

EONS Cancer Nursing Index 2022-2025©

National profile: Portugal

The EONS Cancer Nursing Index (ECNI) was developed by the EONS Advocacy Working Group to illustrate the development and status of this profession in Europe. The index (with scores from 0-100) covers the following dimensions: Education and Career Development, Patient and Occupational Safety, Recognition, Working Conditions and Impact and Workforce statistics.

The first ECNI survey, conducted in 2020, gathered responses from more than 650 cancer nurses across 42 European countries. ECNI 2020 offered a unique overview of the status of cancer nursing across Europe, highlighting both common challenges and country-specific variations. The data have since been presented at multiple international meetings and used to support advocacy for improved education, safety, and recognition of cancer nurses. In 2022, the ECNI 2022 update gathered responses from 630 nurses in 29 countries. This iteration placed greater focus on local workplace settings and included additional questions addressing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and staffing levels. The ECNI 2025 builds on the 2022 findings with a special focus on working conditions and safety in cancer nursing, both key concerns raised in previous editions.

The Index is based on:

1. EONS Survey on Patient and Occupational Safety (anonymous survey among cancer nurses, 2025 respectively)
2. Work force statistics (obtained from ec.europe.eu/Eurostat and OECD in 2023).

A scoring system was developed to reflect the level of development for the different Index dimensions/items. For items with a variety of responses from the same country, the most frequently reported response was used. The purpose of the Index is primarily not to rank some countries as better than others, moreover, to illustrate cancer nursing profiles, differences and areas in need of development. The Index could be used to aid the development of cancer nursing in each country as well as for general European progress. The ECNI offers a snapshot of the status in cancer nursing across Europe, reported by the profession. The results largely depend on number of and profiles of responses from each country.

More information on ECNI including national profiles for each country can be found on

<https://www.cancernurse.eu/ecni>

Dimension/item	Maximum score	Score 2022	Score 2025	Comments
OVERALL SCORES	100	43	53	
EDUCATION AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT (5 items presented below)	23	7	13	
Specialist education on university level	5	2	5	
EONS Cancer Nursing Framework recognized and supported	5	3	0	
Master programs in cancer nursing	4	0	4	
Advanced cancer nursing roles established	5	2	0	

Professors in cancer nursing	4	0	4	
PATIENT AND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY (8 items presented below)	36	13	16	
Safety guidelines (hazardous drugs) available	5	2	2	To obtain the highest scores (5) for this item all responding nurses should have reported that guidelines are in place at all workplaces.
Guidelines during pregnancy (hazardous drugs)	5	2	2	To obtain the highest scores (5) for this item all responding nurses should have reported that guidelines are in place at all workplaces.
Pregnant and /or breastfeeding women assigned other tasks that don't involve direct contact with cytotoxic/radioactive drugs	5	2	2	'Sometimes' To obtain the highest scores (5) for this item all responding nurses should have reported that pregnant/breast feeding women are forbidden to perform task with risks for exposure to cytotoxic/radioactive drugs at all workplaces.
Systematic testing for occupational exposure (surface swipes)	3	0	0	
Speak-up or whistle blower policy implemented for all members of staff	3	0	2	
Access to cytotoxic spillage kit and PPE	5	1	2	To obtain the highest scores (5) for this item all responding nurses should have reported that cytotoxic spillage kit and PPE are available at all workplaces.
Formal training before administering cytotoxic drugs	5	2	2	To obtain the highest score (5) for this item, formal education should have been reported by all responding nurses to be obligatory before managing cytotoxic drugs at all workplaces.
Nurses not preparing cytotoxic drugs	5	4	4	
WORKING CONDITIONS AND THE IMPACT ON CANCER CARE (4 items presented below)	20	14	19	
Level of adherence to European Working Time Directive (EWTD)	5	4	4	
Risk of negative consequences if asking for alternative duties pregnancy/breast feeding	5	2	5	All responding nurses reported that that pregnant/breast feeding women do not face negative consequences if asking for alternative duties
To what extent hospital beds are closed due to cancer nursing shortages	5	4	5	'It never happens'
To what extent cancer treatments were delayed due to cancer nursing	5	4	5	'It never happens'
RECOGNITION (4 items presented below)	18	8	11	
Does the country have a cancer nursing society?	5	5	3	
Does the country have a national cancer plan that includes nursing care?	3	0	3	
Does your workplace/center have Board positions dedicated for cancer nursing?	5	1	2	
To what extent is nurse-led cancer care implemented in your workplace/center?	5	2	0	
WORK FORCE STATISTICS (1 item)	3	1	1	
Number of practicing nurses/1000 citizens (www.europe.eu/Eurostat and OECD)	3	1	1	

Strengths and recommendations for improvements

Overall, Portugal achieved a total ECNI score of 53 in 2025, demonstrating some progress compared with previous years. Other countries with similar scores were Germany (total score 51) and Croatia (total score 49). The results suggest improvement in all dimensions of cancer nursing in Portugal.

All Portuguese responders reported well established specialist education, master's programmes, and professors in cancer nursing. Continued efforts are needed to further disseminate and integrate the EONS Cancer Nursing Framework into clinical and educational settings. Advanced cancer nursing roles are yet to be established.

Patient and occupational safety remains on similar levels and could improve if general and specific guidelines for reducing the risks of exposure during planned/pregnancy/breast feeding were reported to be fully implemented. Speak-up/ whistle blower policy, availability of formal training before administering cytotoxic drugs, adequate access to cytotoxic spillage kits and PPE, and systematic surface swipes for occupational exposure remain important areas for future improvement.

In the Working Conditions and the Impact on Cancer Care dimension, adherence to the European Working Time Directive (EWTD) was high. Improvement was noted regarding the potential negative consequences for nurses requesting alternative duties during pregnancy or breastfeeding.

Portugal could also improve their scores if responding nurses reported Portugal having a national cancer plan. Scores for Recognition would be higher if cancer nurses were invited to decision-making bodies in cancer centers and nurse-led cancer care was reported to be fully implemented and recognized on national level.

The Workforce Statistics dimension remained unchanged, reflecting the relatively low number of practicing nurses per 1,000 inhabitants compared with many other European countries. Despite this, cancer nurses in Portugal report that hospital beds never close and that cancer treatments never are delayed due to nursing shortage.

EONS Advocacy Working Group, 2026

