



Cancer Control in Ireland

*— considering a targeted approach for
people with intellectual disabilities*

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Consultant in Public Health Medicine

NCCP





The National Cancer Control Programme (NCCCP)

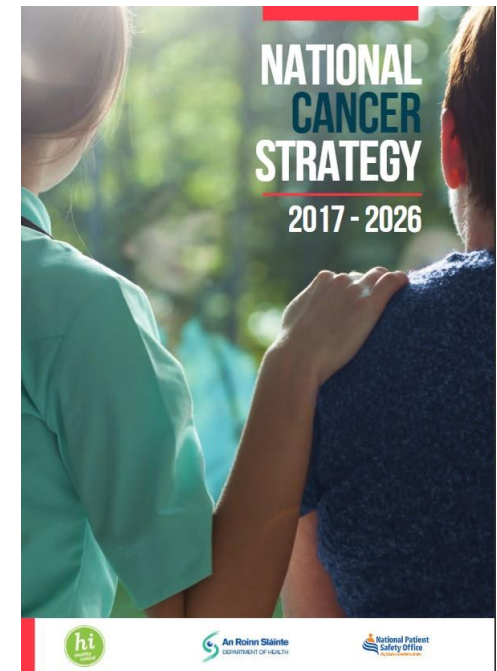
A Directorate of the **HSE** that manages, organises and delivers cancer control on a whole population basis.

Established in 2007 to implement the 2006 National Cancer Control Strategy. Now implementing the third *National Cancer Strategy 2017-2026*.

Aims:

- **Reduce cancer incidence**
- **Reduce cancer mortality**
- **Improve outcomes and quality of life** for people living with cancer

www.hse.ie/cancer





What is 'Cancer Control'?

- A whole population approach
- Considers the full cancer continuum
 - how to reduce the risk of cancer occurring
 - diagnosing cancer
 - treating and supporting patients with cancer
 - improving quality of life for those living with or beyond a cancer diagnosis



Innovation

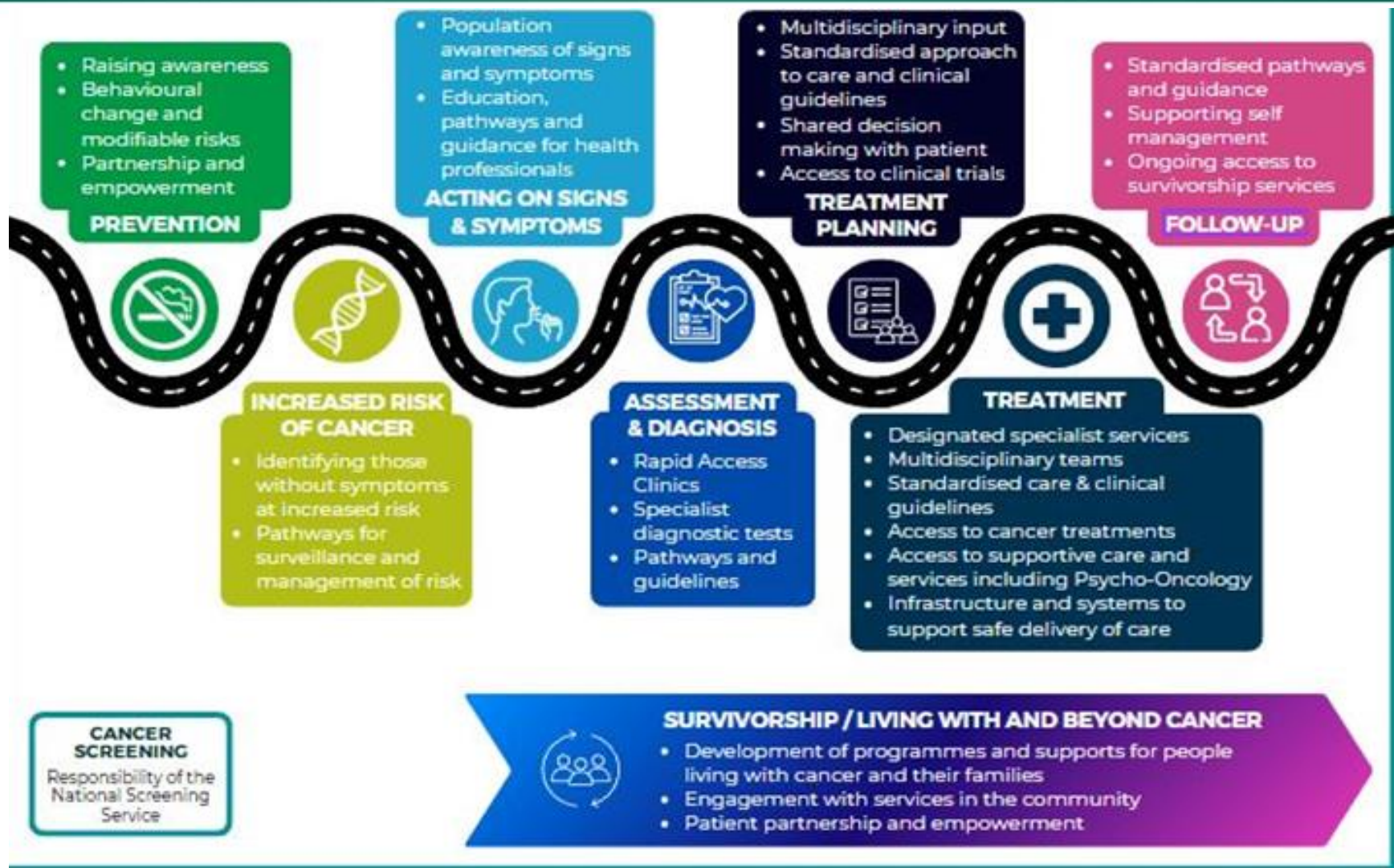
Evidence

Patient
Involvement

Data

Research

Quality





Improvements in 5 year survival

FIGURE 5-2
CHANGE IN 5-YEAR NET SURVIVAL BETWEEN 1994-1998 AND 2014-2018

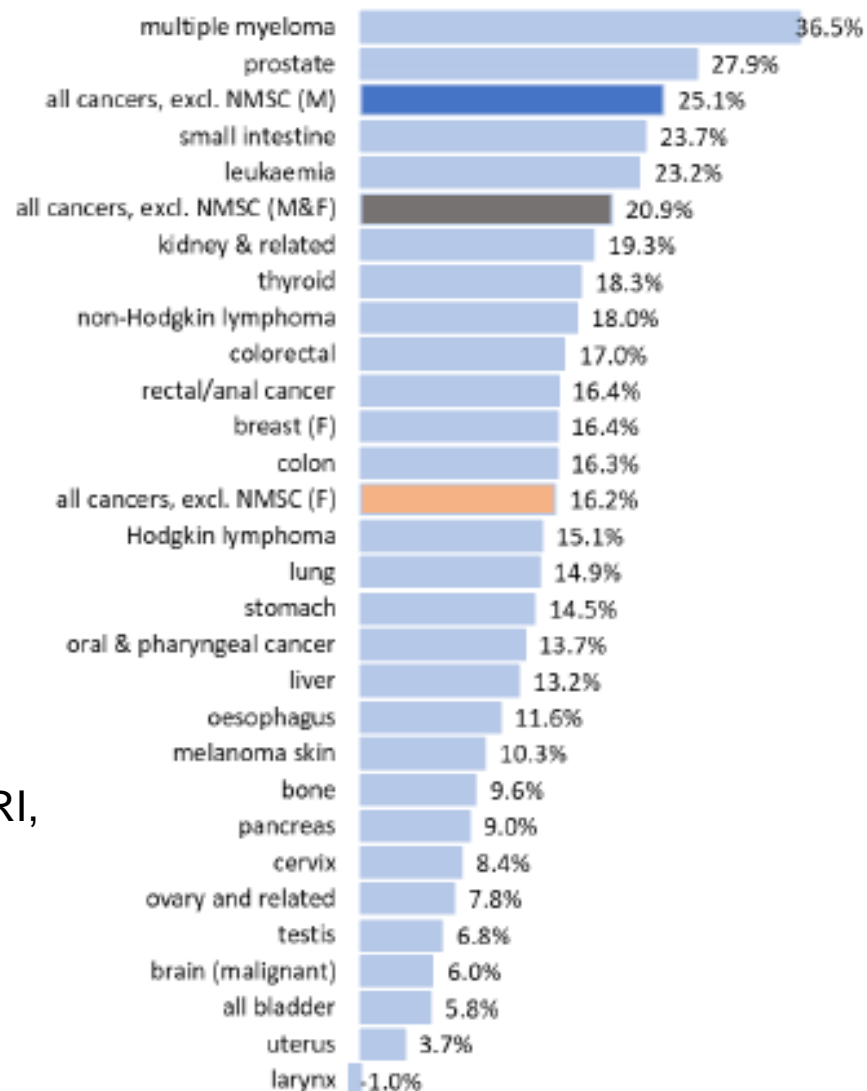
percentage point change in 5-yr net survival
(1994-1998 vs. 2014-2018)

+21% overall

+25% in M

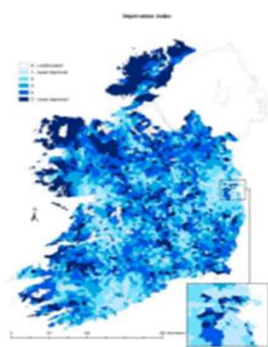
+16% in F

National Cancer Registry Ireland (2023) Cancer in Ireland 1994-2021: Annual statistical report of the National Cancer Registry. NCRI, Cork, Ireland.





Cancer inequalities in Ireland by deprivation, urban/rural status and age a National Cancer Registry report



2016



CANCER INEQUALITIES IN IRELAND BY DEPRIVATION 2004-2018

A NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY IRELAND REPORT



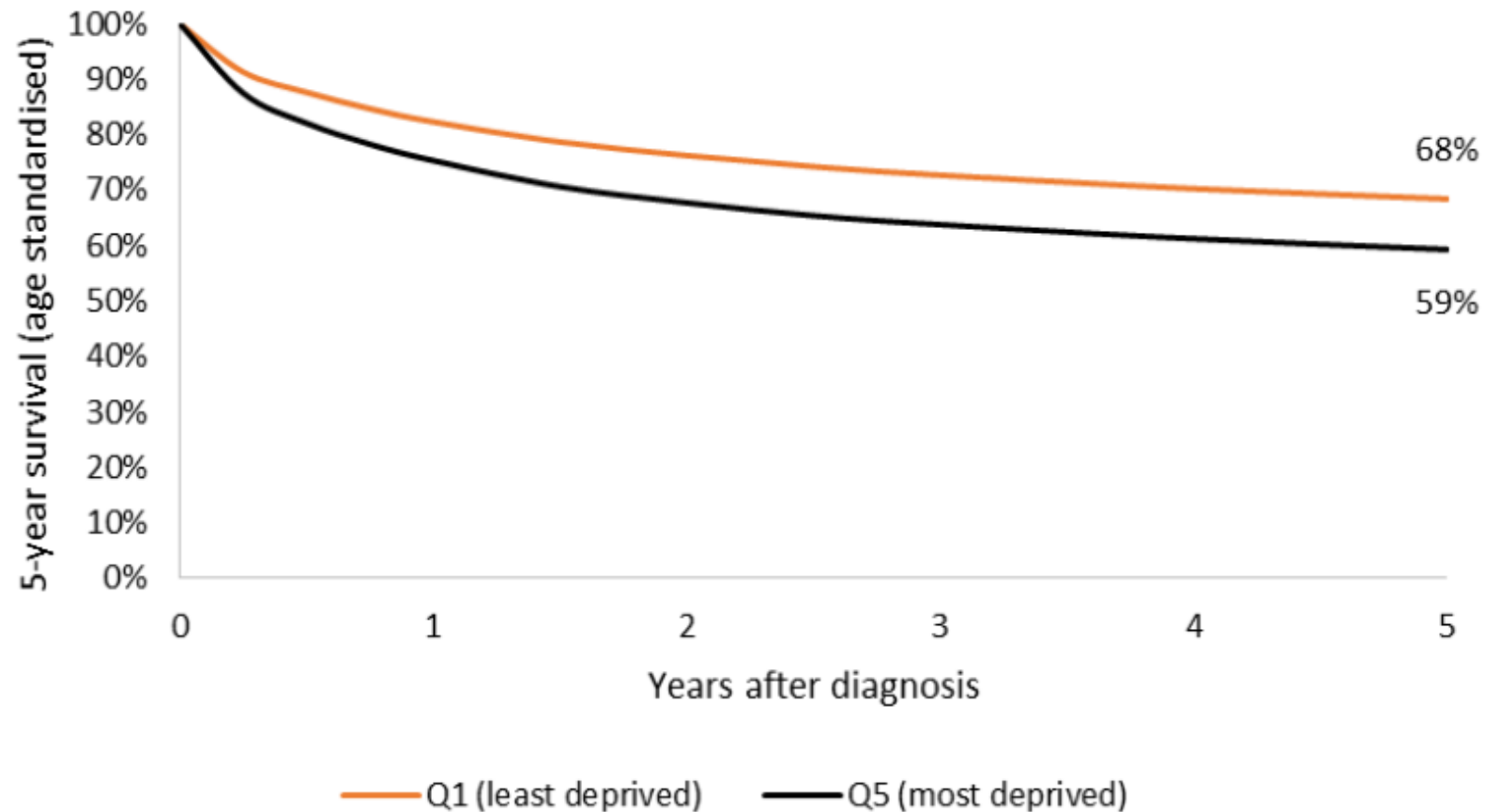
National Cancer
Control Programme

THE NATIONAL CANCER REGISTRY

 www.ncri.ie



Five-year survival all invasive cancers 2014-2018





Risk of death from all invasive cancers over time

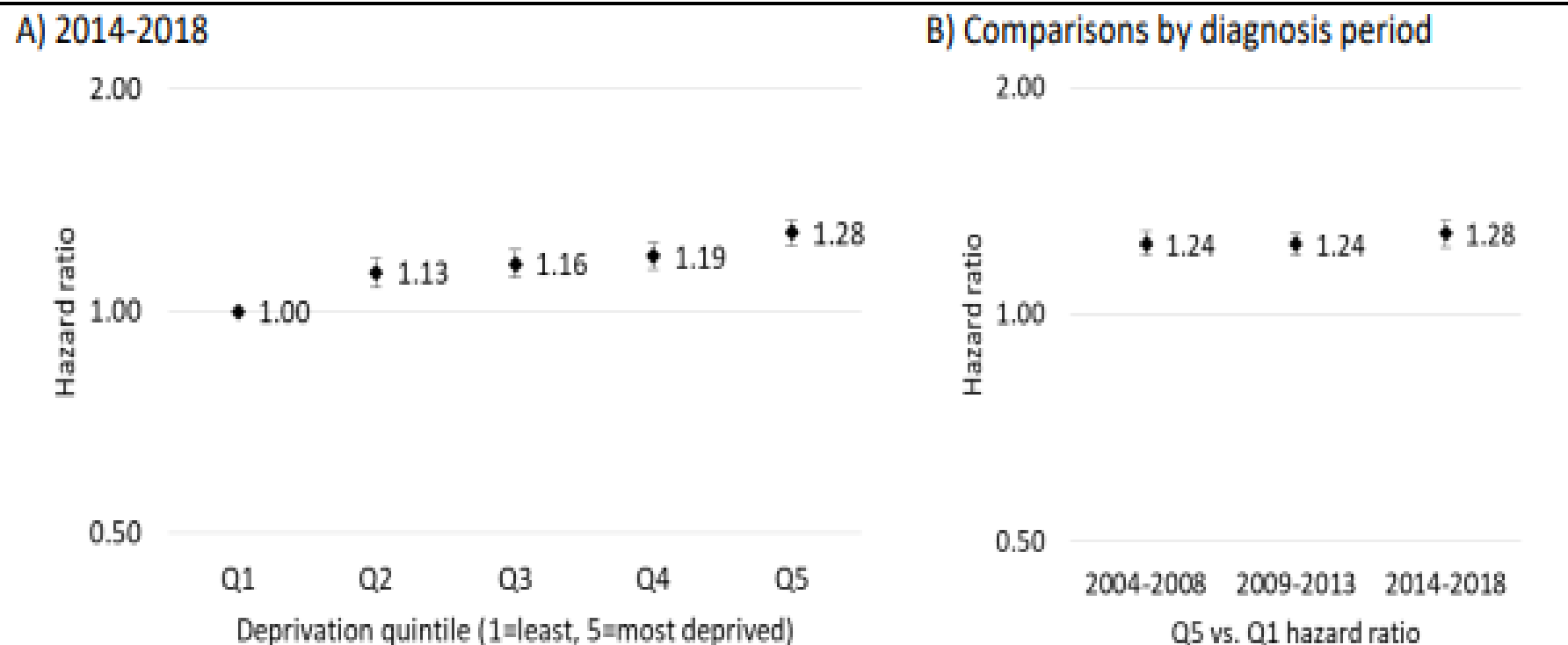


Figure 1.2.3 Mortality hazard ratios by deprivation quintile for all invasive cancer (excluding NMSC), based on cause-specific five-year survival:

A) model adjusted for age, sex and cancer type, 2014-2018

B) Q5 vs Q1 hazard ratio from equivalent model for three diagnosis periods





World Health Organisation on Equity



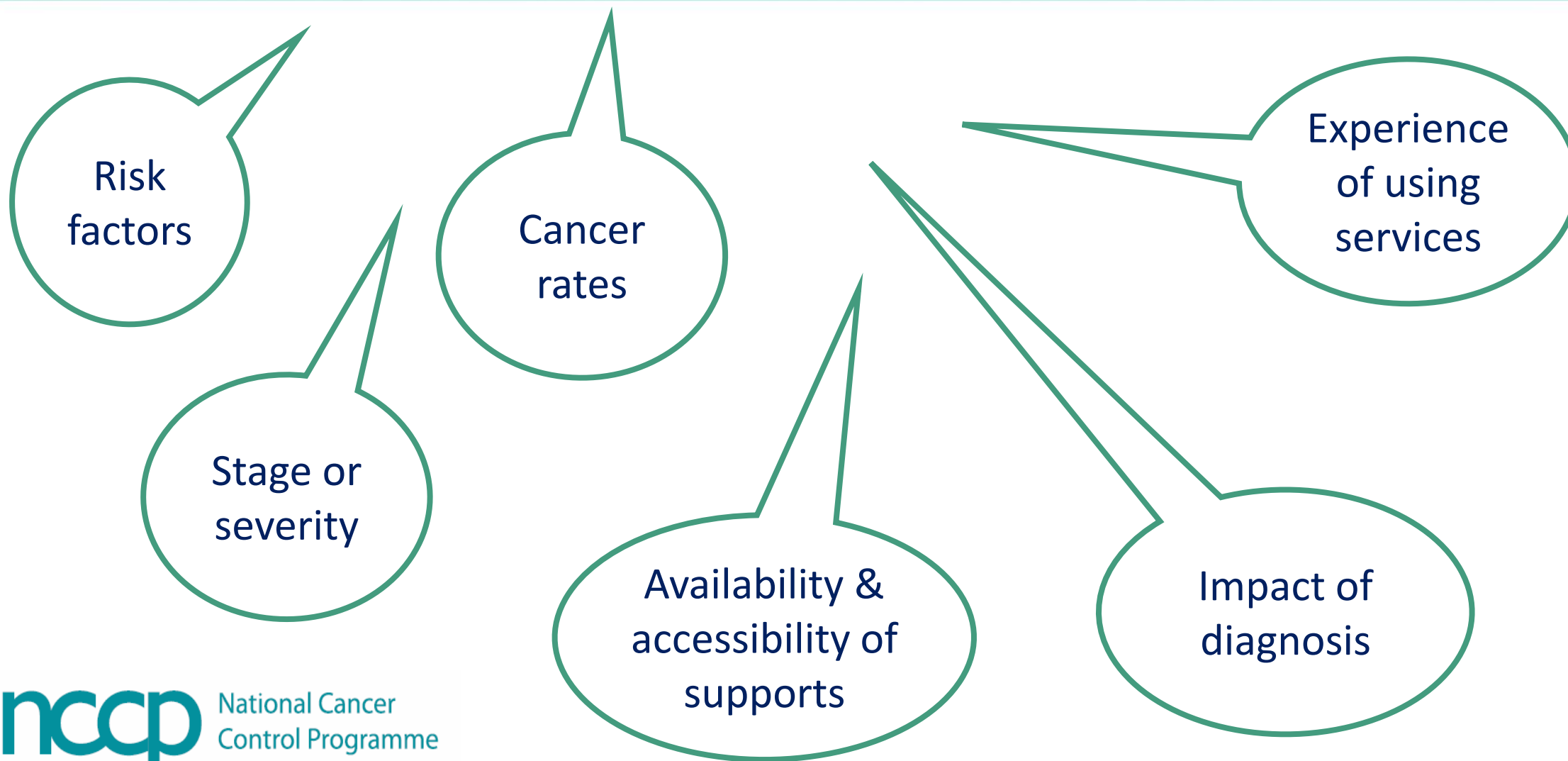
“Equity is the **absence of unfair, avoidable or remediable differences** among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically or by other dimensions of inequality (e.g. sex, gender, ethnicity, disability, or sexual orientation).

Health is a **fundamental human right**.

Health equity is achieved when everyone can attain their full potential for health and well-being.”



Different forms of cancer control inequity





Informing a targeted approach

Cancer risk factor
epidemiology

modifiable and non-modifiable risks

Cancer incidence and
outcomes

any recognised or predicted differences
due to comorbidities

Public and patient engagement

understanding of patient experience of
health services, patient values, what is
culturally appropriate and acceptable

Reorientation of health
services

consideration of how services across the
continuum can better meet the needs of
the population

Innovation

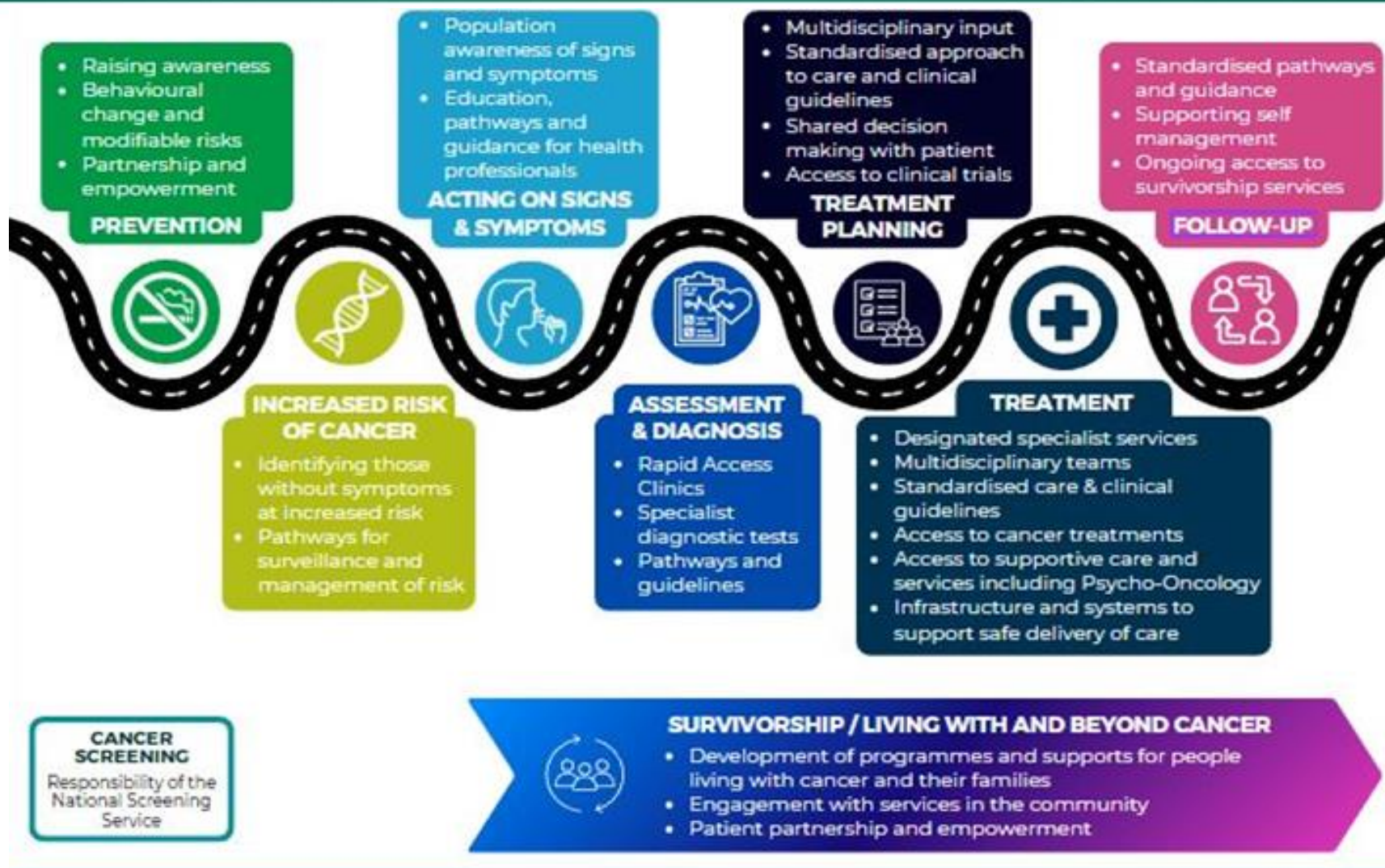
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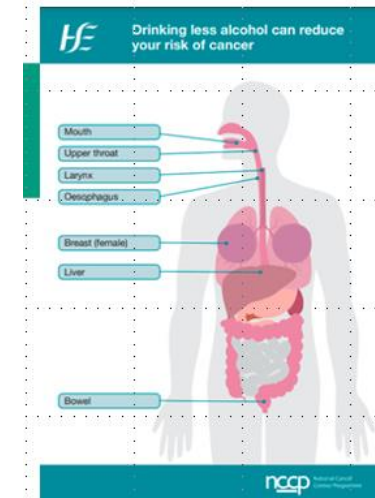
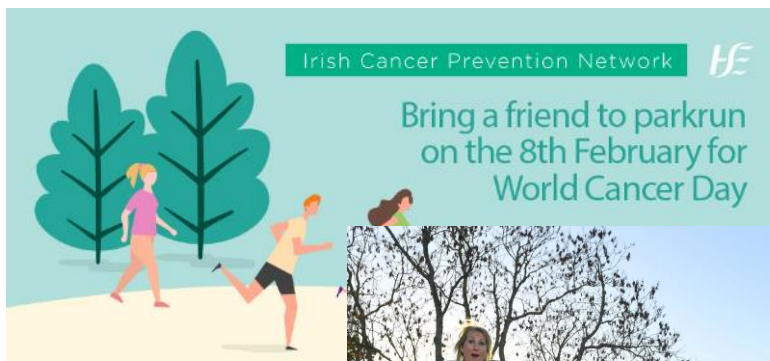




Reducing Cancer Risk

- Clear evidence-based messages
- Influence policy, health-promoting environment
- National and community initiatives

Irish Cancer Prevention Network



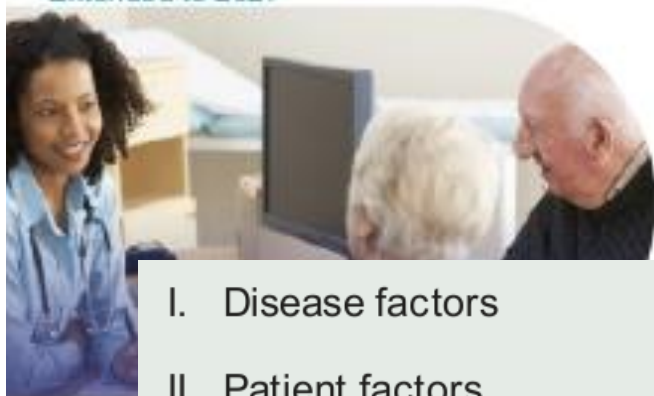


Early diagnosis of symptomatic cancer

National Cancer Control Programme

Early Diagnosis of Symptomatic Cancer Plan 2022 – 2025

Extended to 2027



- I. Disease factors
- II. Patient factors
- III. Healthcare professional (HCP) factors
- IV. Health system factors



National Cancer
Control Programme

Know the signs
Find Cancer Early

1 in 2 people in Ireland will develop cancer in their lifetime.
Treatment options and survival rates are better than ever – especially when cancer is found early.

Call your GP TODAY if you notice any of the following

 A new lump/bump on your body	 A changing lump/bump on your body	 Unexplained bruising
 Changes on your skin, e.g. a new or changing mole	 Unexplained weight loss	 Feeling very tired all the time, more than is normal for you
 A new cough lasting for more than 3 weeks	 A change in your bowel habit for more than 6 weeks, such as looser stools, passing more often or constipation	 Persistent heartburn or indigestion

Don't be scared Don't delay
Call your GP today
Visit www.hse.ie/cancer/earlydetection for more information

nccp National Cancer Control Programme

Early Diagnosis of Cancer eLearning programme launched

Access and complete at www.hseland.ie
Acceptable for 1 ICGP external CME point.

hse
hseland.ie
Cúram le Eolas

Cancer Awareness and Attitudes among the Traveller Community in Ireland: a co-designed research project in collaboration with the Traveller Community





BOWEL CANCER

There are things we can all do to reduce our risk of Bowel Cancer

Contact your doctor if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Change in your bowel habit for more than 4 weeks with your doctor's investigation
- Blood in your poo or from your back passage
- Feeling like you have to poo even though you know your bowel is empty
- Pain in your tummy or back passage
- Unexplained drop in energy
- Loose weight without trying
- Feeling tired all the time - more than is normal for you
- Get 4 or more more than is normal for you

BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in Ireland. 1 in 7 women will develop breast cancer in their lifetime.

What increases your risk of getting Breast Cancer?

Many things increase your risk of getting Breast Cancer. We call these risk factors. Some risk factors for Breast Cancer that we cannot change are our age, family history, and our genes.

Some risk factors we can change

- Alcohol:** This too you drink the less your risk of Breast Cancer.
- Body Weight:** Being overweight increases your risk of Breast Cancer.
- Hormones:** If you are on the pill, Contraceptive pills or taking HRT talk to your doctor about this. Your own risk is different.
- Physical Activity:** Any amount of activity is better than none.
- Breastfeeding:** Breastfeeding reduces the risk of Breast Cancer.
- Healthy Eating:** Eating a healthy balanced diet can help you maintain a healthy body weight.

BREAST CANCER: Know the Signs

- Check your breasts regularly
- Know what is normal for your body
- Know what changes to look out for

LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers in Ireland. 8 out of 10 cancers happen in people aged 40 and over.

What increases your risk of Lung Cancer?

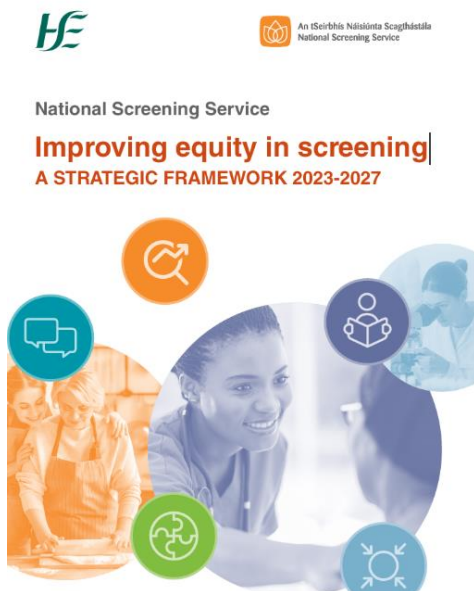
- Tobacco:** People who smoke tend to smoke or second hand smoke are at a higher risk.
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease:** If you have COPD you are at a higher risk of Lung Cancer.
- Family History:** You are at a higher risk if you have a parent, brother or sister who has had lung cancer.
- Radon:** Radon is a natural gas that is radioactive. It can be found in your home. If you are in a high level of radon for a long time.



Without symptoms...

Population risk screening:

Breast
Bowel
Cervical



National Screening Service

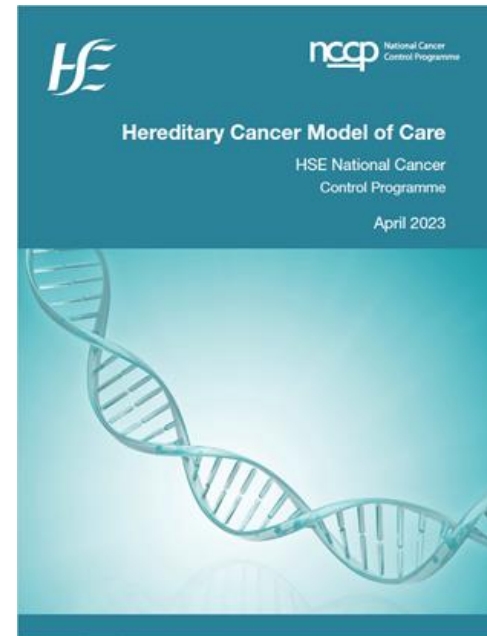
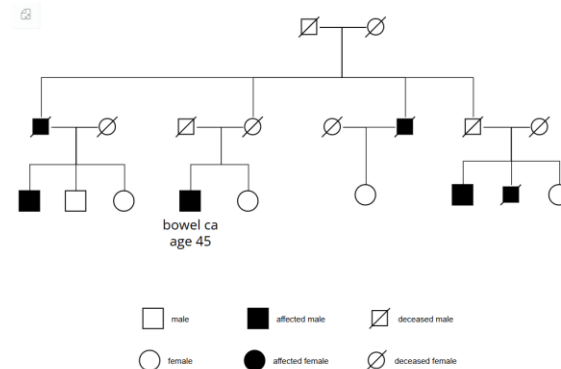
Improving equity in screening
A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2023-2027



National Cancer
Control Programme

Those at increased risk:

Targeted surveillance
Chemoprevention
Preventative surgery
Holistic care and support





Treatment services and guidance

- Service improvement initiatives
 - pathways, infrastructure, equipment, training
- Treatment protocols
- Clinical guidelines
- National cancer care experience survey





Psy

Cancer support and psycho-oncology for adults with intellectual disabilities: Staff perspectives

We are undertaking this study to explore staff perspectives and experiences on cancer support and psycho-oncology for adults with intellectual disabilities and cancer. This research will seek to provide a background for service provision to individuals with cancer and an intellectual disability.

<https://forms.office.com/e/ZXMd5FEXTg>

To participate: follow the link above or scan the QR code.



Primary Investigator - Conall Loughney

School of Psychology
University College Dublin

Supervisor - Paul D'Alton

Associate Professor
School of Psychology
University College Dublin

WHAT'S INVOLVED?

- Taking part in an online survey on the topic.

Have any questions? Please contact:
conall.loughney@ucdconnect.ie

Conall Loughney
School of Psychology
University College Dublin

WHO CAN TAKE PART?

- **All cancer support and psycho-oncology staff** in community and hospital cancer support services are invited to participate.
- **No previous experience with intellectual disability is necessary.**

WHY TAKE PART?

- **Contribute your expertise** to improve the understanding of how adults with intellectual disabilities with cancer and their families should be supported.



University College Dublin
Ireland's Global University



nccp National Cancer Control Programme

Hospital and Community-based Psychosocial Care for Patients with Cancer and their Families:

A Model of Care for Psycho-Oncology

September 2020



Building a Safer, Smarter, Stronger Future

nccp National Cancer Control Programme



Survivorship and support



nccp Survivorship Programme



Cancer Thriving & Surviving Programme

A Self-Management Programme developed by Stanford University



nccp National Cancer Control Programme

NCCP Cancer Survivorship Stratified Self-Managed Follow up Framework



Building a Better Health Service
Scoilbhís Sláinte Níos Fearr á Forbairt

nccp National Cancer Control Programme



LACES Life And Cancer – Enhancing Survivorship Workshop



National Cancer Control Programme



nccp National Cancer Control Programme



National Cancer Control Programme

Directory of Community Cancer Support Centres & Services, Ireland

The Alliance of Community Cancer Support Centres and Services





**Cancer: Thriving & Surviving
Programme via Zoom**
-steps to healthier living-

The programme consists of 12 hour sessions over 6 consecutive weeks

nccp National Cancer Control Programme

TUAM CANCER CARE





Steps to action





*Thank you
Go raibh maith agaibh*

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National Cancer Control Programme*

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www.hse.ie/cancer

