Advances and Challenges in the Use of Information in Oncology

28 November 2017
Introduction

The “Advances and challenges of information in oncology” event organised by the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe (CODE), led by IQVIA, took place on 28 November 2017 at the Hotel Villa Magna in Madrid.

The goal of the event was to explore the potential for real world data to have an impact on the treatment of cancer patients at a time of significant innovation in cancer medicines, whilst also considering the challenges and barriers to realising this potential. It brought together views from across the healthcare system – not only from public and private health managers, but also from patients, scientific associations and legal and technical experts:

- Ruth Vera (President of the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology, SEOM)
- Noema Paniagua (Director General of the Spanish Association Against Cancer, AECC)
- Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)
- Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Excellence and Quality in Oncology, ECO Foundation)
- Jesús Galván Romo (Vice President of the Spanish Society of Health Informatics, SEIS)
- María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA).

The speakers were followed by a panel of experts in the field of health management, moderated by Ignacio Para Rodríguez-Santana, President of the Bamberg Foundation:

- Cristóbal Belda (Director of R&D and Innovation at HM Hospitales)
- Enrique Grande (Head of Clinical Research at MD Anderson Foundation, Spain)
- Jesús Castellano (Director of Analysis and Process Design, D.G. Health Information Systems, Madrid Health Service)

All the speakers agreed on the value of anonymized, aggregated, accessible and highly relevant information to enable better decision making, informing a higher quality of care and establishing new pay-per-use models that contribute to the sustainability of the Health System.

The event also saw the launch of the innovative Oncology Data Network (ODN), supported by the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe (CODE). Europe’s public and private treatment centres are already beginning to join the ODN. Together, they are contributing to a collaborative network sharing information across Europe on the actual use of anti-cancer medicines in a clinical setting in near real-time for all patients, all types of cancer and all centres who wish to join. The ODN is already engaged in Spain and in other countries in Europe and has the goal of building a network of 2000 centres across Europe by 2026.
Event Programme

1. **Opening.**
   María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

2. **Challenges in the care and treatment of cancer.**
   Ruth Vera (President of the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology, SEOM)

3. **The patients’ perspective.**
   Noema Paniagua (Director General of the Spanish Association Against Cancer, AECC)

4. **Legal considerations relating to health data.**
   Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)

5. **Expert Panel discussion - The perspective of health service providers: barriers and opportunities.**
   Moderator: Ignacio Para Rodriguez-Santana (President of the Bamberg Foundation)
   Experts:
   - Cristóbal Belda (Director of R&D and Innovation at HM Hospitals)
   - Enrique Grande (Head of Clinical Research at the MD Anderson Foundation Spain)

6. **The value of information at the clinical level.**
   Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Oncology Excellence and Quality, ECO Foundation)

7. **Health applications of Real World Data (RWD).**
   Jesús Galván Romo (Vice President of the Spanish Society of Health Informatics, SEIS)

8. **CODE – ODN (Oncology Data Network) – a real example of collaboration**
   María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

Executive Summary

The treatment of cancer is benefitting from a wave of innovation. Between 2011-16, 68 novel drugs were launched globally for treating cancer. However, relatively little is known about how different medicines are used in today’s clinical practice. Only by understanding how cancer medications are used will we have the necessary basis for determining how best to harness them, so that patients can benefit from the most appropriate therapies and personalised treatments.

At the same time, these innovations come at a cost. There is therefore a need to ensure that these opportunities to improve patient care can be sustained financially. This is why new financing models are required.

The event explored these and other topics from the perspective of a wide range of stakeholders. Taken collectively, these different views are of vital importance to maximise the impact of advances in oncology.

There was also extensive discussion on the need to address the challenges of financial sustainability with approaches such as risk-sharing agreements and value-based payments including payment for outcomes or differential payments by indication.

Emphasis was placed on the benefits of “Real World Evidence (RWE).” RWE goes beyond evidence generated from clinical trials which often focus on narrowly defined patient types with particular profiles. Real World Data (RWD) reflects the full complexity of treatments provided across all patient types and circumstances.

Key considerations for evaluating the use of RWE were explored including:

- The use of structured data (information held in an organised way in a database which can easily be analysed) vs unstructured data (which can contain valuable information but in a format which is hard to access and analyse)
- The number of patients needed for a set of RWD to be considered meaningful
- The challenges and benefits of using RWD to support decision-making for both managers and clinicians
- Ultimately, it was concluded that the greatest challenge did not lie in collating the data, but in ensuring that the right questions were asked of that data to inform decisions.
The speakers emphasised the importance of tailoring treatments to the needs and circumstances of individual patients.

Another topic which attracted considerable focus was the need to build a better understanding of legal considerations about the use of anonymised data to treat patients. The lack of appreciation of data privacy regulations may lead to overly conservative attitudes which could hinder the sharing of information to enable advances in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease. A greater awareness of the regulatory environment, along with the obligation to ensure that the relevant mechanisms and procedures to ensure data privacy were implemented, were necessary to address concerns.

The consistent theme throughout the event was that it was possible to address the challenges relating to making information on the use of anti-cancer medicines available to help benefit people with cancer. To succeed, a collaborative approach would be needed.

This is the impetus behind the establishment of the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe (CODE), led by IQVIA which was launched in Spain at the end of the event. The twin objectives of this initiative are focused on addressing the challenges identified during the event. Firstly, to expand knowledge about the use of anti-cancer drugs to provide physicians with relevant up-to-date information to help inform their use of anti-cancer drugs; Secondly, to provide sufficient information to the managers of public and private treatment centres to establish new payment models for the use of anti-cancer medicines.

The highlights of the contributions from the different speakers and panellists are summarised below:

Cancer treatments are becoming increasingly complex with the arrival of new anti-cancer medicines, creating challenges for doctors and hospital managers

There has been a significant increase in treatment options over the past few years, with the introduction of almost 70 new drugs between 2011 and 2016 for 22 different indications. When combined with the introduction of precision medicine in oncology, there is an opportunity to personalise and improve treatments. This new approach allows each group of patients to be treated differently, based on their genetic profiles and other differentiating characteristics.

As a result of these advances, survival rates for cancer have improved significantly. However, the cost of these innovations is significant and contributes to the financial challenges facing the Health System in Spain.

Importance of sharing information around the daily practice of cancer treatment

The speakers stressed that up-to-date clinical data are essential to facilitate the treatment and care of patients, and to help ensure the financial sustainability of the Health System. They highlighted that this can help inform decision making both at the clinical and management levels.

Hospitals generate a significant amount of information about patients – in order to realise the full value of this information to improve the health, survival and quality of life for patients, there is a need to integrate clinical data from different centres, analyse them and make them available to professionals.

Given the enormous volume of data that is being generated, information must be integrated in a relevant and meaningful way for professionals to find the answers they are looking for.

Jesús Castellano (Madrid Health Service)

It is necessary to find a way to support innovation, sustainability of the healthcare system and patient care. For this, information can be a great ally.

Maria Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

Oncologists need real-time access to up-to-date information to help their patients.

Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Excellence and Quality in Oncology, ECO Foundation)
Barriers and challenges to sharing clinical information

The speakers confirmed that it is possible to share clinical information whilst still respecting the privacy of patients and ensuring compliance with current legislation. They highlighted that the most significant barrier today was lack of knowledge around the implementation of data protection legislation, rather than the regulation itself.

The need for collaboration

The speakers and participants agreed on the importance of collaboration between patients, public and private hospitals, clinical oncologists, public administrations, societies and foundations to share and analyse information to help ensure the sustainability of the Spanish Health System, as well as to identify more efficient use of the available resources.

It was stressed that there are also cultural barriers to the sharing of information, such as possible concerns about being evaluated or benchmarked that must be taken into consideration and addressed when setting out to share information.

Patients also need access to information to play a central role in decisions about their own care

The speakers emphasised the importance of improving patient access to existing data so that they can play an active role in their treatment and, together with their medical team, are able to make better decisions.

Introduction to the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe and the Oncology Data Network

Maria Luisa Lara introduced the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe (CODE) to the attendees, highlighting that the project had been specifically developed to help meet the challenges identified by the different speakers. She explained that CODE is a collaboration between IQVIA, public and private health managers, the pharmaceutical industry, scientific advisors and patient societies, which aims to expand and share knowledge about the use of anti-cancer medicines, by supporting the development of an information sharing network, the Oncology Data Network (ODN).

The data collated by the ODN will allow the oncology community to have access to up-to-date information on the use of medicines in the treatment of cancer patients, helping them in their decisions about prescribing treatments in an age of increased personalisation.

The ODN is a European initiative which allows hospitals to share non-identified information as to how they treat patients with anti-cancer medicines. The platform complies with the latest national and European regulations on data privacy by ensuring that the information goes through a rigorous process to render it non-identified and aggregated. This enables it to preserve the confidentiality of both patients and clinicians.

The ODN uses a rigorous process to ensure data privacy with the highest levels of transparency and integrity.

Maria Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

The benefit for clinical professionals is to know how patients are treated in near real-time in clinical settings, across Europe (starting with 5 countries with a further two scheduled to join the Network in the near future).

By working together, information on a much higher number of patients being treated for a particular type of cancer will be available rapidly via the ODN compared to the amount that a single hospital or even country could access.

For hospital managers, the ODN offers the ability to inform patient care whilst also offering a more efficient way to manage resources, including the establishment of flexible payment agreements which reflect the value that a particular treatment offers by indication or usage.

The need for in depth knowledge about data protection and the appropriate use of data from a legal perspective, makes us act with extreme caution and prudence. To address this need, and be able to share the information, we must collaborate with experts who fully understand the regulations and their application in healthcare sector.

María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

The lawyer, Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero stated that the European data protection regulations which will come into force in May 2018 and Article 197 of the Criminal Code, among other regulations, set the standards for dealing with the data of clinical history with the utmost care.

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)

It is important that all stakeholders involved in the treatment and prevention of cancer, collaborate and work together to find solutions.

Ruth Vera (President of the Spanish Society of Medical Oncologists, SEOM)

We have discussed the challenges. It is vital to eliminate barriers because information helps people survive.

Noema Paniagua (Director General of the Spanish Association Against Cancer, AECC)

There is a clear need for the flow of data for the medicine of the future, both in treatment and research, but always in strict compliance with legal regulations.

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)
The event was created to bring together different points of view (patients, public and private hospitals, clinical oncologists, public administrations, societies and foundations, legal entities, etc.) around the need to share and analyse information for the benefit of cancer patients, to ensure the sustainability of the Spanish Health System and to identify more efficient ways to use resources.

Introduction - María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

María Luisa Lara welcomed the participants and highlighted the key themes for the event:

- The importance of enabling patients to access more personalised cancer treatment thanks to the availability of real-time data.
- The need to share real clinical data to optimise the resources available in Health Systems.
- The technological and legal constraints when sharing data such as the legal obligations on custodians of patient information.

Challenges in the Care and Treatment of Cancer Patients - Ruth Vera (President of the Spanish Society of Medical Oncologists, SEOM)

Vera began her presentation by sharing 2017 figures on the increase in the number of people with cancer in Spain (standing 581,688 cases), as well as the increase in incidences in the previous year (247,771 new cases) and the decrease in mortality (down to 106,034 cases). She also shared key drivers behind these numbers including the aging of the population and the increase in survival rates.

She stressed that these data indicate that growing numbers of people are affected by cancer. Although great progress is being made in its treatment, more still needs to be done.

She explained that ESMO (European Society for Medical Oncology), ASCO (American Society of Clinical Oncology) and SEOM (Spanish Society of Medical Oncology) have recognised these shared challenges and are aligned in their objectives. Specifically, the objectives of the SEOM are to focus on: personalised or precision medicine; exploring big data in cancer, training, quality of care, equity and sustainability, strong communications and operations to ensure the efficient working of SEOM.

Vera went on to highlight the opportunity that personalised or precision medicine present whilst flagging that it also poses challenges. This new approach takes into account the individual genetic variability and also allows for the stratification of patients which then enables more targeted therapeutic interventions.

As a result of the introduction of targeted therapies, significant improvements have been observed in cancer survival rates, but the costs of these innovative therapies also had implications for the healthcare system. She presented a number of possible solutions to this including the potential to re-evaluate the price a few years after the drug was launched; differential prices reflecting the effectiveness in each indication; varying the price depending on whether or not a drug is used in combination; risk sharing agreements or cost-effectiveness criteria setting, currently being implemented by the FDA.

Ruth Vera pointed out that real life cancer treatment data (Real World Evidence) can provide a lot of valuable information for decision-making both at clinical and management levels.

It is important that all the stakeholders involved in the treatment and prevention of cancer collaborate and work together to find solutions.

Ruth Vera (President of the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology, SEOM)
The patients’ perspective
- Noema Paniagua (Director General of the Spanish Association against Cancer, AECC)

Noema Paniagua stressed that patients are at the centre of everything, but currently as a passive agent, without voice or vote. She challenged the audience to consider what happens when patients engage actively to help personalise their own treatment. For example, may this reveal situations when organisations are using the claim of “working in the patient’s interest” to advance their own priorities?

There is a need to ensure a true focus on what matters most to patients.

Ms Paniagua went on to emphasise the importance of preventative measures e.g. colonoscopies to avoid cancer and costs to the system. Patients have the right to receive the best treatment, but also the obligations of engaging in prevention to minimise the burden on the system.

Everyone here shares the same challenges. It is vital to eliminate barriers because information helps people survive.

Noema Paniagua (Director General of the Spanish Association Against Cancer, AECC)

She explained that the AECC is dedicated to addressing every aspect of cancer to protect patients and their families by ensuring that all their needs are covered, encompassing prevention, support and research.

The AECC is working on an observatory that aims to collect, treat and publish existing information to improve access and management of information.

She reiterated that the patient should take an active role in their own treatment and, together with their medical team, take the best decision.

Legal Considerations relating to health data - Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero set out for the audience a number of key concepts needed to understand the relevant legal framework around health data:

- Data protection: An individual’s right to control over information relating to themselves, which empowers them to decide who can access the data and how they use it, including the right to oppose use of their data.
- Confidentiality: An individual’s right to be able to exclude other people from information about their personal lives, their biographical information, personal data, image, and feelings.
- Identifiability: Activities that, through data or specific information, can lead to the identification of a person. A person is considered identifiable when the generation of their identity does not require disproportionate effort.
- Linkage: The need for health personnel who access patient data to be linked to the patient and their treatment.

The laws and regulations in force on data protection do not mean that data should not be used, but they must be protected.

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero stressed that people are misinterpreting the Data Protection Act, LOPD, citing it as an “excuse” not to share information or using it as a barrier to data processing. However, physicians and managers are often unaware that non-compliance with the legislation generally does not arise at this high level, but is more likely to be linked to specific details which infringe the rights of patients. He presented several examples of physicians or third parties in the hospital setting, who access data or information from patients who are not directly linked to them in the treatment, simply because they are health personnel.

The same would apply to relatives of the sick. Inappropriate access like this can lead to criminal charges due to the principle of Linkage identified above.

There is a clear need for the flow of data for the medicine of the future, both in treatment and research, but always in strict compliance with legal regulations.

Ricardo de Lorenzo y Montero (President and Director General, Lorenzo Abogados)

However, the use of anonymised information, complying with what is established by current regulations, is lawful, correct and acceptable. He went on to stress that the new European data protection regulation (which comes into force in May 2018), and Article 197 of the Criminal Code, among other laws exemplify the importance of treating clinical data with the utmost care.
Summary of Speeches

Expert Panel: The perspective of healthcare providers: barriers and opportunities

Moderator: Ignacio Para Rodríguez-Santana (President of the Bamberg Foundation).
Panelists:
- Cristóbal Belda (Director of R&D and Innovation at HM Hospitals)
- Enrique Grande (Head of Clinical Research at MD Anderson Foundation, Spain)
- Jesús Castellano (Director of Analysis and Process Design, D.G. Health Information Systems, Madrid Health Service).

The panelists shared their views on their interactions with patients, service companies, pharmaceutical companies and other oncology stakeholders. They agreed that it is possible to share clinical information while still respecting patient privacy and current legislation. The biggest challenge is the lack of knowledge of how to adopt data protection legislation, rather than the regulation itself.

They also flagged that there are cultural barriers in Spain such as concerns around being benchmarked and compared with other healthcare providers. They believed that it was important to be aware of these and identify ways to address them.

A key priority identified by the panelists was the significant need for health information, at multiple levels:
- To increase transparency around cancer treatment outcomes
- To deepen expertise amongst healthcare providers, for example, through training, treatment results, available resources
- To understand research i.e. what products are being developed, at what stage, with what results.

The panelists stressed the importance of sharing day-to-day data across different treatment centres so that professionals have immediate access to the information they need.

Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Excellence and Quality in Oncology, ECO Foundation)

Esther Holgado stressed the importance of information in medicine. She highlighted the significant resources and time that doctors need to use to stay up-to-date and document information. It is estimated that one third of the costs of a hospital are related to personal and professional communication.

Information technology brings information closer to the doctor and is a tool to take better advantage of it. This is especially important given the great growth in the number of therapeutic options in different tumors in the last 10 years.

Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Excellence and Quality in Oncology, ECO Foundation)

She highlighted the huge volume of publications - 2,000 to 4,000 new bibliographic records are added to the PubMed database every day. In addition, she listed the multiple sources of information in the oncology area including the existing bibliography, congresses and seminars, centre level, national and international statistical databases, clinical trials, multidisciplinary teams (Tumor Committees), internal training at centre level, training and collaboration between professionals across the sector.

Given the significant growth in therapeutic options in oncology in recent decades, keeping abreast of all new treatments, biomarkers and diagnostics poses a significant challenge for oncologists. As treatment interventions become more complex, it becomes a challenge for professionals to keep abreast of innovations in the sector as well as provide patients with reliable information to support such interventions.

She highlighted the need for all Spanish hospitals to have internal statistics to personal and professional communication. She also highlighted the need for better and more extensive information to support such interventions.
She stated that, between 2011 and 2016, 68 new drugs were approved for 22 different indications in oncology and there are more than 600 new molecules under development. The arrival of new drugs and diagnostic methods increases the complexity of cancer management. She set out the main barriers and challenges to effective information sharing in oncology. In particular, clinical trials are very expensive, yet they are restricted to very narrowly defined patient populations their results are not always applicable to daily practice. For this reason, observational studies are increasingly important. Her view was that, in the future, it may be possible to analyse clinical practice with large databases, enabling access to information on the full spectrum of patients to learn valuable lessons. Ultimately, the goal of information systems in health services was to improve the health status of citizens individually and collectively, by informing health and health care systems.

Increasingly, both patients and family members and health professionals require more accurate, immediate, reliable and up-to-date information that facilitates decision-making and provides support during the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Esther Holgado (Associate Member of the Foundation for Excellence and Quality in Oncology, ECO Foundation)

**Health Uses of Real World Data (RWD)** - Jesús Galván Romo (Vice President of the Spanish Society of Health Informatics, SEIS)

Jesús Galván Romo explored the potential of the use of Real World Data (RWD) by individuals, policy makers (Public Health), Health Services Systems, Governments, Suppliers, and the Scientific establishment to care for patients and treat their disease. He also set out the relevant legal framework. He highlighted the advantages of using RWD for society to address existing problems, by replacing current knowledge paradigms with new ones based on real life situations. He flagged the potential benefits of having access to information in near real time and longitudinal data regardless of the length of treatment, for any drug, at individual and population level. He reiterated the importance of ensuring security, privacy and accuracy of this information, to help treat, cure, predict and prevent cancer.

He also spoke about more targeted treatments which are focused on specific types of cancers and individualised therapies. These offer increased quality of life and greater sustainability for the healthcare system.

Mr Romo emphasised the importance of patients being involved in the management of their own health and treatment so they fully engage with the choices around their care – whether or not to receive treatment, take particular medications or explore palliative care for example.

Nowadays, we have a lot of data, but they are difficult to share, because only those who have collected them understand them. The challenge is to build a shared tool that we design from the beginning in a collaborative way. A good generated collectively to be used collectively.

Jesús Galván Romo (Vice President of the Spanish Society of Health Informatics, SEIS)
Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe and the Oncology Data Network - María Luisa Lara (Country Lead for CODE in Spain, IQVIA)

In light of the challenges identified in the care of cancer patients, María Luisa Lara stressed the critical importance of being willing to work together to create a collaborative network of clinical information to benefit patients. This was the impetus behind the Collaboration for Oncology Data in Europe (CODE), an initiative led by IQVIA, whose objectives are to expand knowledge about the use of anticancer drugs, to provide physicians with relevant, up-to-date information to help inform their decision-making regarding the use of anti-cancer medicines, and to provide sufficient information to the managers of public and private centres, to establish novel payment agreements to incorporate into their financial management.

CODE is a collaboration led by IQVIA and with the support of leading biopharmaceutical companies that aims to expand knowledge about the use of anticancer drugs by supporting the development of a European network of oncological data, the Oncology Data Network (ODN). Through the ODN, hospitals across Europe can share data on how they treat patients with anti-cancer medicines. Two years were invested in the development of systems to ensure that these data are rendered non-identified and aggregated to ensure compliance with the legal framework for data protection. The shared data will enable the cancer community to take greater advantage of the value of information on drug use.

The ODN was created with the aim of being an international point of reference to help inform patient care and act as a basis for novel payment agreements to help increase patient access to the right treatments for them. CODE is a collaborative project to which each and every one of the stakeholders contributes and benefits:

- The scientific societies of each country (in Spain: SEOM, SEFH, ...) and the medical community will have access to information from the network and will help inform the initiative.
- At a scientific and clinical level, CODE has formed a group of international advisors, of leading clinicians and scientists from prestigious universities such as Oxford, who advise on the development of the ODN. They also contribute their strategic knowledge of the cancer world. At the national level, advisory groups of clinical and management experts are also being created.
- Providers of health services (public and private hospitals) will have access to information to enable novel payment agreements to help them with addressing the challenges of financial sustainability.
- Ultimately, the greatest benefit of the ODN for patients and clinicians is that it will give them access to information on how patients are treated in clinical settings to help them make more informed decisions.

María Luisa Lara closed the event by thanking the speakers, panellists and attendees. She then summarised the key themes of the day:

- There are numerous barriers and challenges in the care of cancer patients. It is critically important that the institutions and people in charge of caring for these patients are willing to collaborate to improve their survival and quality of life.
- Cancer treatment options have increased considerably in recent decades and, along with the introduction of more personalised medicine, there is a significant opportunity to improve patient survival and quality of life. However, this poses challenges to the financial sustainability of the health system – both in Spain and in other European countries.
- Oncology professionals need to have access to the most up-to-date and relevant information regarding medical treatment options to help them treat their patients in the most effective and efficient way. It is therefore important that health centres share RWD about the treatments they are giving to their patients. It is possible to collect, analyse and make available this information while respecting the privacy of patients and all current laws.
- There are understandable concerns about what might happen when patient data are shared, but, by understanding the rules and regulations around data privacy, these concerns can be addressed. The ODN initiative has been developed specifically to meet these challenges.

This collaborative network at European level will help oncologists to keep abreast of the existing therapeutic options and the results obtained by their colleagues in Europe in the treatment of cancer. On the other hand, the managers of the hospitals will have information to manage resources in the most efficient way and to offer the best treatment to patients.
Find out more at www.code-cancer.com

To register your interest in joining the Oncology Data Network, email us at code-cancer@iqvia.com