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*84 million people will die in the next 10 years if action is not taken.*

*More than 70% of all cancer deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.*

**Cancer Control: Knowledge into Action, WHO Guide for Effective Programmes is a series of six modules, to be published during 2006, on how to develop and implement an effective cancer control plan.**

*40% of cancer can be prevented*

# Cancer Control

Knowledge into Action

WHO Guide for Effective Programmes

<http://www.who.int/cancer>



# HOW TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN EFFECTIVE CANCER CONTROL PLAN

## CANCER IS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH GLOBALLY

The World Health Organization estimates:

- 7.6 million people died of cancer in 2005,
- 84 million people will die in the next 10 years if action is not taken.

More than 70% of all cancer deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries, where resources available for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are limited or nonexistent.

## CANCER IS TO A LARGE EXTENT AVOIDABLE

Over 40% of all cancer can be prevented and some of the most common cancers – including breast, colorectal and cervical cancer – are curable if detected early.

Even with late cancer, pain can be reduced, progression of the cancer slowed, and patients and their families helped to cope.

Regardless of resource level, all countries can implement the four basic components of cancer control – *prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment, and palliative care* – and thus avoid and cure many cancers, as well as palliating the suffering.

## CANCER CONTROL: KNOWLEDGE INTO ACTION, WHO GUIDE FOR EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMES

This is a series of six modules that provides practical advice for programme managers and policy-makers on how to advocate, plan and implement effective cancer control programmes, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

The WHO guide is a response to the World Health Assembly resolution on cancer prevention and control (WHA58.22), adopted in May 2005, which calls on Member States to intensify action against cancer by developing and reinforcing cancer control programmes.

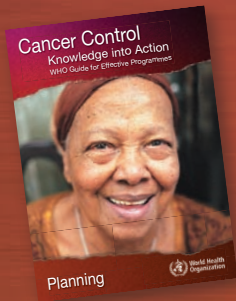
It builds on two WHO publications, *National cancer control programmes: policies and managerial guidelines* and *Preventing chronic diseases: a vital investment*, as well as on the various WHO policies that have influenced efforts to control cancer.

## AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

WHO's work on cancer is conducted within an integrated framework for chronic disease prevention and other related issues, such as reproductive health, immunization for hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS, and occupational and environmental health.

Integration of these areas of work with cancer control programmes make the most efficient use of resources, as cancer shares some of the risk factors and requires similar responses from the health system.

## 6 PRACTICAL GUIDES FOR PROGRAMME MANAGERS



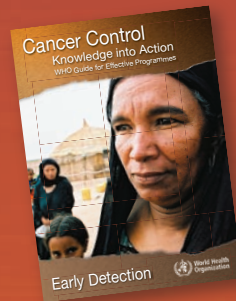
### PLANNING

How to plan overall cancer control effectively, according to available resources and integrating cancer control with programmes for other chronic diseases and related problems.



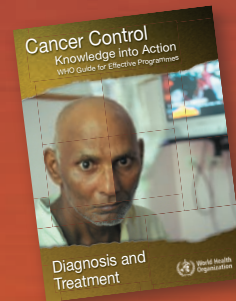
### PREVENTION

How to implement effective cancer prevention by controlling major avoidable cancer risk factors.



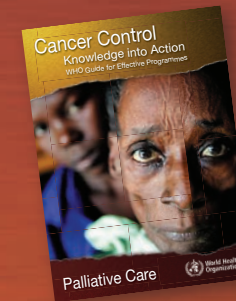
### EARLY DETECTION

How to implement effective early detection of major types of cancer that are amenable to early diagnosis and screening.



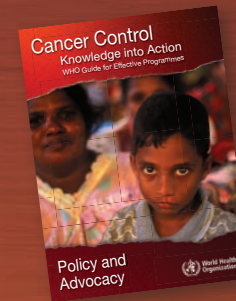
### DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

How to implement effective cancer diagnosis and treatment, particularly linked to early detection programmes or curable cancers.



### PALLIATIVE CARE

How to implement effective palliative care for cancer, with a particular focus on community-based care.



### POLICY AND ADVOCACY

A practical guide for decision-makers and programme managers on how to advocate for policy development and effective programme implementation of cancer control.