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Things to Discuss

Introduction

Background

**Global
situation**

**Bangladesh
situation**

**Related
factors**

Prevention

Awareness



Introduction

World cancer day is raise
cancer awareness
and
encourage its prevention,
detection and treatment



Who's Behind

Union for International Cancer Control



reduce the global
cancer burden

promote
greater equity

integrate cancer
control

First observed on the 4th of February, 2000, in Paris, at the World Summit Against Cancer for the New Millennium



Aimed at preventing cancer by

- promoting research
- improving patient services
- palliative care



4th February 2024
24th year since its
establishment

Goal

to raise awareness, motivate action, and decrease cancer's worldwide effect.

Aim

prevent millions of deaths each year by raising awareness about cancer, and pressing governments and individuals across the world to take action against the disease.



**The World Cancer Day 2022-2024
theme: 'CLOSE THE CARE GAP'**

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graph TD; A["The World Cancer Day 2022-2024 theme: 'CLOSE THE CARE GAP'"] --> B["2022 'Realising the problem'"]; A --> C["2023 'Uniting our voices and taking action'"]; A --> D["2024 'Together, we challenge those in power'"];
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**2022
'Realising
the problem'**

**2024
'Together, we
challenge those
in power'**

**2023
'Uniting our
voices and taking
action'**



The official colors of World Cancer Day are
Blue and **Orange**



**WORLD
CANCER
DAY 4 FEB**



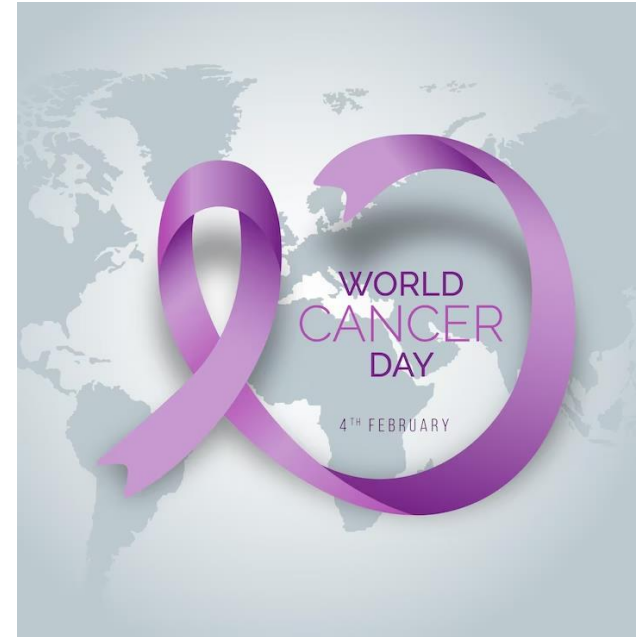
Why Celebrate???

To reduce
the number

To reduce
the death
rate



**Why World
Cancer Day is
Important?**



Did you know...?



Cancer is the **second** leading cause of death worldwide.

Source: IARC

In 2020, COVID-19 was the third leading cause of death in the U.S.*

PROVISIONAL 2020 DEATHS



* Provisional National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) death certificate data on underlying causes of death among U.S. residents in the United States during January-December 2020

CDC.GOV

bit.ly/MMWR33121

MMWR

**Cancer Day
is
Important**

**70% are
aged
>65 or older**

**kills 10
million
people a
year**

**Differences
in cancer-
related
outcomes**

**99%
cervical
cancer
linked to
HPV**

**20%
Childhood
cancer
survival**

**90% don't
have access
to
radiotherapy**

Globally



20 million new cases

9.7 million death

1 in 5 people develop cancer in his life time

1 in 9 men & 1 in 12 women die

Source: WHO, 1st February 2024

America (2023)



3.8 million cancer deaths were averted

65% reduction in cervical cancer incidence rates in 20-24 aged women

3% increase in prostate cancer death

33% drop in overall cancer mortality since 1991

Source: American Cancer Society, 2023

Africa Region (2023)



1.1 million new cases each year

700,000 deaths

1 million death per year by 2030

56.3 per million childhood cancer incidence

50% of global childhood cancer burden by 2050

Source: WHO, Africa Region 2023

SEAR (2020)



2.3 million people developed cancer

1.4 million died

4 lac of the total number of cancer-related deaths due to Ca-lungs, breast and cervix

almost 2/3 of people diagnosed with cancer succumbed to the disease

Source: WHO, SEAR 2020

GLOBAL CANCER STATISTICS

BY 2030, THERE WILL BE A PROJECTED **23.6 MILLION** CASES OF CANCER AROUND THE GLOBE.

Survival Disparity:

Developed countries:
47% of cancer patients will not survive



Developing countries:
66% of cancer patients will not survive

Developed countries spend 10-5x more on cancer treatments than developing nations

The most common cancers are:



Countries with the higher cancer rates:



Countries with the lowest cancer Rates

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| Israel | Austria |
| French Polynesia | Japan |
| Lebanon | Singapore |
| Bulgaria | Malta |
| French Guiana | Martenique |



GLOBAL CANCER RATES

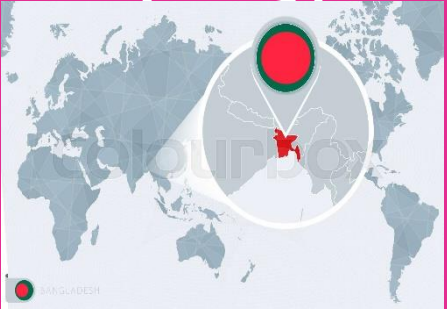
- ▶ ~18,000,000
2020
- ▶ ~20,000,000
2022
- ▶ 35,000,000
(predicted)
2050



5 ON YOUR HEALTH



Bangladesh (2023)



59% of the deaths caused by non-communicable diseases

10 % due to cancer

every year 2 lac people are attacked by cancer

Source: WHO, 2023

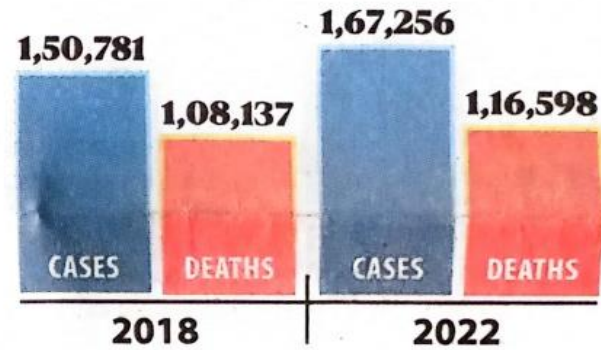
Bangladsesh



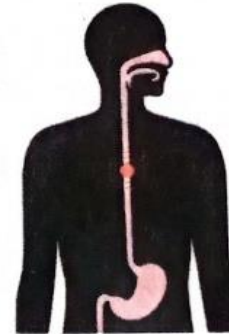
“Consumption of adulterated and junk food, sedentary lifestyle, tobacco and alcohol use are the key causes of the rising number of cancer cases in Bangladesh.”

MOLLAH OBAYEDULLAH BAKI
former president of
Bangladesh Cancer Society

CANCER CASES, DEATHS ON THE RISE

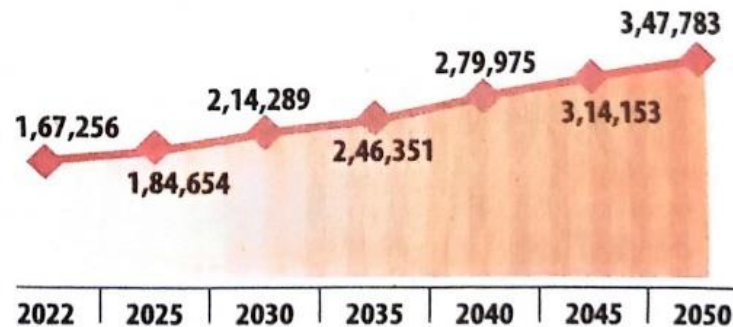


CANCER TYPE	2018	2022
Oesophagus	13.9%	↑ 15.1%
Lip, oral cavity	8.9%	↑ 9.6%
Breast	8.5%	↓ 7.8%
Lung	8.2%	↓ 7.8%
Cervix uteri	5.4%	↑ 5.8%
Others	55.1%	↓ 54%



Top 4 types of cancers in Bangladesh are oesophagus; lip, oral cavity; breast and lung.

WHO predicts that in the year 2050 Bangladesh will have 347,783 new cancer cases, more than double the new cases recorded in 2022.



SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Risk Factors



Tobacco smoking



Alcohol



Excess body weight



Age

**CANCER
RISK
FACTORS**



Genetics



Unhealthy food



Radiation



Sun exposure



So.....how to close the care gap

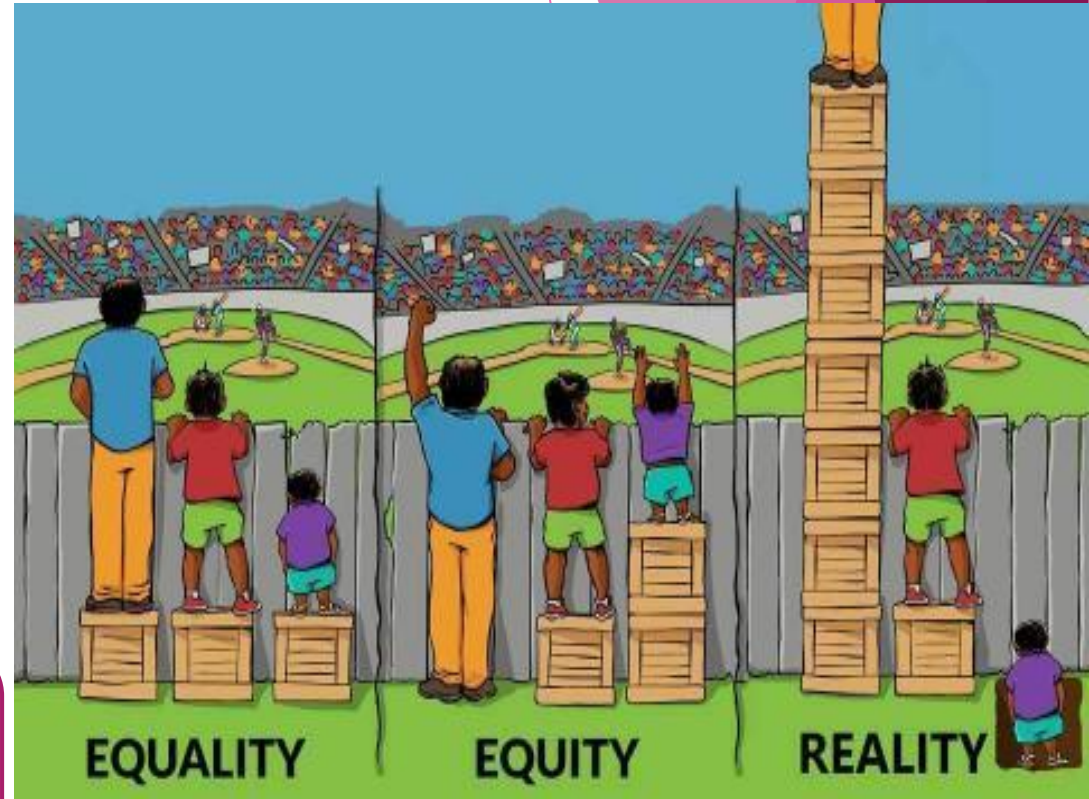
problem

Inequality

uneven
distribution of
resources

Inequity

unjust, avoidable
differences in the
available care



People who seek cancer care hit barriers at every turn.....

There are several barriers to cancer care:

- Age discrimination
- Gender norms and discrimination
- Poverty & Socioeconomic status
- Rural-urban divide
- Minority populations
- Refugee status and forced displacement
- Homophobia, transphobia and related discrimination
- People with disabilities

Inequity in our own backyard

Your gender, level of education, level of income and where you live can negatively affect the level of cancer care you receive.

Barriers to life saving cancer services exist for, among others:



Women & Men



Children and older adults

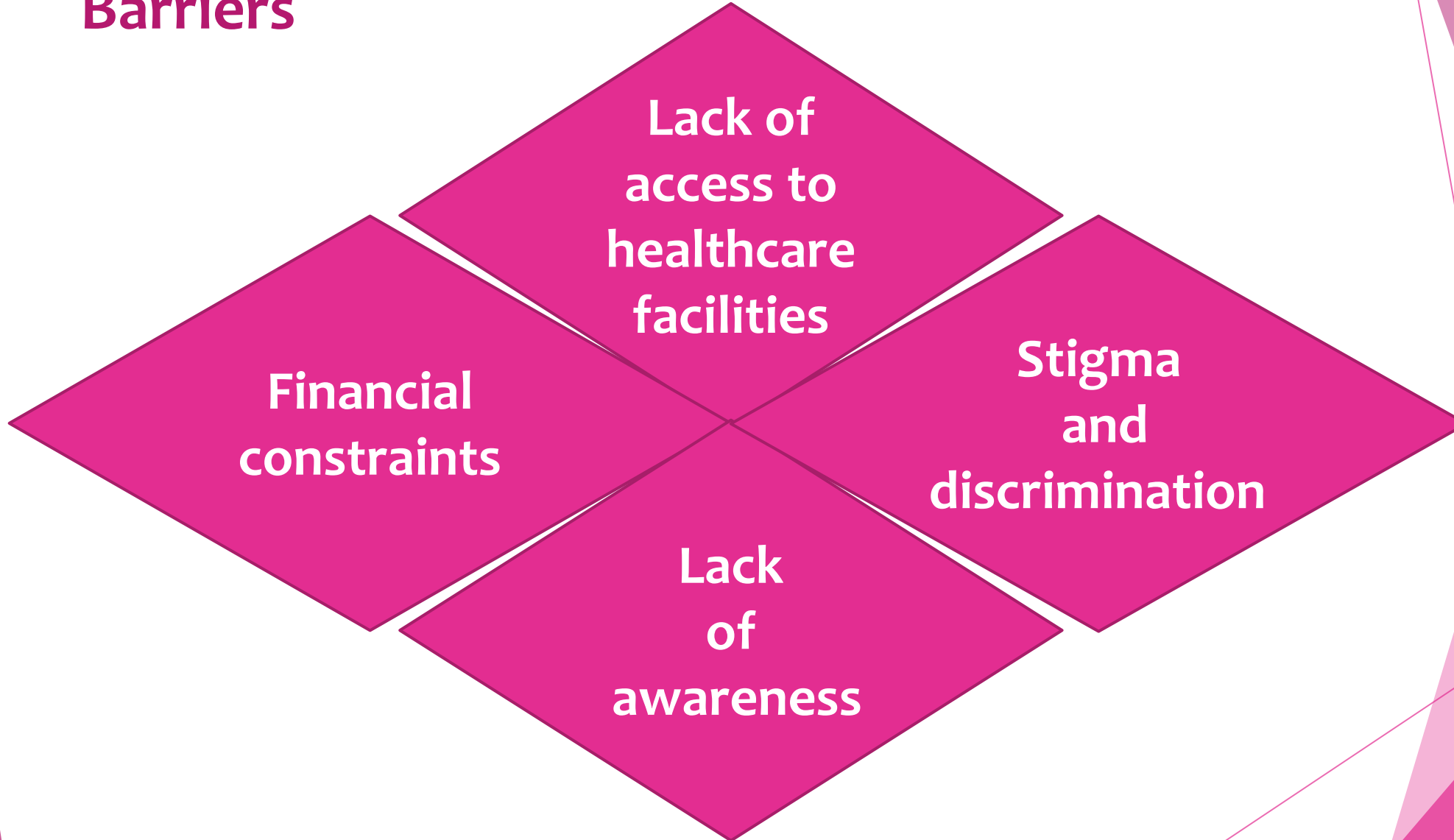


Lower socio-economic populations



Rural and remote populations

Barriers



**Together we can close
the cancer care gap**



World Health
Organization

European Region

United Action
Against Cancer

**Knowledge
&
Skills**

**Education
&
Awareness**

**Research
Prevention
Control**

**Primary
Health
Care**

**Policy
&
Programs**

Resources

**We can
Reduce the
Gap**

Cancer awareness is the key to

- **early detection**
- **better health-seeking behaviour**



Early Detection

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graph TD; A[Early Detection] --> B[Screening]; A --> C[Early clinical signs & symptoms];
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Screening

**Early clinical signs
& symptoms**

Breast Cancer

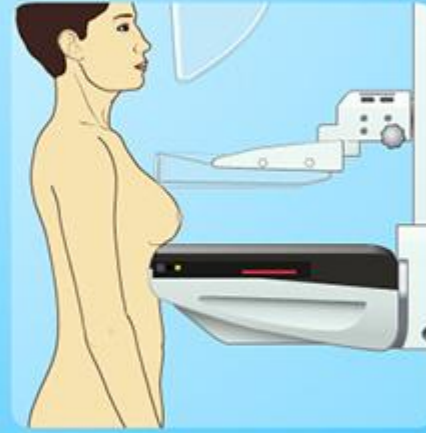
Screening for breast cancer



Breast self-exam



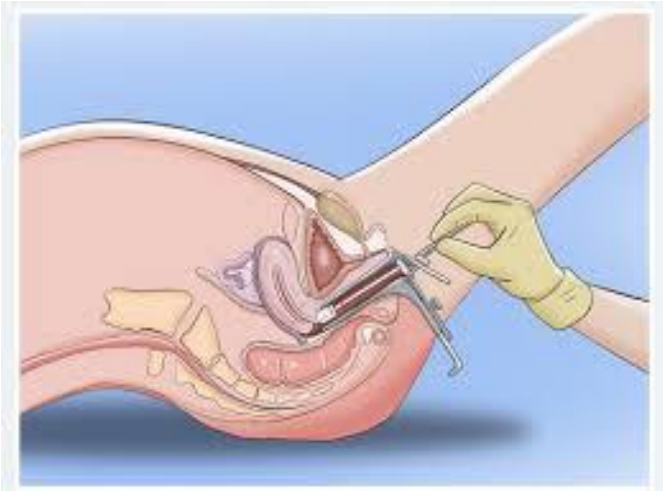
**Clinical breast exam
by your healthcare
provider**



**Screening
mammogram**

Screening for Cervical Cancer

1. Pap Smear



2. VIA

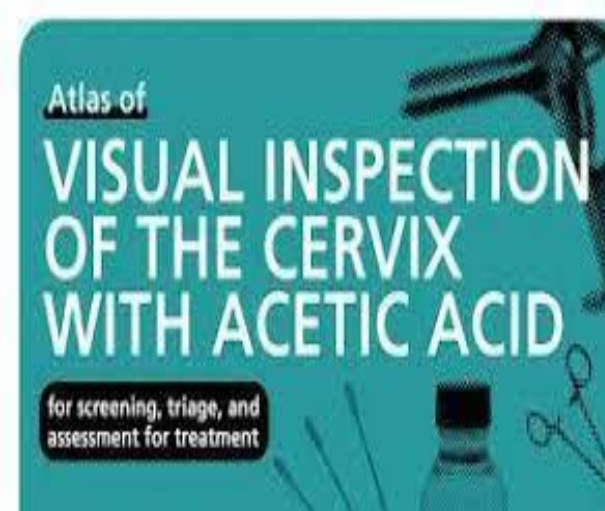


FIGURE 2.15:
VIA positive: There is a well-defined, opaque acetowhite area, with regular margins, in the lower lip, abutting the squamocolumnar junction, which is fully visible.

Screening for Lung Cancer

1. Radiography



2. Sputum cytology



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What are the 7
warning signs of
Cancer?



Dr. Tara Chand
Oncologist

www.drтарачанд.com



Unexplained
Weight loss

**How
to
Prevent**



HPV

(Hepatitis B Virus)



HPV

(Human Papilloma Virus)



Age	1st dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose
Infant	6th week after birth	10th week after birth	14th week after birth
Adult	Any time	1 month after 1st dose	6 months after 2nd dose



Inauguration in October 2, 2023
All girls in grade V-IX
10-14 years adolescent girls

Goal:
vaccinate 86 million girls &
adolescent by 2025 with single
dose
90% fully vaccinated 15 years
girls by 2030



জরায়ুমুখ ক্যান্সার
প্রতিরোধে এইচপিভি টিকা
বিশ্বব্যাপী পরীক্ষিত,
নিরাপদ ও কার্যকর

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের উদ্যোগে প্রাথমিকভাবে

- ৫ম থেকে ৯ম শ্রেণিতে অধ্যয়নরত ছাত্রী
- ১০ থেকে ১৪ বছর বয়সী শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান বহির্ভূত কিশোরীদের

বিনামূল্যে এইচপিভি টিকা প্রদান করা হবে

এইচপিভি
টিকাদাত ক্যাম্পেইন
২০২৩

সম্ভারিত টিকাদান কর্মসূচি (ইপিআই)
স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর
স্বাস্থ্য সেবা বিভাগ, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়

মহযোগিতায়

www.vaxepi.gov.bd

টিকা পেতে নিবন্ধন করুন

স্বাস্থ্য অধিদপ্তর
Gavi
PATH
UNICEF

Age	1st dose	2nd Dose	3rd Dose
After 15 years	Any time	1 month after 1st dose	6 months after 1st dose



Take Home Message

- Cancer is the second leading cause of global death.
- Cancer barriers are not set in stone. They can be changed.
- By raising awareness, improving access to health and working together for better outcomes, can make a positive impact on lives of affected by cancer.



