### CHALLENGES

- **Scientific**
  - Challenges associated with unanswered questions that stem from the scientific complexity of the disease.

- **Data**
  - The lack of population-based cancer registries in developing countries hinders prevention and control of the disease.

- **Logistic/Capacity**
  - Inadequate cancer care infrastructures in LMICs.
  - Limited number of specialized healthcare workers.
  - Limited participation from patients in clinical trials.

- **Economic**
  - Diverging perceptions on the actual treatment value including the relative cost of medicines compared to total care expenditure.

- **Legal/Regulatory**
  - Differences in assessment of the medical value of new treatment across countries.
  - Regulatory requirements for clinical trial designs not always adapted to new therapies.

- **Cultural**
  - Cultural differences influence cancer approach on:
    - Patient’s role in the continuum of care.
    - The prioritization of certain cancers.
    - The importance given to prevention, screening and palliative care.

### FACTS

- **Cancer is more than 200 diseases**
  - All of which have different causes & treatments.

- **Global Cost of Cancer**
  - 5% Annual sales of cancer medicines by top 40 pharma companies 2010 (USD 55.3bn)
  - 95% Annual economic cost of cancer 2010 (USD 1.16trn)

- **Cancer New Medicines; Regulatory Challenges**
  - Time to Approval (years)
  - Percent Approved

### ACTIONS

- **Leadership**
  - Strategic leadership is needed to address several challenges and sustain current and new initiatives.

- **Scientific**
  - Support research to define the value for patients of treatment.
  - Foster consortiums and others ways to work together in order to share scientific knowledge.

- **Data**
  - Develop capacity in countries to improve the quality and completeness of cancer registries.
  - Enhance the importance of robust database to monitor and evaluate the impact of specific interventions in targeted populations.

- **Logistic/Capacity**
  - Adapt existing health infrastructures to specific needs.
  - Increase awareness on opportunities to participate in cancer clinical trials.

- **Economic**
  - Increase international collaboration among stakeholders to define value of novel interventions.

- **Legal/Regulatory**
  - Develop more adapted pathways that can keep pace with advances in cancer innovation and patients expectations.
  - Harmonize regulatory requirements within regions.

- **Cultural**
  - Increase patient engagement in discussions.
  - Development of more prevention programs and national action plans from governments.

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3. [www.who.int/hrh/statistics/en](www.who.int/hrh/statistics/en)

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This infographic is based on “The Cancer Policy Environment, Barriers to Faster Oncology Innovation, and Strategies for Moving Forward”, PACE global council meeting 2012. The content has been adapted and expanded.