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

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

2nd cause of death (2020)
26,056 deaths (232.6)

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

Independent Section for Cancer Control (ISCC)

Functional Structure
- Polyclinic
- Hospitals (INOR-HHA)
- Biotechnology and other sectors

Strategy Components
- Education and communication
- active screening (pesquisa activa)
- Diagnosis and treatment
- Tracing
- Palliative care
- Research development
- Evaluation and quality

Network of knowledge for cancer control

ISCC Platform to enhance a multi-sectoral approach

NOG

Science and technological innovation
The Comprehensive Program for Cancer Control is the programmatic platform for Cancer Control in Cuba, it contains the Policy of the Ministry of Public Health and the Government to address this health problem.

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

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).

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

Funding of cancer control programmes

- Domestic Budget for public health (56.5 M)
- Technical Cooperation (IAEA and others)
Comprehensive cancer care network in Cuba

Levels of care

Specialized services

Geographic regions

Activity Level

By clinical sites

Legal Base

9 Normative Documents

Law 75 “On National Defense

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

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


Joint Resolution CITMA - MINSAP "Regulation of the Basic Standards of Radiological Safety" (2001)

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)

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
CHALLENGES

Justification  Optimization  Dose limitation

Radiation Protection

Biosafety and Risk prevention

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy

IAEA PACT

Organisational Phase  Human factors Phase  Technology Phase

Security focus

The safety culture in radiation protection

FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Optimización y la CT

La misma talla no sirve para todos...
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.
"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