



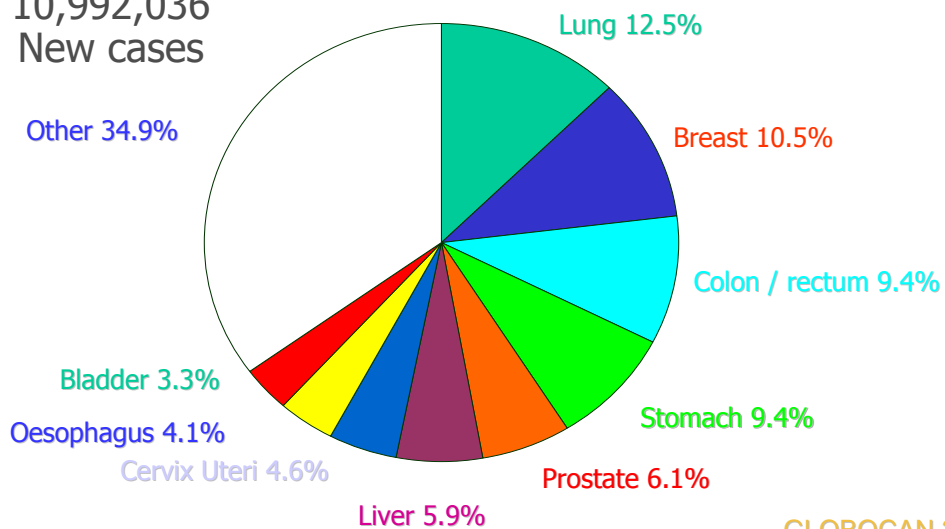
World Cancer Declaration and compliance in Asia: the role of UICC

Franco Cavalli, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
UICC President



Incident Cancer World-wide: 2002 Estimates

10,992,036
New cases



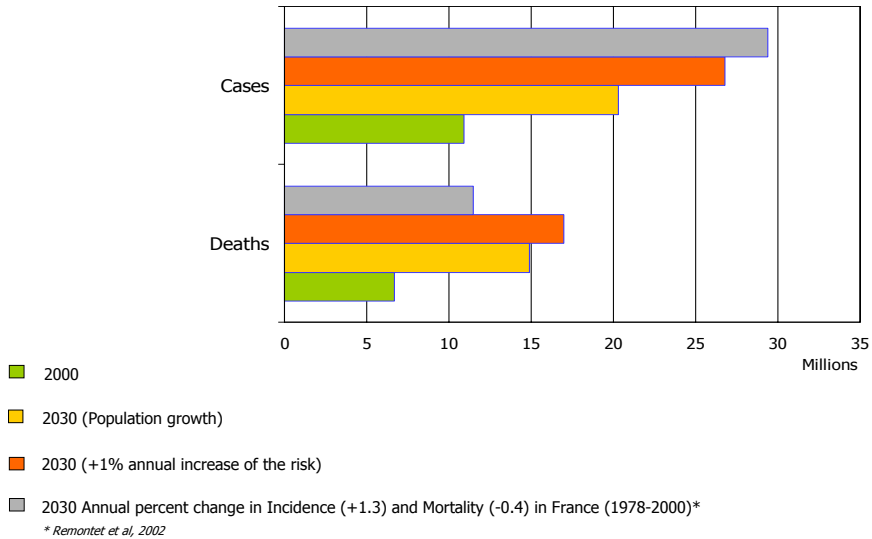
GLOBOCAN 2002



World



Estimated Cancer Burden in 2030



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

Looming disaster in the developing countries

Sum of mainly poverty-related tumors (cervical, oesophagus, liver) and tumors linked to western style of life (breast, lung, prostate, colorectal) as well as lack of primary and secondary prevention as well as of resources for treatment.

*F. Cavalli
Nature Clinical Practice Oncology, 11:582; 2006*

Resources today

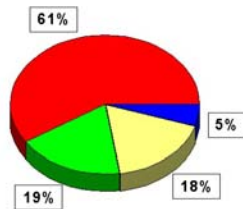
Developing countries have already now 70% of the world's cancer, but only a third of the total radiation facilities (some 2,200 compared to 4,500 in affluent nations).

Fifteen African nations and several Asian countries have no radiotherapy machine at all.

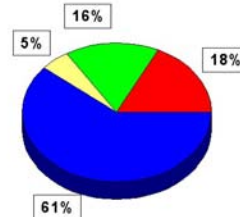
*Source: IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency*

Cancer Drugs versus Cancer

Anti-Cancer Drug Sales



Cancer



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.

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



U I C C

With ca. 300 members (organisations) in almost 100 countries the leading global structure with as sole purpose the fight against all aspects of cancer

Road Map for UICC

1. establish guidelines (*TNM, Textbooks for implementing Prevention and Cancer Control, etc.*)
2. extensive fellowships programme for Knowledge Transfer
3. WCC and World Cancer Declaration
4. Pilot projects
5. establishment of regional offices (*Bangkok*) and national spokes (*Mumbai, next: Beijing*)

Call to action by the Global Cancer Declaration

Strategies should be developed and implemented regarding

- cancer control planning
- cancer registries
- tobacco control
- vaccines (infections in general)

Call to action by the Global Cancer Declaration *(cont.)*

- early detection / treatment
- knowledge transfer / research
- palliative care
- monitoring

*WCC, Washington, D.C.
July 12, 2006*

Hand in Hand, Prevent Cancer Tianjin Declaration

We, Chinese Anti-Cancer Association, Chinese Oncology Medical Society, jointly with the International Union Against Cancer, assembled in Tianjin, China, to participate in the 4th Chinese Conference on Oncology on October 26-29, 2006. In response to the urgency of the rising cancer incidence and mortality in China, we have approved a Tianjin declaration „Hand in Hand, Prevent Cancer“

Tianjin Declaration

(cont.)

CALL TO ACTION

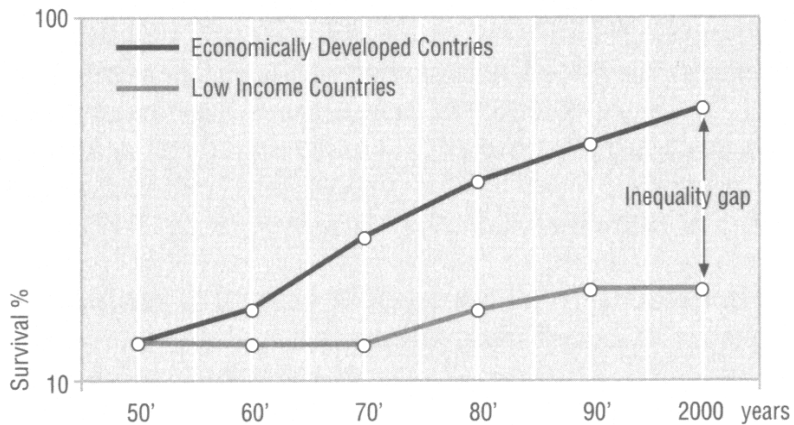
- Data collection and Reporting
- Prevention
- Screening
- Guideline for Cancer Diagnosis and Treatment
- Role of Chinese Medicine
- Palliative Care and Rehabilitation

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*

Survival of children with cancer in economically developed countries and in low-income countries



Importance of childhood cancer

Although representing „only“ 2% of all cancers

- tremendous emotional impact
- best „proof of concept“ that cancer is curable also in developing countries at a “reasonable cost”.



My Child Matters™ - Mon enfant, ma bataille™ - Mi niño ante todo™



26 catalytic childhood cancer projects in 16 selected countries, among them

- **BANGLADESH** (2)
- **INDONESIA** (2)
- **PHILIPPINES**
- **VIETNAM**



Outcome in developing countries

- Source: extensive evaluation in 10 countries of MCM
- correlated with:
 - structure of health care
 - international help (twinning)
 - activities of civil society

more than with GDP

UICC *My Child Matters*
to be published

World Cancer Campaign 2007-2008

„Today children, tomorrow the world“

Prevention in youths

- no smoking
- no obesity
- be sun smart
- fight infections (e.g. vaccines)

PACT as a model

An example of global cooperation between international/governmental agencies (*IAEA, WHO, NCI, etc.*) and NGOs (*UICC, ACS, etc.*)

Asian countries:

- Vietnam
- SriLanka
- Yemen

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"Health is now the
most important
foreign policy issue
of our time."

See Comment page 1365