



National Cancer Control Plans – The Key to Reducing the cancer Burden

Lisa M. Stevens, Ph.D.

Deputy Director, CGH, NCI

Symposium on Cancer Challenge in
Hong Kong

October 2018

What is a National Cancer Control Plan (NCCP)?



A **strategic plan** to control cancer based on the country's cancer burden, cancer risk factor burden and the resources available to implement the plan in the **context** of the culture and health care system in that country

(Union for International Cancer Control)

Benefits of an NCCP

- ✓ **Increase** the use of evidence to guide policy and program decisions
- ✓ **Maximize** use of resources
- ✓ **Communicate** cancer challenges, needs, and path forward to the community, policymakers, and partners
- ✓ **Increase** financial, political and social support
- ✓ **Coordinate** efforts in cancer and other health areas to build on partner efforts and avoid duplication
- ✓ **Ensure** accountability
- ✓ **Improve** health outcomes

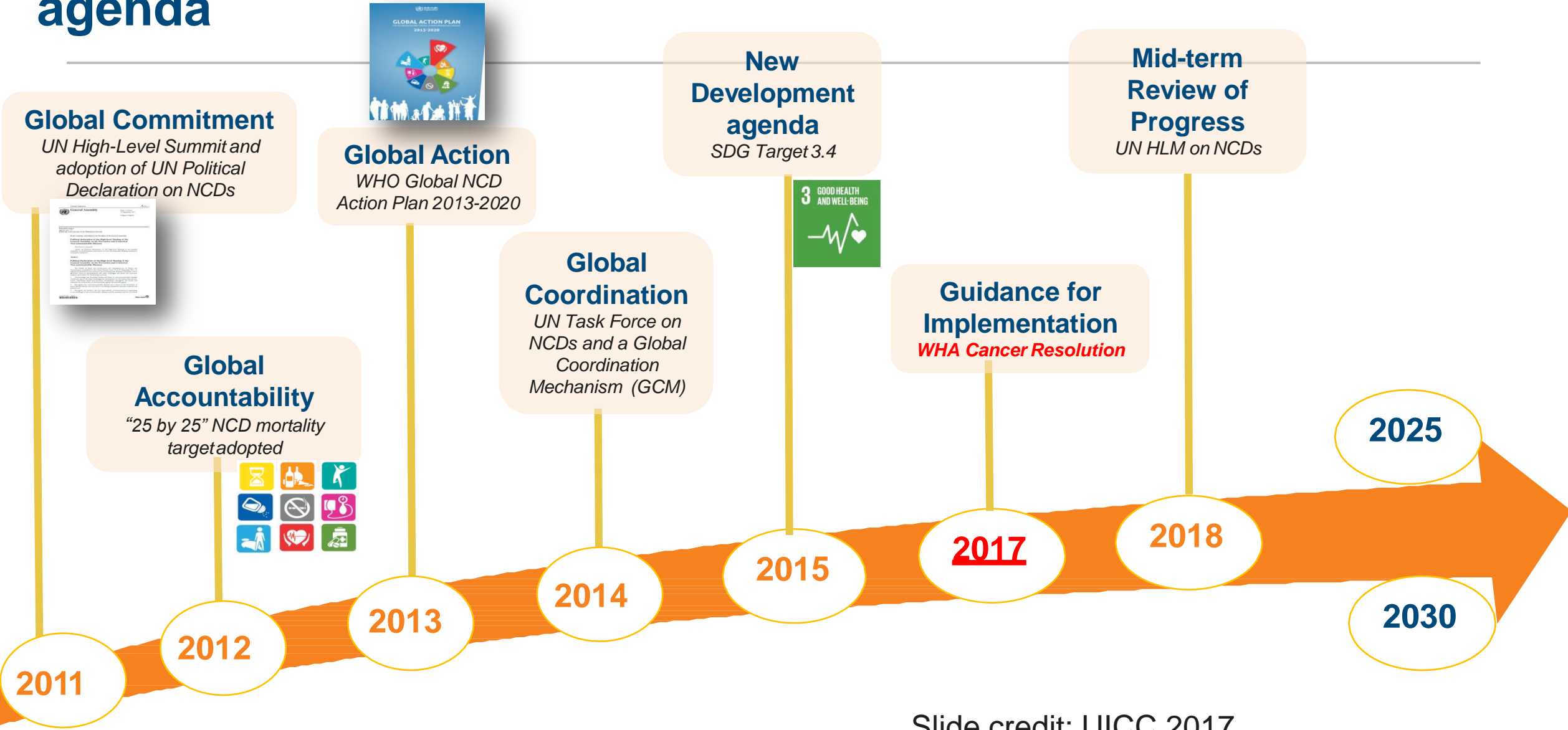
Cancer control is a “whole-of-society” challenge

- ✓ Needs to be embraced by government, civil society, private sector, professionals, patients, and public;
- ✓ Interventions need to take into account social determinants of health, public health, and existing health services and systems;
 - This takes time and sustained effort
 - Addressing social determinants involves virtually all government agencies/ministries
 - The importance of government support for broad-based cancer control (fully supported by civil society, professionals and the public) through legislation including universal health care, tobacco control policies, and social policy reforms can't be minimized.

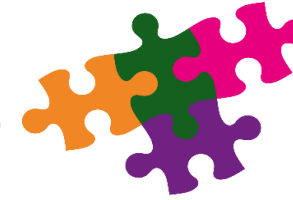
Chokshi & Farley. New Engl. J Med 2012.367: 295-7



Opportunities to link to the global health & development agenda



Slide credit: UICC 2017



- supporting country cancer control planning efforts
- one-stop shop for cancer planners and policy-makers <http://www.iccp-portal.org/>

INTERNATIONAL
CANCER CONTROL
PARTNERSHIP

Home What Why National Plans Resources Stay updated Support Contact Français Get involved

Resources

Submit

Filter to discover resources or Be guided with our introductory modules

Search...

Topics

- NCD (170)
- Developing a Cancer Plan (108)
- Prevention (91)
- Early detection (66)
- Palliative care (37)
- Treatment (35)
- Cancer Surveillance / registries (32)
- Workplace (27)
- General (25)
- Strategic documents (21)
- Costing/economic Tools (17)
- Advocacy (14)
- Vaccines (14)
- Supportive care (6)
- Survivorship (6)
- Evaluating a Cancer Plan (4)
- Human resources for health (3)

Categories

- Resource (624)
- Cancer plan (223)
- Country Profile (181)
- NCCP Plan (167)
- Campaign material (115)
- Case Study (6)

Type of material

- Publication (653)
- Website (197)
- Printed campaign resource (Brochure, Flyer, Posters) (185)
- Video (74)
- Learning (e-learning, training material) (33)
- Guidelines / Guidance document (29)
- Toolkit (25)
- Other (8)
- App (7)
- Audio (5)
- Meeting Report (5)

Getting started

Developing a NCCP

Cancer registries

Prevention

Early detection

Vaccines

Treatment

Essential medicines and technology

Palliative care

Survivorship

Human resources for health

Economics

Breast Cancer Knowledge Summaries

Diagnostics

National Plans

Submit

Ethiopia x Search... Cancer plan x

Select filters and click on the Search icon to see results

Map data ©2016 Google, INEGI

A global analysis of National Cancer Control Plans

Policy Review

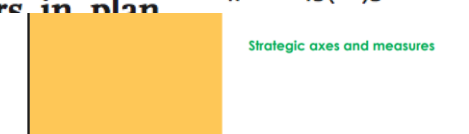
National cancer control plans: a global analysis



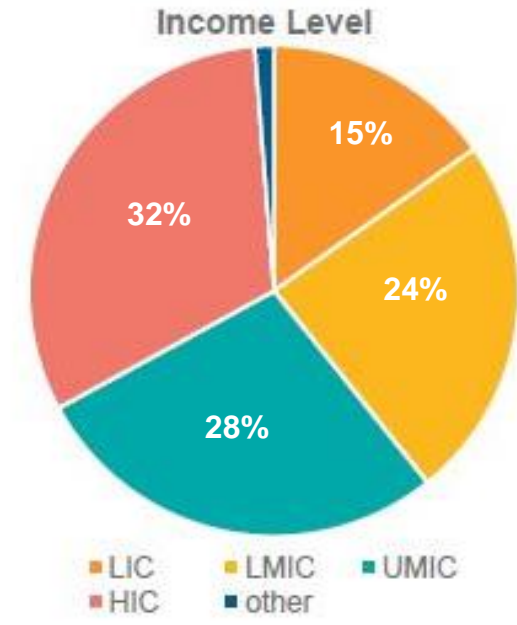
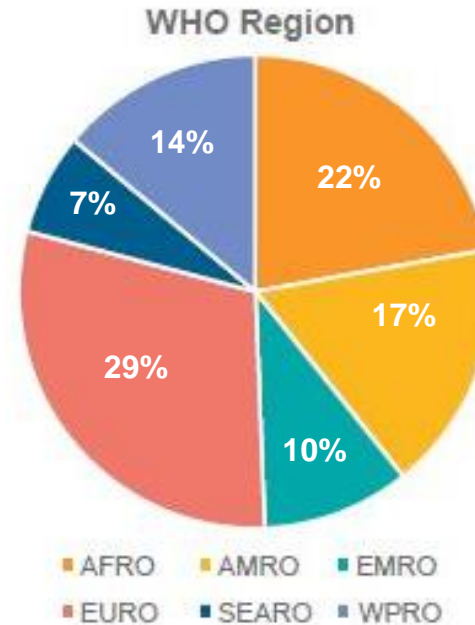
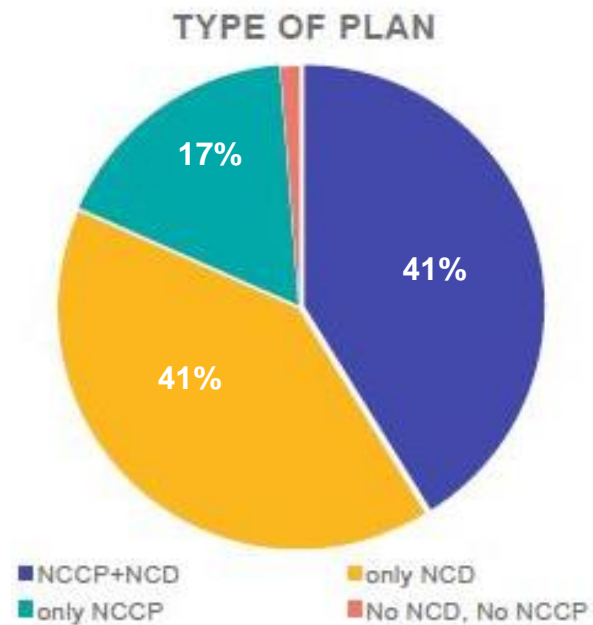
Yannick Romero*, Dario Trapani*, Sonali Johnson, Zuzanna Tittenbrun, Leslie Given, Karin Hohman, Lisa Stevens, Julie S Torode, Mathieu Boniol, André M Ilbawi

There is increasing global recognition that national cancer plans are crucial to effectively address the cancer burden and to prioritise and coordinate programmes. We did a global analysis of available national cancer-related health plans using a standardised assessment questionnaire to assess their inclusion of elements that characterise an effective cancer plan and, thereby, improve understanding of the strengths and limitations of existing plans. The results show progress in the development of cancer plans, as well as in the inclusion of stakeholders in plan

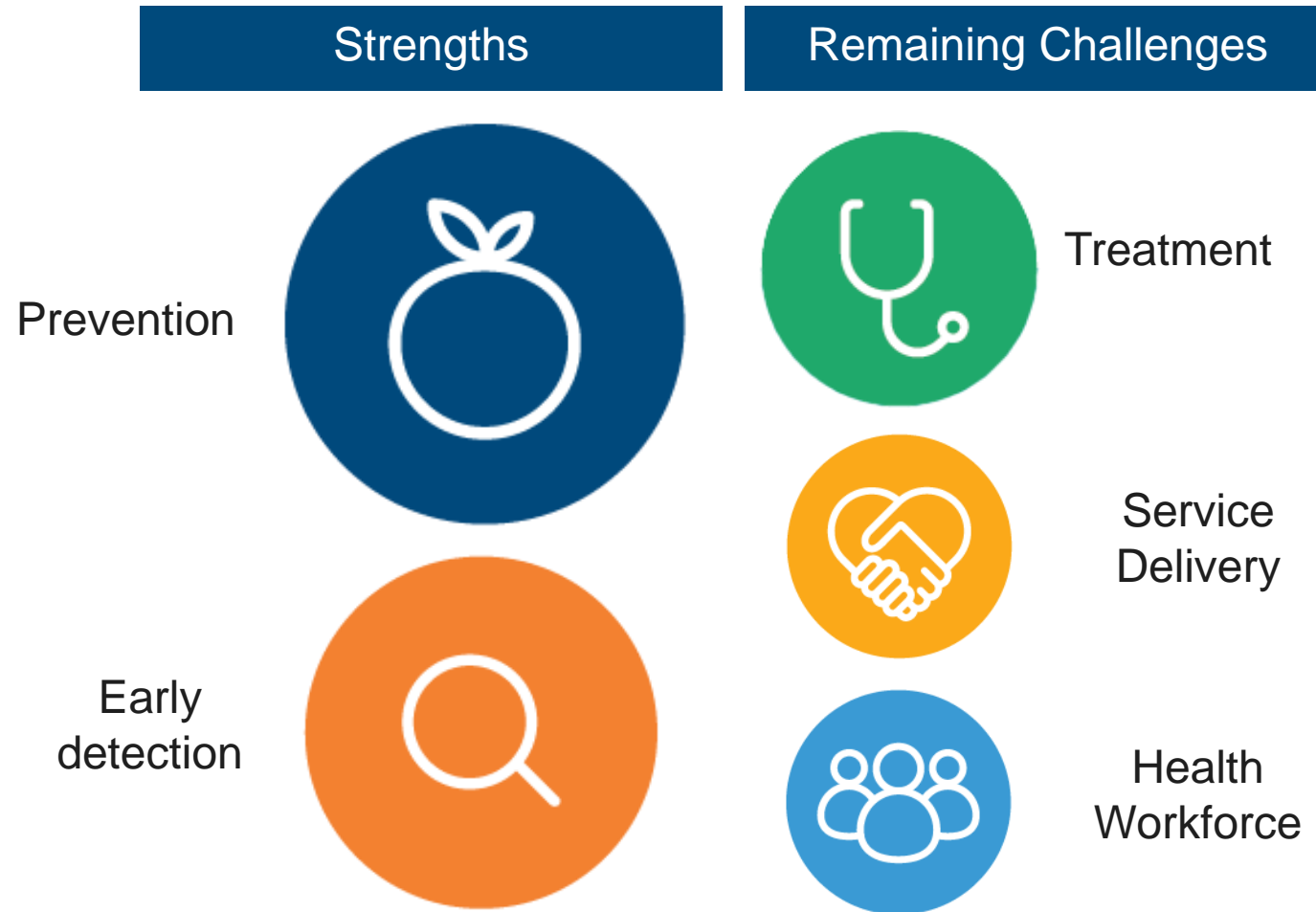
Lancet Oncol 2018
Published Online
September 26, 2018
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(18\)30681-8](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(18)30681-8)



NCCP Review Results

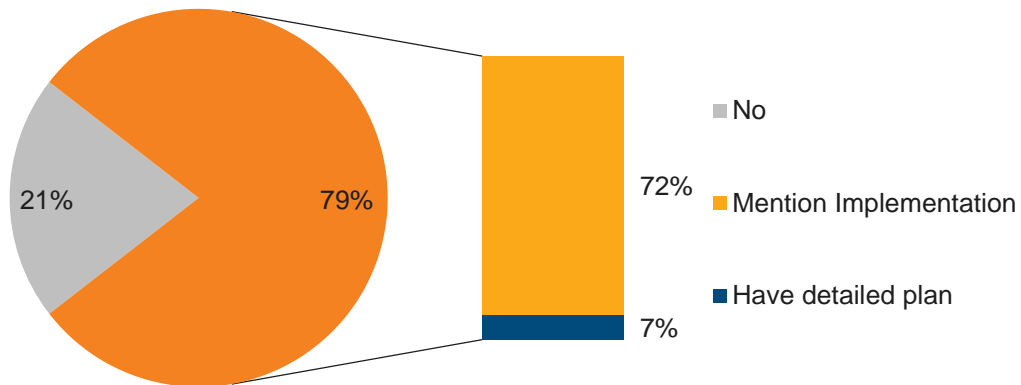


NCCCP Review Results

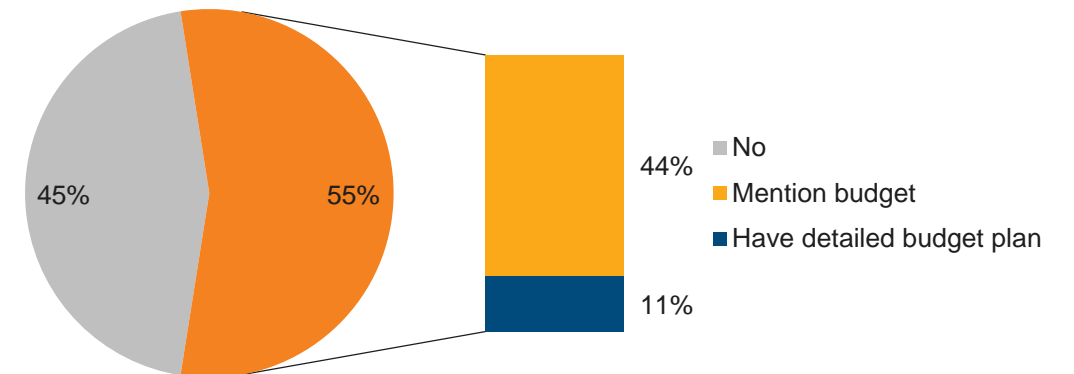


NCCCP Review Results

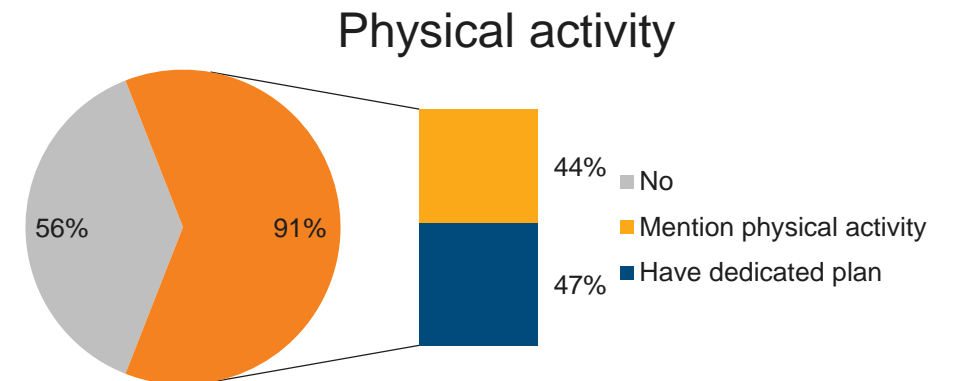
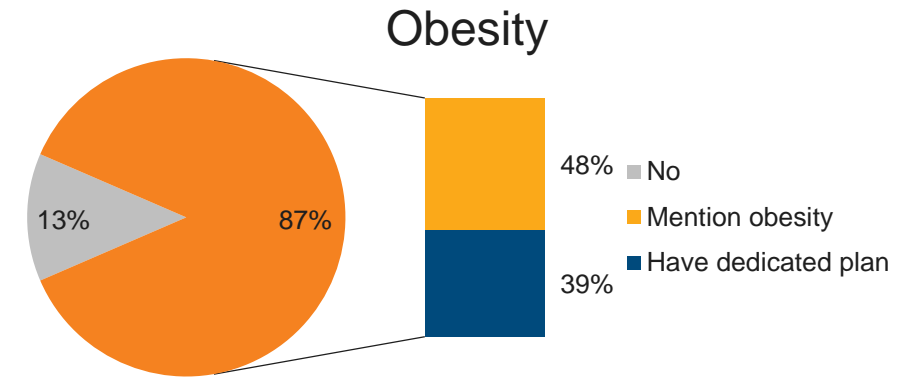
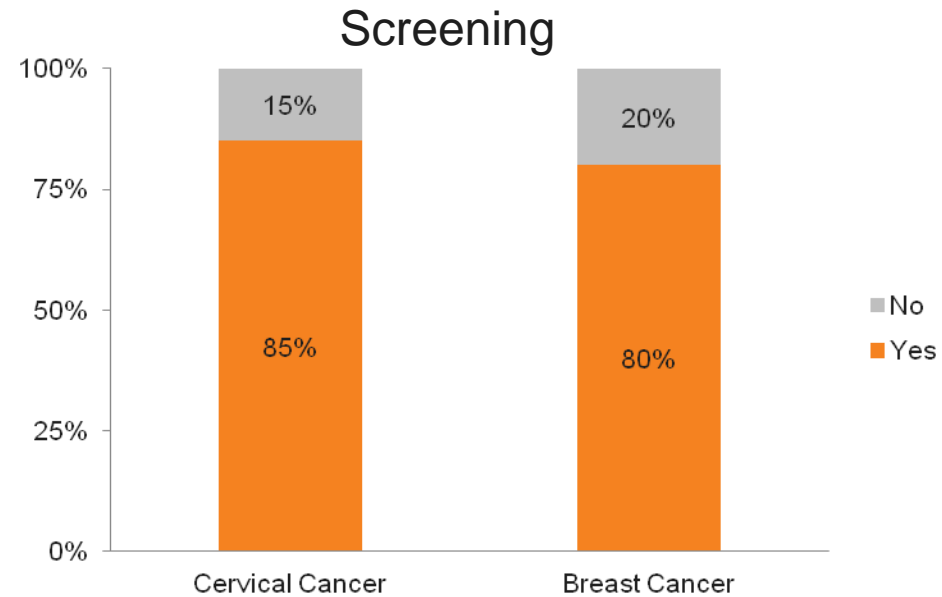
Implementation



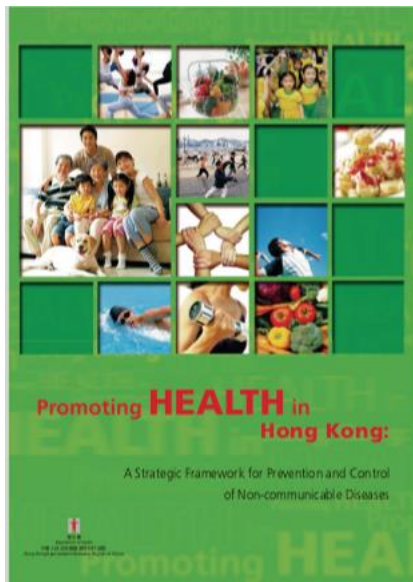
Budget



NCCCP Review Results



Hong Kong's NCD Plan



- Conceptual Basis for Prevention and control of NCDs
- Global perspective on NCD prevention and control
- Overview of Local Situation
- Strategic Framework
- Implementation
- Call for Support

Exhibit 9: Cervical cancer screening



Cervical cancer is one of the few cancers where pre-cancerous lesions are detectable and treatable. To date, cervical smear is the only test known to reduce cervical cancer incidence and death effectively, particularly with organised screening programmes. Along with appropriate follow-up treatment, the test can prevent cervical cancer from developing in many cases.

Cervical screening services have been available in Hong Kong for many years, yet women in general have only gone for opportunistic screening. A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternative cervical cancer screening strategies in Hong Kong has shown that organised screening with conventional (or liquid-based) cytology every 3 years can produce over 90% reduction in the lifetime risk of developing cervical cancer compared to no screening, whereas opportunistic screening can only generate a corresponding reduction of 40%.¹²

Since March 2004, the DH launched a territory-wide Cervical Screening Programme (CSP) for women in collaboration with other service providers. The CSP recommends 3-yearly smears following two normal consecutive annual smears. However, women at higher risk (e.g. history of human papillomavirus infection or low immunity) may be screened more frequently as advised by their healthcare providers.

Summary

- To achieve 2025 and 2030 goals there needs to be realistic priority setting, robust costing, and a sustained budget for cancer programs.
- Moving towards UHC will require evidence-based NCCPs that are financed and implemented.
- Planning → Effective investments to improve cancer outcomes.
- ICCP partners are committed to supporting cancer control planning efforts.

International Cancer Control Partnership



INTERNATIONAL
CANCER CONTROL
PARTNERSHIP

Learn More

ICCP Portal: <http://www.iccp-portal.org/>

Lancet Oncology Paper: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045\(18\)30681-8/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045(18)30681-8/fulltext)

Saturday, October 20, 2018 (14:45-16:15)

Special Session: “The way to assure sustainable, accessible and affordable cancer care within National Cancer Control Plans”

MUNICH 2018 **ESMO** congress

esmo.org

ESMO 2018

Save the date!

MUNICH GERMANY
19-23 OCTOBER 2018

IMPORTANT DEADLINES

9 May 2018	Abstract submission
18 July 2018	Early registration
12 September 2018	Late registration
17 September 2018	Late-breaking abstracts

- **Speakers from Belarus, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Romania will share experience.**
- **Track progress since the Madrid session.**
- **Network with regional partners.**

NCI Summer Curriculum in Cancer Prevention

Rockville, USA, July 8– August 9, 2019

- A free training program in cancer prevention and control open to health professional and scientists world-wide
- Includes two Courses
 - Principles of Prevention - four-weeks long
 - Molecular Prevention - one-week long
- Consists over 80 faculty of leading experts from federal agencies (NCI, NIH, and other Institutions), academia, cancer centers, and associations.
- Brings 40-55 international participants from more than 30 countries.
- Participants self-fund their travel/transportation, lodging, and food. The NCI Center for Global Health partially funds up to 14 individuals from Low and Middle Income Countries (LMICs) selected through the merit-based review.

2019 NCI Summer Curriculum in Cancer Prevention: Timeline

Rockville, USA, July 8– August 9, 2019

Call for
Application
**November 15,
2018 to
February 1,
2019**

Application
Review and
Status
Notification
March 2019

Registration for
Accepted
Applicants
April 2019

Check-out the latest program updates: <https://cpfp.cancer.gov/summer-curriculum>

For LMICs go to: <https://www.cancer.gov/about-nci/organization/cgh/research-training/summer-curriculum-prevention>



**NATIONAL
CANCER
INSTITUTE**

cancer.gov

cancer.gov/espanol