



# Global Cancer Initiatives: Radiation in medicine within the context of the cancer continuum

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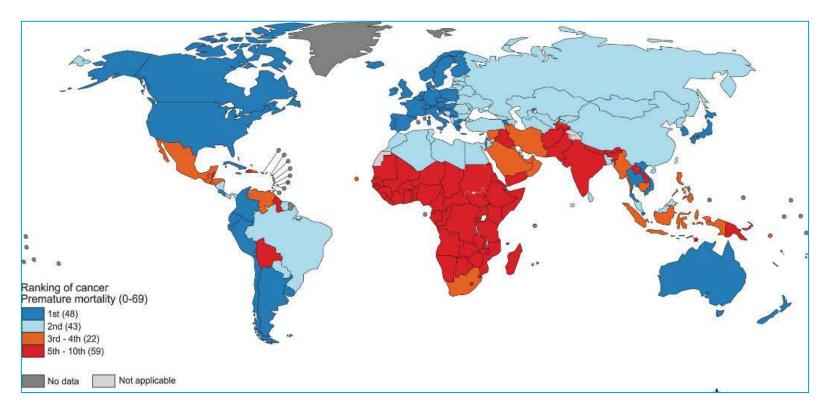
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2022

## **SDG 3.4. Cancer as leading cause of premature deaths**









# WHO's strategic shifts in cancer

## Leadership

Setting the **global cancer agenda**, focused on UHC and PHC, innovation for impact through **3 integrated**WHO cancer initiatives

Convening stakeholders through
Global Forums & cancer centre
networks to encourage coordinated
action

Forging partnerships with >300 implementing partners across all regions



# **Technical support** >70 countries supported (2019-22)offerts to reduce the cance Impact framework & HIMS with IARC Cancer in global health security



# WHO's progamme of work in cancer

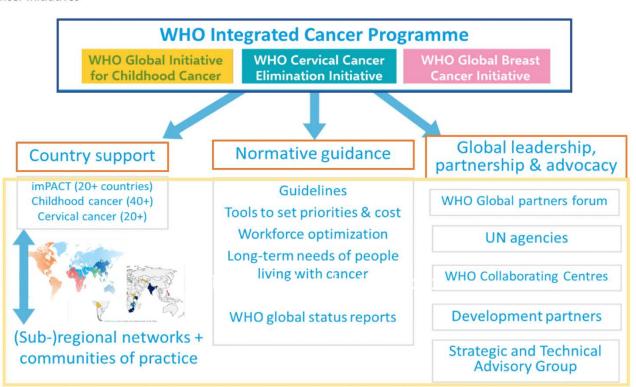


Integrated Approach for 3 cancer Initiatives

3 initiatives

3 strategic shifts

1 integrated package of support



## The Global Strategy



Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem



( ) Services

https://www.who.int/publications/i /item/9789240014107

#### LIFE-COURSE APPROACH

Three pillars provide a **comprehensive strategy** for cervical cancer control to ensure that lifetime benefits are maintained.

THRESHOLD: All countries to reach < 4 cases per 100 000 women

#### 2030 Control Targets









## Achieving Management of 90% of Invasive Cancer Cases



## Why 40% survival gap?

Delays in diagnosis

Implement early diagnosis strategy (eg, navigators, ↓stigma)

Lack available treatment

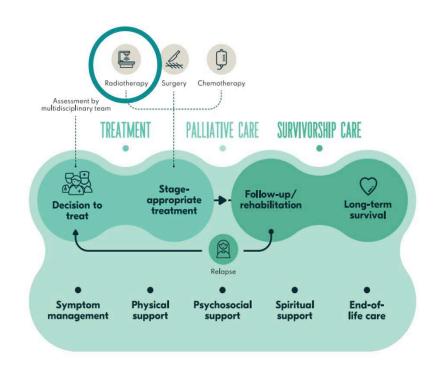
Blending funding & market shaping (eg, include XRT in UHC package)

Insufficient workforce

Optimize HWF, targeted training (eg, palliative care capacity build)

Low quality care

Guideline develop, facility QI (eg, multi-disc tumor boards)

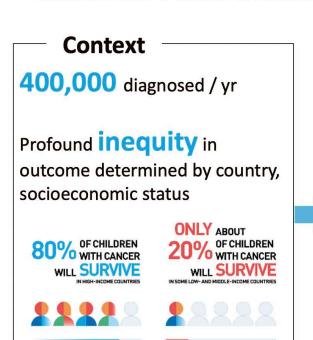


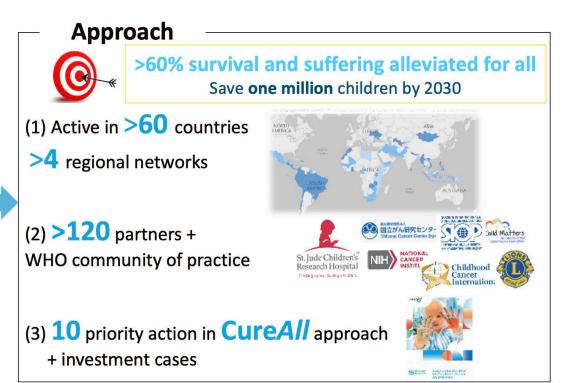


#### **Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer**

Launched in 2018 → active in 65 countries









### **Global Breast Cancer Initiative**

Announced in 2021  $\rightarrow$  launch in 2023



#### **Context**

2,200,000 diagnosed each yr

Most common cancer #1 cause cancer deaths for women

#### **Major survival inequities**

What explains global inequities?

Late diagnosis Inadequate services

Detected at advanced stage in LMIC Insufficient diagnostic and treatment facilities

Low coverage
Failure to include breast cancer in UHC

**Empower**: Women-centred care throughout lifecourse needed,

## Approach



Reduce breast cancer mortality by 2.5% per year, to **save 2.5 million lives** by 2040.

#### PILLAR 1:

Health promotion & early diagnosis

Goal: Achieve diagnosis of at least 60% of invasive breast cancers at stage I or II

#### PILLAR 2:

Timely breast diagnostics

<u>Goal:</u> Evaluation, imaging, tissue sampling and pathology completed within 60 days

#### PILLAR 3:

Comprehensive breast cancer management

<u>Goal:</u> 80% undergo multimodality treatment without abandonment with successful return to community

#### GBCI integrated approach

Convening stakeholders and developing a platform for action: multisectoral working groups to address the 3 pillars

**Operational guidance:** provide evidence-based technical package for implementation

In-country engagement and support: harness political will, integrate cancer initiatives and create partnerships

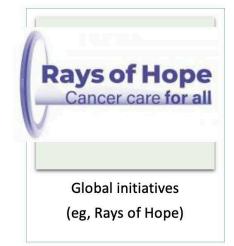
## **Collaboration with IAEA**











"It always seems impossible until it's done"

- Nelson Mandela









# **THANK YOU**



