

Cancer set to be No. 1 killer: A tidal wave of patients will need cancer treatment in the coming years, warns a major report by a coalition of experts. The demands will severely test the health-care system , writes Mark Kennedy. The Ottawa Citizen Sat 22 Oct 2005

Page: A3

Section: News

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Source: The Ottawa Citizen

Canada is lurching toward a crisis in cancer control and there is a "real and present danger" the country's health-care system will not be able to afford treatment for the tidal wave of patients who will get the disease in the decades ahead, says a major new report.

The warning is contained in a blueprint for action on a national cancer strategy prepared by the country's cancer experts.

The document, obtained by The Citizen, is more than five years in the making and has been presented to the federal government. It outlines how Canada's aging and growing population will create a steady rise in the number of people who get cancer and who die from the disease.

"Cancer has an ever-expanding impact on the lives of Canadians and on the economic interests of the country," says the report. "Yet, Canada is falling behind other developed countries in meeting this growing cancer burden."

There will be a "significant increase in the number of new cancer cases," says the report, adding this spike in demand for medical services "will cause inflationary pressures and put the sustainability of the health-care system at risk."

This year, it's estimated 149,000 Canadians will be diagnosed with cancer -- 3,500 more than last year. As well, 69,500 Canadians will die of the disease -- 1,200 more than last year.

On the basis of current trends, 38 per cent of Canadian women and 44 per cent of men will develop cancer during their lifetimes. As well, 24 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men will die from cancer.

Within the next five years, it will replace cardiovascular disease as the No. 1 killer in Canada.

Dr. Simon Sutcliffe, president of the B.C. Cancer Agency, says when he gets into a taxi, the most frequent question he gets from the driver is: "So, you're a cancer doc. How are we doing?"

The answer is always the same: The glass is half full and half empty.

In recent decades, there has been "spectacular success" in lowering mortality rates for some diseases, such as Hodgkin's disease, testes cancer, childhood cancers and breast cancer.

But, Dr. Sutcliffe says, that doesn't diminish the fact more people are getting the disease and dying from it than ever before, because of our aging and growing population.

"I think the demographics are so mind-numbing that people just throw up their hands and roll their eyes and say, 'It's too big to do anything about.' And yet, the reality is it isn't too big to do anything about. There is tremendous power to influence this problem."

Dr. Sutcliffe is a senior member of a coalition of experts pushing for a national strategy on cancer control. The coalition's report, prepared by experts ranging from provincial cancer agencies to researchers to the **Canadian Cancer Society**, projects costs over the next 30 years that are staggering. They include \$176 billion in direct health-care costs for cancer patients; \$540 billion in lost wage-based productivity as cancer patients temporarily or permanently leave their jobs; and \$248 billion in lost tax revenues because those patients are off work.

The coalition is calling for a \$260-million, five-year plan that would provide more consistent care nationwide in areas such as screening programs to catch the disease in its early stages; clinical practice guidelines on the most up-to-date treatment; the types of drugs that should be publicly insured; standards on how chemotherapy is practised, prescribed and administered; and guidelines for palliative care.

The government, however, plans to treat cancer as part of an "integrated disease strategy" with a \$300-million, five-year plan that attempts to persuade Canadians to lead healthier lives, reducing their risk of getting cancer, heart disease and diabetes.

Tomorrow, cancer control experts begin meeting in Vancouver at the first international conference on strategies for fighting the disease, which the World Health Organization says kills six million people worldwide annually.

In Canada, there are millions of aging baby boomers who are entering the danger zone. This year, 44 per cent of new cancer cases diagnosed will occur in people over the age of 70; 25 per cent of cancer cases will come in those aged 60 to 69; 18 per cent will occur in those aged 50 to 59.

Over the next 30 years, an estimated 2.4 million Canadian workers will get cancer and 872,000 of them will die of it.

All this will have a dramatic impact on economic growth and the ability of governments to raise sufficient revenues to properly treat cancer patients, warns the report.

Terry Sullivan, chief executive officer of Cancer Care Ontario, the provincial government's cancer advisory agency, says the growth of cancer cases is like a "slow epidemic" -- making it different from other health threats, like bird flu, that grab attention.

"This is not a sudden threat," Mr. Sullivan says. "This is a certain threat. "

"More people will have died of cancer in Ontario from the time you and I got up this morning than have died from avian flu, SARS and West Nile virus to date.

"That's why it's more like a glacier moving slowly with a destructive force. It's not an avalanche, but it's a certain force moving forward in time."

Tomorrow: A look at Canada's patchwork-quilt cancer care system

Illustration:

- Photo: Prostate Cancer Research Foundation / While prostate cancer's mortality rates are dropping, perhaps partly due to public education campaigns like the one above, Canada's aging and growing population will create a steady rise in the number of people who will get cancer and put increasing demands on the health-care system.
- Photo: Steve Bosch, The Vancouver Sun / Dr. Simon Sutcliffe, left, president of the B.C. Cancer Agency, is a senior member of a coalition of experts pushing for a national strategy on cancer control.