Cancer treatment in Mexico and the Seguro Popular
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Cancer as a public health and economic priority issue

**Epidemiological evolution**

- **Cancer** is no longer a disease of rich countries or of rich people within societies, it is a **public health issue with vast economic implications** for all national health systems.

- In 2008 **cancer** was the top cause of mortality, **13% of global deaths**, 7.6 million. Of all deaths due to cancer, 60% occurred in developing countries.

- For Mexico, **malign tumors** are the third most important cause of death with a **mortality of 29.3 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2008**, behind Diabetes mellitus and ischemic heart disease.

**Welfare loss to society**

- In 2008, **global economic loss** due to premature death and disability from cancer was **$895 billion US dollars**, then equivalent to **1.5% of the world’s GDP**.

- The American Cancer Society estimated that **83 million years of “healthy life” were lost to cancer**.

**Increased demand for services**

- In 2004 Mexico had **135 thousand discharges** as a result of treatment of malign tumors, by 2010 the total number of discharges was **178 thousand, an increase of 31.8%**.

- From 2004 to 2012 the **Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund** managed by the Health Ministry has financed **92 thousand cancer cases with a cost of 703 million US dollars**.
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Mexico’s Social Protection in Health System insurance mechanisms

**Seguro Popular**

- **Universal Catalogue of Health Services (CAUSES)**
  - Funds are transferred to and operated by states’ health services according to enrollment in Seguro Popular
  - 284 interventions for preventive attention and general hospital procedures covering more than 1,500 diseases and 522 medicines.

- **Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund (FPGC)**
  - Funds are transferred directly to the service provider after treatment is supplied on a pay per event basis
  - 58 interventions for high cost medical treatment and low incidence diseases that generate catastrophic expenditures.

* Includes bone marrow transplant and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma for adults over 18 years old and testicular cancer.
System of Social Protection in Health: Affiliation coverage

Since the inception of the Seguro Popular 52.7 millions of individuals have financial protection to access healthcare.
Evolution of the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund’s coverage

Number of diseases included in the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Diseases Included</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Cervix-uterine cancer, HIV/AIDS, Neonatal Intensive care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Cataracts, Congenital and acquired surgical Disorders, Bone marrow transplant and ten types of tumors in patients under 18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Congenital cataracts, Breast cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>All cancer in children and teenagers under 18 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Bone marrow transplant in adults, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Testicular cancer, Cornea transplant, Acute myocardium attack, Lysosomal diseases, Hemophylia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Prostate cancer, Kidney transplant for under 18 years old</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 interventions of the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund’s finance treatment for diverse cancers
Inclusion of different types of cancer in the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund

- **2004**
  - Cervix-uterine cancer
  - Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

- **2006**
  - Bone marrow transplant and ten types of tumors in patients under 18 years old

- **2007**
  - Breast cancer

- **2008**
  - All children, all types of cancer

- **2011**
  - Bone marrow transplants in adults
  - Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
  - Testicular cancer
  - Prostate cancer

- Financing for various ailments have been included through the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund

- Attention to different age groups has expanded in treatments such as Bone Marrow Transplants, since 2011 it is covered for adults and children
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Analysis of cancer treatments covered by the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund

During the period 2004 - 2011 the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund managed by the Health Ministry has financed 90 thousand cancer cases with an investment of 682 million US dollars

Cases treated per year by type of cancer

Cases treated and expenses by type of cancer 2004-2012

* Data updated up to June 2012.
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Cases of cancer in children and teenagers

Number of cases of cancer in children and teenagers

From 2004 up to 2011, 16,747 cases of children with cancer have been treated investing a total amount of almost 208.4 millions of US dollars.

* Data updated up to June 2012.
Most common diagnoses registered in children and teenagers with cancer

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia accounts for 43.15% of all diagnoses

- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: 43.1%
- Acute Myeloblastic Leukemia: 7.9%
- Hodgkin’s Lymphoma: 5.7%
- Soft tissue Sarcoma: 5.1%
- Others*: 38%

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Number of cases of breast cancer and investment on its treatment

Number of cases of breast cancer

From 2004 up to 2011, 40,845 cases of breast cancer have been treated investing a total amount of almost 396 millions of US dollars

* Data updated up to June 2012.
70% of breast cancer cases occur between the ages of 36 to 60 years old.
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Number of cases of cervix-uterine cancer and expenses destined to treatment

From 2004 up to 2011, 31,891 cases of cervix-uterine cancer have been treated investing a total amount of almost 76 millions of US dollars.

* Data updated up to June 2012.
Proportion of cases of cervix-uterine cancer treated by age group

63.5% of cervix-uterine cases occur between the ages of 36 to 60 years old
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Results of cancer treatment in Seguro Popular’s affiliated population

**Children with cancer**

- The survival rate in children with cancer has increased, currently 7 out of 10 children survive the illness at the 30 month follow-up benchmark.
- The treatment dropout rate has decreased from 30% to 5%

**Cervix-uterine cancer**

- Early detection and treatment funded by the Catastrophic Expenses Protection Fund has helped to diminish the mortality rate, which fell from 8.4 deaths per 100 thousand women in 2003 to 7.4 in 2008.

**Breast cancer**

- As a result of Seguro Popular’s funding for breast cancer treatment it has been possible to attend more women. Nonetheless it is necessary to strengthen detection activities at stage I in order to guarantee a higher survival rate.
- The survival rate reported in women at the 30 month follow-up benchmark is between 80 to 94%
- Adherence to treatment increased from 75% to 98%
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Challenges for cancer treatment policy

To better attend to the issues of cancer as a chronic non-communicable disease we should pay particular attention to the following actions:

• **Reduce Risk** Promote healthy lifestyles and preventive measures such as vaccination.

• **Early detection** Improve clinical skills and self exploration

• **Treatment.** Standardize and improve treatment protocols. Ensure the availability of highly trained staff to any person in need of health services, Innovate on treatment delivery.

• **Palliative measures** Increase palliative services and pain relieve

• **Survival Create** Survivorship programs and facilities to incorporate those that survive to the labor market.