

# Cancer in France

## A nationwide mobilization Plan



### Cancer: a public health challenge

#### ***In the world :***

- 2000 : 10 million new cases  
6 million deaths
- 2020: 20 million new cases  
10 million deaths

#### ***In France :***

- 280,000 new cases diagnosed every year
- 150,000 deaths

Affects : 1/2 men  
1/3 women

### **Epidemiology:**

- Best survival rate after cancer
- But :
  - X 2 cases between 1980-2000
  - Highest premature mortality in men

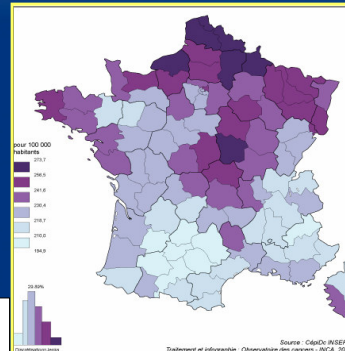
	Men	Women	Total
1973-77	<b>23,3</b>	<b>19,3</b>	<b>21,2</b>
1980-84	<b>26,9</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>23,8</b>
1988-92	<b>31,0</b>	<b>23,2</b>	<b>27,2</b>
1995-99	<b>31,4</b>	<b>23,5</b>	<b>27,5</b>

### **Screening – early diagnosis :**

- Universal and unlimited access to care
- But :
  - 3 million mammograms
  - 1.5 million colonoscopy
- Lack of organization and cost-efficiency

### Health care

- Access to modern medicine
- But:
  - Lack of equipment
  - Unacceptable variation between geographical areas



Comparative mortality rates per cancer at regional scale (1995-1999)

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- A huge increase in demand for Health Services (Increase / year - 1999) :
  - Hospital days 3.5%
  - Radiotherapy 7%
  - Chemotherapy 12%)
- Insufficient access to non-medical care  
(*psycho-oncology, rehabilitation, nutrition, counselling,...*)
- Insufficient access to ambulatory care  
(*although significant progress made in palliative care and pain management*)
- Tremendous lack of oncologists and cancer specialists

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### Research

- Insufficient funding and coordination
  - - Cancer research budget (1999)
    - ❖ France 3 US \$
    - ❖ USA 14 US \$
  - - 1,000 cancer research units
  - - 4,000 researchers
- Insufficient translational research
- Lack of genomic and post-genomic platforms
- Lack of tumour collections

- A global call to action against cancer: « **One of the greatest challenges of our century** », *President Jacques Chirac, 2000.*
- March 2002  
The National plan for cancer control is launched (70 steps in 6 operational and priority chapters – covering prevention, screening, treatment, support, teaching and research)
- May 2005  
The French National Cancer Institute is founded.

### 1 - Prevention: Making up for lost time (steps 1 to 20)

- Improving knowledge on how cancer develops,
- Waging a war against smoking,
- Fighting harder against work- and environment-related cancers,
- Developing prevention in other fields, and promoting pro-health attitudes.

### 2 – Improving screening (steps 21 to 28)

- Generalizing nationwide breast cancer screening by 1 January 2004,
- Encouraging individual screening for cervical cancer,
- Facilitating the development of screening systems for colon cancer,
- Improving early detection of melanoma,
- Guaranteeing access to genetic testing for hereditary forms of cancer.

### 3 – Improving quality of care and focusing care on patients (steps 29 to 53)

- Systematically coordinating home and hospital care around the patient,
- Providing access to information to patients who wish to be proactive in their fight against cancer,
- Paying greater attention to people with cancer and their expectations,
- Providing maximum access to diagnostic and therapeutic innovation.

### 4 – Providing more humane and more comprehensive social support structures (steps 54 to 60)

- Providing mechanisms to keep cancer patients in their jobs or help them return to the workforce,
- Providing at-home health care and services to keep patients at home,
- Broadening patients' access to loans and insurance,
- Providing measures allowing parents to stay in close proximity to their hospitalized children,...

### 5 – Adapting training (steps 61 to 65)

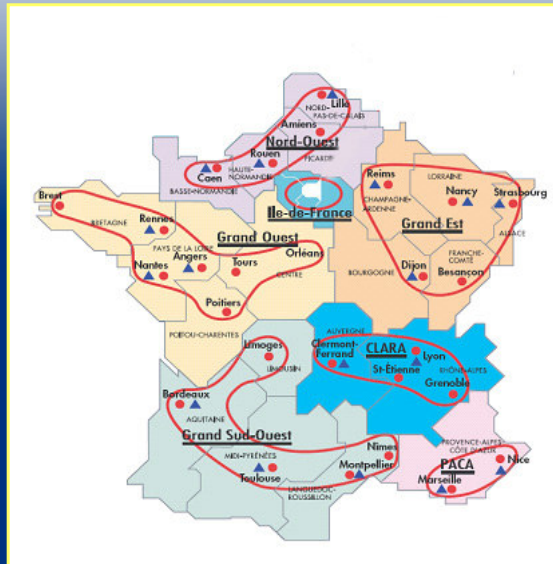
- Initial training in oncology to be overhauled so as to become more attractive to students,
- Training capacity to be increased,
- On-going training in oncology for physicians to be improved,
- Training of paramedicals in cancer patient care to be strengthened.

### 6 – Developing Research and the hope for a cure (steps 66 to 70)

- New impetus to research in oncology (epidemiological research and in social sciences, biology and functional genomics, clinical research),
- Guidelines for better coordination of research policy,
- Creation of cancer hubs (at the regional and interregional levels),
- Transfer of technology and cooperative efforts to link private and public sectors,
- International cooperation (particularly within the european framework)

## 7 interregional Canceropoles

To structure,  
impulse  
and fund  
cancer research



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## Implementation timelines

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Prevention</b>	Upgrading France's national epidemiological system				
	Anti-smoking measures	Public health education measures			
	Breast cancer screening				
<b>Organization of Health care</b>	Regional Poles		Customized health care programs		
	Oncology networks / (3C) / Customized health care programs				
	"Breaking the bad news" consultation procedures				
	Certification / approval of institutions				
	Home care, home hospitalization, and support care development				
	Upgrading of MRI, CT scan, PET scan, and radiation therapy facilities				
	Access to innovation				
	Social aid measures and employment-related aid schemes				
<b>Research Training</b>	Internet site and phone hotline "Cancer Information Service"				
	Setting Up	Effective			
	N.C.I. is set up		The Institute identifies its care and Research program		
	Cancer Poles			Developments in cancer-specific medical and nursing training	



