

The 10-Year Health Plan and Life Sciences Sector Plans set out specific commitments across priority therapeutic areas. Some of these are driven through the Healthcare Goals Programme, while others are embedded more broadly across both plans.

Healthcare Goals Programme


The Life Sciences Sector Plan highlights the Healthcare Goals Programme as a key initiative to accelerate research, development and adoption of new medicines and medical technologies in five priority areas through public-private partnerships: **addiction, cancer, dementia, mental health** and **obesity**.

- Each priority area is chaired by a ministerially-appointed international expert, who will collaborate with stakeholders across government, industry and academia.
- Each priority area is backed by government funding to support bespoke, targeted initiatives
- The programme complements broader reform efforts by aligning life sciences innovation with the NHS’ most pressing clinical needs, to contribute to improved health outcomes and economic impact












Modern Service Frameworks

Modern Service Frameworks will be reintroduced in 2026 and are designed to drive long-term improvement in the quality and equity of care across priority areas like **cardiovascular disease, mental health**, and for the first time, **frailty and dementia**. These frameworks provide an opportunity to improve consistency across the system, by setting clear standards, highlighting priority interventions and creating structured pathways for innovation to scale



Commitments by therapeutic area



Cardio-Renal-Metabolic (CRM), including CVD, Chronic Kidney Disease, Diabetes and Obesity:

- The NHS Genomic Medicine Service (GMS) will expand the whole genome sequencing programme, with a focus on risks relating to common disease areas including CVD, renal and diabetes
- Community pharmacies will play a larger role in prevention by screening for cardiovascular disease (CVD) and diabetes risk
- Neighbourhood Health Services will test new delivery models to address variation in uptake of high-impact CVD and diabetes interventions
- A set of studies will use genomics and other insights to explore personalised prevention of obesity
- The NHS will partner with industry and Our Future Health to test new models of delivering weight loss services
- Genomic insights will be integrated into CVD prevention and care through Integrated Risk Scores as part of the Our Future Health trial, which subject to evaluation, could expand to diabetes
- Wearables and remote technologies will be integrated into the NHS App to support CVD management

Respiratory:

- Guy’s & St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust and Oxford Nanopore are partnering to deliver a Clinical Respiratory Metagenomics Collaborative Programme
- Metagenomic sequencing technology will be used to match patients with severe respiratory conditions to the right treatments within six hours
- The programme will receive £34.8m in funding to expand from 10 to 30 NHS sites, to support an increase in the number of accurate respiratory infection diagnoses
- Data will be shared with the UK Health Security Agency on known and emerging pathogens

Cancer:

- The lung cancer screening programme will be fully rolled out for individuals with a history of smoking, and is expected to detect 9,000 cancers earlier each year
- Uptake of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccinations will be increased among young people who have left school, to support the elimination of cervical cancer by 2040
- Advancements in mRNA technology create the potential for personalised cancer vaccines to eliminate cancer cells; the NHS will partner with academia and industry to support evidence generation and, through a strategic collaboration with BioNTech, aims to deliver 10,000 cancer vaccine trial doses by 2030
- Integrated Risk Scores, combining genomic and other non-biological risk factors, will be trialled via Our Future Health in neighbourhood health services. Pending evaluation, this could be scaled to other conditions such as breast, bowel and prostate cancer

Rare disease:

- The NHS Genomic Medicine Service (GMS) will work with industry and academia to advance evidence generation and adoption of genomic innovations for rare diseases
- The service aims to reduce the time to a definitive diagnosis from four years to three months in some cases
- A Unified Genomic Record will be rolled out to integrate genomic data with relevant clinical and diagnostic information
- The Generation Study, a partnership between the NHS and Genomics England, will continue sequencing the genomes of newborn babies (with parental consent) to support early identification and treatment of rare conditions