## Women, power, and cancer: <br> A Lancet Commission

## THE LANCET

## Isabelle Soerjomataram on behalf of the commission

The presentation starts at 13 h 30
21 February 2024
International Agency
for Research on Cancer

## Why women?

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Women, power, and cancer: a Lancet Commission

"Of the 2.3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year, 1.5 million deaths could be averted through primary prevention or early detection strategies, while a further 800000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

Globally, in 2020,
9.2 million women were diagnosed with cancer and 4.4 million women died of cancer:
$48 \%$ of all new cases
44\% of all cancer deaths


## THE LANCET

## Women, power, and cancer:

a Lancet Commission

"Of the 2.3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year, 1.5 million deaths could be averted through primary prevention or early detection strategies, while a further 800000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

Of the 3 million adults age younger than 50 years diagnosed with cancer in 2020
..... 2 in 3 were women....

## Women, power, and cancer

Women interact with cancer in multiple and complex ways:


As healthy individuals participating in cancer prevention and screening activities


As individuals living
with and beyond a
cancer diagnosis


As caregivers for
family members and friends


As health-care
professionals and
health-care workers


As cancer researchers and policy makers

Women, power, and cancer: a Lancet Commission highlights how, at all these intersections with cancer, women across the globe are subject to overlapping forms of discrimination and inequity.

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Women, power, and cancer: a Lancet Commission

"Of the 2.3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year, 1.5 million deaths could be averted through primary prevention or early detection strategies, while a further 800000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

[^0]
## We are a collective:

21 Commissioners, a 13-member advisory board, a 7-member patient advocacy committee, and 10 mentees.

## We are diverse:

in gender, geography, generation, and discipline

We have adopted a feminist approach to our collective work

KEY QUESTIONS

- Have sex and gender been (adequately) explored in relation to cancer risk and survival?
- What and who drives decision-making regarding cancer research?
- Who provides most of the care for people with cancer? And how are they valued?
- How can we ensure that equity is embedded into cancer-related policymaking for all people of all genders?

KEY TASKS

- Investigate the preventable burden of cancer in women.
- Apply a more inclusive economics analysis to estimate the true costs of cancer's impact on women, families, and society.
- Take stock of the 'missing women' in oncology leadership
- Broaden the evidence base to inform priority actions for a wide range of stakeholders
- To inspire transformational change in our approach to cancer


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# Million women's lives - (all ages) could be saved if just 4 key risk factors could be avoided: 

Tobacco, alcohol, obesity, and infections

Cancer ranks in the top-three causes of premature mortality among women in almost all countries worldwide, but is often deprioritised

Where cancer and cardiovascular disease (CVD) rank in
the top-three causes of premature mortality among women

Cancer first, CVD second
CVD first, cancer second
Cancer and CVD in top three
Other / No data

Despite this, women's health-care is often focused on reproductive
and maternal health whereas cancer is deprioritised

## 45\%

of these children became maternal orphans due to deaths from


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Urgent action is needed to boost cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, and vaccination programmes

Cancer in women has far-reaching consequences for families and society more broadly.

Societal impact such as productivity lost $€ 44$ billion in Europe

## - Premature deaths from cancer can be prevented

Of the 2.3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year...



Trachea, bronchus, and lung

- Pancreas

Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts $\square$ Colorectum Stomach
$\square$ Other cancers
C
Very high HDI, all sexes: 15231800


[^1]$\square$ Head and neck

High HDI, all sexes: 65037000
 $\square$ Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
$\square$ Stomach
$\square$ Cesophagus
$\square$ Other cancers

High HDI, all sexes: 24134300
3302600


[^2]
## Medium HDI, all sexes: 24335300



Trachea, bronchus, and lung
$\square$ Cervix uteri
Oesophagus
$\square$ Stomach
$\square$ other cancers

Medium HDI, all sexes: 14643900


Head and neck
$\square$ Breast
Leukaemia
$\square$ Brain and CN
$\square$ Othercancers


Low HDI, all sexes: 6927400

$\square$ Cervix uteri
$\square$ Breast
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
$\square$ Liver and in
Stosophagus
$\square$ other cancers

Low HDI, all sexes: 4494900
$\square$ Breast
$\square$ Prostate
$\square$ Colorectum
Head and neck
$\square$ Other cancers

## Different patterns of

## cancer that are amenable

to prevention and to

## treatment

## Low HDI, all sexes: 6927400



Trachea, bronchus, and lung

- Pancreas
$\square$ Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts
$\square$ Colorectum
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$\square$ Other cancers
C
Very high HDI, all sexes: 15231800

$\square$ Colorectum


## $\square$ Breast

$\square$ Brain and CNS
$\square$ Leukaemia
Head and neck


## $\square$ Cervix uter

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## Different patterns of

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Alcohol drinking caused nearly 17000 cases of cancer in the United Kingdom in 2020.


Breast cancer made up almost I in 4 of the new cases attributable to alcohol.

Alcohol consumption and cancer in the United Kingdom


Risk factors and causes of cancer in women are poorly understood and are under-recognised

For example, although as many as one in five cancers caused by alcohol are breast cancers ${ }^{1}$, only $19 \%$ of women attending breast cancer screening in the UK are aware that alcohol is a risk factor


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"Of the 2.3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year, 1.5 million deaths could be averted through primary prevention or early detection strategies, while a further 800000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

Women are more likely than men to risk financial catastrophe due to cancer, with dire consequences for their families, even if quality cancer care is available.

For example, almost three quarters of all women newly dignosed with cancer ${ }^{2}$...

20

...spend $30 \%$ or more of their annual household income on cancer-related expenses

Women in upper-middle-income countries spend substantially less of their income on cancer-related expenses than those in lower-middle-income countries
\% of annual household income spent on cancer-related costs Upper-middle-income countries $30.3 \%$ Lower-middle-income countries
161.2\%

Women from low-income households spend more of their overall out-of-pocket payments on non-health expenditures ${ }^{3}$ following cancer than those from high-income households ${ }^{4}$
\% of out-of-pocket payments spent on non-health expenditures
High-income households

 undertaken by women

The value of women's unpaid caregiving work for those with cancer ranges from 2.03\% of national health expenditure in Mexico to $3.66 \%$ of national health expenditure in India

Mexico 2.03\%

India
$3.66 \%$
$70 \%$ of care is done by women, and they are most often underpaid or not paid.

Unpaid care is not valued and included in national system creating marked gender inequality.

Percentage of women and men caring for older people and/or people with disabilities at least several times a week (18+), 2016


## Working

women spends
$22 \mathrm{~h} / \mathrm{w}$ on unpaid care;

## Working men

 less than $10 \mathrm{~h} / \mathrm{w}$

Women contributes more to informal care (unpaid) $\rightarrow$ premature cancer death has large social impact

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Women are under-represented in cancer leadership roles

Of the 184 Union for International Cancer Control member organisations dassified as hospitals, treatment centres, or research institutes globally, just $16 \%$ are led by women



The Commission proposes an intersectional feminist approach that highlights and challenges existing asymmetries of power in relation to cancer: in knowledge, economic, and decision making



The Commission identifies ten priority actions these groups can take towards lasting and impactful change：

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Ensure data on sex，gender，and other sociodemographic factors are routinely collected in health statistics，publicly reported，and updated．

Design and implement gender and intersectional－transformative strategies to increase equitable access to early detection and diagnosis of cancer．

Research，monitor，and act on emerging cancer risks that disproportionately affect girls and women，including occupational and environmental factors．

Develop，strengthen，and enforce laws and policies that reduce exposures to known cancer risks for girls and women．

## －我 ム゙ 출

Co－create accessible and responsive health systems that provide respectful，
quality cancer care for women．
（ i ） 6 울
Ensure equitable access to cancer research resources，leadership，and funding opportunities for women．

Develop，strengthen，and enforce policies that prevent gender－based harassment and discrimination in the cancer workforce．

Integrate a gender competency framework into the education and training of the cancer workforce．
－it（3）
Develop and validate a feminist economics approach to investment cases and other economic evaluations of cancer．

Establish，implement，and enforce pay standards for all cancer caregivers that
are fair，equitable，and inclusive．

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## Special thanks to all the women who bravely shared their personal stories

## - Our Partners:

## AACR

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[^0]:    A Commission by The Lancet

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