**Catalogue of Requirements for**

**Gynaecological Cancer Centres**

**of the German Cancer Society (*Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft* - DKG)**

**Prepared by the Certification Committee for Gynaecological Cancer Centres**

**Chairs of the Certification Committee:** Prof. Dr. M.W. Beckmann, Prof. Dr. C. Dannecker

**Expert groups involved (in alphabetical order):**

ACO – Working group for Surgical Oncology

AGO - Working Group for Gynaecological Oncology

Working Group for Gynaecological Oncology -Ovary, -Uterus, -Uterus/Cervix, -Vulva

ADT - Association of German Tumour Centres

AET – Working Group for Hereditary Tumour Diseases

AIO - Working Group for Internal Oncology

AOP - Working Group for Oncological Pathology

AGORS – Working Group for Oncological Rehabilitation and Social Medicine

APM – Working Group for Palliative Medicine

PRIO – Working Group for Prevention and Integrative Oncology

PSO - Working Group for Psycho-Oncology

ARO - Working Group for Radio-Oncology

ASO - Working Group for Social Work in Oncology

AGSMO – Working Group for Supportive Measures in Oncology

AUO - Working Group for Radio-Oncology

AG CPC – Working Group Cervix Pathology and Colposcopy

AG CPC/Dysplasia – Working Group Cervix Pathology and Colposcopy/ Dysplasia

BNHO - Association of Practice-based Haematologists and Oncologists in Germany

BLFG - Federal Association of Senior Physicians in Gynaecology and Obstetrics

BDP- National Association of German Pathologists

BVDST – National Association of German Radiotherapists

BVF – German Association of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

FSH - Federal Association of Women's Self-Help after Cancer

CAO – Surgical Working Group for Oncology

DGPRÄC – German Society of Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgeons

DGGG - German Society for Gynaecology and Obstetrics

DGGG/Dysplasia - German Society for Gynaecology and Obstetrics/ Dysplasia

DGHO – German Association of Haematology and Medical Oncology

DeGIR – German Association for Interventional Radiology and Minimal-invasive Therapy

DGN- German Society of Nuclear Medicine

DGP - German Society for Palliative Medicine

DGP - German Society for Pathology

DEGRO - German Society for Radio-Oncology

DGS - German Society of Senology

DGU - German Society of Urology

DRG - German X-Ray Society

OPH – German Society of Ophthalmology

DVSG - German Association of Social Work in Health Care

KOK - Conference on Oncological and Paediatric Oncological Care

Auditors

Guideline S2 Vulva

Guideline S3 Endometrium/ Cervix Prevention/ Cervix Therapy/Ovary

Permanent guests:

* OncoSuisse

**Comments on the Catalouge of Requirements**

The Catalouge of Requirement and its appendices are binding for all centres.

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| --- | --- |
| Audit year: | **2025** |
| Version: | **J1** |
| Date: | **16.08.2024** |

This Catalogue of Requirements (CoR) is binding for all audits conducted from 1 January 2024. The changes made to the version valid in the audit year 2023 are highlighted in "green" in this Catalogue of Requirements.

Canges compared to version I1 dated 25.10.2023 are highlighted in yellow.

Incorporated are:

* S3 guidelines: Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of malignant ovarian tumours; Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of patients with cervical carcinoma; Endometrial carcinoma
* S2k guideline: Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of vulvar carcinoma

The basis for the catalogue of requirements is the TNM-Classification of malignant tumours, 8th edition 2017 as well as the ICD-classification ICD-10-GM 2024 (DIMDI), the ICD-classification ICD-O-3 (DIMDI) (Topography and Morphology) 2019 and the OPS-classification OPS 2024 (DIMDI).

**Details of the Gynaecological Cancer Centre (GC)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Zentrumsname |  |
| Director Centre |  |
| Coordinator of the Centre |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Clinical site 1 (hospital/place) |  |
|  |  |
| Clinical site 2 (hospital/place) |  |

**Network/Main cooperation partners**

The Centre's cooperation partners are registered in a master data sheet with OnkoZert. The details in the master data sheet are published on [www.oncomap.de](http://www.oncomap.de/). Any new or no longer valid cooperation is to be notified immediately to OnkoZert, outside the certification period, too. Other updates (e.g. changes to the head, contact data) are to be indicated in the corrected master data sheet in the run-up to the annual follow-up audit. The master data sheet with the registered cooperation partners can be requested from OnkoZert as a file.

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Annex:

Data Sheet (Excel template)

**1. General information on the Breast Cancer Centre**

| **1.1 Structure of the network** |
| --- |
| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.1.1 | Written agreements (cooperation agreements) are to be entered into with the main cooperation partners when they work under different funding bodies. The agreements are to be examined annually by the Gynaecological Cancer Centre to ensure that they are up to date.If the Centre has only one funding body or comes under one clinical site, then no such agreement is needed. The obligation to define relevant standard operating procedures and to establish any other necessary rules is not affected by this. This can be covered, for instance, in a general manual.The main cooperation partners come from the following areas: Surgical oncology, pathology, medicinal oncology (gynaecological oncology, haematology and internal oncology), radiotherapy and radiology The following points are to be covered in the agreements with the main cooperation partners:* Participation in the tumour board by gynaecological oncology, pathology, radiotherapy, radiology, and haematology and internal oncology in an advisory capacity
* Ensuring availability
* Description of the treatment processes of relevance for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre bearing in mind the interfaces
* Obligation to implement indicated guidelines
* Description of cooperation on tumour documentation
* Declaration of willingness to cooperate on internal/external audits
* Undertaking to comply with the relevant criteria and the annual submission of the relevant data
* Declaration of consent of the treatment partner to be publicly identified as part of the Gynaecological Cancer Centre (e.g. homepage)
* 24-hour availability of the main clinical cooperation partners e.g. for emergency interventions: Surgeon, radiologist (except cooperation MRI), medical oncological therapy (gynaecologist or /and internist), radiotherapist.
 |  |
| 1.1.2 | Agreements with other treatment partners:Written agreements are to be entered into for the following treatment partners in which a willingness to engage in cooperation is declared* Anaesthesiology, intensive medicine
* Nuclear medicine
* Genetic counselling, genetic analyses, family medical history (BRCA-1, BRCA-2, HNPCC) and genetic counselling
* Palliative medical care
* Laboratory (with interlaboratory experiment certificate)
* Physiotherapy
* Psycho-oncology
* Self-help
* Social services
* Stoma care
* Transfusion medicine

 The following points, for instance, can be covered in the agreements with the cooperation partners:* Participation in specialty training programmes and public relations work
* Description of cooperation and interfaces
* Type of reciprocal communication
* Upholding of medical confidentiality
 |  |
| 1.1.3 | Gynaecological dysplasia units and consulting hours* The separate certification of gynaecological dysplasia units and consulting hours can be done by the Gynaecological Cancer Centre or by one of its cooperation partners in line with the Catalogue of Requirements "Gynaecological Dysplasia". ([Link](https://www.onkozert.de/praxen-kooperationspartner/))
* Cooperation with certified gynaecological dysplasia units/consulting hours must be in place and the names must be given. Reasons for non-compliance are to be given separately.

 For further explanations, see FAQ. |  |
| 1.1.4 | Contact at the Gynaecological Cancer CentreThe names of the contacts at the Gynaecological Cancer Centre at the clinic site and for the individual cooperation partners are to be given and published (e.g. on the Internet). In medical areas the responsibilities on the specialist level are to be defined. |  |

| **1.2 Interdisciplinary cooperation** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.2.1 | Performance indicators Gynaecological Cancer Centre Number of cases with a genital malignoma (i.e. invasive neoplasias of the female genitals (no precancerous) borderline tumours of the ovaries and serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC)) per year:≥ 75 cases (= total case number), of which ≥ 50 primary cases Definition primary case:• A primary case includes all stays and treatments (surgery, radio(-chemo)therapy) of a patient to treat a disease• Recurrence/metastasis of a patient is a new case, not a primary case• Histology report, medical report and, where appropriate, treatment/surgical report should be available• Planning/conduct of therapy via the Gynaecological Cancer Centre Count time is the time of the initial diagnosis or the time of the recurrence/metastasis. For further explanations, see FAQ. |  |
| 1.2.2.a | CycleThe tumour board must be regularly held at least once a week.  Web/online conference* If web conferences are used, it must be possible to transmit the sound and documents presented. It must be possible for each main cooperation partner to present its own documents/imaging material.

 Telephone conferences with no imaging material are not an option. |  |
| 1.2.2.b | Participants tumour boardFor the following specialties participation by specialists in the tumour board is mandatory and to be confirmed by a list of participants:* Operator
* Radiologist
* Pathologist
* Radiotherapist
* Internal oncologist
* Gynaecological oncologist (if systemic treatment is given by gynaecology, qualifications according to section 6.2)

 If the internal oncologist cannot participate in the tumour board in exceptional cases, he/she may be represented by the gynaecological oncologist responsible for the chemotherapy (qualifications according to section 6.2). |  |
| 1.2.2.c | In line with needs, associated specialty groups (e.g. psycho-oncology, nursing care) are to be involved in the tumour board. |  |
| 1.2.2.d | If several cooperation partners are indicated for a specialty, then the presence of one representative is sufficient as long as the formalised exchange of information between the partners has been put in place (e.g. via quality circles). * Independently thereof, each cooperation partner must take part in the tumour board at least once a month.
* One of the attending physicians should know the patient personally.
 |  |
| 1.2.2.e | Preparation tumour boardThe main patient data are to be summed up in writing prior to the conferences and distributed to the participants. A pre-appraisal of suitable study patients is to be undertaken. |  |
| 1.2.2.f | Demonstration imaging materialPatient-related images (radiological / pathological) must be available at the tumour board. Suitable technical equipment must be available to present the imaging material. |  |
| 1.2.2.g | Minutes of the tumour board* The results of the tumour board consist, inter alia, of a written, interdisciplinary treatment plan ("Minutes tumour board").
* The minutes of the tumour board must be part of the patient’s medical record and can, at the same time, constitute the medical report.
* The distribution of the treatment plan to the individual treatment partners (incl. referrers) is to be ensured.
* The "minutes of the tumour board" should be automatically generated from the tumour documentation system.
 |  |
| 1.2.3 | Case discussionAll patients, who come to the Centre with a first manifestation, a new recurrence or remote metastasis, must be presented at the tumour board.Requirement: ≥ 80% If the specified treatment plan is changed by partners of the Centre, then there must be a renewed discussion of the patient's case. Details in indicator sheet(Excel template) |  |
| 1.2.4 | Treatment planAn interdisciplinary treatment plan is to be prepared for all patients. This also applies to patients who are not been at any tumour board. |  |
| 1.2.5 | Fertility preservation* All patients <= 40 years with a planned fertility-reducing therapy (surgery, radiotherapy, systemic therapy) should be offered pre-therapeutic counselling on fertility-preserving measures. The consultation must be documented.
* A description of the procedure with the names of those responsible must be provided.
* SOP Fertility preservation[:](https://ecc-cert.org/certification-system/document-collection/)<https://www.krebsgesellschaft.de/zertdokumente.html>

  |  |
| 1.2.6 | Therapy deviation* In principle, all treatment plans or recommendations of the tumour board are binding for the Centre's partners.
* If any deviations from the original therapy plan or deviations from the Guidelines are observed, they must be minuted and evaluated. Depending on the cause, avoidance measures are to be taken.
* If therapy is not started or terminated prematurely at the patient's request (despite existing indication), this must also be minuted.
 |  |
| 1.2.7 | If a radiotherapy unit cooperates with several clinics, then all primary case patients with a cervical carcinoma, who are to undergo radiochemotherapy, should be presented in a centre. To this end, the radiotherapy unit is to draw up a list of all patients presented to it that includes a centre assignment (certified centre, certification ongoing, not a centre). The presentation rate of 90% is to be achieved in each of the cooperating centres. This assignment of the patients is also of relevance for the tumour documentation. For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 1.2.8 | Quality circles* Quality circles of the Centre are to be conducted at least twice a year with the main cooperation partners and referrers.
* Scheduling, e.g. in qualification plan
* Minutes of quality circles are to be taken.
 |  |
| 1.2.9 | Morbidity /mortality conferences (MM conferences)* The invited participants are the participants in the tumour board and referrers.
* The dates of these conferences can be timed to coordinate with the tumour board or with events for referrers.
* Patient cases are discussed after conclusion of primary therapy who are in aftercare. All patients deceased peri-therapeutically are discussed.
* Cases with both a negative and positive course are to be presented. Morbidity conferences are to be held at least twice a year.
* MM conferences are to be minuted.
 |  |

| **1.3 Cooperation with referring physicians and providers of aftercare treatment** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.3.1 | Cooperating referrersAn up-to-date list is to be kept of the main cooperating referrers. Referrers are to be informed about cooperation within the Gynaecological Cancer Centre. Referrers are entitled to attend the tumour board when their referred patients or their own patients are presented. |  |
| 1.3.2 | Provision of documentsThe following documents are to be given to the referrer in a timely manner:* Surgical report
* Histology
* Tumour board minutes / treatment plan
* Medical report / discharge letter
* Changes to therapy
 |  |
| 1.3.3 | Feedback systemA written procedure for the recording, processing and feeding back of the general and case-related concerns/questions of the main referrers is to be put in place. |  |
| 1.3.4 | Further trainingEvents for the exchange of experience and further training events are to be staged at least once a year by the Gynaecological Cancer Centre. Contents/results and participation are to be recorded. |  |
| 1.3.5 | Referrer satisfaction survey* Every three years a referrer satisfaction survey must be conducted. The results of this survey are to be evaluated and analysed.
* The referrer satisfaction survey must be available for the first time at recertification (3 years after initial certification).
* The response rate should be documented.
 |  |
| 1.3.6 | Tumour documentation / follow-up* A description is to be given of cooperation with the referrers.
* The relevant requirements are presented in "10. Tumour documentation".
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| **1.4 Psycho-oncology** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.4.1 | Psycho-oncology – qualifications* Qualified psychologist / master in psychochology which qualifies for a scientifically recognised psychotherapy procedure or,
* Medical Doctors,
* Diploma/Master's degree in social pedagogy, which qualifies for a scientifically recognised psychotherapy.

 In each case with at least 1 additional psychotherapeutic training: Behavioural therapy, psychodynamic psychotherapy (analytical psychotherapy and psychotherapy based on depth psychology), systemic therapy, neuropsychological therapy (for psychological disorders caused by brain injuries), interpersonal therapy (IPT; for affective disorders and eating disorders), EMDR for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorders, hypnotherapy for addictive disorders and for psychotherapeutic co-treatment of somatic disorders. specialty training in psycho-oncology (acknowledged by the German Cancer Society DKG). Licence to practice: At least 1 person in the psycho-oncology team of the network (inpatient or outpatient) must be licensed (psychological or medical psychotherapist). Protection of the status quo for all those who are currently approved as well as those who have started a DKG-approved psycho-oncological further training course by 31.12.2019. The representatives of other psychosocial professional groups can be approved on presentation of the above-mentioned psycho-oncological qualifications. For this, a case-by-case examination is required. |  |
| 1.4.2.a | Offer and access Each patient must be offered the option of psycho-oncological counselling in a timely manner in the vicinity. The offer must be made in a low-threshold manner. |  |
| 1.4.2.b | Documentation and evaluation~~In principle, the number of patients, who received psycho-oncological counselling, the frequency, duration and contents of the sessions are to be recorded.~~To identify treatment needs it is necessary to conduct standardised screening for mental strain (~~see S3 Guidelines Psycho-Oncology: e.g. distress thermometer (DT) or the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale - HADS~~ see Indicator "Psycho-oncological distress screening"), and to document the result.The proportion of patients subjected to distress over-threshold screening should be reported. Psycho-oncological counsellingPsycho-oncological care, in particular for patients with excessive stress in the distress screening, must be presented. For further explanations, see FAQ. |  |
| 1.4.3 | Psycho-oncology resourcesAt least one psycho-oncologist with the above-mentioned qualifications is available to the centre, based on need (names to be given). |  |
| 1.4.4 | PremisesA suitable room is to be provided for psycho-oncological patient consultations. |  |
| 1.4.5 | Organisation planIf psycho-oncological care is provided by external cooperation partners or for several clinical sites and clinic facilities, the performance of tasks is to be laid down in an organisation plan that contains details, *inter alia*, of the availability of resources and local presence. |  |
| 1.4.6.a | Psycho-oncology – tasksThe psycho-oncological care of patients is to be offered at all stages of care (diagnosis, inpatient, post-inpatient). Goals and tasks of care:* Diagnostic clarification after positive screening
* Prevention/treatment of resulting psychosocial problems
* Activation of personal coping mechanisms
* Maintenance of quality of life
* Consideration of social environment
* Organisation of further outpatient care through cooperation with outpatient psycho-oncological service providers
* Public relations (patient event or the like)
 |  |
| 1.4.6.b | The following are also recommended:* Provision of supervision, further training and initial training schemes for staff
* Twice yearly discussions between psych-oncologists and the nursing and medical area;
* The regular written and, where appropriate, oral feedback on psycho-oncological activities to the medical staff (e.g. through a referral report or documentation in the medical record);
* Regular participation in ward conferences and tumour boards;
* Close cooperation with social services and self-help

 The psycho-oncologists should present their work at least once a year at the tumour boards or in the quality circles. |  |
| 1.4.7 | Further/specialty training/supervision* At least 1 dedicated further/specialty training session a year for each staff member (at least 1 day a year)
* External supervision is to be made possible on a regular basis.
 |  |

| **1.5 Social work and rehabilitation** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.5.1 | Qualification Social Service:* Social worker / social pedagogue
* Individual case assessments according to the guidelines of the professional society are possible
* ~~Additional qualification: Experience in the medical/oncological professional field~~
 |  |
| 1.5.2 | Social Service - Resources:For the counselling of the patients in the Centre at least 1 full-time staff member is available for 400 counselled patients ~~counselling sessions~~ (not cases) (= primary cases, secondary metastasis, recurrence). The staff resources can be grouped centrally. An organisation chart must be available. |  |
| 1.5.3 | Offer and accessEach patient must be offered the option of counselling by the social services at all stages of the disease in a timely manner in the vicinity (proof required). The offer must be made in a low-threshold manner. |  |
| 1.5.4 | Scope of patient careThe number of patients ~~who received counselling from the social services is to be recorded~~ who have received support counselling from social services must be documented and evaluated. |  |
| 1.5.5 | PremisesA suitable room shall be provided for social counselling work. |  |
| 1.5.6 | Organisation planThe performance of tasks must be regulated via an organisational plan in which, among other things, the availability of resources and the local presence can be seen. |  |
| 1.5.7 | Topcis of counselling using the DVSG (=German Association for Social Work in Health Care e.V) service catalogue and the expert standard PEOPSA (Initial Psychosocial Counselling of Oncological Patients by Social Work)* Identification of social, economic and mental health emergencies
* Start of medical rehabilitation measures (also in prophylactic mastectomy / ovariectomy in mutation carriers),
* Advice on social law and economic issues (e.g. severely disabled persons' legislation, wage replacement benefits, pensions, benefit requirements, co-payments, etc.)
* Support for submitting applications
* Advice on outpatient and inpatient care treatment options and referral to support schemes and specialised services
* Support for professional and social reintegration
* Cooperation with service funding agencies and service providers
* Intervention in emergencies
 |  |
| 1.5.8 | Documentation and evaluationThe activities of the social workers must be documented (e.g. Care SD, HIS) and evaluated. |  |
| 1.5.9 | Further tasks:* Public relations and networking
* Participation in ~~ward conferences and tumour boards,~~ multiprofessional case reviews, supervision~~, further training~~
* Interdisciplinary cooperation particularly with physicians, nursing staff, physiotherapists, psycho-oncologists, pastoral services inter alia
* ~~Documentation of activities~~
 |  |
| 1.5.10 | Further/specialty trainingAt least 1 dedicated further/specialty training session a year for each staff member (at least 1 day a year).Offer of supervision. |  |
| 1.5.11 | Patient-related selection of rehabilitation facilityAll ~~the~~ patients should be offered a oncological rehabilitation in a consultation (see also 1.5.6) |  |

| **1.6 Patient participation** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.6.1 | Self-help groupsThe self-help groups/groups of affected persons, with whom the Gynaecological Cancer Centre actively cooperates, are to be named. Written agreements with the self-help groups, which should be updated at least every 5 years, are to be entered into which cover the following points: * Access to self-help groups at all stages of treatment (initial diagnosis, hospitalisation, chemotherapy, follow-up care...);
* The name of a contact for self-help must be provided.
* Provision of contact data of self-help groups (e.g. in patient brochure, homepage of the Gynaecology Cancer Centre)
* Options to display information brochures of self-help groups
* Regular provision of rooms at the Gynaecological Cancer Centre for consultations
* Quality circles with the participation of representatives of psycho-oncology, self-help groups, social services, pastoral care, nursing care and medicine (optional)
* Personal discussions between the self-help groups and the Gynaecological Cancer Centre with a view to jointly staging or mutually agreeing on actions and events The results of the discussions are to be recorded.
* A contact person (preferably from the nursing staff) is known to the self-help group.
* Involvement of medical staff in the events of the self-help group
* The formulated tasks can only be carried out by the persons affected.
 |  |
| 1.6.2.a | Patient surveys* All patients must have an opportunity to take part in a patient survey.
* The survey must be conducted at least every three years over a period of at least three months.
 |  |
| 1.6.2.b | * The return rate should be more than 30% (steps to be taken if this rate is not reached)
* Tumour-specific questions are to be taken into account.
 |  |
| 1.6.3 | Evaluation patient survey* Responsibility for the evaluation is to be specified.
* The evaluation must encompass the patients of the Gynaecological Cancer Centre.
* A recorded evaluation must take place.
* Based on the evaluation, actions are to be specified in which all (main) cooperation partners should be involved.
 |  |
| 1.6.4 | Patient information (general)* The Gynaecological Cancer Centre should give a full presentation of itself and its treatment options (e.g. in a brochure, patient folder, on the homepage).
* The cooperation/treatment partners are to be named with details of the contact. A description is to be given of the treatment offering.
* The presented treatment offering must encompass: Rehabilitation / post-hospital rehabilitation, self-help, treatment measures
* Information provided: amongst other things patient guidelines of the Guideline Programme Oncology

[(http://leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Patientenleitlinien.8.0.html)](%28http%3A//leitlinienprogramm-onkologie.de/Patientenleitlinien.8.0.html%29) |  |
| 1.6.5 | Discharge consultationEach patient is given a discharge consultation in which the following topics are addressed: e.g. disease status, therapy planning, aftercare, supportive measures (e.g. rehabilitation, health care supply store, psychosocial offering). |  |
| 1.6.6 | Results tumour boardThe recommendations of the tumour board must be explained to the patient. The patient's decision must be recorded. Patient information (case-related):The patient is given the following documents:* Tumour board minutes / treatment plan
* Medical report / discharge letter
* Aftercare plan / aftercare pass
* where applicable, study documents
 |  |
| 1.6.7 | Event for patientsAn information event for patients is to be staged by the Gynaecological Cancer Centre at least once a year. If patient events are (co-)financed by industry, this fact including potential conflicts of interest of the speakers must be disclosed. The centre must rule out any direct influence on patients by industry representatives. For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 1.6.8 | Complaint managementAn official procedure for complaint management is in place. Patients are given feedback. Complaints are taken into account in the improvement process. |  |

| **1.7 Study management** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.7.1 | Access to studiesThe patient must have access to studies with an ethical vote. The studies conducted at the Gynaecological Cancer Centre are to be listed. Patients are to be given access to this list and a short description of the studies. |  |
| 1.7.2 | Study managerThe name of the physician in charge of the study is to be given. Study assistant /study nurse* The name of a study assistant is to be included in the "study organisation chart" for "each active study unit".
* He/she can work in a parallel manner for several "units conducting studies".
 |  |
| 1.7.3 | Study assistant - TasksThe range of tasks is to be laid down in writing (via position/function descriptions) and can encompass, inter alia, the following contents:* Conduct of studies together with the physician in charge of the studies
* Patient care during the study and in aftercare
* Organisation, coordination of diagnosis, laboratory, sample dispatch and test medication
* Collection and documentation of all data of relevance for the studies
* Preparation of and support for audits and authority inspections
* The activity of the study assistant can be combined with other activities like tumour documentation.
 |  |
| 1.7.4 | Process description:The processes including responsibilities are to be laid down for the inclusion /initiation of new studies and the conduct of studies. This encompasses for instance:* Selection of new studies including release decision
* Internal announcement of new studies (update study list, ...)
* Study organisation (special features care study patients, documentation...)
* Type of announcement of study results (e.g. MA, patients)
 |  |
| 1.7.5.a | Proportion study patients1. Initial certification:At the time of initial certification ≥ 1 patients must have been included in the studies. 2. After one year: at least 5% of the primary case number |  |
| 1.7.5.b | * All study patients can be taken into account when calculating the study rate (share study patients based on the Centre's primary case number).
* Only the inclusion of patients in studies with an ethical vote counts as study participation (non-interventional/diagnostic studies are also recognised).
 |  |
| 1.7.5.c | General preconditions for the definition of the study quota:* Patients can be counted once per study, time: Date of patient consent
* All patients of the Centre can be counted
* Patients that are included in several studies at the same time, can be counted several times
* Study patients can be counted for 2 centres, provided that the sending centre itself conducts at least one ~~own~~ study for patients of the Gynaecological Cancer Centre. If this method of counting is chosen (optional), the centre must show how many patients are brought into ~~its~~ ~~own~~ studies at the centre itself, sent to other centres/clinics for study participation and taken over from other centres/clinics for study participation.
* Registry studies can be counted if an ethics vote and a study plan with a defined research question are available.
* Prevention/screening studies of the **own** dysplasia consultation/unit can be counted for the own Gynaecological Cancer Centre.

 For further explanations, see FAQ. |  |

| **1.8 Nursing care** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.8.1 | Specialist oncology nurses* At least 1 specialist oncological nurse must be actively employed on day duty in the Gynaecological Cancer Centre.
* The names of specialist oncology nurses are to be provided.

 In departments where patients with gynaecological cancer are treated, the implementation of the higher-level activities (see below) of a specialist oncological nurse must be proven. The implementation of tasks / substitution must be regulated in writing and proven accordingly. Prerequisite for the recognition as oncological specialist nurse is the* Specialty training oncology nurse in line with the respective federal state regulations
* or in line with the model of the federal state ordinance of the German Hospital Federation (Deutsche Krankenhausgesellschaft e.V. – DKG
* or Advanced Practice Nurse (Master's degree) plus 2 years of practical work experience (full-time equivalent) at the Breast Cancer Center
 |  |
| 1.8.2 | Patient-related responsibilities / tasks* Specific assessment of symptoms, side effects and strains
* Individual conclusion for intervention based on nursing standards
* Implementation and evaluation of nursing and therapeutic measures
* Determination of individual patient-related counselling needs.
* As part of the nursing concept of the Breast Cancer Center, the subject-specific need for counselling must already be defined
* Continuous information and counselling to the patient (and their relatives) throughout the course of the disease
* Implementation, coordination and proof of structured counselling sessions and guidance of patients and relatives; in line with the concept, these can also be carried out by other experienced nurses with longstanding oncological expertise.
* Participation at the tumour board (according to section 1.2)
* Initiation of and participation in multiprofessional case discussions / nursing visits; the aim is to find solutions in complex nursing situations; Criteria for selecting patients should be defined; at least 12 case reviews / nursing visits per year and per center must be proven

 Higher-level activities:* A nursing concept is to be developed and implemented which includes the organ-specific features of the oncological nursing care at the breast cancer center.
* Establishment of subject-specific in-house standards based on (if possible) evidence-based guidelines (e.g., S3-LL supportive).
* Offer of collegial counselling / supervision
* Networking of oncological nurses in a common quality circle and participation in the quality circle of the gynaecological cancer center.
* Interdisciplinary exchange with all professional groups involved in the treatment
 |  |
| 1.8.3 | Further and specialty training* A qualification plan for nursing staff is to be presented listing the planned qualification sessions for the period of one year.
* At least 1 dedicated further/specialty training session is to be staged for each staff member (at least 1 day a year), who carries out quality-relevant activities for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre.
 |  |
| 1.8.4 | Induction conceptThe induction of new staff members must be done on the basis of an oncological induction document / plan with the participation of specialist oncological nursing staff. |  |

| **1.9 General service areas (pharmacy** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 1.9 | The Catalogues of Requirements of the Organ Cancer Centres and Oncology Centres have a uniform table of contents. For the Gynaecological Cancer Centres this section does not specify any Technical and Medical Requirements. |  |

**2. Organ-specific diagnostics**

| **2.1 Consultation hours** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 2.1.1.a | Information / dialogue with the patient Adequate information must be provided about diagnosis and therapy planning and a dialogue is to be entered into. This includes inter alia:* Presentation of alternative treatment concepts
* Offer of and aid in obtaining second opinions
* Discharge consultation as a standard procedure
 |  |
| 2.1.1.b | * A general description is to be given of the way in which information is provided and the dialogue organised. This is to be documented for each patient in medical reports and minutes/records.
 |  |
| 2.1.1.c | * The patient should be given the option of including his/her partner or family members in the consultation.
 |  |
| 2.1.1.d | * Information is to be provided and the level of knowledge increased in as timely a manner as possible in line with the basic principles of patient-centric communication which facilitates participatory decision-making.
 |  |
| 2.1.1.e | * The patient should be informed about all the therapy options of relevance for her described in the Guidelines, the chances of success and their possible effects. In particular, attention should be drawn to the effects on her physical appearance, sex life, urine and stool control (incontinence) and aspects of self-perception (self-image, fertility).
 |  |
| 2.1.2 | Outpatient care in the Gynaecological Cancer CentreThe options of pre-inpatient/post-inpatient care or outpatient presentation should be provided and cover the following topics:* Diagnosis and therapy planning
* Special aftercare problems

 If appropriate, the topics can be covered in special, separate consulting hours (e.g. gynaecological dysplasia). |  |
| 2.1.3 | Waiting times during the consulting hoursRequirement: < 60 min (target value) How long are the waiting times for an appointmentRequirement: < 2 weeks The waiting times are to be recorded on a random basis and statistically evaluated (recommendation: evaluation period 4 weeks a year). |  |
| 2.1.4 | The following services are to be provided:* Colposcopy
* Tissue sampling for histology
* Ultrasound examination (vaginal and abdominal)
 |  |
| 2.1.5 | Diagnosis* Information about diagnosis by a doctor in a personal consultation
* Time for the ensuing diagnosis

(Informing patient of histological result) < 2 weeks |  |
| 2.1.6 | Repeated presentation of patient is to be organised in the event of therapeutic side effects. |  |
| 2.1.7 | Hereditary stressCooperation with certified centres for Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer (HBOC Centres) for counselling and genetic testing must be demonstrated in writing in accordance with the HBOC (Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer) cooperation agreement of the vdek (=Association of substitute health insurance funds) Check lists to record hereditary stress are to be applied in the case of:* Patients with Breast/Ovarian Cancer (mainly familial breast/ovarian cancer)
* Patients with endometrial cancer (EC) ( mainly HNPCC/Lynch syndrome)

 The current check lists and the algorithm can be downloaded from this [Link](https://ecc-cert.org/certification-system/document-collection/) in the section Gynaecological types of cancer. For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 2.1.8 | Recording risk of HNPCC/Lynch syndrome* The algorithm described under 2.1.7 for dealing in particular with Lynch is to be used and responsibilities described.
* Immunohistochemical determination of MMR proteins in patients with EC with positive check list (2.1.7)
 |  |
| 2.1.9 | Hereditary diseasePatients diagnosed with ovarian cancer should be educated about the risk of hereditary disease and offered a genetic test. |  |

| **2.2 Diagnostics** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 2.2 | The Catalogues of Requirements of the Organ Cancer Centres and Oncology Centres have a uniform table of contents. For the Gynaecological Cancer Centres this section does not specify any Technical and Medical Requirements. |  |

**3. Radiology**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 3.1 | Specialists* At least 1 specialist for radiology
* Cross-cover provision of staff with the same qualification is to be documented in writing.
* The names of the specialist and cross-cover staff are to be given.
 |  |
| 3.2 | Radiology MTR~~As~~ (=medical technologists for radiology) At least 2 qualified MTR~~As~~ must be available and their names given. |  |
| 3.3 | Conventional x-ray diagnosisAccess to x-ray examinations (e.g. x-ray thorax, mammography) is to be ensured. |  |
| 3.4 | CT, MRI, Hybrid imaging (PET-CT)Access to these examinations is to be ensured. If this is not possible at the clinical site, access is to be regulated in a cooperation agreement. |  |
| 3.6 | Interventional radiology (IR)Access to IR procedures (e.g. embolisation, drainage, image-guided biopsy)must be ensured. If these are not possible directly at the centre's location, then access is to be regulated via a cooperation agreement. |  |
| 3.7 | Further and specialty training* A qualification plan for medical and other staff (MTR~~As~~) is to be presented listing the planned qualification sessions for the period of one year.
* Every year at least 1 gynaecological-oncological specialty training session must be organised for each staff member (duration > 0.5 days) who carries out quality-relevant activities for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre.
 |  |

**4. Nuclear medicine**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 4.1 | Specialists* at least 1 specialist
* proof must be provided of a qualified contingency plan
* The names of the specialists are to be given.
* Doctors with the specialist subject nuclear medicine are also recognised as specialists in a individual case examination.
 |  |
| 4.2 | MTR~~As~~ of nuclear medicine:At least 2 qualified MTR~~As~~ must be available and their names given. |  |
| 4.3 | PET The access to PET is to be described. |  |
| 4.4 | Proof detection rateThe share of detected sentinel lymph nodes compared with the tests conducted: Sentinel node biopsy probe measurement≥ 90% Sentinel node scintigraphy (facultative, if carried out then)≥ 90% The detection rate must be considered and discussed interdisciplinarity if it falls below the limit. |  |
| 4.6 | Further and specialty training* A qualification plan for medical and other staff (RTAs) is to be presented listing the planned qualification sessions for the period of one year.
* Every year at least 1 gynaecological-oncological specialty training session must be organised for each staff member (duration > 0.5 days) who carries out quality-relevant activities for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre.
 |  |

**5. Surgical oncology**

| **5.1 Multiple organ surgical therapy** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 5.1 | The Catalogues of Requirements of the Organ Cancer Centres and Oncology Centres have a uniform table of contents. For the Gynaecological Cancer Centres this section does not specify any Technical and Medical Requirements. |  |

| **5.2 Organ-specific surgical therapy** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 5.2.1 | Specialists for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre* At least 2 specialists for gynaecology with the focus designation Gynaecological Oncology in line with the staffing schedule working for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre
* The names of the specialists are to be given.

 Initial certification:At least 1 specialist for gynaecology with the focus designation Gynaecological Oncology. A second specialist for gynaecology should be undergoing specialty training for the focus designation Gynaecological Oncology. This must have been successfully concluded before recertification (after 3 years) and notified. A concept for the training of gynaecological oncology specialists must be available. In addition, the doctors undergoing training (+ proof of logbook) should be named. Deviations should be justified. For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 5.2.2 | Cross-organ surgery* For cross-organ surgery cooperation with urologists and visceral surgeons must be in place.
* Cooperation is to be proven by means of documented cases for the assessment period.
 |  |
| 5.2.3 | Inpatient careBeds must be available for gynaeco-oncological patients. |  |
| 5.2.4 | The waiting time between diagnosis and surgery should allow sufficient time for reflection and advice and not be longer than four weeks. |  |
| 5.2.5 | Surgical capacitySufficient surgical capacity is to be made available. |  |
| 5.2.6.a | Definition of surgical oncologyStage-appropriate surgical treatment including cross-organ and reconstructive measures Number of operated cases with a genital malignoma (i.e. invasive neoplasias of the female genitals and borderline tumours of the ovaries (BOT) and serous tubal intraepithelial carcinoma (STIC)) a year: 40 Details in indicator sheet(Excel template) |  |
| 5.2.6.b | Number of surgeries per named operator:20 surgeries a year, also possible when senior surgeon supervises surgery as an assisting surgeon.All surgical cases of the GC must be operated on by designated surgeons (first surgeon or as training assistant). For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 5.2.8 | Further and specialty trainingA qualification plan for medical, nursing and other staff is to be presented listing the planned qualification sessions for the period of one year. |  |

**6. Medicinal oncology/ Systemic therapy**

| **6.1 Medical oncology** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 6.1 | The Catalogues of Requirements of the Organ Cancer Centres and Oncology Centres have a uniform table of contents. For the Gynaecological Cancer Centres this section does not specify any Technical and Medical Requirements. |  |

| **6.2 Organ-specific systemic therapy** |
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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 6.2.0 | Alternatively, the requirements to be met by "Organ-specific medicinal oncological therapy" can be set out in the "Catalogue of Requirements Outpatient Internal Oncology". This is especially recommended when the treatment unit is named for further certified Organ Cancer Centres as a cooperation partner (one-off, cross-organ presentation). In this case the Catalogue of Requirements "Outpatient Internal Oncology" is an annex to the Catalogue of Requirements and, consequently, is to be submitted, too. The Catalogue of Requirements "Outpatient Internal Oncology" can be downloaded from <http://www.onkozert.de/praxen_kooperationspartner.htm>. |  |
| 6.2.1 | Qualification specialist* Specialist for gynaecology with the focus designation Gynaecological Oncology or
* Specialist for gynaecology with the additional designation Medicinal Tumour Therapy or
* Specialist for internal medicine and haematology and oncology or

 mastery and conduct of * endocrine treatment methods
* immunological treatment methods
* neoadjuvant/adjuvant therapy concepts
* palliative therapy concepts
* supportive therapy concepts
* treatment of side effects (e.g. concept for paravasates)

 The name of one representative with the above-mentioned qualification is to be given.The specialists named here must actively carry out the medicinal oncological therapy. The delegation of responsibilities to doctors without the above-mentioned qualification is not possible. |  |
| 6.2.2 | Specialist nurse / specialist medical assistantThe preconditions for the specialist nurse / specialist medical assistant who is responsible for administering chemotherapy in line with the treatment protocol are:* Inpatient, day-care or outpatient departments, where oncological drug therapies are administered by non-medical personnel, must be under the leadership of a specialist oncology nurse. Co-operating private practices are not affected by this regulation.
* 1 year's professional experience in oncology
* at least 50 chemotherapy administrations (for initial certification an estimate is possible, in the ensuing years proof must be provided.)
* proof of training in line with the recommendations of the Conference of Oncological Nursing and Paediatric Nursing Care (Konferenz Onkologischer Kranken- und Kinderkrankenpflege - KOK) (KOK recommended actions, administration of cytostatics by specialised nurses)
* Active involvement in the implementation of the requirements to be met by emergency treatment and therapy of comorbidities and secondary diseases
* Proof of nursing counselling and/or education of the patient is to be provided by way of documents.
 |  |
| 6.2.3 | Qualification treatment unit/partner* at least 50 drug-based tumour therapies (cytostatic therapies and / or targeted therapeutics and / or antibody / immune therapies, no hormone therapies) every year in the case of patients with gynaecological / senologic forms of cancer

or* at least 200 drug-based tumour therapies (cytostatic therapies and / or targeted therapeutics and / or antibody / immune therapies, no hormone therapies) every year (in the case of different types of tumour
* Calculation method: completed systematic/ cytostatic / targeted therapy per patient (consisting of several cycles or administrations).
* When this number is not reached, expertise cannot be proven by means of cooperation.

 For further information, see FAQ. |  |
| 6.2.4 | Medicinal oncological therapyoutpatient/inpatientProvision must be made for medicinal oncological therapy to be offered in both an outpatient and inpatient (if necessary in cooperation, for this the qualitative and quantitative requirements of the section must be fulfilled) setting. |  |
| 6.2.5 | Options to be offered* Cytostatics therapy
* Antihormone therapy
* Antibody therapy, biphosphonate therapy

 General systemic therapy * Cytostatics workplace (in line with the statutory guidelines) if necessary
* professional waste disposal
* 24-hour on-call service
 |  |
| 6.2.6 | Rooms medicinal oncological therapy* Description of rooms for outpatient medicinal therapy
* Number of places (at least 2)
 |  |
| 6.2.7 | Process descriptions* The procedure for chemotherapy is to be described for all phases (start, conduct and conclusion of therapy).
* Supportive measures in accordance with the guidelines are to be described for the individual therapy concepts and documented in detail for each patient.
 |  |
| 6.2.8 | Systemic therapy regimens* The drawing up of / changes to existing therapy regimens must be undertaken by means of regulated release.
* The therapy regimens are to be protected from any unauthorised changes.
* The therapy regimens are comparable between the outpatient and inpatient units.

 Therapy plans* All systemic therapy must be planned on the basis of a therapy regimen.
* The therapy plans are to be checked and released.
 |  |
| 6.2.9 | Standards comorbidities and secondary diseasesStandards are to be drawn up for the treatment of comorbidities and secondary diseases, in particular for the treatment of paravasates, infections, anaemia, neutropaenia, emesis and thromboembolic complications. |  |
| 6.2.10 | Emergency treatmentAvailable emergency equipment and written action plan for emergencies. |  |
| 6.2.11 | Medicinal therapy in the metastasised situation* The procedures for the care (diagnosis/therapy) of patients with local recurrence/metastasis are to be described (presentation of the patient pathways).
* A regular toxicity assessment of therapy must be undertaken using selected and documented measurement parameters (symptoms or the like).
* An evaluation of the therapeutic effect must be documented for each patient every 3 months.
 |  |
| 6.2.12 | Pain therapy* A pain therapist must be available.
* The pain therapy process (algorithm) must be described.
* A cooperation agreement is to be entered into when provided through an external cooperation partner.
 |  |
| 6.2.13 | Supportive /palliative therapyA description of the options of supportive/palliative inpatient therapy is to be given (process description / algorithm). |  |
| 6.2.14 | Information / dialogue with the patient Adequate information must be provided about diagnosis and therapy planning and a dialogue is to be entered into. This includes inter alia:* Presentation of alternative treatment concepts
* Offer of and aid in obtaining second opinions
* Discharge consultation as a standard procedure

 A general description is to be given of the way in which information is provided and the dialogue organised. This is to be documented for each patient in medical reports and minutes/records. |  |
| 6.2.15 | Further and specialty trainingA qualification plan for medical, nursing and other staff is to be presented listing the planned qualification sessions for the period of one year.At least 1 dedicated gynaecological-oncological further/specialty training session must be organised every year for each staff member (duration > 0.5 days) who carries out quality-relevant activities for the Gynaecological Cancer Centre. |  |

**7. Radio-oncology**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 7.0 | The Technical and Medical Requirements to be met by radio-oncology are summed up in the "Catalogue of Requirements Radio-Oncology" in a cross-organ manner. Independently of the number of Organ Cancer Centres / Modules, which work with a radio-oncology unit, this "Catalogue of Requirements Radio-Oncology" is only to be processed once and also only updated once per audit year (goal: no multiple presentations or on-site inspections within one audit year). The "Catalogue of Requirements Radio-Oncology" therefore constitutes an annex to this Catalogue of Requirements. Download cross-organ "Catalogue of Requirements Radio-Oncology" on <www.onkozert.de>. |  |

**8. Pathology**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 8.0 | The Technical and Medical Requirements to be met by pathology are summed up in the "Catalogue of Requirements Pathology" in a cross-organ manner. Independently of the number of Organ Cancer Centres / Modules, which work with a pathology, this "Catalogue of Requirements Pathology" is only to be processed once and also only updated once per audit year (goal: no multiple presentations or on-site inspections within one audit year). The "Catalogue of Requirements Pathology" therefore constitutes an annex to this Catalogue of Requirements. Download cross-organ "Catalogue of Requirements Pathology" on <www.onkozert.de>. |  |

**9. Palliative care and hospice care**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 9.1 | * Proof is to be provided for each cooperation agreement with service providers of specialist inpatient and outpatient palliative care and inpatient hospices.
* Regional care concepts for the integration of palliative care are to be described on the basis of the treatment pathway for patients and family members from the S3 Guideline Palliative Medicine (Figure 3, p. 174) with the names of all involved persons.
* A physician with additional specialty training must be available for consultations and tumour boards.
* The group of patients with incurable cancer is to be defined, for instance in the tumour board. They are to be informed in a timely manner about palliative medical support services (SOPs). (S3 Palliative Medicine Guidelines)
* The access to palliative care can be offered in parallel to tumour-specific therapy. The procedure in the Centre is to be described in an SOP.
* The number of primary cases with incurable cancer, specified for instance in the tumour board, is to be documented.
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**10. Tumour documentation / Outcome quality**

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| **Section** | **Requirements** | **Explanatory remarks by the Cancer Centre** |
| 10.1 | Tumour documentation system A tumour documentation system, which contains the patient data for a minimum period of 3 months, must be in place at the time of initial certification. Name of the tumour documentation system in the cancer register and/or Centre |  |
| 10.2 | Period covered by the dataThe full data are to be presented for the respective last calendar year. |  |
| 10.3 | Requirements to be met by tumour documentation A data set musts be used in line with the uniform basic oncological data set and its modules of the Working Group of German Tumour Centres (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Tumorzentren - ADT) and the Association of Population-based Cancer Registries in Germany (Gesellschaft der epidemiologischen Krebsregister in Deutschland e.V. - GEKID). The Centre must ensure that data transfer and capture are undertaken in a timely manner. Any existing regional laws for notification deadlines are to be complied with. |  |
| 10.4 | Cooperation with cancer register• Cooperation with the competent cancer register is to be documented in a cooperation agreement. (<www.tumorzentren.de>)• The full data are to be made available to the cancer register in an ongoing manner.• The presentation of the indicator sheet and outcome quality should be ensured via the cancer register.• As long as the competent l cancer register is unable to meet the requirements imposed, the Centre is to use additional or alternative solutions. The Centre is responsible in the case of a non-functioning external solution. |  |
| 10.5 | Documentation officerAt least 1 documentation officer is to be appointed who bears responsibility for the tumour documentation system.Name/Function:The documentation officer has the following tasks:* Ensuring the transfer and quality of patient data by all cooperation partners
* Motivation of trans-sectoral cooperation with participating specialty units in the cancer register (pathology reports, radiotherapy and medicinal treatments)
* Ensuring and monitoring the timely, complete and correct recording of patient data
* Qualification and support for the staff involved in data collection
* Regular analysis of the evaluations particularly over the course of time
 |  |
| 10.6 | Provision of resourcesFor documentation and data recording tasks (e.g. through a cancer register) the required staff capacity should be made available (guidance value: 0.5 full-time positions for 200 primary cases. |  |
| 10.7 | The following selection options must be provided at least in the tumour documentation system:* Years of birth
* TNM classification or comparable classifications (e.g. FIGO)
* Forms of therapy (surgical therapy, radiotherapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy, chemotherapy)
* Date of recurrence/metastasis
* Deaths
* Follow-up status (latest update)
 |  |
| 10.8 | Indicators of outcome quality should be recorded.1. Disease-free survival (DFS)2. Overall survival of the age cohorts (OAS)3. Kaplan-Meier curves for progression-free survival (PSS) and survival (OAS)  The PSS and OAS must be available for each recertification (every 3 years, ongoing) |  |
| 10.9 | Data evaluation* The depiction of outcome quality (see point above) must be possible for recertifications.
* The data in the tumour documentation system are to be evaluated.at least once a year.
* If benchmarking/annual report p is offered is offered, the results of benchmarking are to be taken into account in the analysis.
* The results must be discussed in an interdisciplinary manner. If there are any regional or national networks, they are to be participated in.
 |  |
| 10.10 | Recording follow-upDetails are to be given of how aftercare data are collected and what the current follow-up status is ~~(see outcome matrix)~~Functioning cancer registers present the follow-up status.If cancer registries do not provide follow-up data for GC, a written declaration from the cancer registry must be provided. The follow-up status includes:* any progressions (local recurrences, where appropriate regional lymph node recurrences, distant metastases, at least for the first progression)
* secondary malignancy
* Deaths
* lives currently at the address
* termination of follow-up (e.g. moves away from catchment area, federal region)
 |  |

**Data Sheet**

A Data Sheet (EXCEL template) is available for presenting the Basic Data, indicators and other data from the Centre. The Data Sheet is an appendix to the Catalouge of Requirement.

The EXCEL template can be downloaded from <http://ecc-cert.org/> and [www.onkozert.de](http://www.onkozert.de/)