



Cuban experience of the integration of the medical use of radiation in the National Cancer Control Program

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Epidemiology of Cancer in Cuba

Incidence
49 291 cases ↑

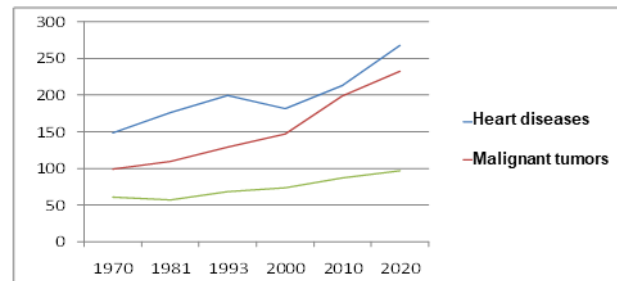
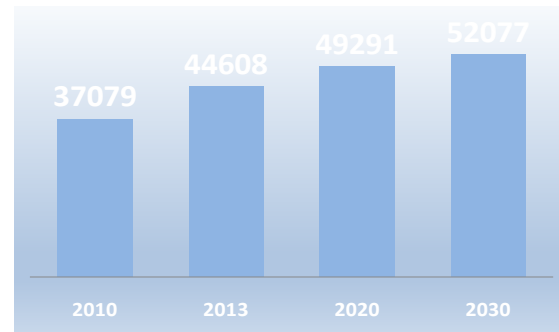
2nd cause of death (2020)
26 056 deaths (232,6)

1st cause of death
20 - 59 years old
60 - 74 years old

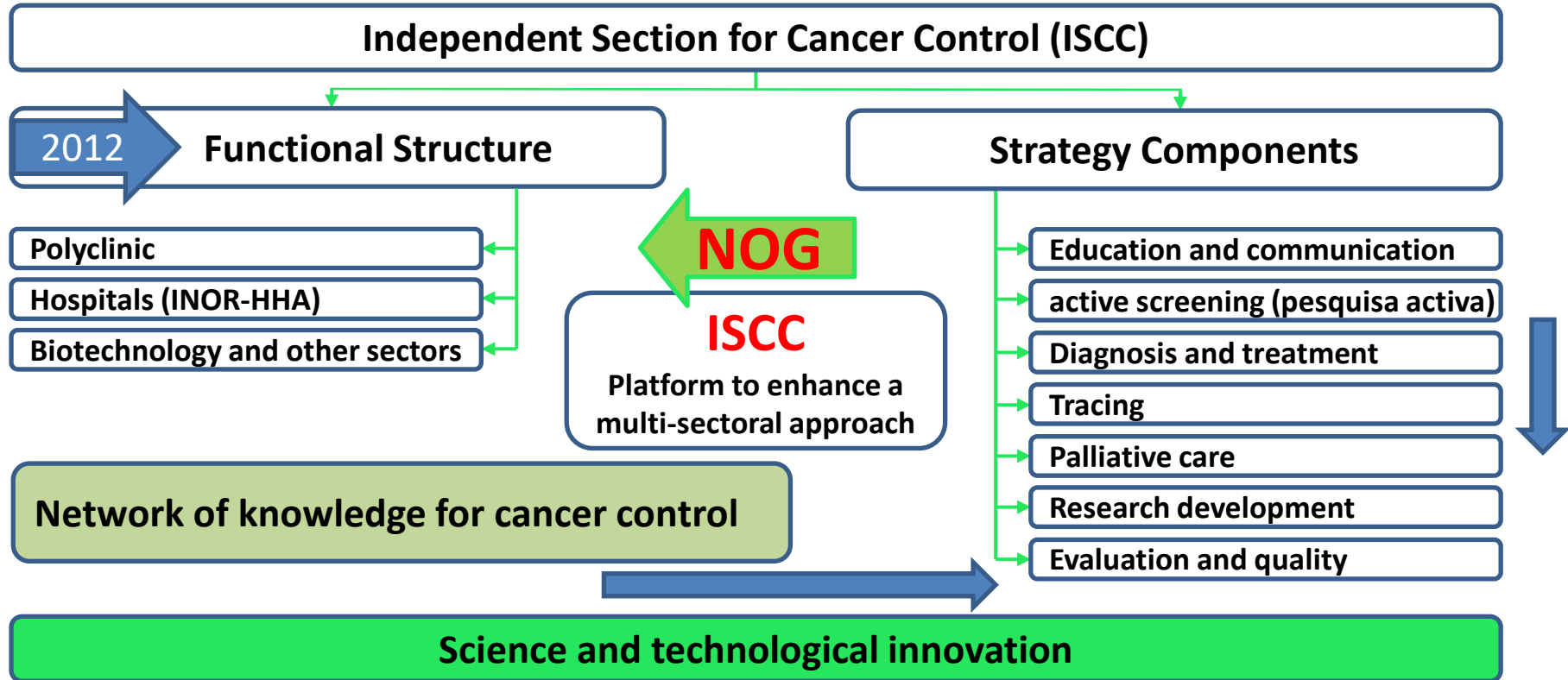
Premature mortality
(30 - 69 years old)
11 007 deaths (18.1)

Leading cause of Years of
Potential Life Lost

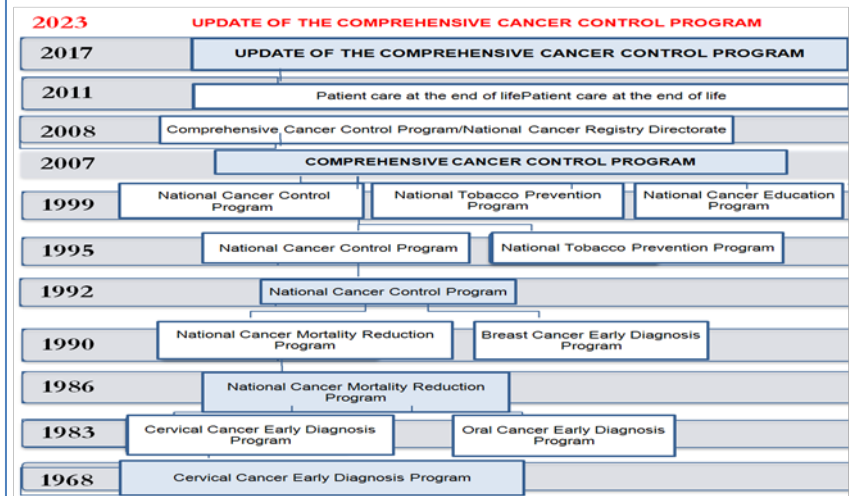
18.4



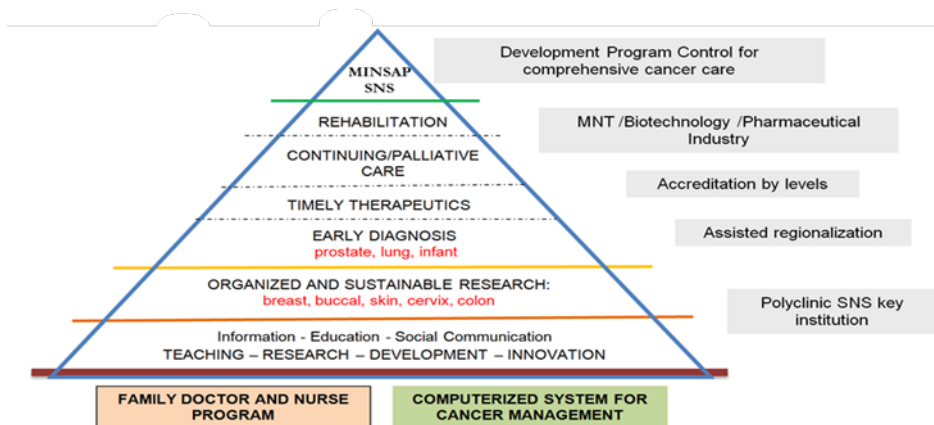
Comprehensive Program for Cancer Control in Cuba



Timeline of cancer control planning in Cuba (1968-2023)



Governance for the Preparation and Implementation of the Comprehensive Cancer Control Programme



Strategic objectives of the Cancer Program 2017-2021

1. Reduce premature mortality from cancer according to locations (1.5% breast cancer, cervix, colon and 1% prostate, lung and oral).
2. Increase diagnosis in early stages of patients with breast, cervical, oral and skin cancer (80%).
3. Cytological test coverage in women aged 25 to 64 years (85%).
4. Investigate oral cancer in the population aged 60 and over (82%).
5. Reduce cancer mortality in patients under 19 years of age (1.5% per year).



Funding of cancer control programmes

- Domestic Budget for public health (56.5 M)
- Technical Cooperation (IAEA and others)



Medical Oncology (2)

Legend

Law 75 “On National Defense

Decree – Law No. 207 “On the Use of Nuclear Energy” (2000)

**Joint Resolution CITMA - MINSAP
“Regulation of the Basic Standards of Radiological Safety” (2001)**

Joint resolution CITMA-MINSAP “For the medical surveillance of workers exposed to the effects of ionizing radiation (1986)

Decree – Law No.170 “On the System of Civil Defense Measures” (1997)

**Joint resolution CITMA-MINSAP
“Regulation for the selection, training and authorization of personnel who carry out practices associated with the use of ionizing radiation” (2004)**

Joint resolution of the MINSAP – Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, “For the Regulation of Medical Surveillance of Occupationally Exposed Workers” (1987)

RM/ No: 192 Commission for the safe use of Ionizing Radiation in Public Health” (1995)

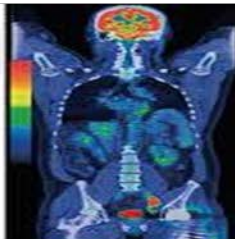
RM/ No: 192 Commission for the safe use of Ionizing Radiation in Public Health.” (1995)

2 teams in service (2)
Unserviced territories (9)

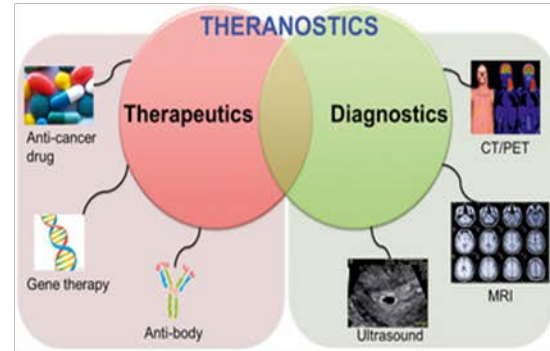
20 equipment (1)
With existence of 1 equipment (4)
No existing equipment (11)

kilómetros

Diagnosis



Treatment

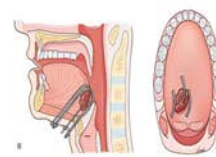


RADIOTHERAPY

EXTERNAL



INTERNAL



2011: “Project for the Introduction of Technologies for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer” led by the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAP) with the support of the IAEA



Radiotherapy (36)

12 C



6 AL



2 IORT



6 BT



8 RTS



1 HIFU 197
patients



IMPACT

+ 21 000

Nuclear medicine (23)

3 PET CT



4 SPET CT



16 GC



1 Cyclotron
1 278 studies





Justification



Optimization

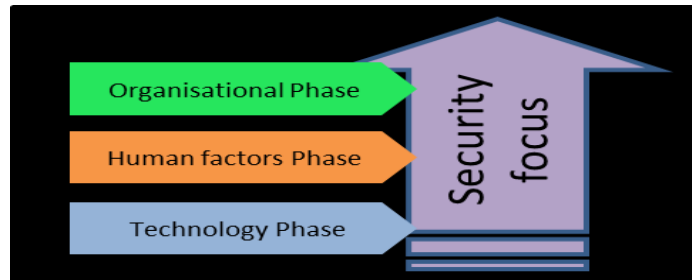


Dose limitation



Radiation Protection

Biosafety and Risk prevention

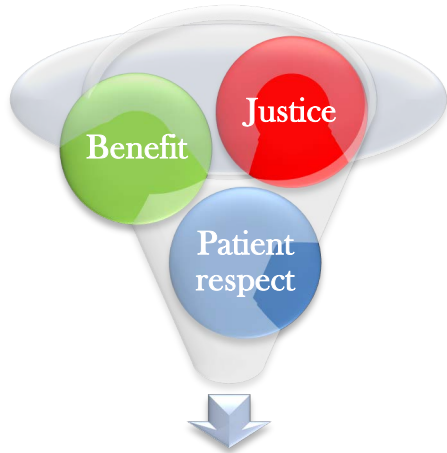


Program of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT)



Cuba participates in Webinar organized by the IAEA on the "Evaluations of national cancer control systems" (imPACT review) carried out in cooperation with PAHO/WHO and IARC.

In the Webinar held on June 29, 2021 at 2:00-4:30 p.m. (CEST), on the Interprefy platform, experiences were exchanged on national Cancer Control programs and Cuba's efforts in this field were recognized.



ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

" There are countless benefits to be gained from its use, and its achievements in the future are unimaginable. The danger to human health is no greater than other dangers of modern life with the advantage that this danger is under control, we know how to control it, and we are working more and more every day to combat it better."

Dr. Jorge Gavilondo Cowley

**THANK
YOU**