Women, power, and cancer: A Lancet Commission

Isabelle Soerjomataram on behalf of the commission
The presentation starts at 13h30
21 February 2024

International Agency for Research on Cancer



THE LANCET

Sentember 2022

www.thelancet.com

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 800 000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

A Commission by The Lancet



International Agency for Research on Cancer



Why women?



September, 202

www.thelancet.com

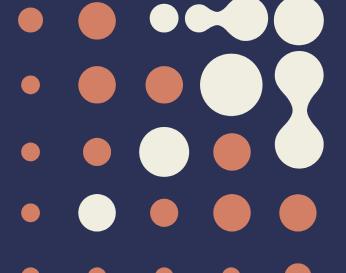
Women, power, and cancer: a Lancet Commission



"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 800 000 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





September, 202

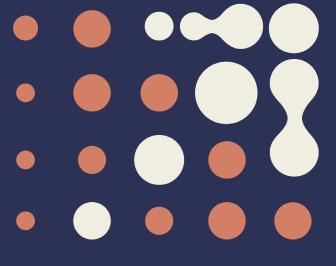
www.thelancet.com

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 800 000 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....



Vaccarella S et al LO 2021



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 patient advocates



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.



September, 202

www.thelancet.com

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 800 000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care."

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 <u>all</u> people of <u>all</u> 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



September, 202

www.thelancet.com

Women, power, and cancer: a Lancet Commission



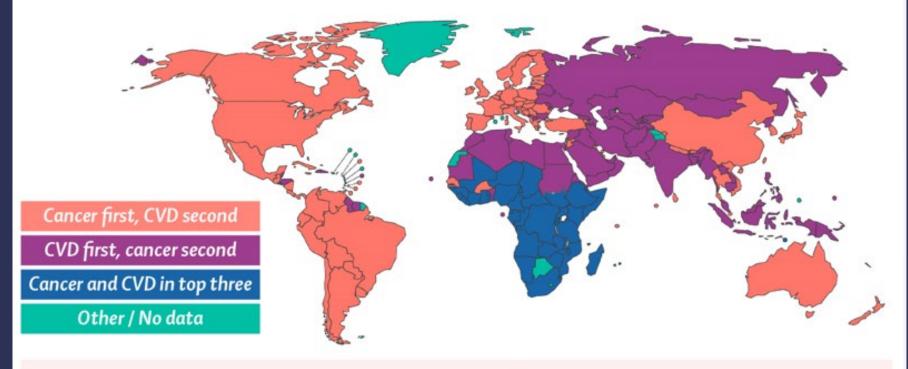
"Of the 2-3 million women who die prematurely from cancer each year, 1-5 million deaths could be averted through primary prevention or early detection strategies, while a further 800 000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care." Million women's lives – (all ages) – 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

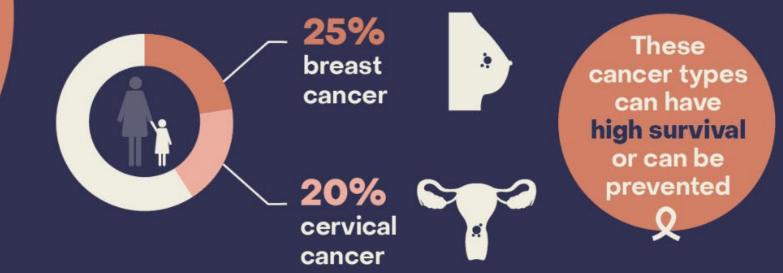


Despite this, women's health-care is often focused on reproductive and maternal health whereas cancer is deprioritised

In 2020, more than
4 million women died
from cancer and more
than 1 million
children became
maternal
orphans

45%

of these children became **maternal orphans** due to deaths from



International Agency for Research on Cancer

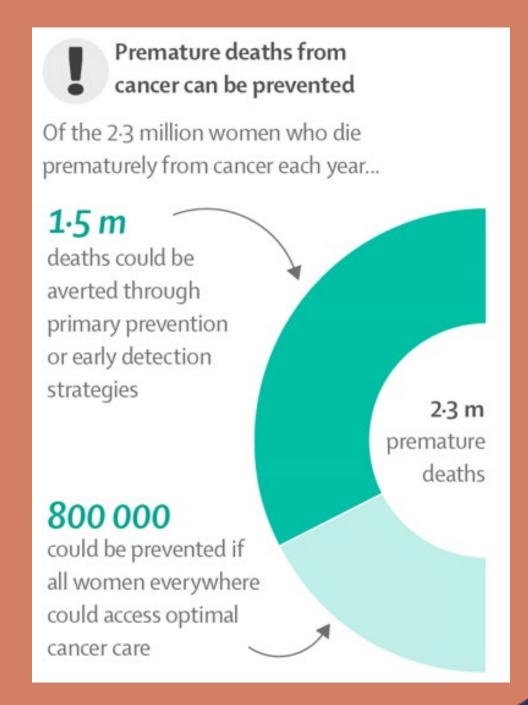


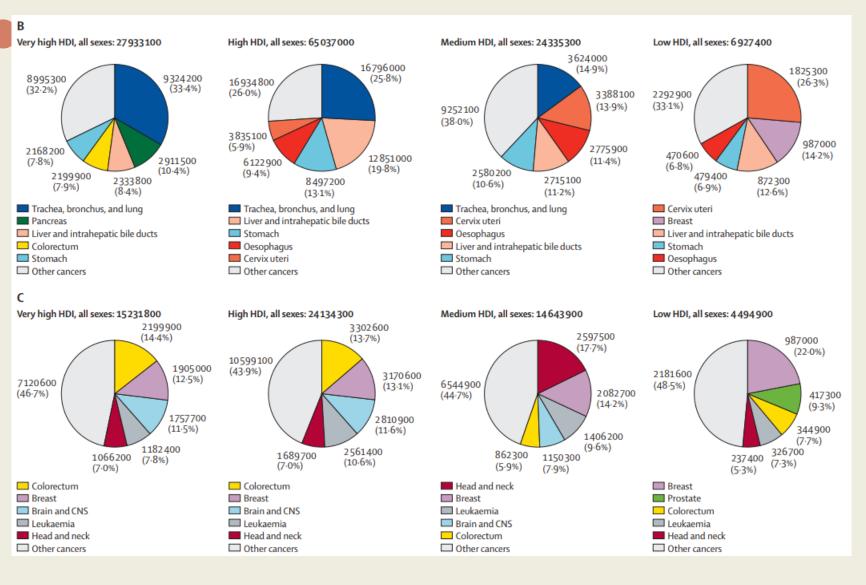




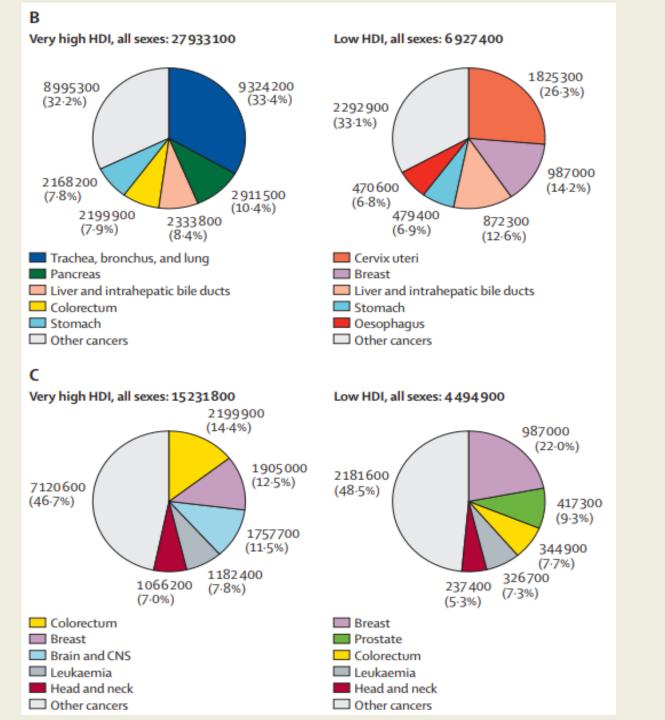
Cancer in women has far-reaching consequences for families and society more broadly.

Societal impact such as productivity lost €44 billion in Europe

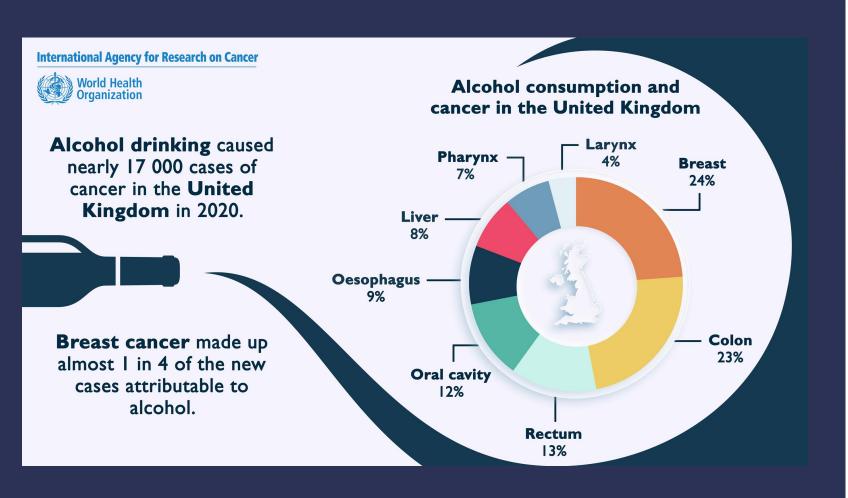




Different patterns of
cancer that are amenable
to prevention and to
treatment



Different patterns of
cancer that are amenable
to prevention and to
treatment





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 cancers¹, only 19% of women attending breast cancer screening in the UK are aware that alcohol is a risk factor





September, 202

ww.thelancet.com

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 800 000 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.





Globally, women are more likely to have fewer financial resources than men to help cope with cancer-related financial challenges

For example, almost three quarters of all women newly dignosed with cancer²...





...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



Women from low-income households spend more of their overall out-of-pocket payments on non-health expenditures³ following cancer than those from high-income households⁴

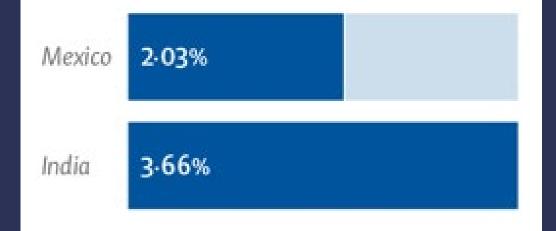
% of out-of-pocket payments spent on non-health expenditures





Unpaid caregiving is largely undertaken by women

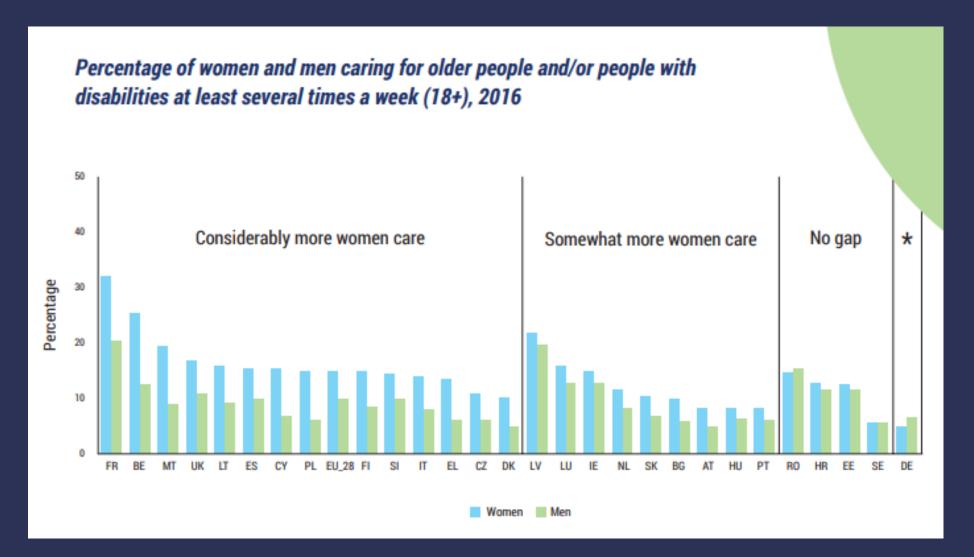
The value of women's unpaid caregiving work for those with cancer ranges from 2.03% of national health expenditure in Mexico to 3.66% of national health expenditure in India



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.

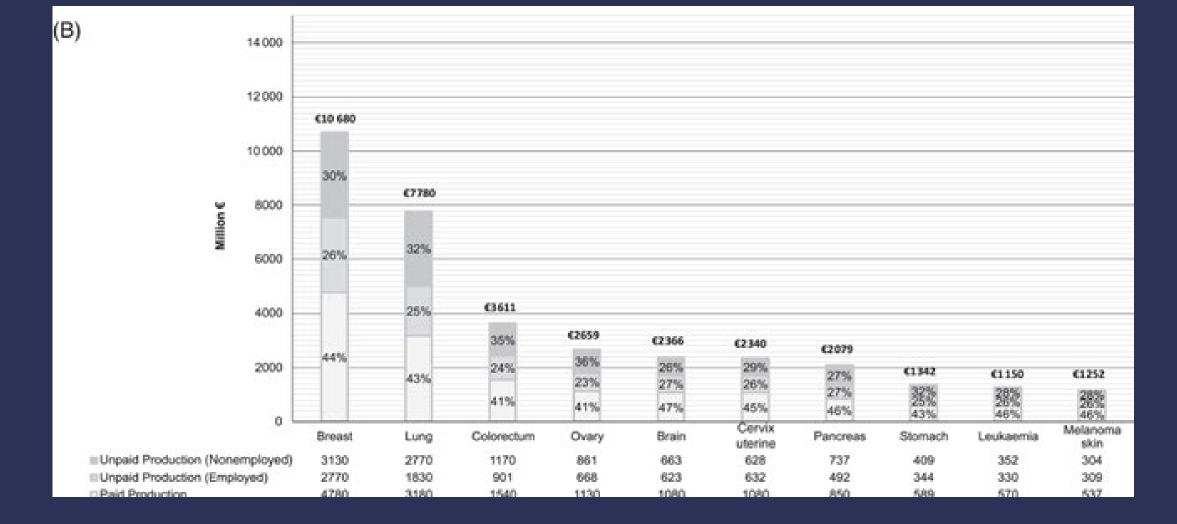




Working
women spends
22 h/w on
unpaid care;

Working men less than 10 h/w





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

September, 202

www.thelancet.com

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 800 000 deaths could be averted if all women everywhere could access optimal cancer care." Women in the cancer workforce report frequent and severe experiences of gender-based discrimination, including bullying and sexual harassment.

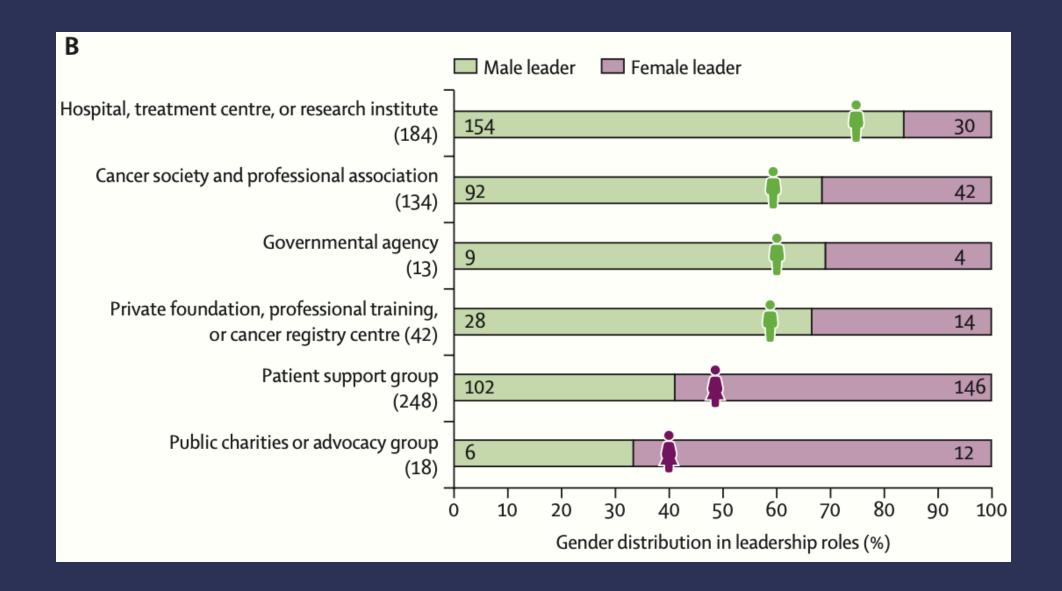




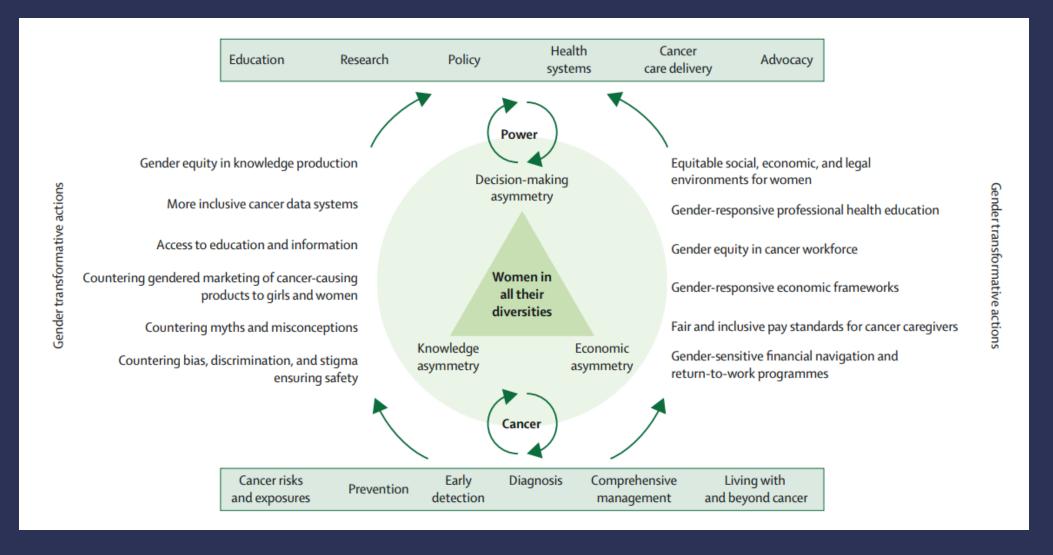
Women are under-represented in cancer leadership roles

Of the 184 Union for International Cancer Control member organisations classified 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:





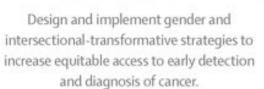


Ensure data on sex, gender, and other sociodemographic factors are routinely collected in health statistics, publicly reported, and updated.

















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.













Co-create accessible and responsive health systems that provide respectful, quality cancer care for women.











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.











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.



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 patient advocates



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.

Co-Chairs:

Ophira Ginsburg

Isabelle Soerjomataram

Verna Vanderpuye

Commissioners:

Ann Marie Beddoe

Nirmala Bhoo Pathy

Freddie Bray

Carlo Caduff

Ibtihal Fadhil

Narjust Florez

Nazik Hammad

Shirin Heidari

Ishu Kataria

Somesh Kumar

Erica Lieberman

Deborah Mukherji

Miriam Mutebi

Jennifer Moodley

Rachel Nugent

Winnie So

Enrique Soto

Karla Unger

Co-authors:

Gavin Allman

Jenna Bhimani*

Maria T Bourlon*

Michelle Eala*

Peter Hovmand

Yek-Ching Jong*

Sonia Menon

Carolyn Taylor

Coordinator:

Katiuska Veselinovic

International Agency for Research on Cancer



Advisors

Devaki Nambiar

Eduardo Cazap

Christian Ntizimira

Lynette Denny

Solange Peters

Julie Gralow

Ani Shakarishvili

Hayley Jones

Lisa Stevens

Sharon Kapambwe

Richard Sullivan

Ana Langer

Carolyn Taylor

Patient Advocacy Committee

Carolyn Taylor (Chair)

Nela Hasic

Eman Shannan

Piga Fernandez-Kaempffer

Kara Magsanoc-Alikpala

Abish Romero Juárez

World Health Organization

International Agency

for Research on Cancer

Gertrude Nakigudde

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer



Our Partners:















































