

Preview

Center for Global Health

## Cancer Control Leadership FORUM

### Pre-Forum Country Team Assessment

**Purpose:** This Pre-Forum Country Team Assessment tool is designed to help inform the development, design and outcomes of the Cancer Control Leadership Forum. This information is being collected by the U.S. National Cancer Institute. The results of the assessment can also be used by countries to assess their current status regarding development and implementation of a national cancer control plan, including the creation of a national level partnership to support plan development and implementation.

**Instructions:** The country point of contact (POC) should work with the individuals who will be coming to the Forum to complete this assessment. The following steps are suggested to complete the assessment:

- 1) Send the assessment form to your colleagues
- 2) Discuss how the questions should be answered
- 3) Submit the information online (one form submission per country only) at the web-link provided

OMB NO: 0925-XXXX

EXPIRATION DATE: xx/xx/20xx

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#### Section 1

##### 1.1. Country Name

##### 1.2. Name of person completing this web form (this should be the country point of contact only)

**1.3. Is there a current written cancer control plan endorsed by the Ministry of Health (or equivalent) for the country?** (Note: Answer yes for plans focused either solely on cancer or included in cancer plans that are included in a broad-based plan, such as a non-communicable disease plan)

Yes  No

**1.3a. If yes, please provide the URL link below** (If the plan is not available online, please send a copy to [kosteleckybd@mail.nih.gov](mailto:kosteleckybd@mail.nih.gov))

**1.3b. If no, was there ever a country cancer plan in existence?**

Yes  No

**1.3c. If no, is there governmental support/political will for a national cancer control plan?**

Yes  No  Unknown

**1.4. If a plan is in development or being updated, what is the expected date of plan completion?**

#### Section 2

**2.1. Do you have an existing core group of partners who are interested in development and/or implementation of a national cancer control plan?**

Yes  No

**2.1a. If yes, please list the name of the partnership**

**2.1b. If yes, does the partnership represent a balance among consumers, providers, government, non-governmental, and private sectors?**

Yes  No

**2.1c. If yes, how often does the partnership meet?**

**2.1d. If yes, what is the partnership currently working on?** (Choose all that apply.)

- Implementation of a national cancer plan
- Assessment of data to better understand the cancer problem in our country
- Update of a previous national cancer plan
- We are not currently working on any specific issues
- Other

2.1e. If no, is there an organization or individual that is willing to provide support to get the planning process started? If so, please describe

### Section 3

3.1. Does your country collect surveillance data on cancer?

- Yes  No

3.2. What kinds of national data are collected? (e.g. population-based or hospital-based data; incidence, mortality, risk factor data; etc.)

3.3. Does your country team (organizations coming to the Forum) have access to cancer incidence and/or mortality data for your country?

- Yes  No

3.3a. If no, who can help you access the data?

3.4. Does your country team (organizations coming to the Forum) have access to a regular surveillance system for the most common risk factors for non-communicable diseases including cancer?

- Yes  No

3.4a. If no, who can help you access the data?

### Section 4

What is the status of the services addressing people's needs for each component of the cancer control continuum? (See definitions in Key Definitions section below.)

For this question, please categorize your country's development status for each component using the following categories:

**Not addressed:** There are not any services or activities in this component.

**Slightly developed:** There are a few services or activities that reach a small proportion of the target population.

**Partially developed:** There are several services or activities available that a larger proportion of the target population.

**Well established:** All the required services or activities are available and reach most of the target population.

#### 4.1. PREVENTION

	Not addressed	Slightly developed	Partially developed	Well established
General awareness on cancer prevention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tobacco control	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol consumption control	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Promotion of healthy diet and physical activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HBV vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HPV vaccination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Control of occupational carcinogens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Control of environmental carcinogens	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.1a. Which of the above are priorities in your country?

#### 4.2. EARLY DETECTION

Includes early diagnosis or awareness of early signs and symptoms and screening - early detection in asymptomatic at-risk population.

	Not addressed	Slightly developed	Partially developed	Well established
General awareness on cancer early detection and treatment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of cervical cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of breast cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of oral cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of prostate cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of bladder cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of colorectal cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Early diagnosis of skin cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VIA screening of cervical cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

HPV screening of cervical cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cytology screening of cervical cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Breast cancer screening by clinical breast examination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mammography screening of breast cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.2a. Which of the above are priorities in your country?

4.3. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT (DG&T)

	Not addressed	Slightly developed	Partially developed	Well established
DG&T of adults with curable cancers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DG&T of children with curable cancers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DG&T of adults with cancers that are treatable, but not curable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychosocial support for cancer patients and family members	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Follow-up of cancer patients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rehabilitation of cancer patients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4.3a. Which of the above are priorities in your country?

4.4. PALLIATIVE CARE

	Not addressed	Slightly developed	Partially developed	Well established
Pain management of adults with advanced cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other symptoms management of adults with advanced cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pain management of children with advanced cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other symptoms management of children with advanced cancer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychosocial and spiritual support of patients	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychosocial support for family member and caregivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bereavement care for family members and caregivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Home-based care supervised by trained health caregivers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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4.4a. Which of the above are priorities in your country?

Section 5

5.1. Barriers and Strengths: Do you agree with the following statements related to cancer control in your country?\*

	Disagree	Partially agree	Fully agree
There is general awareness of the cancer problem and possible solutions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is strong or adequate involvement of the community to fight cancer.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Stigma against cancer does not exist or is very limited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is strong or adequate political support for the public health approach.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is strong or adequate national/regional cancer control leadership.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Decision-making is generally based on evidence, equity and affordability.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cancer control activities are well-coordinated and integrated into the health system.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is balanced and efficient use of resources across the cancer continuum.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are enough financial resources to support key activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is adequate health infrastructure across all levels of care.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is equitable access to good cancer care.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5.2. What do you think are your country's greatest cancer control assets and accomplishments?

5.3. What do you think are your country's greatest cancer control challenges?

## Section 6

6.1. Which of the following content areas would be most helpful to your country team to focus on during the Forum? (Choose up to three)

- Building effective partnerships for cancer control plan development and/or sustaining effective partnerships to support plan implementation
- Mobilizing support in the country for cancer control efforts
- Using data and information to guide cancer control efforts and policy-making
- Effective cancer control plan implementation
- Evaluation of cancer control efforts
- Strengthening research and research collaboration
- Tobacco control
- Cervical cancer prevention and control
- Other

6.2. What do you hope your country team will accomplish during the Cancer Control Leadership Forum?

6.3. What do you think is a key, realistic cancer control achievements for your country in the next 12-18 months?

## Key Definitions

### What is a plan?

A plan is a set of intended actions that are expected to achieve a specified goal within a certain time frame. "A good plan is like a road map: it shows the final destination and usually the best way to get there." Judd HS. *H. Stanley Judd Quotes*

### What is a planning process?

Planning is a formalized procedure, in the form of an integrated system of decisions, to produce an articulated result. Thinking about, and attempting to control, the future are important components of planning (Mintzberg, 1994).

### What is a programme?

A programme is the organized and systematic implementation of the actions or services described in the plan, according to a defined time frame and using defined resources (human, physical and financial).

### What are comprehensive cancer control programmes?

These are programmes developed at the national, state, provincial or district levels aiming at reducing cancer incidence and mortality as well as improving quality of life. They consider the systematic implementation of evidence based interventions across the whole cancer continuum from prevention to end of life care.

### What are community-based health programmes?

These are programmes that rely on active community involvement and participation whereby specific groups, with shared needs living in a defined geographical area, actively pursue identification of their health needs, take decisions and establish mechanisms to meet these needs (adapted from Rifkin et al. 1988).

### What is cancer prevention?

It is the elimination or reduction of the exposure to known and avoidable causes of cancer or cancer risk factors. It includes reducing individual susceptibility to the effect of such causes or risk factors.

### What is cancer early detection?

It is the organized and systematic implementation of: early diagnosis or screening (or both) coupled with timely diagnosis (confirmation of cancer), treatment and follow-up.

### What is early diagnosis?

It is the awareness (by the public or health professionals) of early signs and symptoms of cancer in order to facilitate diagnosis before the disease becomes advanced. This enables more effective and simpler therapy. The concept of early diagnosis is sometimes called "down-staging".

### What is screening?

It is the systematic application of a screening test in a presumably asymptomatic population. It aims to identify individuals with an abnormality suggestive of a specific cancer. These individuals require further investigation.

### What are precancerous/premalignant lesions?

These lesions are abnormal changes that occur in tissues in an early stage of cancer development which have the potential to progress to invasive cancer if left untreated. Screening for cervical cancer aims to detect cancer at this stage.

### What is cancer diagnosis?

It comprises the various techniques and procedures used to confirm the presence of cancer. Diagnosis typically involves evaluation of the patient's history, clinical examinations, review of laboratory test results and radiological data, and microscopic examination of tissue samples obtained by biopsy or fine-needle aspiration.

### What is cancer staging?

It is the grouping of cases into broad categories based on the extent of disease, that is, how far the cancer has spread from the organ or site of origin (the primary site). Knowing the extent of disease (or stage) helps the physician determine the most appropriate treatment to either effect a cure, decrease the tumour burden, or relieve symptoms. "Early cancer" refers to stages I and II. "Advanced cancer" refers to stages III and IV. Stage of disease at diagnosis is generally the most important factor determining the survival of cancer patients.

### What is cancer treatment?

It is a series of interventions, including psychosocial support, surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and hormone therapy, aimed at curing the disease or prolonging the patient's life considerably (for several years), while improving the patient's quality of life.

### What is cancer management?

It involves cancer staging and treatment. Cancer management starts from the moment the patient's diagnosis of cancer is confirmed.

### What are curable cancers?

They are cancers for which treatment can give patients a high potential for being disease-free in the 10 years following cessation of treatment, such that the patient may eventually die of another condition. Curable cancers include: Cancers that can be detected early and effectively treated; Cancers that, although disseminated or not amenable to early detection methods, have a high potential for being cured with appropriate treatment.

### Cancers that are treatable, but not curable

These are cancers for which treatment can prolong life considerably (for several years) by temporarily stopping or slowing down the progression of the disease.

### What is palliative care?

Palliative care (WHO, 2002a) is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and assessment, and treatment of pain.

\* Questions adapted from WHO IAEA National Cancer Control Programme's Core Self-Assessment Tool: [http://www.who.int/cancer/publications/nccp\\_tool2011/en/](http://www.who.int/cancer/publications/nccp_tool2011/en/)

\*\* Definitions from WHO IAEA National Cancer Control Programme's Core Self-Assessment Tool

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