (OPH); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Onkologische Thoraxchirurgie (AOT); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Pädiatrische Onkologie (APO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Urologische Onkologie (AUO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Prävention und integrative Onkologie (PRIO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Psychoonkologie (PSO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Radiologische Onkologie (ARO); Arbeitsgemeinschaft Supportive Massnahmen in der Onkologie, Rehabilitation und Sozialmedizin (ASORS); Berufsverband der niedergelassenen Hämatologen und Onkologen (BNHO); Berufsverband Deutscher Pathologen e.V.; Chirurgische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Onkologie (CAO); Chirurgische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Onkologie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Viszeralchirurgie (CAO-V); Deutsche Dermatologische Gesellschaft (DDG); Deutsche Gesellschaft der Plastischen, Rekonstruktiven und Ästhetischen Chirurgen (DGPRÄC); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie (DGCh); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hals-Nasen-Ohren-Heilkunde, Kopf- und Hals-Chirurgie; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Mund-Kiefer-Gesichtschirurgie (DGMKG); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie (DGN); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nuklearmedizin (DGN); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Orthopädie und Orthopädische Chirurgie (DGOOC); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Palliativmedizin (DGP); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pathologie (DGP); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pneumologie und Beatmungsmedizin (DGP); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Radioonkologie (DEGRO); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Studium des Schmerzes (DGSS); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Thoraxchirurgie (DGT); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Urologie (DGU); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Verdauungs- und Stoffwechselkrankheiten (DGVS); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Allgemein- und Viszeralchirurgie (DGAV); Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (DKG); Deutsche Krebshilfe (DKH); Deutsche Röntgengesellschaft (DRG); Deutsche Vereinigung für Sozialarbeit im Gesundheitswesen (DVSG); Frauenselbsthilfe nach Krebs e.V.; Gesellschaft für Pädiatrische Onkologie und Hämatologie; Konferenz onkologischer Kranken- und Kinderkrankenpflege (KOK); Leitlinienbeauftragter der DKG; Neuroonkologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft (NOA); Pneumologisch-Onkologische Arbeitsgemeinschaft (POA); Sprecher des Netzwerkes der Onkologischen Spitzenzentren (CCC); Vorsitzende der Kommissionen der Organkrebszentren und Organmodule



94 locations
Status: 31.12.2015

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1. PRESENTATION OF THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

The objective and mandate of the DKG certification system is the establishment of a certified network in which patients are treated in a comprehensive, interdisciplinary and multi-professional manner on the basis of evidence-based guidelines. The quality of treatment within the network is recorded, evaluated and used for ongoing quality improvements as part of the audit processes.

1.1 Organigram - Certification system

National Cancer Certification Programme (German Cancer Society and German Cancer Aid)

Certification Committee Oncology Centre

Chairperson: PD Dr. Graeven (DKG)
Deputy chairperson: Prof. von Kalle (DKH) / Prof. Lang (DKG)

Specialist societies / Professional associations / Working groups

Comprehensive Cancer Centres

Certification Committees

Breast	**Gyn**	**Visceral Oncology Centre** (Colorectal, liver, stomach, pancreas)	**Skin**
Chairperson: Prof. Blohmer / Prof. Scharl	Chairperson: Prof. Beckmann	Chairperson: Prof. Seufferlein Deputy chairperson: Prof. Post	Chairperson: Prof. Tilgen
Lung	**Prostate**	**Head and neck tumours (module)**	**Neuro-oncological tumors (module)**
Chairperson: Prof. Ukena Deputy chairperson: Prof. Hoffmann	Chairperson: Prof. Albers Deputy chairperson: Prof. Fichtner	Chairperson: Prof. Iro Deputy chairperson: Prof. Ehrenfeld	Chairperson: Prof. Schlegel Deputy chairperson: Prof. Stummer

OnkoZert
Director: A. Kämmerle

Steering Certification	**Innovation/ Data managementt**	**Experts**

Certificate Award Committee

Legislative – Executive – Judiciary

The certification system consists of the legislative, executive and judiciary. The Certification Committee is the legislative. It has on average 30 representatives from scientific societies, professional associations, working groups and self-help. It draws together expertise from all medical specialties that treat oncological patients. The representatives draw up the catalogue of requirements and, by extension, the tumour-specific requirements based on the S3 certification requirements. Oncological experts check the implementation of the requirements in the audit process (executive).

They are non-voting members of the Certification Committee. Hence, there is a clear separation between legislative and executive. The auditor-physicians have undergone special training for their audit activities.
The decision about awarding a certificate (judiciary) is taken in another, independent body, the "Certificate Award Committee". Three trained experts are responsible for each procedure. In their evaluation they are free and independent. The Committee awards the certificates solely on the basis of the centre's presentation and the audit documentation drawn up by the experts.

Areas of responsibility within the certification system

Scientific societies / Professional associations / Working groups	The German Cancer Society (DKG) is the initiator and designer of the certification system. All oncological scientific societies, working groups and professional associations come together under the DKG umbrella. Together they lay down the specialist requirements for certification and the further development of the certification system.
Certification Committee (Legislative)	The main task of the Certification Committee is the drawing up, further development and interpretation of the Specialist Requirements (certification criteria). The Certification Committee is empowered to make changes to the Specialist Requirements.
Certificate Award Committee (Judiciary)	The Certificate Award Committee is a separate, independent body from the audit procedure. Based on the audit documentation prepared by the experts, it verifies the proper conduct of each individual certification procedure. The Certificate Award Committee must approve the issuing of a certificate.
OnkoZert and experts (Executive)	The experts administer and steer the certification system. Experts are individuals who are qualified to verify the Organ Cancer Centres on site and are recognised in this capacity by the German Cancer Society (DKG).

1.2 Health policy framework conditions

a) National Cancer Plan

The role of the certification system within the National Cancer Plan

The National Cancer Plan was jointly launched on 16 June 2008 by the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG), the German Cancer Society (DKG), German Cancer Aid (DKH) and the Association of German Tumour Centres ADT) to address problem areas in early cancer detection and cancer care. Efforts have been successful in securing the federal Laender, health insurance funds, pension funds, service providers, industry and patients' associations as committed cooperation partners in order to further develop the areas of early cancer detection and cancer care. Together, they focus their efforts on enabling all the stakeholders involved in fighting cancer to more effectively coordinate their activities and implement them in a targeted manner.

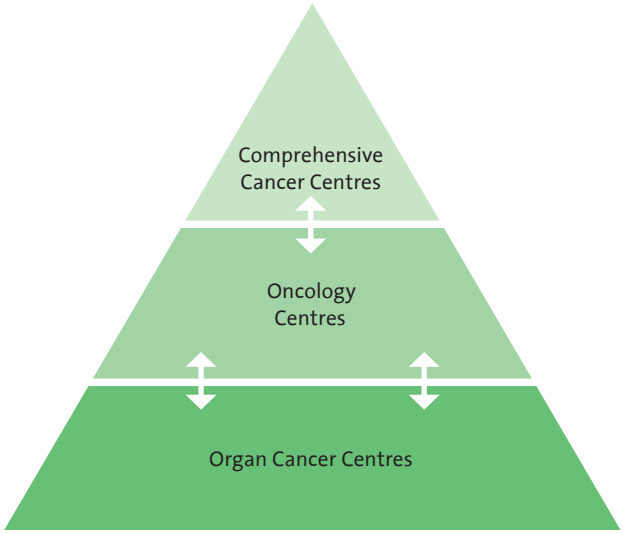
For the four action areas in the National Cancer Plan, expert groups have drawn up a total of 13 documents that specify the goals and the related implementation recommendations. The results are regularly monitored by the Federal Ministry of Health.

Goal 5 has to do with the certification of oncological treatment facilities. The goal document gives a definition of certified centres for the first time. According to it certified centres are "a network of qualified and jointly certified, interdisciplinary, trans-sectoral and possibly multiple-location facilities that... represent, if possible, the entire chain of health care for those affected..." [1]

The 3-tier model of oncological care /National Certification Programme ofGerman Cancer Aid and the GermanCancer Society

Deutsche Krebshilfe HELFEN. FORSCHEN. INFORMIEREN. DKG Krebsgesellschaft

In line with the different tasks of oncological facilities the certification system distinguishes between three certification levels: Organ Cancer Centres (C) are centres that specialise in one organ or one specialty, Oncology Centres (CC) focus on several organs or specialties and Comprehensive Cancer Centres (CCC) are centres with foci.

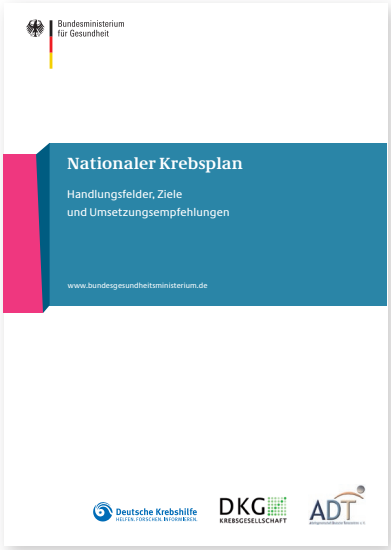


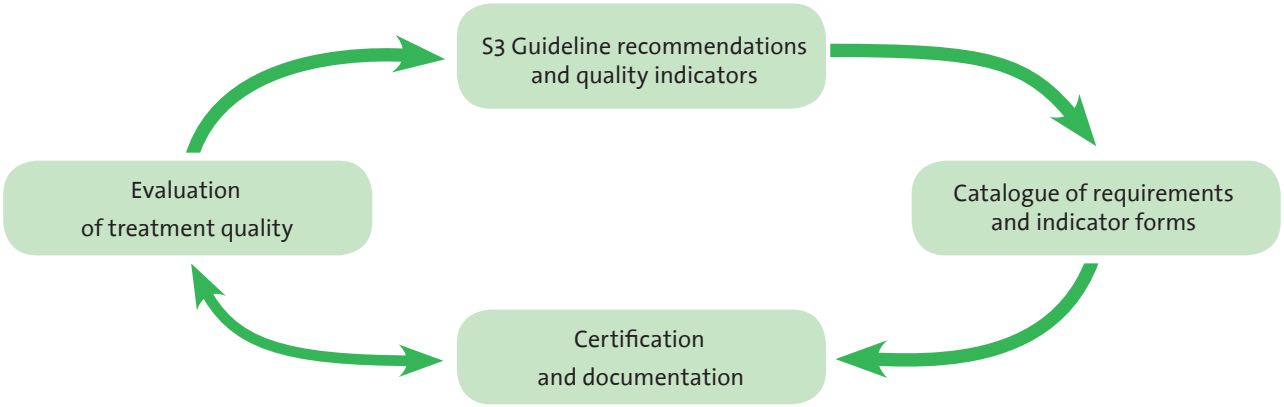
The Organ Cancer Centres make up the broad basis of, if possible, nationwide care for prevalent tumour entities, for instance breast or colorectal cancer. By contrast, the Oncology Centres require a higher level of specialisation as this is where the expertise for several and, above all, rare diseases is bundled. Hence nationwide cover is neither possible nor mandatory. The Comprehensive Cancer Centres, which are audited by German Cancer Aid, focus on developing innovative treatments and drawing up new standards. Hence, they are even more centralised and there are just a few in Germany. They make up the narrow tip of the pyramid.

However, for the entire model it can be said that patient care meets the same medical quality requirements irrespective of the health care structure, i.e. irrespective of the institution and its position in the 3-tier model, in which treatment is provided. [2]

The quality circle in oncology

Thanks to the initiative of the National Cancer Plan (NKP), a quality circle has been established in oncology which has taken on a pioneer role both in German and in European health care. The starting point of the quality circle are evidence-based guidelines (Goal 6 NKP) that reflect the latest scientific knowledge. The central recommendations (quality indicators) in these guidelines are the precondition for the certification of centres in the 3-tier model (Goal 5 NKP). The centres' treatment data (Goal 8 NKP) generated from the Clinical Cancer Registry are evaluated and notified back to the guideline groups. This gives them important information on the degree of implementation of the guideline contents in daily clinical practice. The evaluations are also fed back to the certified centres. [3]





The centres can then compare their own results with the results of all other centres. They can view their development over time and, more particularly, discuss any abnormal quality indicator/key figure results in the audit with experts and lay down suitable quality improvement measures.

With the outlined quality circle of the National Cancer Plan, the gold standard of quality assurance, the plan-docheck-act cycle, has become firmly established in daily oncological practice. For patients it leads to transparent presentation, reflection and – where necessary – quality improvements. [4]

b) European initiatives

CanCon Cancer Control Joint Action

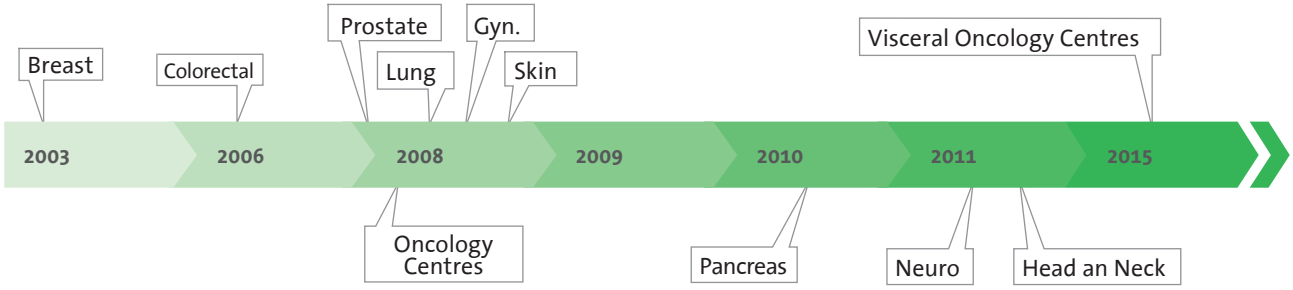
Co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union

The growth in the number of Oncology Centres in other German-speaking countries testifies to the fact that the certification system is increasingly attracting attention beyond Germany's borders, too. On the European level there are a number of initiatives that look at quality assurance in oncology. Mention is made by way of example of the European Commission's Cancer Control Joint ActionCanCon (European Guide on Quality Improvement in Comprehensive Cancer Control) which focuses on the health care of cancer patients, including early cancer detection.

The Federal Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the German Cancer Society, will provide close technical and political support for CANCON's work. The "Comprehensive cancer care" working group defines the requirements to be met by interdisciplinary, interprofessional and transsectoral cooperation on the basis of a 3-tier model. The robust structures and processes in this 3-tier model of certified centres secure Germany a clear pioneer role compared with other Member States, and constitute an important basis for the topics to be tackled in the working group. [5]

1.3 History of the certification system

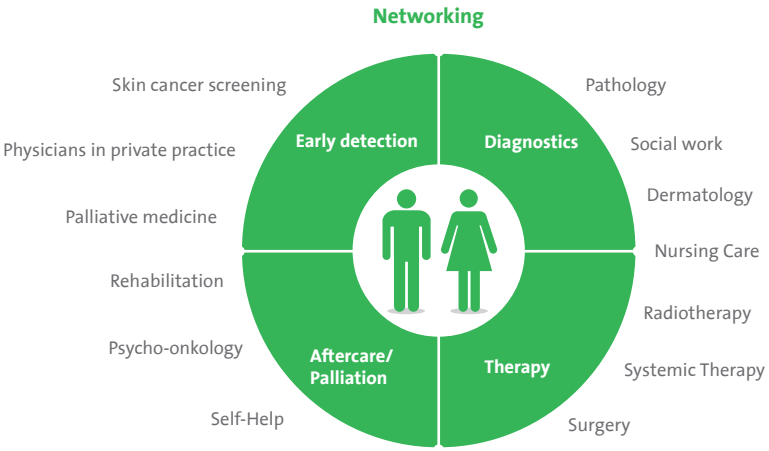
National and international analyses of the treatment of breast cancer patients were the driving force behind the introduction of a certification system in Germany. Firstly, the studies revealed that there were medically inexplicable variations and deviations from recognised treatment guidelines in the current treatment of mammary carcinomas [6]. Secondly, there were major differences in the survival rate of breast cancer patients on the European level [7]. The Advisory Council on Concerted Action in the Health Care System, therefore, identified a need for action and called for more effective cooperation between all the stakeholders.
This prompted the German Cancer Society (DKG) and the German Society of Senology (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Senologie) to elaborate interdisciplinary requirements for the certification of breast cancer centres. The goal of certification was to improve the care of oncological patients thereby ensuring treatment of the highest possible standard at every stage of their illness.



Since 2003 certification has been based on a catalogue of requirements in which this idea of the comprehensive care of oncological patients, i.e. the medical care of patients from diagnosis over therapy to aftercare, is presented as specialist requirements that are the prerequisite for certification. This led to a shift in paradigms from the mono-speciality approach to interdisciplinary and multi-profession cooperation between all medical specialties. In the years that followed this network concept was extended to other tumour entities. The breast cancer centres were the model behind the emergence of the organ cancer centres for frequent tumour entities that are well-known today.

In the course of the further development of this overall concept and the launch of the National Cancer Plan, the 3-tier model of Organ Cancer Centres (C), Oncology Centres (CC) and Comprehensive Cancer Centres (CCC) was set up. Certified centres – irrespective of the level – are networks of inpatient and outpatient facilities in which all medical specialties involved in the treatment of a cancer patients work closely together.

In this context the certified centres must regularly prove that they meet the specialist requirements for tumour treatment (audit) and also have an established quality management system. The patient must be able to directly feel the benefits of an Oncology Centre.



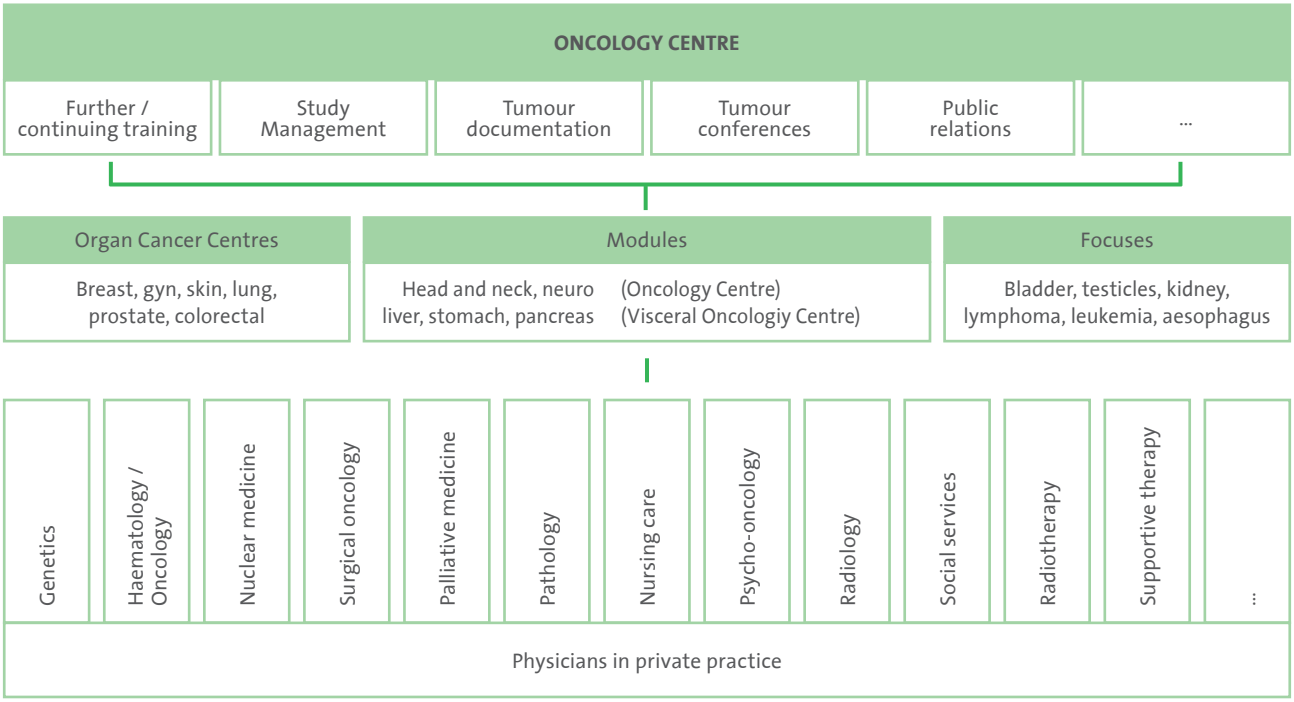
What is an Oncology Centre?

An Oncology Centre consists of several organs or medical disciplines (definition in the National Cancer Plan). This means that the Centre must prove that it has sufficiently large scope to be eligible for certification.

This is verified during the audit with the help of a catalogue of requirements for the special tumour entity and explicitly stated in the published certificate

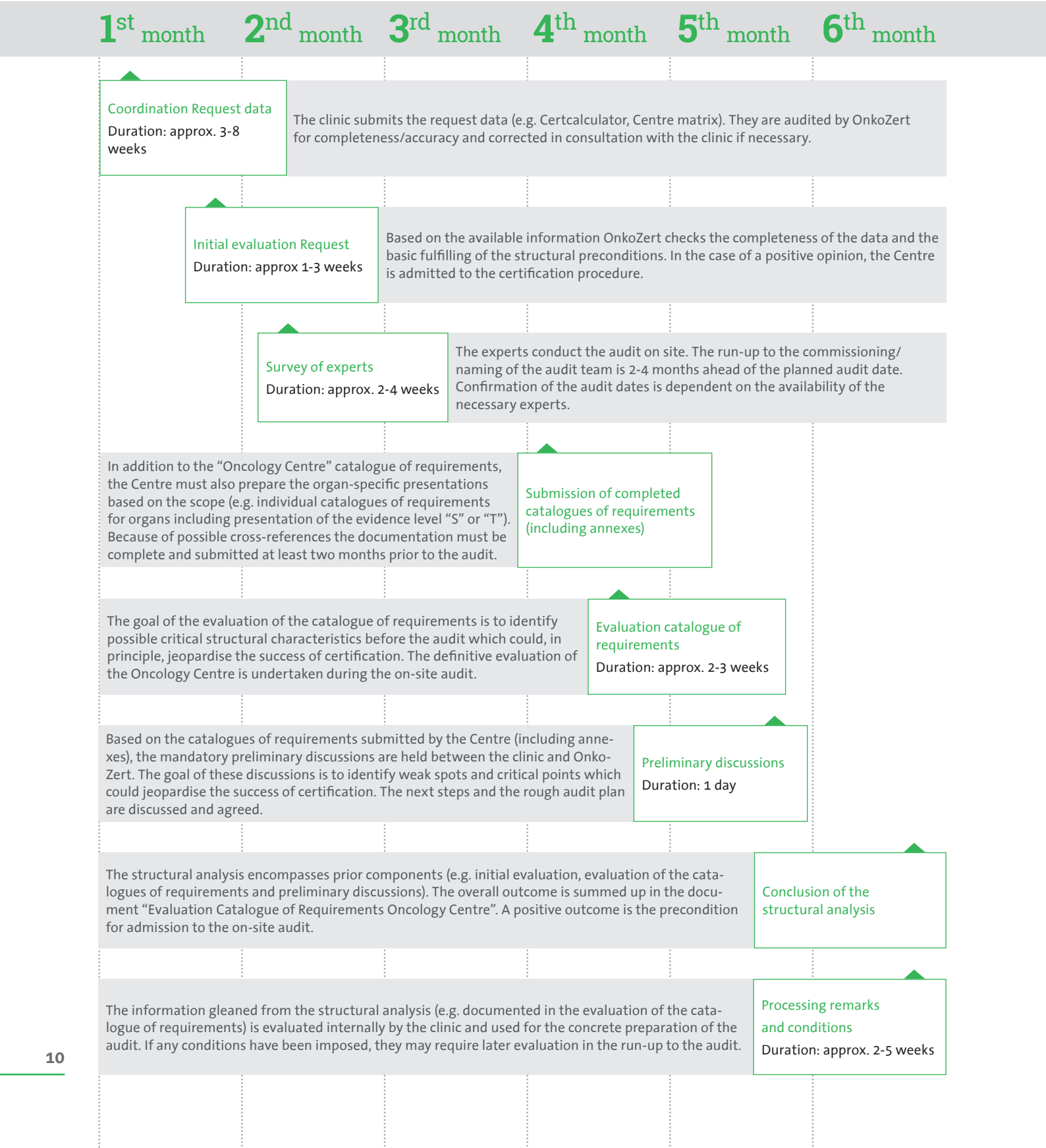
Two important goals are achieved: firstly, it prevents clinics or surgeries from describing themselves as Oncology Centres although they only cover a small part of the oncological spectrum.

Secondly, the precise identification of the scope on the certificate ensures that the patient can see that no non certified tumour entities come under the quality seal of an Oncology Centre [8]. This ensures fair and necessary transparency in the interests of the patient. Optimum cancer treatment can only be achieved in a certified network through cooperation between different disciplines and departments that input their expertise, for instance, in the tumour conferences. Certification does not specify how this exchange is to work in tumour conferences. Only the functionality and results of interdisciplinary agreements are audited. This allows the centres to organise their structures as they see fit.



1.4 Timeline

The timeline for the certification of an Oncology Centre (OC) is determined by a number of factors which influence the duration and scale of the preparations. What is important is, of course, the size of the OC and, by extension, the number of health care units to be included in the network to be certified. But also the survey of experts, the number of which may vary between 2 and 8 individuals depending on the audit, must be successfully coordinated.



7 th month | 8th month | 9th month | 10th month | 11th month | 12th month

Drawing up the audit plan
Duration: approx. 1-2 weeks

In consultation with the clinic and the experts OnkoZert draws up the audit plan. This contains the timeline for the on-site visual inspection of the individual areas and premises of the clinic.

On-site audit
Duration: approx. 2 days

In line with the audit plan the central areas of the Oncology Centre and the tumour entities identified in the scope are examined on the organ level. The audit ends with a recommendation by the experts to award or not award the certificate. In this context organ-specific differentiations are possible.

Preparing the audit report
Duration: approx. 2-3 weeks

On conclusion of the on-site procedure the experts draw up audit reports for the central structures and the individual organs. The recommendation about the award of a certificate is formulated in writing.

If any non-compliance with the requirements in the catalogue is observed during the on-site audit, the expert pronounces a deviation. The centre then has three months to remedy this starting from the audit day.

Remedying deviations
Duration: approx. 3 months

The expert remedies the deviations. This can be done by examining the documentation (inspection of evidence submitted) or a post-audit (renewed on-site audit). Positive remedying is the precondition for the award of the certificate.

Remedying deviations
Duration: approx. 1-2 weeks

The entire audit documentation is sent for evaluation to the Certificate Award Committee. Based on the audit documentation this body, which is independent of the audit, takes a definitive decision about the award of the certificate.

Evaluation Certificate Award Committee
Duration: approx. 2-3 weeks

After initial certification the certificate is valid for 3.5 years. After receiving the certificate the clinic may use the designation “Onkologisches Zentrum mit Empfehlung der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft e. V.” (Oncology Centre with the recommendation of the German Cancer Society).

Certificate issue / dispatch
Duration: approx. 1 week

Certificate Oncology Centre

The certificate of an Oncology Centre consists of the main certificate and one annex. The Annex presents the scope of the Oncology Centre, which indicates the organ areas which can be treated in a quality assured and interdisciplinary manner in line with the requirements of the certification system.

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Certified Oncology Centre

The certification body of the Germany Cancer Society (DKG e.V.) OnkoZert herby attests that the

Oncology Centre Beispielhausen

Musterstraße 100, 1234 Musterhausen

represented by

Herrn Prof. Dr. med. M. Mustermann

meets the quality criteria defined in the "Specialist Requirements to be met by Oncology Centres (FAO)" laid down by the German Cancer Society. The scope of the Oncology Centre is described in the Annex to the certificate and is posted on www.oncopmap.de

The Oncology Centre Beispielhausen is, therefore, granted the designation

Oncology Centre recommended by the Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V.

First certification: 01.01.2016
Validity: 01.07.2019
Registration number: FAO-Z360

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Kuno-Fischer-Straße 8
14057 Berlin
Tel. (030) 322 93 29 0
E-Mail: service@krebsgesellschaft.de
www.krebsgesellschaft.de

Prof. Dr. W. Schmiegel
President
German Cancer Society

DKG KREBSGESELLSCHAFT

Anlage zuaAnnex to the Certificate Oncology Centrem Zertifikat

Oncology Centre Beispielhausen

Musterstraße 100, 1234 Musterhausen

Validity period: 01.07.2019
Registration number: FAO-Z360

Scope

The scope of an Oncology Centre is laid down individually and independently by each Centre. Based on the Centre's own definition and the certification outcome, the scope can also be amended during the validity term of the main certificate. The currently valid scope is posted on www.oncomap.de.

Tumour entity / Organ
Colorectal
Pancreas
Stomach (S)
Liver (S)
Oesophagus
Other gastrointestinal tumours (Bile ducts, primary liver tumours, gastrointestinal tumours, neuroendocrine tumours)
Endocrine malignomas (including thyroid, neuroendocrine tumours, adrenal gland)
Mammary
Gynaecological tumours (T) (Cervix, uterus, ovaries including BOT, vulva, vaginal tumours)
Testicles, penis
Kidney
BladderHarnblase
Head and neck tumours (T) (Mouth, pharynx, larynx)

(T) = preparing to become an Organ Cancer Centre/Module

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1.5 Definitions

Certification as an Oncology Centre is dependent on fulfilling specific requirements. Within the framework of structural requirements, different evidence levels have been defined for the individual tumour entities:

Z =	**Organ Cancer Centre** For Organ Cancer Centres the certification criteria are presented in independent catalogues of requirements. They contain all the organ-specific specialist requirements. The certification of an Organ Cancer Centre is also possible separate from an Oncology Centre. Breast cancer, colorectal cancer, gynaecological cancer, skin cancer, lung cancer, prostate carcinoma
M =	**Module** The requirements to be met by modules are compiled in the catalogue of requirements for Oncology Centres and in the organ-specific catalogues of requirements of the modules. Hence, certification of a tumour entity is only possible in combination with certification as an Oncology Centre. The exceptions here are the pancreas, stomach and liver cancers. These can also be linked to a colon cancer center (visceral oncology center). Head and neck tumours, neuro-oncology tumours, pancreas cancer, stomach cancer, liver cancer.
S =	**Focus** For foci the requirements in the document "Definition of Foci" must be met and presented in the cross-organ "Tumour Entity" annex. The foci are part of the Oncology Centre.. I Oesophagus, stomach, bile ducts, primary liver tumours, GIST, neuroendocrine tumours II Malignant tumours of the musculoskeletal system (including soft tissue sarcomas) III CUP, locally treatable metastases (insofar as the primary tumour is not being treated in an Organ Cancer Centre), special palliative questions in advanced metastasised tumours IV Endocrine malignancies (including thyroid, neuroendocrine tumours, NN) V Lymphomas, leukaemia, plasmocytomas and other haematological systemic diseases VI Kidney, adrenal gland, bladder, testicles and penis Tumours included in the focus list may not be included in the scope of the Oncology Centre as transit (= "T") but only as a focus.
T =	**Transfer/ transit centre** If an Organ Cancer Centre or a module is unable to meet the minimum requirement for primary cases, this entity has the option of being given temporary certification within the framework of the Oncology Centre. In this context the objective is advancement from evidence level "T" to "Z" or "M" within three years. Transit centres are presented in the "Tumour Entity" Annex and are thus part of the Oncology Centre.
V =	**Care** (not in the scope of the Oncology Centre) Tumour entities, treated at the location, but which are not however put forward for or do not meet the certification requirements are to be labelled as "V".
n =	**No treatment at the location** If a tumour entity is not to be treated at the location, i.e. there will be no treatment in line with the centre's concept of a primary case, then evidence level "n" applies.

Fulfilment of the primary case requirement is an important basis for certification as an Organ Cancer Centre/module. A primary case of a centre is deemed to be a patient who receives most of his/her treatment in the Centre or in the certified network.

The primary case is counted when the first diagnosis is made. The exact definition of the primary case and the minimum number of cases to be met do, however, differ depending on the tumour entity and evidence level stipulated in the respective catalogues of requirements or compiled in the Certcalculator.

1.6 Approval requirements

The Certcalculator determines the individual scope of each Oncology Centre on the basis of the evidence levels. The Certcalculator examines, as the official part of the certification request and the catalogue of requirements, whether the underlying structural preconditions have been met. The precise structural requirements for Oncology Centres are explained in more detail in the table below::

	First certification	Recertification (after 3 years)
Organ Cancer Centres (Z) and/or modules (N)	2	3
The expertise acquired when setting up Organ Cancer Centres/Modules should be used for the other areas of the Oncology Centre. The tumour entities with evidence level Z/M are subject to stiffer conditions and should, therefore, assume a pioneer role.		
Scope in accordance with the Certcalculator $Z + M + S + T \geq 50\%$	≥ 50 %	≥ 50 %
An Oncology Centre is not an individual discipline but a care unit in which the major share of cancer diseases can be treated in a quality assured manner.		
Scope in the scale of care $\frac{Z + M + S + T}{Z + M + S + T + V} \geq 70\%$	≥ 70 %	≥ 70 %
The proportion of tumour entities treated in the clinic of the Oncology Centre but which cannot be certified may not be more than 30% according to the Certcalculator..		
Recognition of evidence level "T"	Maximum 2 organs per centre up to recertification	Maximum 1 organ per centre for a further 3 years after recertification
The Oncology Centre supports the gradual advancement to certified Organ Cancer Centres/Modules. Selected tumour entities may be included for a defined period of time in the Oncology Centre without all requirements being met. Designation as a certified Organ Cancer Centre is not possible for these transit centres.		

1.7 The "Certcalculator"

Annex EB F1.1 (audit year 2016 / indicator year2015)

DKG Krebsgesellschaft

Reg.-No. [1]	FAO-Z360
Centre	Onkologisches Zentrum Beispielhausen
Location	Klinikum Musterhausen
Contact [1]	Dr. Mustermann

Record date (dd.mm.yyyy) [1]	01.01.2016
Date of first certification	01.01.2016
Indicator year	2015

Organ Cancer Centre | Module | Focus | Transit

Minimum target primary cases

	Tumour entity	New cases of cancer [2]	Proportion in %	Evidence level/ minimum primary cases Z	M	S	T	Centre details: Detection level Z, M, S, T, V, n	Primary cases last calendar year	Scope OC without V
1	**Colorectal**	65,390	16.44%	50			25	Z	50	16.44%
2	**Pancreas**	14,960	3.76%		25		13	M	25	3.76%
3.1	**Stomach (S1)**	15,870	3.99%		30	— [3]	15	S	5	3.99%
3.2	**HCC (S1)**	8,020	2.02%		30	— [3]	15	S	5	2.02%
4	**Oesophagus (S1)**	6,180	1.55%			— [3]		S	5	1.55%
5	**Other gastrointestinal tumours (S1)** (bile ducts, GIST, neuroendocrine tumours)	4,650	1.17%			— [3]		S	5	1.17%
6	**Endocrine malignomas (S4)** (incl. thyroid, neuro-endocrine tumours, adrenal gland)	5,870	1.48%			—[3]		S	5	1.48%
7	**Lymphoma (S5)**	15,780	3.97%			— [3]		V		—
8	**Leukaemia (S5)**	11,420	2.87%			— [3]		V		—
9	**Haematological systemic diseases (S5)** (Plasmozytom, u.a.)	5,630	1.42%			— [3]		V		—
10	**Mammary**	72,180	18.15%	100			50	Z	100	18.15%
11	**Gynaecological tumours** (cervix, uterus,ovaries incl. BOT, vulva, vaginal tumours)	26,280	6.61%	50			25	T	25	6.61%
12	**Skin** (melanoma, malignant epithelial tumours)	17,800	4.48%	140			70	n		—
13	**Prostate**	63,440	15.95%	100			50	V		—
14	**Testicles, penis (S6)**	5,660	1.42%			— [3]		S	5	1.42%
15	**Kidney (S6)**	14,500	3.65%			— [3]		S	5	3.65%
16	**Bladder (S6)**	15,970	4.02%			— [3]		S	5	4.02%
17	**Musculoskeletal tumours (S2)** (including soft tissue sarcomas)	1,000	0.25%			— [3]		n		—
18	**Head and neck tumours** (mouth, pharynx, larynx)	17,130	4.31%		75		37	T	37	4.31%
19	**Neuro-oncological tumours**	10,000	2.51%		100		50	n		—
	Total	**397,730**	**100.00%**					**Total (without „V")**	**277**	**68.55%**
	Lung	49,530	12.45%	200			100	V		—
	Total with Lunge	**447,260**	**112.45%**					**Total with Lung (without „V")**	**277**	**68.55%**

Selected evidence level | Centre cases | Inclusion in scope

[1] Reg.No. Record date and contact information are mandatory

[2] Modified RKI list 2008

[3] At the present time no minimum requirements defined for primary cases for evidence level "S"

Overall outcome

Scope (at least 50%)	68.55%	Z+M+S+T
Scale of care in % (no details)	92.76%	Z+M+S+T+V
Scope in the scale of care (at least 70%)	73.91%	Z+M+S+T
Number of Organ Cancer Centres / modules (sum Z+M)	3	Z+M+S+T+V
Number of transit centres (sum T)	2	
Preconditions met, processing complete	**yes**	

2. DATA – DKG CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

2.1 Overview of DKG certificates (Status 31.12.2015)

	ORGAN CANCER CENTRES						MODULES					Oncology Centres
	Breast	Colorectal	Gyn.	Skin	Lung	Prostate	Head & neck	Neuro	Pancreas	Stomach	Liver	
Ongoing first certification	2	13	8	7	2	5	5	4	8	3	2	7
Certified centres	228	265	123	47	42	97	34	21	77	3	2	82
Certified locations	279	274	125	47	49	98	36	22	79	5	2	94
Primary cases total	54,405	25,809	11,217	9,937 [2]	16,578	19,644	5,091 [3]	4,477	3,395	---	---	---
Primary cases per centre	239	97	91	211	395	203	150	213	44	---	---	---
Primary cases per location	195	94	90	211	338	200	141	204	43	---	---	---
New cases of cancer [1]	69,270	62,956	23,748	18,917 [2]	48,986	64,467	16,820 [3]	---	14,949	---	---	---
Overall rate [1] 31.12.2014	76.0%	40.0%	43.7%	49.7%	33.0%	29.3%	28.5%	---	21.9%	---	---	---
Locations abroad	10	7	9	4	2	5	3	1	4	0	0	4

[1] GEKID data 2010

[2] limited to malignant melanoma

[3] New cases of head and neck tumours: mouth and pharynx COO-C14, larynx C32

2.2 Clinics in the certification system

On 31.12.2015 a total of 442 hospitals with at least one valid certificate were represented in the certification system of the German Cancer Society. Including the 15 clinics abroad, 427 out of 1,082 hospitals in Germany, which treated at least 100 cases with a malignant main diagnosis (C00-C97) in 2012, held one or more DKG certificates [9].

The differentiated presentation by "number of certified Organ Cancer Centres/Modules" is of importance when it comes to the Oncology Centre because at least two Organ Cancer Centres/Modules must be proved for first certification as an Oncology Centre.

For the purposes of recertification after 3 years this requirement is raised to 3 Organ Cancer Centres/ Modules. As per 01.01.2016 a total of 164 clinics in Germany can, therefore, be recertified as Oncology Centres. Compared with the previous year this means a growth of 16 clinics.

Federal Land	Clinics total	Number of certified Organ Cancer Centres (Z) / Modules (M) per clinic				Oncology Centres (locations)
		1 organ	2 organs	3 organs	≥ 4 organs	
Baden Württemberg	64	25	9	8	22	19
Bavaria	57	15	12	5	25	18
Berlin	18	6	2	5	5	6
Brandenburg	14	10	1	3	0	1
Bremen	6	3	2	0	1	1
Hamburg	6	2	0	3	1	1
Hessen	30	11	6	6	7	6
W-Mecklenburg Pomerania	6	2	0	0	4	4
Lower Saxony	40	15	12	7	6	3
North Rhine-Westphalia	87	42	18	12	15	21
Rheinland-Pfalz	22	12	4	2	4	2
Saar	6	6	0	0	0	0
Sachsen	26	17	4	1	4	4
Saxony-Anhalt	16	9	5	2	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein	16	8	4	2	2	2
Thuringia	13	6	3	0	4	2
Locations abroad						
Italy	2	2	0	0	0	0
Austria	4	1	2	0	1	1
Switzerland	9	1	1	4	3	3
Total	442	193	85	60	104	94
	100%	43.7%	19.2%	13.6%	23.5%	21.3%
			56.3% (= 249 clinics) Precondition first certification OC			
			---	37.1% (= 164 clinics) Precondition OC after 3 years		
Status 31.12.2014	446	205	93	56	92	81
	100%	46.0%	20.9%	12.6%	20.6%	18.2%
Status 31.12.2013	444	213	99	57	75	62
	100%	48.0%	22.3%	12.8%	16.9%	14.0%
Status 31.12.2012	439	221	98	61	59	52
	100%	50.4%	22.3%	13.9%	13.4%	11.8%
Status 31.12.2011	413	221	105	42	45	41
	100%	53.5%	25.4%	10.2%	10.9%	9.9%
Status 30.11.2010	378	216	105	37	20	14
	100%	57.1%	27.8%	9.8%	5.3%	3.7%
Status 30.11.2009	333	213	90	24	6	5
	100%	64.0%	27.0%	7.2%	1.8%	1.5%

Organs = Organ Cancer Centres (Z) Breast, colorectal, gyn, skin, lung, prostate

Modules (M) Head and neck, neuro, pancreas, stomach, liver

2.3 University clinics - Comprehensive Cancer Centres / Oncology Centres

The presentation of university centres refers to the status as per 26.01.2016.

CCC ... Comprehensive Cancer Centres, recognised by German Cancer Aid (DKH)

OZ ... Oncology Centres, recognised by the German Cancer Society (DKG)

	Universities (in Germany)
Universities total	33
CCC and OZ	14
Only CCC	1
Only OZ	13
Not CCC and not OZ	5

Multi-location university structures

Some universities are "Multi-location structures". Cooperation may refer to university status, to the composition of the Comprehensive Cancer CentreCenters or to the Oncology Centre. The total number of 13 recognised CCCs comprises 14 university clinics and 16 individual clinics.

University	Individual clinics
Charité Berlin [1)]	Campus Mitte; Campus Virchow-Klinikum; Campus Benjamin-Franklin; Campus Buch
Universität Gießen/ Marburg [2)]	location Gießen; location Marburg
Ruhr Universität [3)]	Knappschaft Bochum; SJ Bochum; Marienhospital Herne; BG- Bergmannsheil; SJ Dortmund Hörde*); Marien-Hospital Witten*); St. Elisabeth-Hospital; St. Maria Hilf; Klinik Blankenstein *) non-university facilities, however in a group with the university Oncology Centre individual clinics of the Univ.-Ruhr without an oncology focus, are not mentioned
Universität Bonn / Universität Köln [4)]	Together, Bonn and Cologne universities constitute a CCC
Universität Schleswig Holstein [5)]	Campus Kiel; Campus Lübeck
Universität Munich [6)]	Campus Großhadern; Campus Innenstadt
Comprehensive Cancer Center Munich [7)]	Consists of the two Munich universities: TU Munich und LMU Munich
Comprehensive Cancer Center Erlangen-EMN [8)]	Encompasses as a CCC with the Social Foundation Bamberg and the Klinikum Bayreuth two non-university locations. As in this "Organ Cancer Centres in universities" overview only university facilities are considered, they are not taken into account in the evaluation
University Cancer Center-Regensburg [9)]	The Oncology Centre consists of the locations Universitätsklinikum and Caritas-Krankenhaus St. Josef Regensburg
Breast Cancer Centres NRW [10)]	Breast Cancer Centres of Aachen and Münster universities are recognised under the NRW-certification system

Comments on the list "Organ Cancer Centres in Universities"

- When only one clinic has "OC" or "CCC" status in a multi-location university structure, this is indicated in the table for the overall university.
- Other universities are also named, which are part of the ongoing certification procedure „Oncology Centre". As per 26.01.2016 one of these is the university MH Hannover.
- In the case of universities and Oncology Centres with several individual clinics (multi-locations), an Organ Cancer Centre need not be represented in each individual clinic. The presentation for a clinic location can be accessed on www.oncomap.de.

Organ Cancer Centres in universities (clinic groups – not individual clinics)

University (by Federal Land)	Federal Land	CCC	Oncology Centre	University multi-location	Organkrebszentren						Module				
					Breat	Colorectal	Gyn	Skin	Lung	Prostate	Head and neck	NOZ	Pancreas	Stomach	Liver
Charité Berlin	BE	■	■	■[1]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Universität Freiburg	BW	■	■		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■		
Universität Heidelberg	BW	■			■			■	■						
Universitätsmedizin Mannheim	BW		■		■	■	■	■		■	■				
Universität Tübingen	BW		■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		
Universität Ulm	BW	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■				
Universität Erlangen	BY	■[8]	■		■	■	■	■		■	■		■		
Universität München	BY	■[7]	■	■[6]	■	■	■		■	■			■		
Rechts der Isar - TU München	BY	■[7]	■		■	■	■			■			■		
Universität Regensburg	BY		■[9]		■	■	■	■		■	■	■			
Universität Würzburg	BY	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		
Universität Frankfurt	HE	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Universität Gießen/ Marburg	HE		■	■[2]	■	■	■	■		■	■				
Universität Hamburg-Eppendorf	HH	■	■		■	■	■			■	■				
Universität Greifswald	MV		■		■	■	■	■		■			■		
Universität Rostock	MV		■			■				■	■		■		
Universität Göttingen	NI				■		■		■						
Medizin. Hochschule Hannover	NI		□		■		■			■					
Universität Aachen	NW		■		■[10]	■				■	■	■	■		
Ruhr Universität	NW		■	■[3]	■	■	■	■			■	■	■		
Universität Bonn	NW	■[4]	■		■		■	■			■	■	■		
Universität Düsseldorf	NW	■	■		■	■	■	■		■	■				
Universität Essen	NW	■	■		■		■	■	■		■	■			
Universität Köln	NW	■[4]	■		■	■	■	■			■	■	■		
Universität Münster	NW		■		■[10]	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		
Universität Mainz	RP		■		■	■	■	■							■
Universität Schleswig Holstein Campus Kiel	SH		■	■[5]	■	■	■	■		■	■		■		
Campus Lübeck	SH		■	■[5]	■	■	■	■			■		■		
Universität des Saarlandes	SL				■										
Universität Dresden	SN	■	■		■	■	■	■		■			■		
Universität Leipzig	SN		■				■	■		■	■	■			
Universität Halle (Saale)	ST				■		■								
Universität Magdeburg	ST														
Universität Jena	TH		■		■	■	■	■		■	■				

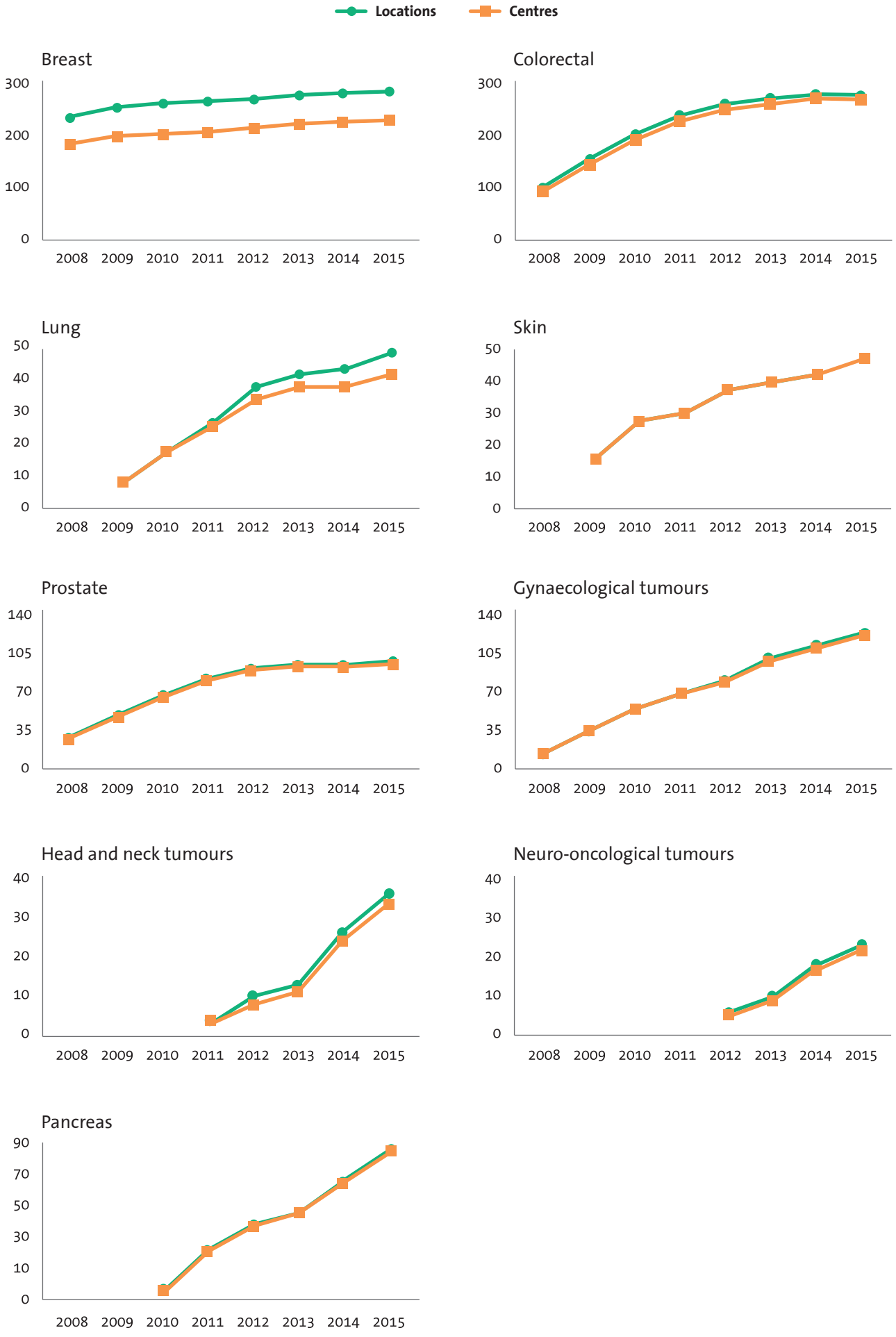
Legend

■ certified

□ in the ongoing certification process

2.4 Development of Certified Centres 2009 – 2016

		Organ Cancer Centres						Modules					Oncology Centre	Total number
		Breast	Colorectal	Gyn	Skin	Lung	Prostate	Head and Neck	Neuro	Pancreas	Stomach	Liver		
31.12.2015	Locations	279	274	125	47	49	98	36	22	79	5	2	94	1108
	Centres	228	265	123	47	42	97	34	21	77	3	2	82	1023
31.12.2014	Locations	277	276	112	43	44	95	26	16	68	-	-	81	1038
	Centres	224	267	110	43	38	94	24	15	67	-	-	69	951
31.12.2013	Locations	274	266	100	41	42	95	13	8	50	-	-	62	951
	Centres	218	257	98	41	38	94	11	7	50	-	-	54	868
31.12.2012	Locations	267	257	80	39	38	92	10	4	43	-	-	52	882
	Centres	212	247	78	39	34	91	8	3	42	-	-	44	798
31.12.2011	Locations	261	233	67	32	27	81	3	-	29	-	-	41	774
	Centres	204	223	67	32	26	80	3	-	28	-	-	33	696
31.12.2010	Locations	258	199	53	30	18	64	-	-	5	-	-	14	641
	Centres	200	188	53	30	18	63	-	-	4	-	-	11	567
31.12.2009	Locations	250	152	32	19	8	45	-	-	-	-	-	5	511
	Centres	195	141	32	19	8	44	-	-	-	-	-	3	442
31.12.2008	Locations	232	99	11	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	3	369
	Centres	181	89	11	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	305

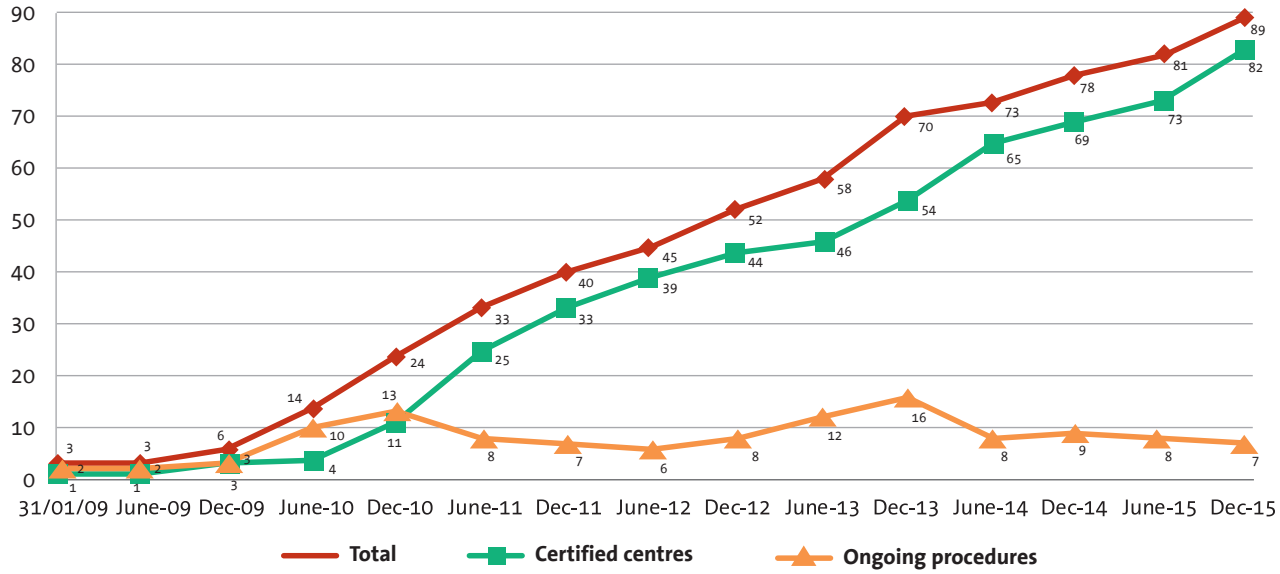

Locations
Centres
Breast
300
200
100
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Colorectal
300
200
100
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Lung
50
40
30
20
10
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Skin
50
40
30
20
10
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Prostate
140
105
70
35
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Gynaecological tumours
140
105
70
35
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Head and neck tumours
40
30
20
10
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Neuro-oncological tumours
40
30
20
10
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
Pancreas
90
70
50
30
10
0
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

3. DATA – ONCOLOGY CENTRES

3.1 Development of Oncology Centres

2015 was again characterized by intensive activity in the certification system Oncology Centers. A total of 14 certificates were awarded for Oncology Centres. For one Oncology Centre the certificate was suspended/terminated as the Certcalculator requirements could no longer be met. This means an additional 13 certified centres. This dynamic is continuing in 2016 as well. At the present time there are 7 centres in the ongoing certification procedure and this means that the number of certified Oncology Centres is still on the rise.

Oncology Centres



3.2 List of Oncology Centres

94 locations in total are mentioned in the list. Besides the 94 locations which had a valid certificate on 31.12.2015, there are two more locations listed which received their certificate as an Oncology Centre for the first time at the beginning of 2016 (up to 26.01.2016).

The weekly status is accessible on www.oncomap.de.

oncoMAP

Clinic /Location Oncology Centre (by Federal Land)	**Federal Land**	**Multi-location Oncology Centre**	**Colorectal**	**Pancreas**	**Stomach**	**Oesophagus**	**Other gastrointestinal tumours**	**Endocrine malignomas**	**Lymphoma**	**Leukaemia**	**Haematological systemic diseases**	**Breast**	**Gynaecological tumours**	**Skin**	**Prostate**	**Testicles, penis**	**Kidney**	**Bladder**	**Musculoskeletal tumours**	**Head and neck tumours**	**Neuro-oncological tumours**	**Lung**
Ruppiner Kliniken, Neuruppin	BB		■		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	□		□	■	■	■				
Charité Berlin Mitte	BE	■	■		■[M]	■	■		■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■		■
Virchow-Klinikum	BE	■	■	■	■[M]	■	■[L]	■	■	■	■		■				■		■	■	■	■
Benjamin-Franklin	BE	■	■	■	■[M]	■	■		■	■	■		■		■	■	■	■		■	■	
Evang. Waldkrankenhaus Spandau (Berlin)	BE		■		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■						■			■
Gemeinschaftskranken-haus Havelhöhe (Berlin)	BE		■		■	■	■					■										□
HELIOS Klinikum Berlin-Buch	BE		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□		■	■	■	■			
Hegau-Bodensee-Klinikum Singen	BW		■		■				■			■	□		■		■					
Klinik Nürtingen	BW		■	□	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■									
Klinikum Stuttgart Katharinenhospital	BW	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■					■	■	
Bad Cannstatt	BW	■	■		■	■	■															
Kreiskliniken Reutlingen	BW		■	■	■	■	■					■	■		■	■	■	■				
Kreiskrankenhaus Sigmaringen	BW		■		■			■	■			■			■	■	■					
Ludwigsburg-Bietigheim Klinikum Ludwigsburg	BW	■	■	■	■	■			■			■			■	■	■	■			■	
Krankenhaus Bietigheim	BW	■	■		■			■	■			■	□									
Ortenau Klinikum Lahr	BW	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□			■	■	■				
Offenburg	BW	■	■						■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■				
Paracelsus-Krankenhaus Ruit	BW		■		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	□		■	■	■	■				
Robert-Bosch Stuttgart	BW		■	□	■	■			■	■	■	■	■									■
SLK-Kliniken Heilbronn	BW		■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		■	■					■		■
St. Elisabeth Ravensburg	BW		■		■							■	■		□							
Stauferklinikum Schwäbisch Gmünd	BW		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Universität Freiburg	BW		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	□				■	■	■	■
Universität Mannheim	BW		■		■	■						■	■	■	■					■		
Universität Tübingen	BW		■	■	■				■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Clinic /Location Oncology Centre (by Federal Land)	Federal Land	Multi-location Oncology Centre	Colorectal	Pancreas	Stomach	Oesophagus	Other gastrointestinal tumours	Endocrine malignomas	Lymphoma	Leukaemia	Haematological systemic diseases	Breast	Gynaecological tumours	Skin	Prostate	Testicles, penis	Kidney	Bladder	Musculoskeletal tumours	Head and neck tumours	Neuro-oncological tumours	Lung
Universität Ulm	BW		■		■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	□	
Barmherzige Brüder Regensburg	BY		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■				■	■	■			■	□
DONAUISAR Klinikum Deggendorf	BY		■	■	■[M]							■	■		□	■	■	■			■	
HELIOS Amper-Klinikum Dachau	BY		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								□		
Klinikum Aschaffenburg	BY		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■		□	■	■					
Klinikum Bayreuth	BY		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	■	■	■				
Klinikum Bogenhausen	BY		■	■	■[M]										□		■					■
Klinikum Dritter Orden München	BY		■		■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■									
Klinikum St. Marien Amberg	BY		■		■							■	■		□		■	■				
Klinikum Traunstein	BY		■						■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■				
Rechts der Isar - TU München	BY		■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■		■				■			
REGIOMED Coburg	BY		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	□			■	■	■				
RoMed Klinikum Rosenheim	BY		■									■	□		■			■				
Sozialstiftung Bamberg	BY		■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■				
St. Elisabeth Straubing	BY		■		■							■	□		■	■	■	■		□		
University Cancer Center-Regensburg Universität Regensburg	BY	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■					■	■	■	□
Caritas SJ Regensburg	BY	■	■		■							■	■		■		■	■				
Universität Erlangen	BY		■	■					■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■		
Universität München - Großhadern	BY		■	■	■		■	■				■	■		■		■	■				■
Universität Würzburg	BY		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□
Klinikum Bremen-Mitte	HB		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■		■					■		
Klinikum Fulda	HE		■	■					■	■	■	■	□		■					□		
Klinikum Kassel	HE		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■						■	■	□
Lahn-Dill-Kliniken - Wetzlar	HE		■		■	■	■					■	■		□							
Nordwest - Frankfurt a.M.	HE		■	■	■	■	■								■							□

Clinic /Location Oncology Centre (by Federal Land)	**Federal Land**	**Multi-location Oncology Centre**	**Colorectal**	**Pancreas**	**Stomach**	**Oesophagus**	**Other gastrointestinal tumours**	**Endocrine malignomas**	**Lymphoma**	**Leukaemia**	**Haematological systemic diseases**	**Breast**	**Gynaecological tumours**	**Skin**	**Prostate**	**Testicles, penis**	**Kidney**	**Bladder**	**Musculoskeletal tumours**	**Head and neck tumours**	**Neuro-oncological tumours**	**Lung**
Universität Frankfurt	HE		■	■	■		■					■	■	■	■					■	■	■
Universität Gießen/ Marburg - Marburg	HE		■	□			■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■		□
Universität Hamburg-Eppendorf	HH		■						■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■		
HELIOS Kliniken Schwerin	MV		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		□	
Klinikum Südstadt Rostock	MV		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Universität Greifswald	MV		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□	
Universität Rostock	MV		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■		■	□	
Klinikum Hildesheim	NI		■	■	■	■	■					■		■			■	■				
KRH Klinikum Siloah Hannover	NI		■	□	■				■	■	■				■		■					■
Pius Hospital Oldenburg	NI		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■									■
Evang. Kliniken Bonn	NW		■		■	■		■	■	■	■	■[N]			■	■	■	■		□		■
Kliniken der Stadt Köln - Holweide	NW		■	□	■		■	■	■	■	■	■[N]	■				■	■		■		
Klinikum Gütersloh	NW		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■[N]	■		■	■	■	■				
Knappschaft Dortmund	NW		■		■	■						■	□		■							
MAgKs (Münsteraner Allianz gegen Krebs) Clemenshospital	NW	■	■		■	■	■		■			■[N]									■	■
Fachklinik Hornheide	NW	■							■					■					■	■		
Raphaelsklinik	NW	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							■	■	■				
Maria Hilf Mönchengladbach	NW		■		■	■		■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■		■		■
Ruhr Universität Knappschaft Bochum	NW	■	■		■	■	■		■	■	■									■	■	
SJ Bochum	NW	■	■	■	■	■	■							■								
SJ Dortmund	NW	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				□	■	■	■				
Marien-Hospital Witten	NW	■	■		■		■					■	■									
St. Anna Hospital Herne	NW	■	■	■	■	■			■			■										
St. Agnes-Hospital Bocholt	NW		■		■	■	■					■[N]	□		□	■	■	■				
St. Josef-Hospital Troisdorf	NW								■	■	■	■[N]	□		■	■	■	■				

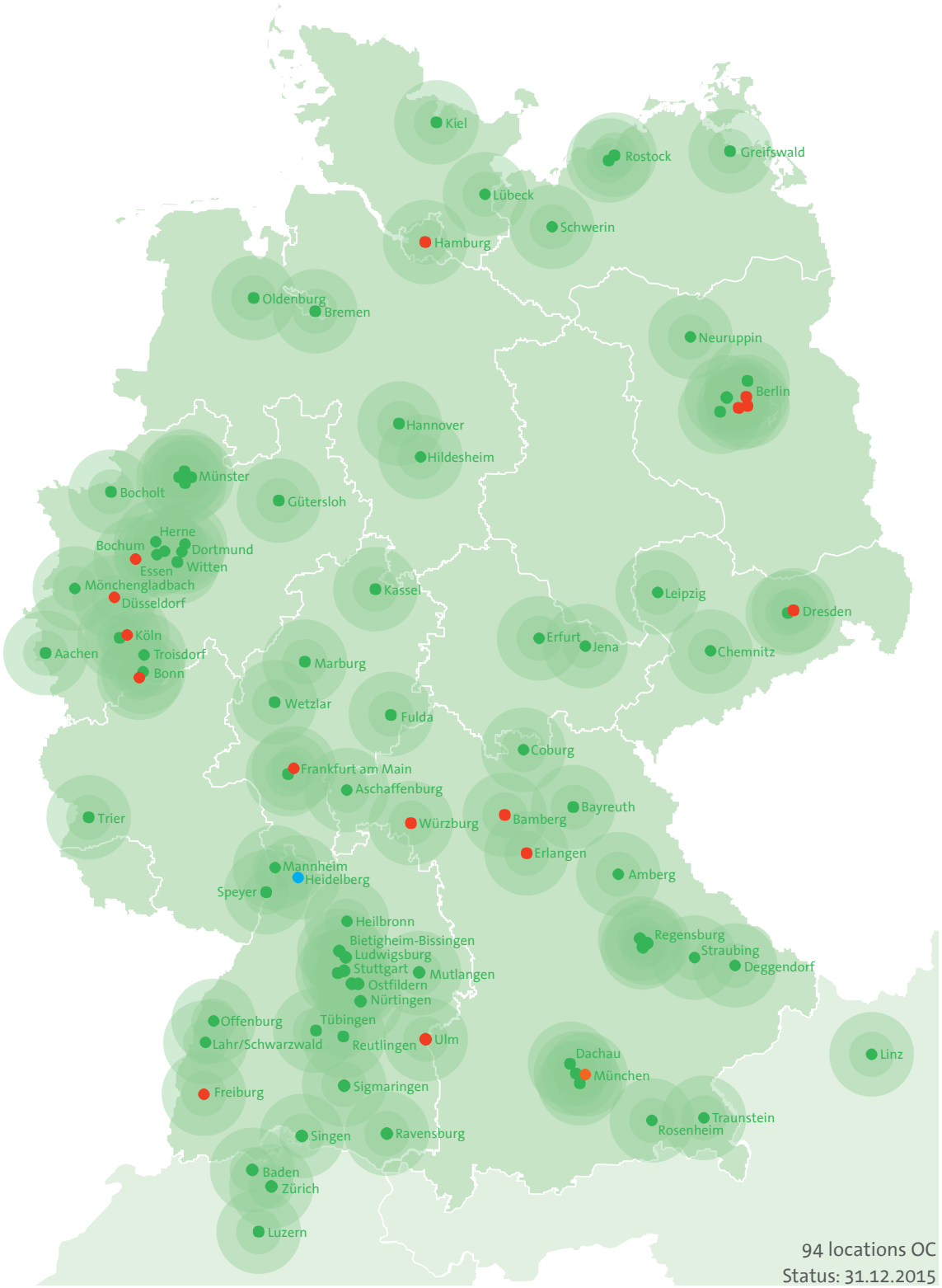
Clinic /Location Oncology Centre (by Federal Land)	Federal Land	Multi-location Oncology Centre	Colorectal	Pancreas	Stomach	Oesophagus	Other gastrointestinal tumours	Endocrine malignomas	Lymphoma	Leukaemia	Haematological systemic diseases	Breast	Gynaecological tumours	Skin	Prostate	Testicles, penis	Kidney	Bladder	Musculoskeletal tumours	Head and neck tumours	Neuro-oncological tumours	Lung
Universität Aachen	NW		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■				■	■	■	■		■	■	
Universotät Bonn	NW		□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Universität Düsseldorf	NW		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■					■		
Universität Essen	NW		□		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■
Universität Köln	NW		□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Universität Münster	NW		□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■[N]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Barmherzige Brüder Trier	RP		■												■	■	■	■			■	■
Diakonissen-Stiftungs Speyer	RP		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
Universität Mainz	RP		■				■[L]		■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■			
Univ. Schleswig Holstein - Kiel	SH		■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■					■		□
Lübeck	SH		■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■						■		□
Klinikum Chemnitz	SN		■	□			■		■	■	■	■									□	
Krankenhaus Dresen Friedrichstadt	SN		■		■	■	■					■	□		■					■		
Universität Dresden	SN		■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
Universität Leipzig	SN		□		■	■	■					□	■	■	■					■	■	
HELIOS Klinikum Erfurt	TH		■	■					■	■	■	■	□	■	■		■			■		
Universität Jena	TH		■		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Barmherzige Schwestern Linz	A		■	■	■							■	■		■					■		
Kantonsspital Baden	CH		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□		□	■	■	■				
Universitätsspital Zürich	CH		□						■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■
Luzerner Kantonsspital	CH		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■		■		

Legend

■ Organ Cancer Centre (Z), Module (M), Focus (S)
■[N] Breast cancer centre recognised after NRW certification (no DKG certificate)
■[M] Module Stomach
■[L] Module Liver
□ Transfer/transit (T)

96 locations
Status: 26.01.2016

Regional distribution of Oncology Centres and Comprehensive Cancer Centres



Legend

- Locations with a Comprehensive Cancer Centre and an Oncology Centre (certified and in ongoing certification process)
- Locations with a Comprehensive Cancer Centre
- Locations with an Oncology Centre

Radius:

30 km 15 km

3.3 Certcalculator evaluations

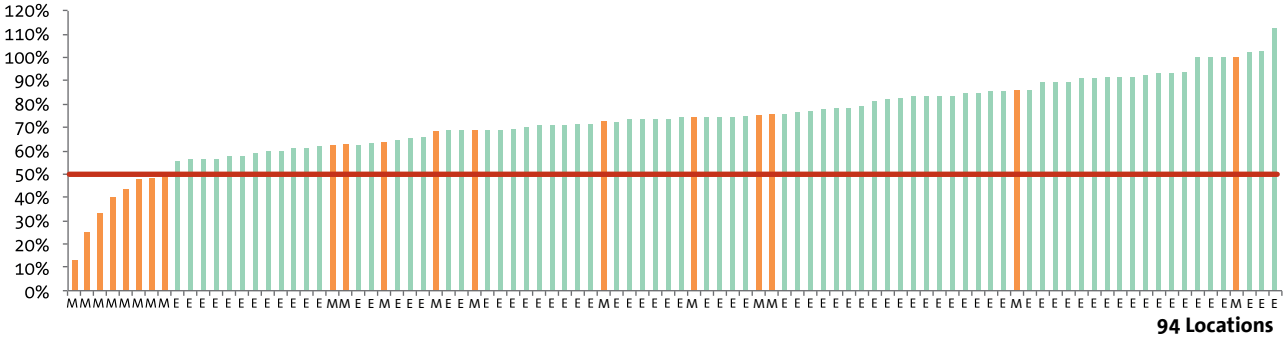
Every year certified Oncology Centres must present their scale of care in what is called a "Certcalculator" in which the primary cases of tumour entities are listed which come under the Centre's scope.

The following evaluations take into account 94 locations which have a valid certificate as an Oncology Centre up to 31.12.2015.

Scope

The scope of the Oncology Centres encompasses tumour entities which are evaluated during the audit. Oncology Centres must provide evidence of scope which comprises at least 50% of malignant tumours. In multi-location structures the scope of the individual locations may be added together.

As 7 of the locations which fall below the required value of 50% in the chart below are multi-location structures, this criterion is met by all Oncology Centres.



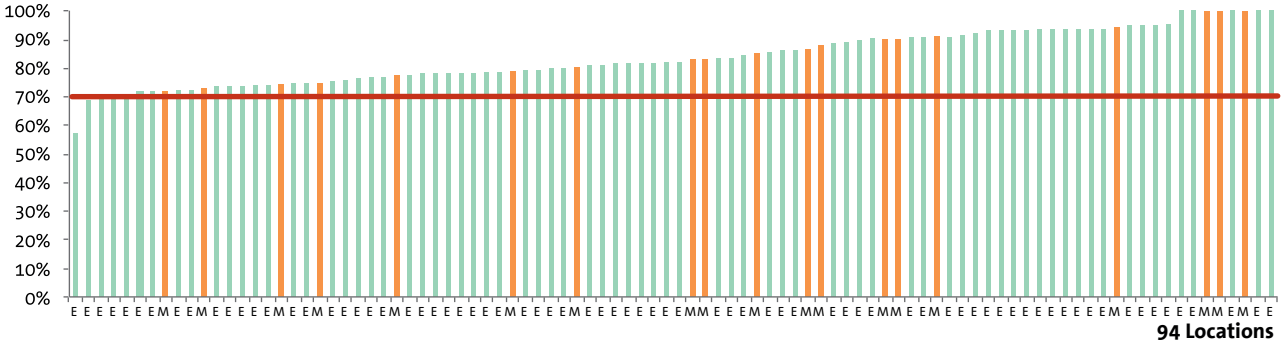
Basis for the calculation:
Scope = Z + M + S + T ≥ 50%

M = Location of a multi-location centre
E = Individual location (centre with only one location)

In the case of multi-location centres, designated with "M" in the diagram, the 50% quota may be achieved by adding together the individual locations.

Scope in the scale of care

Currently there are two Oncology Centers which are below the required value of min. 70%. The certificates however can further be maintained because the phase of a surveillance audit, in wich these two centers are, allows this value to be below the required 70%. In order to recertify, this value must be achieved again.



Basis for the calculation:

Scope in the scale of care
(applies to each individual location)

$$= \frac{Z + M + S + T}{Z + M + S + T + V} \geq 70\,\%$$

M = Location of a multi-location centre
E = Individual location (centre with only one location)

In the case of multi-location centres, designated with "M" in the diagram, the 70% quota must be achieved by each individual location.

Certcalculator – Distribution of evidence levels

Each individual location of an Oncology Centre presents its scope in the Certcalculator. For the following representation the Certcalculators from the 2015 audit year were evaluated. The differentiation regarding the modules stomach and liver is not yet implemented.

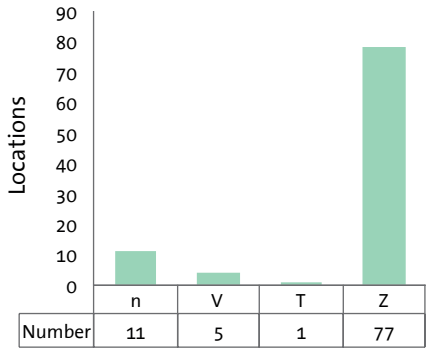
	Number of locations with evidence level [1]						**Evidence level Z, M, S**		**Evidence level T**	
	Z	**M**	**S**	**T**	**V**	**n**	Primar cases total	Primary cases median	Primary cases total	Primary cases median
Mammary	77	---	---	1	5	11	17,572	203.5	106	106
Colorectal	87	---	---	6	---	1	8,352	90	229	42
Prostate	47	---	---	14	10	23	10,521	146	1,254	79
Lung	18	---	---	9	53	14	5,900	299	1,542	186
Gynaecological tumours	52	---	---	17	14	11	5,769	102	819	44
Skin	30	---	---	1	17	46	27,253	683	238	238
Head and neck tumours	---	38	---	4	14	38	5,320	125.5	217	52
Neuro-oncological tumours	---	22	---	5	27	40	4,504	197.5	717	117
Pancreas	---	46	---	7	37	4	2,166	41	302	39
Bladder	---	---	47	---	27	20	3,708	83	---	---
Kidney	---	---	52	---	23	19	2,960	51	---	---
Testicles, penis	---	---	41	---	29	24	743	15	---	---
Stomach	---	---	80	---	13	1	2,345	29	---	---
Other gastrointestinal tumours	---	---	60	---	30	4	3,181	40.5	---	---
Oesophagus	---	---	64	---	24	6	1,408	21	---	---
Lymphoma	---	---	68	---	20	6	4,171	53.5	---	---
Leukaemia	---	---	58	---	23	13	2,332	31	---	---
Haematological syst. diseases	---	---	59	---	23	12	1,690	21	---	---
Endocrine malignomas	---	---	30	---	48	16	1,147	26.5	---	---
Musculoskeletal tumours	---	---	16	---	43	35	877	38	---	---

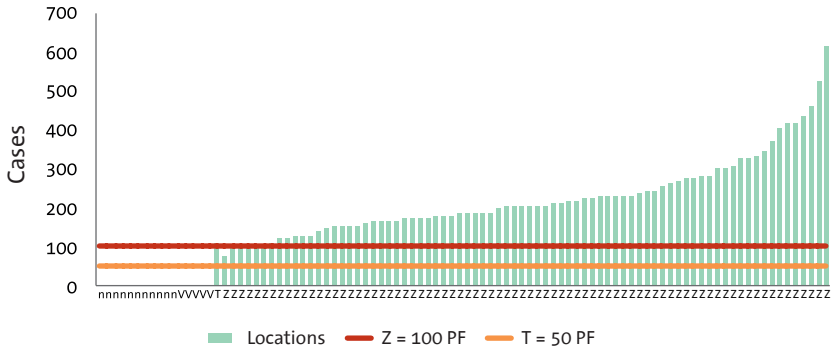
1) Evidence levels::

Z ... Organ Cancer Centre
M ... Module
S ... Focus
T ... Transfer/transit centre
V ... Active treatment but certification not considered within scope
n ... No treatment of this tumour entity

Individual evaluation of organ level

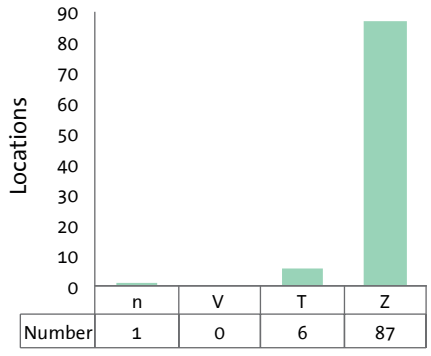
Mammary

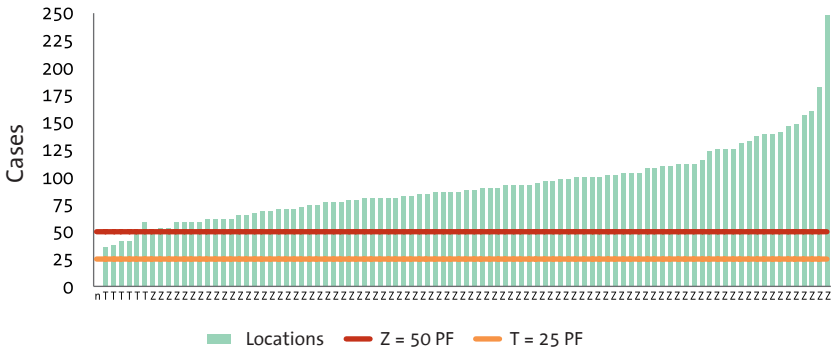




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	36	41	49	65	77	211	223	220	209	204
T = Transfer/transit centre	1	1	3	2	1	51	62	93	61	106
V = active treatment; not certified	3	2	2	2	5					
n = no treatment	4	7	6	11	11					
Total	44	51	60	80	94					

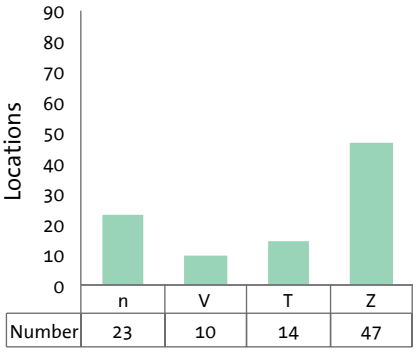
Colorectal

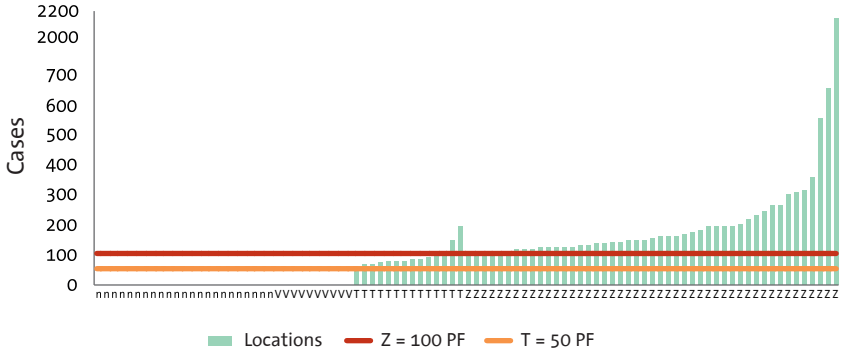




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	39	46	56	75	87	105	102	97	98	90
T = Transfer/transit centre	4	5	4	4	6	80	45	46	54	42
V = active treatment; not certified	1	0	0	0	0					
n = no treatment	0	0	0	1	1					
Total	44	51	60	80	94					

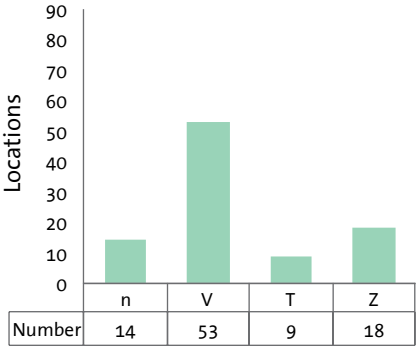
Prostate

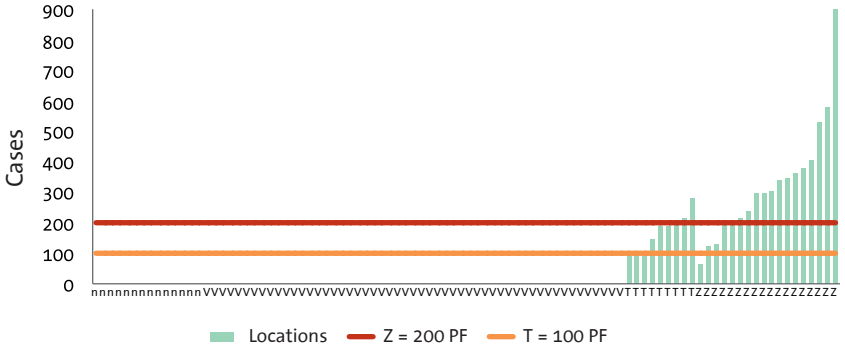




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	20	25	31	40	47	224	195	153	153	146
T = Transfer/transit centre	10	9	8	9	14	90	108	100.5	93	79
V = active treatment; not certified	3	5	10	11	10					
n = no treatment	7	12	11	20	23					
Total	40	51	60	80	94					

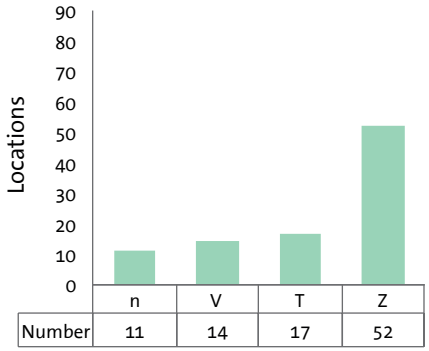
Lung

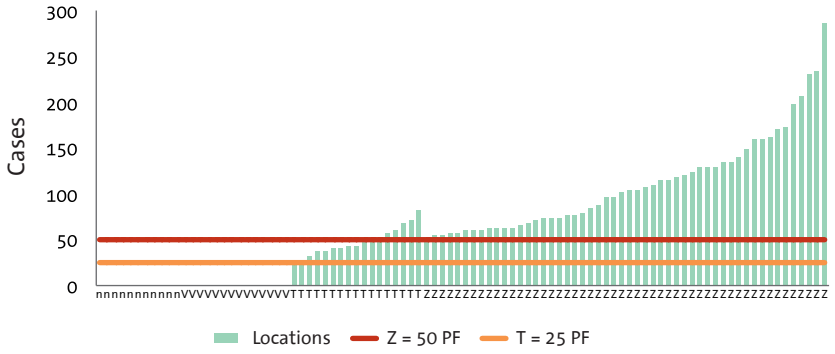




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	7	9	11	16	18	270	310	332	304	299
T = Transfer/transit centre	16	15	10	8	9	76.5	97	186.5	174	186
V = active treatment; not certified	9	19	31	41	53					
n = no treatment	3	8	8	15	14					
Total	35	51	60	80	94					

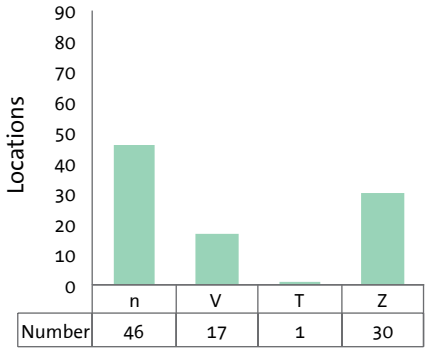
Gynaecological tumours (cervix, uterus, ovaries including BOT, vulva, vaginal tumours)

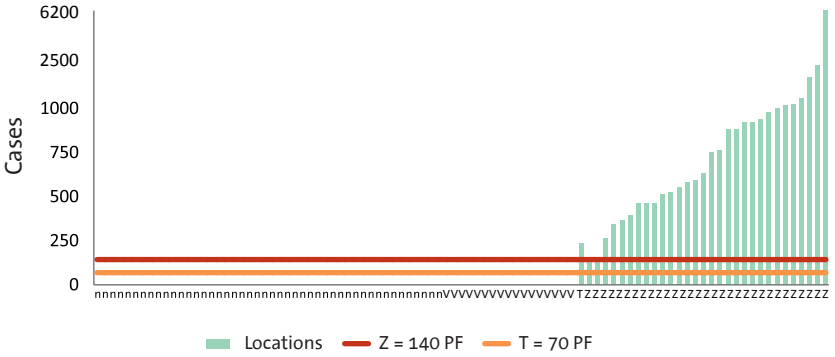




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	15	17	32	44	52	92	105	85	85.5	102
T = Transfer/transit centre	14	20	14	11	17	39.5	51	47	47	44
V = active treatment; not certified	4	6	7	14	14					
n = no treatment	5	8	7	11	11					
Total	38	51	60	80	94					

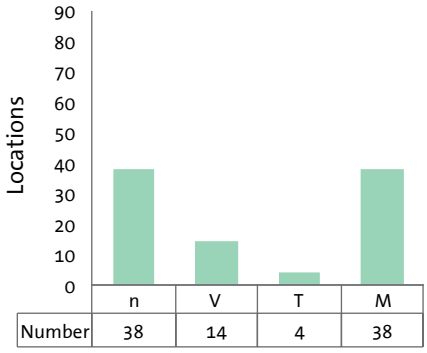
Skin (melanoma, malignant epithelial tumours)

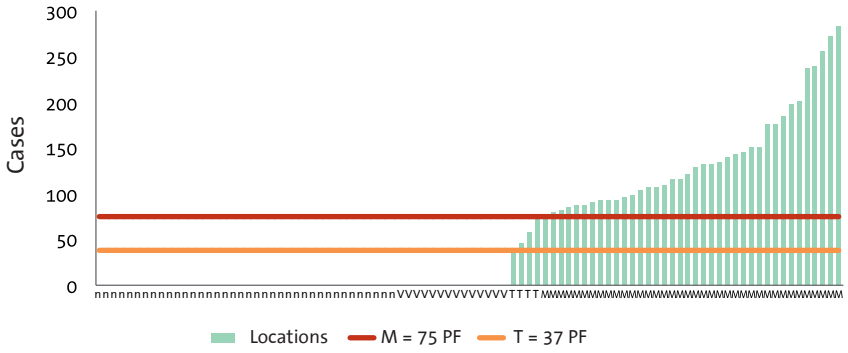




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	8	13	19	23	30	434	555	533	543	683
T = Transfer/transit centre	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	156	212	238
V = active treatment; not certified	5	8	8	13	17					
n = no treatment	14	30	32	43	46					
Total	27	51	60	80	94					

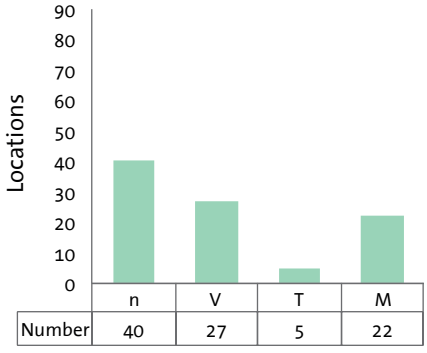
Head and neck tumours (mouth, pharynx, larynx)

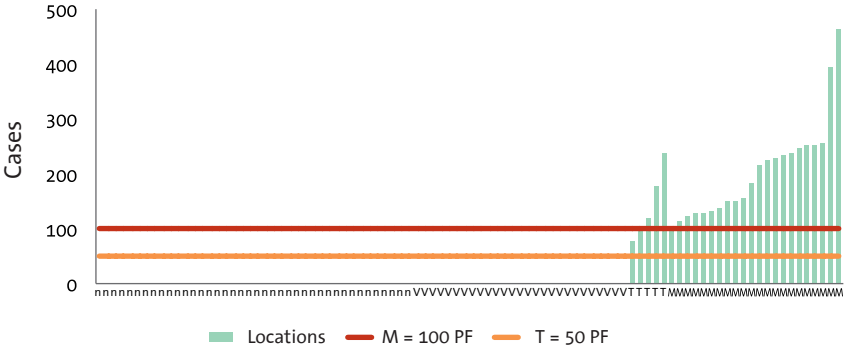




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	7	11	19	28	38	174	148	140	128	125.5
T = Transfer/transit centre	5	5	6	4	4	68	118	99.5	71.5	52
V = active treatment; not certified	8	15	14	17	14					
n = no treatment	7	20	21	31	38					
Total	27	51	60	80	94					

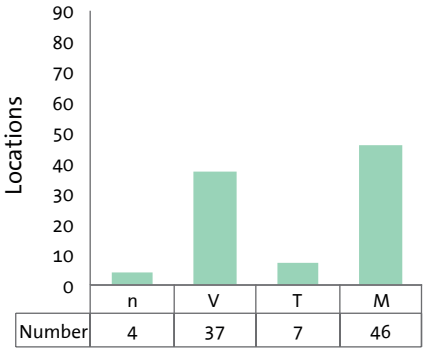
Neuro-oncological tumours

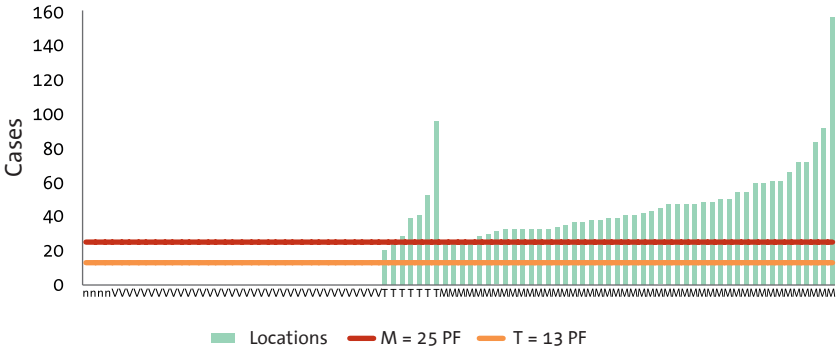




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	2	7	10	18	22	567.5	172	168	167	197.5
T = Transfer/transit centre	5	2	7	3	5	72	73.5	101	107	117
V = active treatment; not certified	8	18	17	25	27					
n = no treatment	10	24	26	34	40					
Total	25	51	60	80	94					

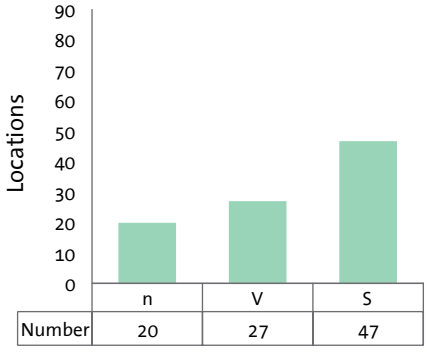
Pancreas

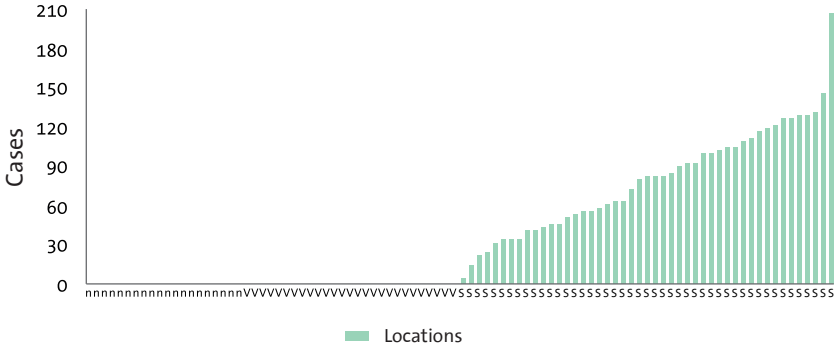




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Z = Organ Cancer Centre	12	15	21	35	46	35	43	38	43	41
T = Transfer/transit centre	17	21	22	11	7	24.5	27	28	35	39
V = active treatment; not certified	6	13	16	30	37					
n = no treatment	1	2	1	4	4					
Total	36	51	60	80	94					

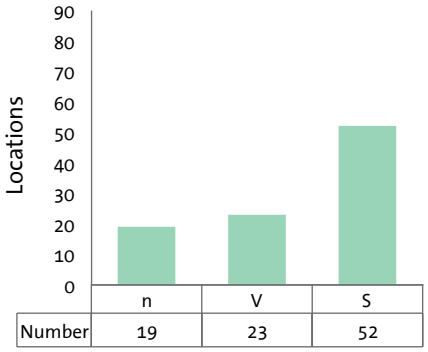
Bladder (S6)

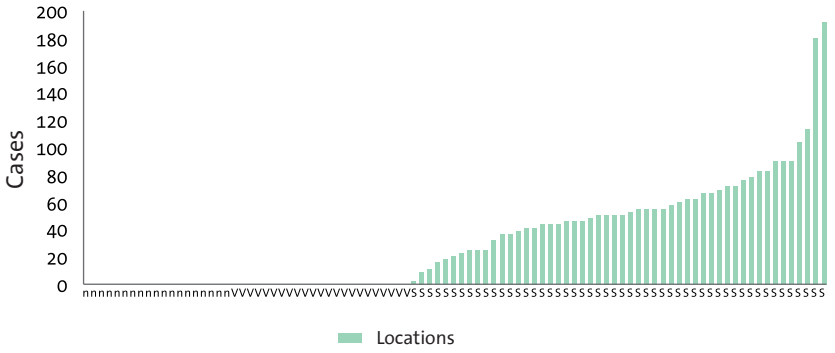




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	15	19	28	39	47	104	70	81.5	69	83
V = active treatment; not certified	5	20	21	22	27					
n = no treatment	8	12	11	19	20					
Total	28	51	60	80	94					

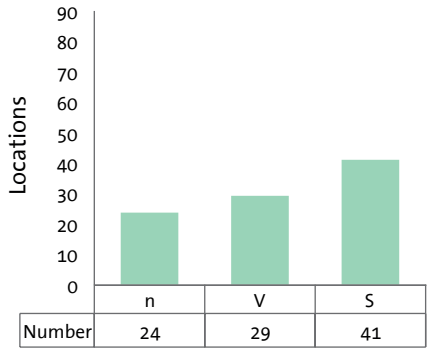
Kidney (S6)

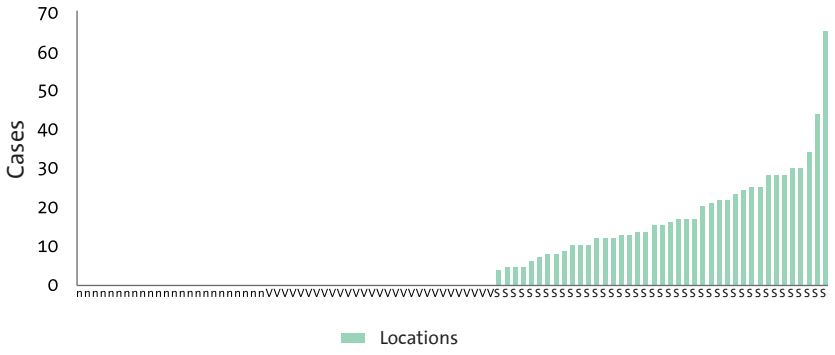




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	18	23	31	45	52	52	50	53	53	51
V = active treatment; not certified	6	18	19	18	23					
n = no treatment	5	10	10	17	19					
Total	29	51	60	80	94					

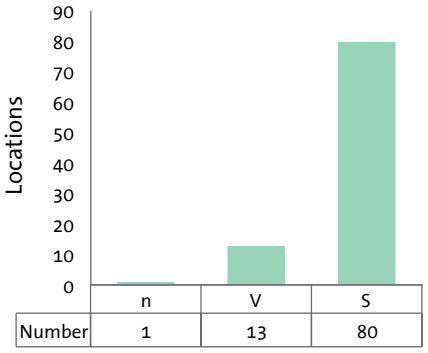
Testicles, penis (S6)

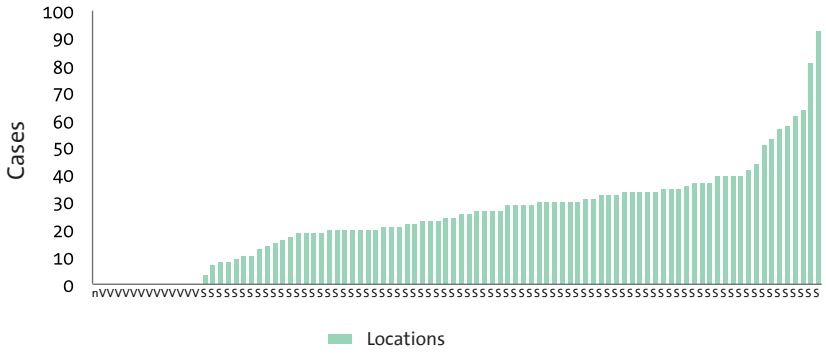




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	13	15	24	35	41	18	19	12.5	16	15
V = active treatment; not certified	7	21	21	24	29					
n = no treatment	7	15	15	21	24					
Total	27	51	60	80	94					

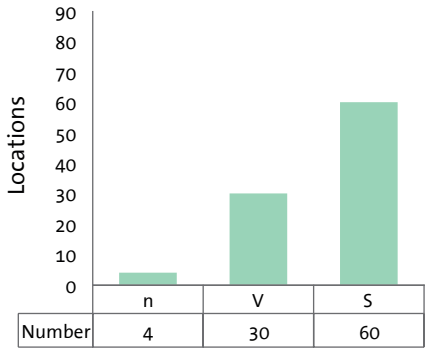
Stomach (S1)

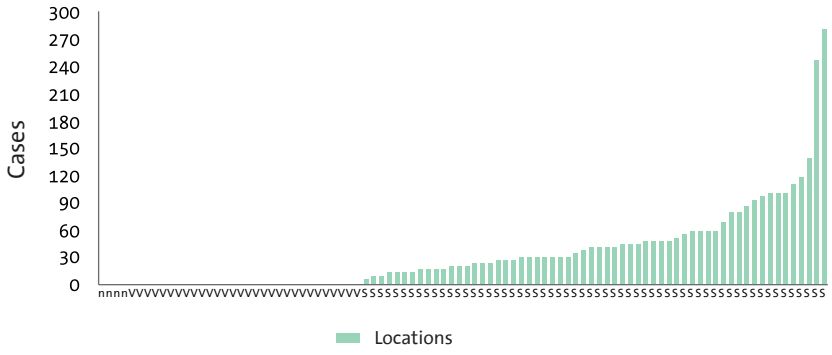




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	32	38	49	67	80	23.5	23	26	25	29
V = active treatment; not certified	4	12	11	12	13					
n = no treatment	0	1	0	1	1					
Total	36	51	60	80	94					

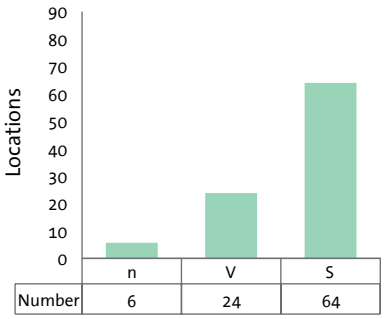
Other gastrointestinal tumours (S1) (bile ducts, primary liver tumours, GIST, neuro-endocrine tumours)

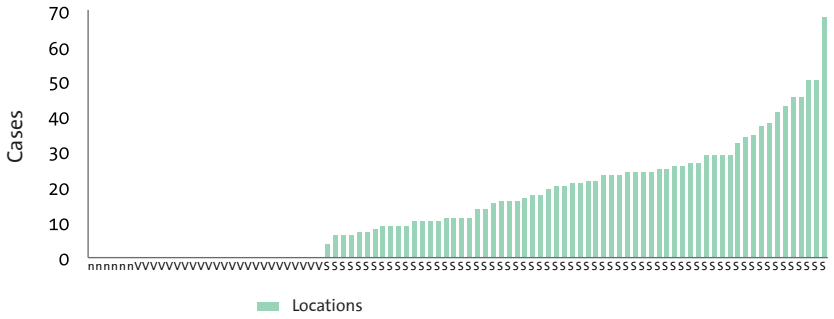




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	10	17	27	45	60	23.5	23	26	36	40.5
V = active treatment; not certified	13	30	30	31	30					
n = no treatment	2	4	3	4	4					
Total	25	51	60	80	94					

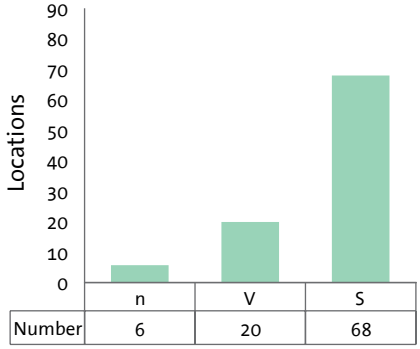
Oesophagus (S1)

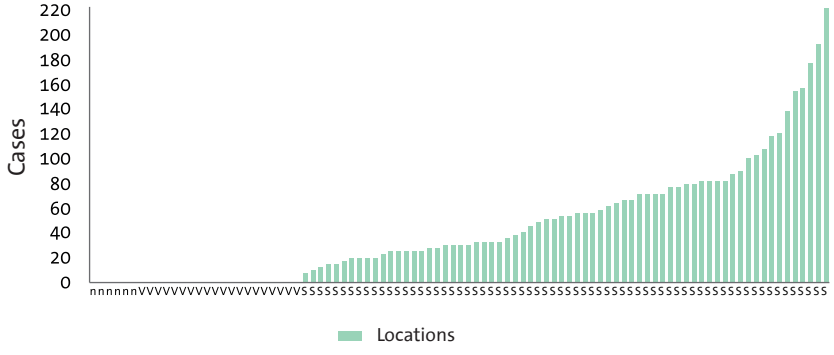




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	26	30	38	53	64	17	19.5	17.5	17	21
V = active treatment; not certified	6	17	19	21	24					
n = no treatment	0	4	3	6	6					
Total	32	51	60	80	94					

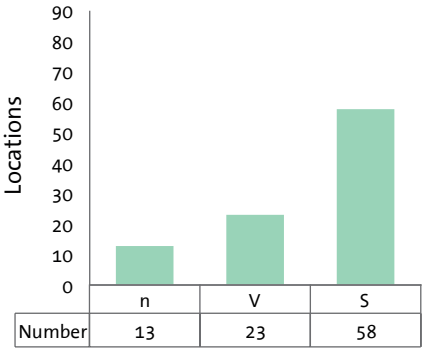
Lymphoma (S5)

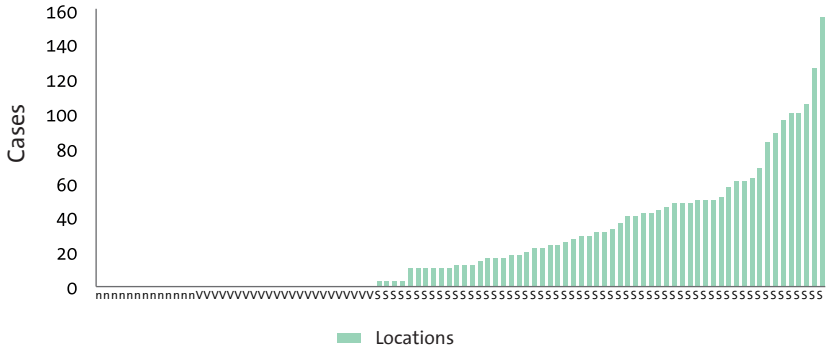




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	26	34	44	56	68	34	41	52	54.4	53.3
V = active treatment; not certified	5	13	13	20	20					
n = no treatment	1	4	3	4	6					
Total	32	51	60	80	94					

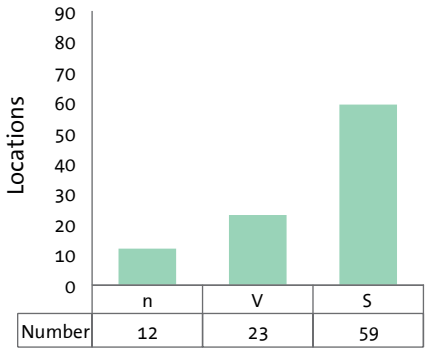
Leukaemia (S5)

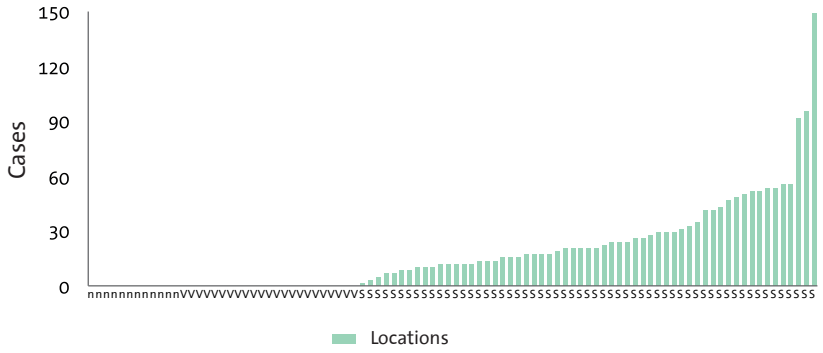




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	22	29	38	47	58	19	23	25.5	31	31
V = active treatment; not certified	7	15	15	21	23					
n = no treatment	1	7	7	12	13					
Total	30	51	60	80	94					

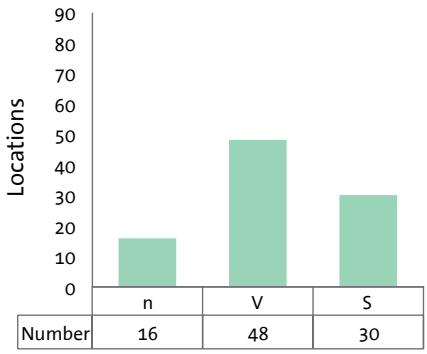
Haematological systemic diseases (S5) (plasmocytoma, inter alia)

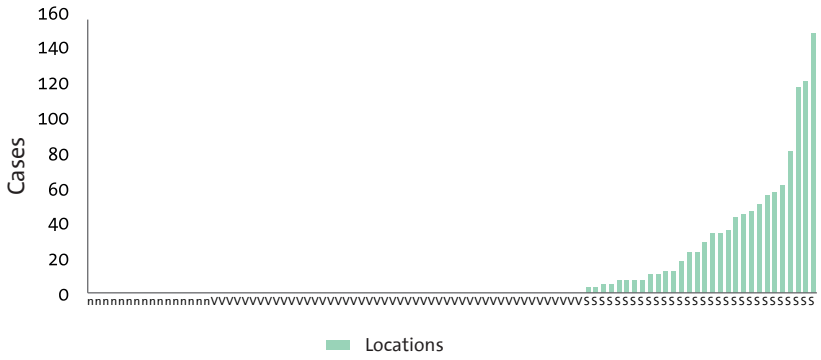




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	15	25	38	48	59	20	21	23	22	21
V = active treatment; not certified	8	18	16	21	23					
n = no treatment	2	8	6	11	12					
Total	25	51	60	80	94					

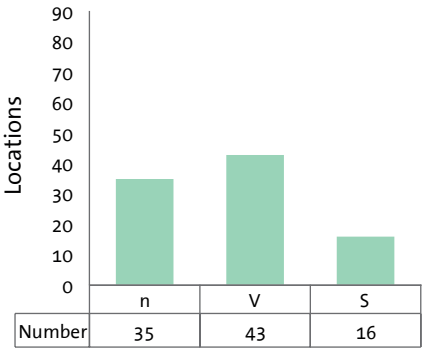
Endocrine malignomas (S4) (including thyroid, neuroendocrine tumours, adrenal gland)

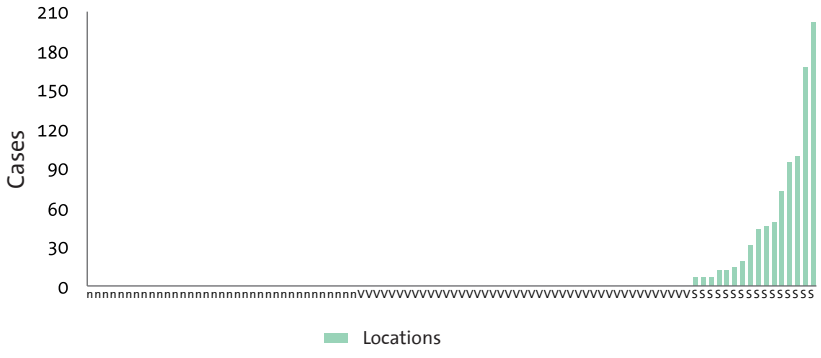




Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	14	15	18	26	30	14.5	15	19.5	26.5	26.5
V = active treatment; not certified	11	26	29	39	48					
n = no treatment	3	10	13	15	16					
Total	28	51	60	80	94					

Musculoskeletal tumours (S2) (including soft tissue sarcomas)





Evidence levels	Locations					Primary cases median				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
S = Focus	7	7	9	10	16	18	40	38	46	38
V = active treatment; not certified	10	25	29	42	43					
n = no treatment	8	19	22	28	35					
Total	25	51	60	80	94					

4. NEWS / MEDIA

Visceral Oncology Centre

The Visceral Oncology Centres will constitute a new procedure in the certification system from 2015 onwards. Besides the requirements to be met by the colorectal tumour entity, the requirements for at least one further entity (pancreas, liver or stomach) must be met to qualify for certification. The requirements are compiled in a joint catalogue. Certification is normally undertaken at the same time as the follow-up or repeat audit of the colorectal/pancreatic carcinoma centre..

DKG KREBSGESELLSCHAFT
Zertifiziertes Viszeralonkologisches Zentrum für
Darmkrebs
Pankreaskrebs
Magenkrebs
Leberkrebs

study box

All planned or ongoing studies in the certified centres are centrally listed and described in the StudyBox. The StudyBox informs centres, patients and their family members about current studies. The recording of studies for colorectal cancer centres started at the beginning of 2015.

The second step envisages an official recognition procedure for these studies according to criteria of the certification commission in the shape of accreditation. There are plans to extend the StudyBox to other organs at a later date.

Annual Report Organ Cancer Centres / Modules

Annual reports are published for the Organ Cancer Centres (breast, colorectal, gynaecological, skin, lung, prostate) and for the Modules (pancreas, head and neck, neuro-oncology). The purpose of these annual reports is to evaluate the key figures and quality indicators presented and verified in the certification process. Particularly important in this context is that the arguments of the centers for non-implementation of a quality indicator, the planned actions and the assessments of auditors are summarized and described. Based on these data, which do not draw on catalogues of requirements but on actual treated cases, recommendations for guidelines, interdisciplinary structures and the expertise of the main treatment partners, amongst other things, are depicted in the certified centres. These annual reports enable the centres to compare themselves with others and monitor their own development. At the same time, the scientific experts and the guideline groups receive important information about the care situation which is of importance for the ongoing development of medical standards.

Download annual reports on www.krebsgesellschaft.de and www.onkozert.de.

oncoMAP

Since mid-2013 the certified centres have been presented in a user-friendly search engine on www.oncomap.de. Patients and other interested parties can now locate potential care facilities using individual search criteria like type of cancer and medical specialty and have them displayed in a map. The interdisciplinary treatment network can be viewed by simply clicking on each centre.

www.oncomap.de

XML OncoBox

Thanks to the XML-OncoBox it is possible to present the indicators and outcome quality in line with the certification requirements using XML technology. The precondition is that a tumour documentation system has the appropriate interface. At the present time there are functioning OncoBoxes for the breast, colorectal and prostate organs. Find out more on www.xml-oncobox.de

Information about the certification system: www.krebsgesellschaft.de

In addition to further information about the certification system, it is now possible to download the minutes of committee meetings (http://www.krebsgesellschaft.de/deutsche-krebsgesellschaft-wtrl/deutschekrebsgesellschaft/zertifizierung/zentrumssuche/sitzungen-und-protokolle.html), the composition of certification committees (www.zertkomm.de) and publications of the certification system (http://www.krebsgesellschaft.de/deutsche-krebsgesellschaft/publikationen.html) from the new website of the German Cancer Society.

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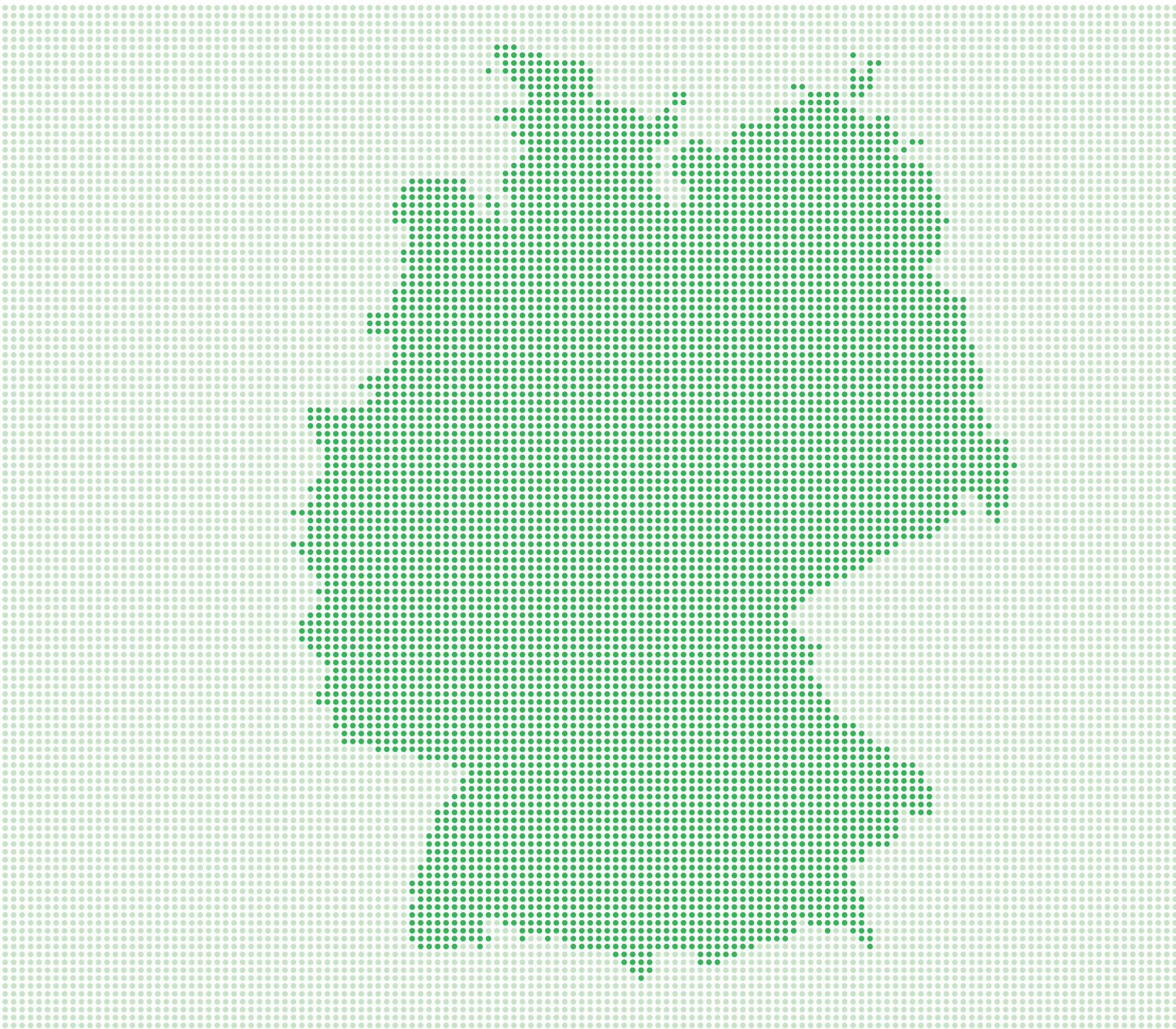

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