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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Executive Summary -- Biological and Social Aspects of Cancer -- Biological Aspectsof Cancer -- Social Aspects of Cancer -- Causes of Cancer -- Biological and Genetic Factors -- External Agents -- Relative Importance of Various Causes of Cancer -- Burden of Cancer -- Cancer as a World Health Problem -- Cancer of Various Sites -- Cancer Trends Over Time -- Psychosocial and Economic Impacts of Cancer -- Prevention -- Tobacco -- Diet -- Alcohol -- Occupation and Environment -- Infections and Cancer -- Sunlight -- Sexual and Reproductive Factors -- A Framework for Health Promotion -- Priority Prevention Actionsfor Various Resource Levels -- Early Detection of Cancer -- Early Diagnosis -- Screening for Cancer -- Recommended Early Detection Policiesfor Various Resource Levels -- Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer -- Diagnosis of Cancer -- Treatment of Cancer -- Priority Actions for Cancer Treatment According to Resource Levels -- Pain Relief and Palliative Care -- WHO's Definition of Palliative Care -- WHO Definition of Palliative Care for Children -- Relevance -- Resource Allocation -- Assessment -- Drug Availability -- Education -- Government Policy -- Components of Palliative Care -- Priority actions for Palliative CareAccording to Resource Levels -- Cancer Control Research -- Development of National CapacityFor Cancer research -- Research Aims -- Major Areas of Research -- Phases of Research -- Promoting Evidence-Based Cancer Control -- Research in Developing

Countries -- Priorities for Global Cancer Research -- Surveillance in Cancer Control -- Measuring the Burden of Cancer -- Population-Based Cancer Registry -- Statistics on Cancer Mortality -- The WHO Stepwise Approach for Measuring Key Risk Factors -- Surveillance Infrastructure -- Planning a National Cancer Control Programme -- What is a national cancer control programme? -- Why Establish a National Cancer Control Programme? -- Which countries have national cancer control programmes? -- Who should be involved in planning a national cancer control programme? -- How to plan a national cancer control programme? -- Assessment of strategies for eight common cancers¹ -- Formulating the national cancer control programme Policy -- Implementing a National Cancer Control Programme -- Moving from Policy to Implementation -- Global Action to Support National Efforts -- Monitoring and Evaluating the Programme -- What is Programme Evaluation? -- How to carry out effective evaluation of a national cancer control programme? -- Priorities for Various Resource Levels -- Priority Prevention Actions for Various Resource Levels -- Recommended Early Detection Policies for Various Resource Levels -- Priority Actions for Cancer Treatment According to Resource Levels -- Priority actions for Palliative Care According to Resource Levels -- Acknowledgements -- References.

Sommario/riassunto

Now in a second edition, this publication explains how national cancer control programmes, integrated with existing health systems, represent the best available method to control both the causes and the consequences of cancer. Recommendations are drawn from a strong conceptual management framework and from the practical experience of over 50 countries. This comprehensive approach addresses all aspects of cancer control including prevention, treatment and palliation. It stresses the need for basing policies and programmes on evidence, and promotes a systematic, balanced and coordinated approach to their development and implementation. This new edition incorporates WHO's current policy advice on a range of risk factors and outlines global initiatives, such as the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control, which will complement national activities. The different resource settings in developed and developing countries are carefully considered, and suggestions for national programmes tailored to individual country needs are clearly set out.
