



NGO-government interactions to address cancer control

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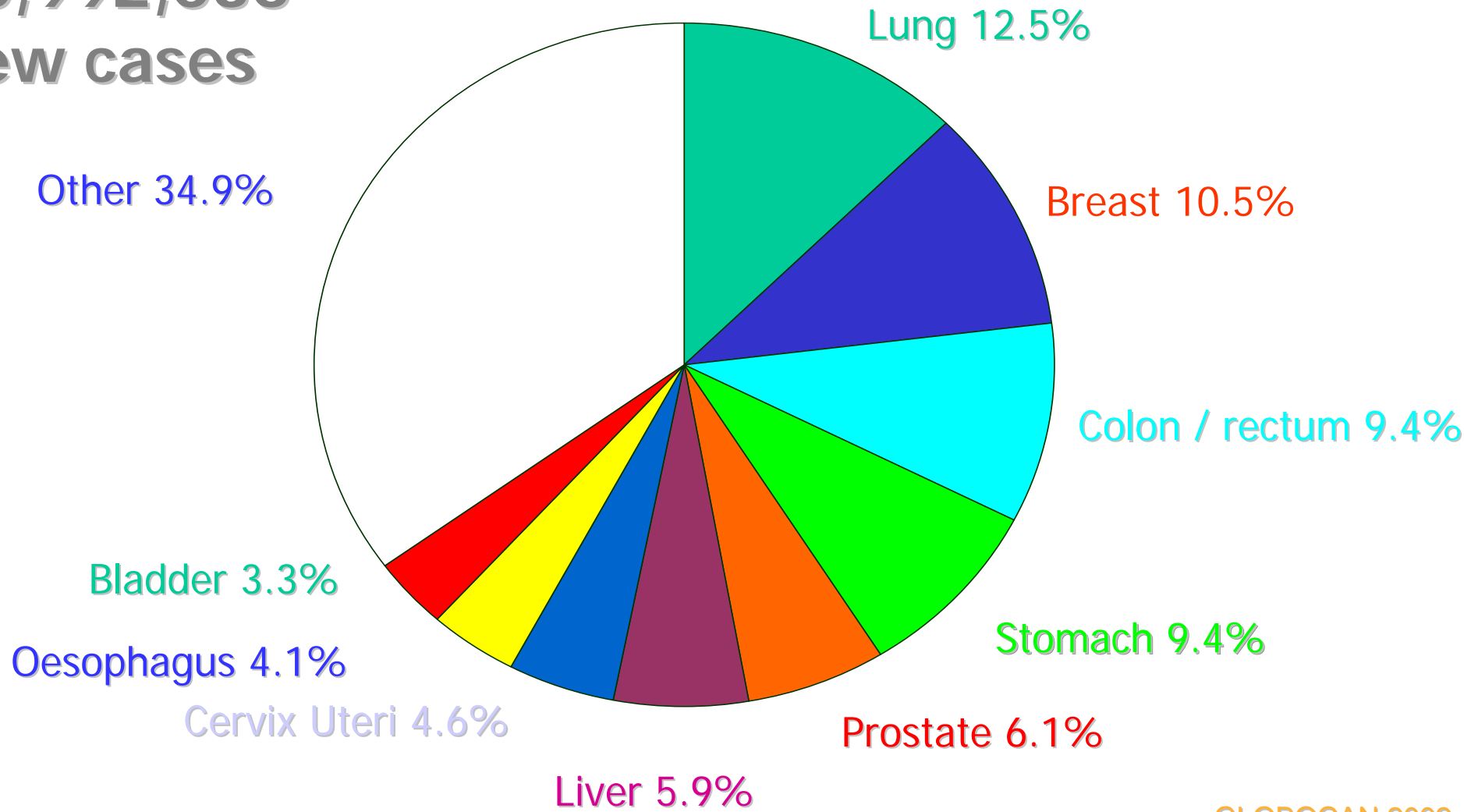


Content of presentation

1. The magnitude of the problem
2. The solution(s)
3. The 2 players
4. 2 examples
5. Some solutions

Incident Cancer World-wide: 2002 Estimates

10,992,036
new cases



In the year 2020

10 million deaths

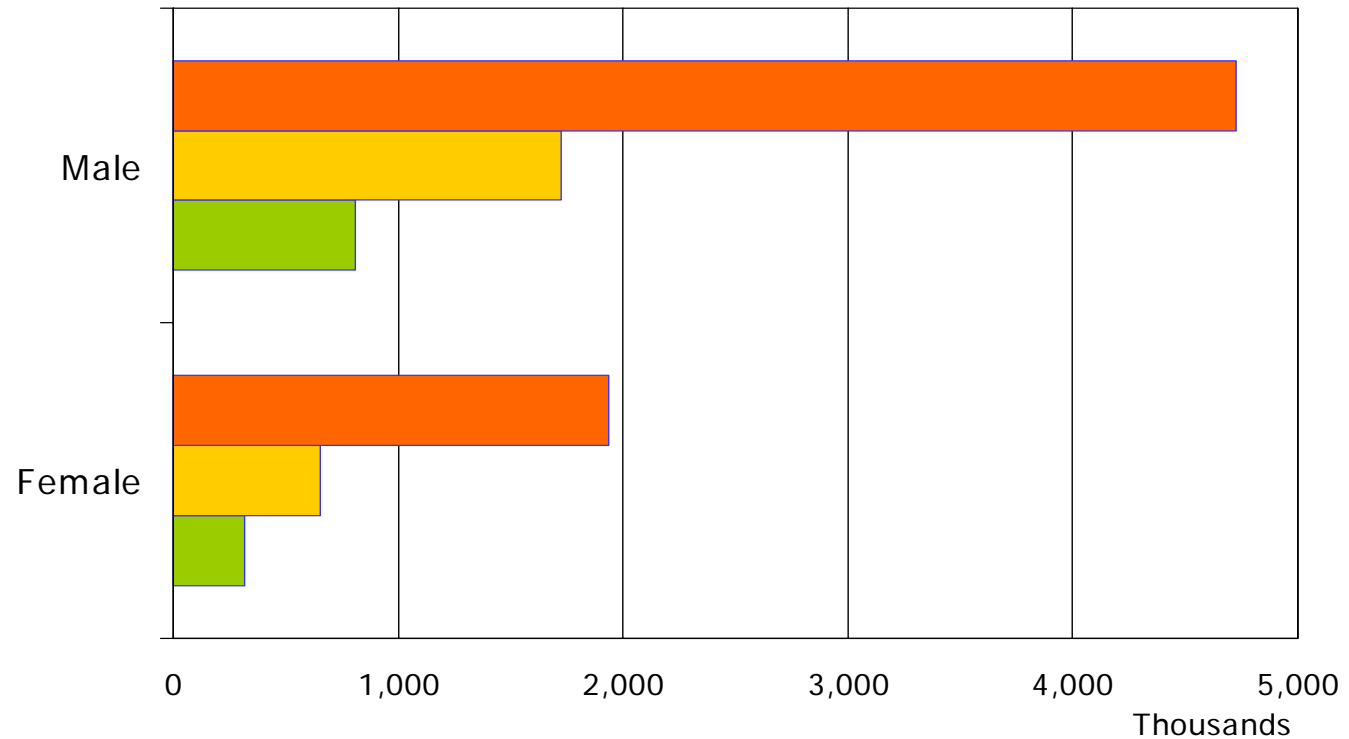
15 million new cases

30 million living with cancer

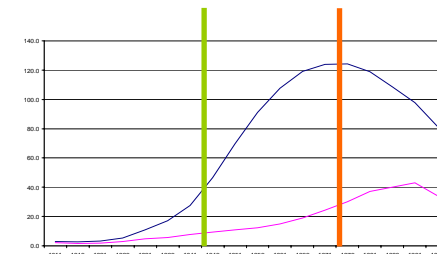


World

Estimated Lung Cancer Deaths



- 2000
- 2030 (Population growth)
- 2030 (Long-term time trends in Scotland)



The global burden of cancer at the dawn of the 21st century

Year	Incidence Million/year	Mortality (million year)			Author
		Total	Industrialized countries	Developing countries	
1975	5.9	-	-	-	Boyle 1997
1980	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.1	Tomatis 1990
1985	7.6	5.1	2.2	2.9	Pisani 1993
1990	8.4	6.0	2.4	2.9	Murray 1997
1996	10.0	6.4	2.6	3.8	WHO 1997
2020	15-18	10.0	2.5	7.5	WHO 1997

Audit on Oncology in the Third World
in: *Cancer in developing countries*
S. Tanneberg, F. Cavalli, F. Pannuti



The big seven

In 2000, 60% of cancers in the developing world were accounted for by following cancers: cervical, liver, stomach, esophageal, lung, colorectal, breast

Globocan 2002

Tumors related to infectious agents

40 – 45 % in Sub-Saharan Africa

30 – 40 % in Latin America



7 – 8 % in Western Europe, New Zealand
and North-America

Causes of cancer in the world

At least 35% of all cancers are world-wide for sure attributable to nine potentially modifiable risk factors

*Godartz D et al.
Lancet 2005; 366:1784-93*

The 9 modifiable risk factors

- Overweight
- Low fruit and vegetable intake
- Physical inactivity
- Smoking
- Alcohol
- Unsafe sex
- Air pollution
- Indoor smoke of solid fuels
- Contaminated injections

*Godartz et al:
Lancet 2005; 366: 1784-1793*

A national cancer control plan

- evaluates situation and resources
- sets priorities
- determines deadlines
- outlines plans for actions and for measuring outcome

A national cancer control plan

Should always analyze resources both of NGOs and government, and moreover outline possible synergies

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In summary

1/3 of tumors can be avoided

1/3 of tumors can be cured

1/3 of tumors can be palliated

WHO puts cancer on global health agenda

At the General Assembly of May 2005, 192 WHO-member states have accepted a resolution "Cancer prevention and control" which for the first time prioritizes cancer control.

The UICC vision

Within 10 years every country should have a cancer control plan.

*UICC Executive Committee
Toronto, April 2005*

Nora Astorga

Screening programme for cervical cancer

Geographical area	Managua, Area 6, 72 kmq
Target population	27.000 women aged > 15 yrs
Health services	9 health posts, 1 health centre, 1 gynaecological specialty hospital (histopathology, oncology, radiotherapy departments)
Time frame	November 1988 – November 1990

Nora Astorga

Screening programme for cervical cancer

Conclusions

- Possible within primary care system
- Relatively unexpensive (< 100.000 US\$)
- Must be coordinated with other health programmes
- But low coverage of high risk women

and

Main reason for failure:

lack of government support
(government change)

The “La Mascota”hemato-oncology service

	1986	1997	2003 **
Hemato-oncologists	0	6 *	10
Pathologists	0	1	2
Trained nurses	0	7	13
Laboratory Technicians	0	2	6
Hematology beds	in Pediatric Dept.	10 <i>(new ward since 1991)</i>	15
Oncology beds	in Pediatric Dept.	10 <i>(new ward since 1991)</i>	22
Outpatients clinic	not available	new ward since 1992	2 clinics
Parents house	not available	new building since 1995	=

* In the context of this project a surgeon, a nephrologist and a urologist were also trained.

** Projects for nephrology, neurology and infectious diseases were started.

Distribution and sources of the funds provided for “La Mascota” project in the period 1986-1998

	1986-89	1990-93	1994-97	Total US\$
Donations by:				
Solidarity groups	120	550	380	1.050
Governments	--	70	150	220
Adoptions Program	--	--	300	300
Resources used for:				
Antineoplastic drugs	30	200	200	430
Training and fellowships	40	220	220	480
Buildings*	50	130	80	260
Laboratory	--	50	30	80
Psychosocial support	--	20	200	220
Total	120	620	730	1.470

* The Ducate of Luxembourg has recently financed the construction of a new ward of 12 beds for hemato-oncology, for a cost of US\$ 500.000



Government

Advantages

- resources
- power of law
- coordinating capacities

Disadvantages

- slow
- Priorities might change
- little interest in long-term projects

NGOs

Advantages

- rapid
- flexible
- high motivation

Disadvantages

- lack of resources
- changing governance
- can disappear

A sobering experience

The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco control (FCTC) has so far been signed by 124 states (70, including US, not yet).

However the tobacco industry has so far forestalled legislation on tobacco control in most developing countries.

BMJ 332: 313; 2006

JNCI 98: 667; 2006

The main goal of cancer NGOs

To put cancer on the political agenda; i.e. chiefly to require establishment and realization of a national cancer control plan.

Start small, scale up smart

Developing countries should consider scaling up their local or regional programs only after the pilot programs have been shown to perform well.

*In: Disease control priorities in
Developing Countries, 2nd edition
page 589; 2006*

NGOs are particularly well suited for
implementing pilot programs

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UICC: pilot projects

- ➔ *"My child matters"*
- ➔ some prevention / early diagnosis projects
(Niger, Cameroun, Uruguay, etc.)
- ➔ HPV ? cervical cancer?



My child matters

2006: 14 projects in
Ukraine, Bangladesh, Philippines,
Vietnam, Aegypt, Tanzania, Senegal,
Morocco, Honduras, Venezuela

2007: 6-8 further projects in
Peru, Bolivia, Indonesia, Mali,
Romania, Kenya



PACT as example

Program of Action for Cancer Therapy developed by IAEA (International Agency for Atomic Energy) is a first example of a possible global cooperation between governmental agencies (IAEA, WHO, NCI, etc.) and NGOs (UICC, ACS, C-change, etc).





UICC
World Cancer Congress
2008

27-31 August 2008
Geneva, Switzerland

Towards
True Cancer Control

First
Announcement