

Union for the Mediterranean Health- Working Against Cancer Across Continents

- **Andreas Ullrich**

- **WHO Geneva**

**UICC World Cancer Congress
Montreal 2012**

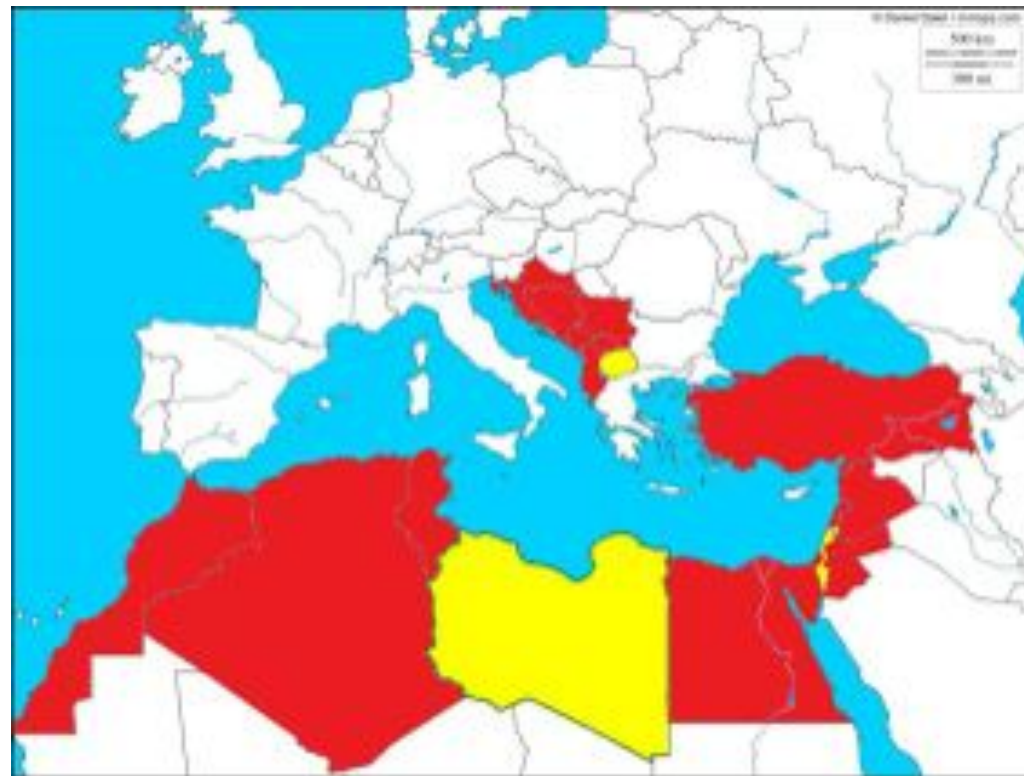


**World Health
Organization**

The Euro-mediterranean Platform

17 **NON-EU** Mediterranean countries involved:

Morocco
Algeria
Tunisia
Libya (1)
Egypt
Palestine
Lebanon
Jordan
Syria
Turkey
FYROM (Macedonia) (2)
Albania
Kosovo
Montenegro
Serbia
Croatia
Bosnia and Herzegovina



(1) war during the country candidate selection

(2) no candidate was identified

Israel is not included, a generalized population-based cancer screening program already exists in the country

WHO's global NCD control Framework

Surveillance

Mapping the
epidemic of
NCDs



Prevention

Reducing the
level of
exposure to
risk factors



Management

Strengthen
health care for
people with
NCDs



Comprehensive Approach



Building blocks for capacity building for cancer control

- Guidelines, best practices: NCCP planning, cervical cancer
- Human resources: workshops
- Technologies, Medicines,
- Governance
- Monitoring (cancer registries): IARC initiative
- Partnerships: ECL, IAEA, MoH Italy France

The technical guidance

- WHO and IARC
- Cancer Prevention Centre (CPO) of Piedmont /Italy
- Ministry of Health of France
- French National Cancer Institute (Paris)
- Epidaure Department of Prevention (Montpellier/France)
- Catalan Cancer Plan (Barcelona/Spain)
- National Breast Screening Centre Malta,
- National Cancer Control Centre, Tel Aviv/Israel



Objectives

- to train public health decision makers of NON-EU Mediterranean countries:
- setting priorities for comprehensive cancer plans (early detection and screening)
- Choosing among suitable strategies, taking into account:
 - best evidence
 - Country needs
 - Resources
 - Need to evaluation of appropriateness of plans and activities

Pre workshop assessment

- Demographic and socio-economic data
- Organization of the health system (registries, treatment)
- Epidemiological data at national level
- Cervical, breast and colorectal cancer management
- Civil society involvement

Results

- Many countries are in the planning phase for cancer early detection
- The complexity of organized screening is often underestimated
- Treatment capacity often not sufficient to absorb expected increase of cases (by investing in early detection)

Key points

- Need for support in national capacity building
- Sound technical advice is crucial
- Regional Political entities (EUROMED) are a promising platform for exchange and networks in cancer control

