

· Network

## The "Patient Journey" for children with Neurofibromatosis Type 1: nproving care by patients involvement



## **ERN GENTURIS**

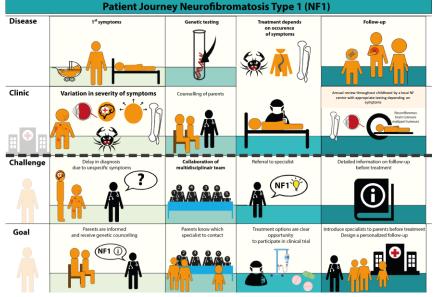
Genetic Tumour Risk Syndromes (ERN GENTURIS

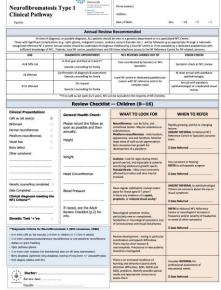
- Patients with genetic tumour risk syndromes (genturis) are at very high risk of developing tumours in multiple organ systems at a young age.
- There are more than 40 different genturis, including Neurofibromatosis Type 1 (NF1).

To overcome the hurdles every NF1-patient faces, ERN GENTURIS has developed an innovative visual approach for patients and parents input to share their expertise and experience: "Patient Journeys".

## Method

- Patient representatives completed a mapping exercise of the needs of paediatric NF1-patients across the different stages of a "patient journey": first symptoms, (pre-)diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up. Each stage has three levels: clinical presentation, challenges and needs identified by patients, and their goal to improve care.
- The "patient journey" is visualized in a comprehensive manner, supported by a detailed information matrix.
- Final "patient journey" is reviewed by both patients and professional experts.
- The NF1 clinical pathway was thereafter reviewed:
  - Benchmarking the care and treatment on the needs identified in the "patient journey".
  - Turned into clinical support tool (piloted in clinical setting).





Paediatric NF1 Patient Journey Visual

Paediatric NF1 Clinical Support Tool

- The first symptoms and their severity vary greatly between NF1-patients. Patients indicated that this heterogeneity can cause a
  delay in diagnosis. The goal therefore is to inform parents and receive genetic counselling. Upon genetic testing and counselling
  the challenge is to form a multidisciplinary team, in which parents know which specialist they can contact.
- Treatment of NF1 depends on the occurrence of symptoms. It is therefore important to refer the patient to NF1-specialists, so that treatment options are clear, and patients will have the opportunity to participate in clinical trials. Moreover, detailed information on follow-up, which exist for MRI surveillance (if indicated, this is not routine without symptoms) and annual physical and ophthalmologic examination, must be provided before treatment starts.

## Conclusion

Results

Patients and their caregivers are able to discuss the individual needs of the NF1-patient using the "patient journey", while keeping in mind the expertise of both professional and patient leads.

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