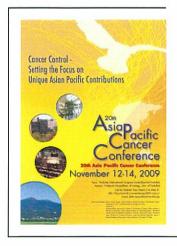


### 3rd "Cancer Asia" Forum

Organized in Collaboration with SciDev. Net
Date: February 7, 2009, 14:00-17:00
Location: United National University, Elizabeth Hall



20th Asia Pacific Cancer Conference

Theme: Cancer Control - Setting the Focus on

Unique Asian Pacific Contributions

Date: November 12(Thu.)-14(Sat.), 2009

Venue: Tsukuba International Congress Center

Website address will be changed on Feb 13.

Until Feb 13 http://www2.convention.jp/20th-apcc

After Feb 13 http://www.apcc2009.org/



### 3<sup>rd</sup> "Cancer Asia" Forum

Organized in Collaboration with SciDev. Net

Date: February 7, 2009, 14:00-17:00

Location: United National University, Elizabeth Hall

http://www.unu.edu/access/



### Health, Information, and Development

### Meeting Outline

Changing patterns of disease in developing and rapidly industrializing countries are increasingly impacting the agenda for global health. While infectious diseases and especially HIV remain one of the most pressing public health issues in developing countries, increased life spans together with rapidly changing life styles, are increasingly impacting, and shaping public health agendas in industrializing countries across Asia, and notably in China and India. While the shifting "disease burden", well in evidence in the increasing incidence of cancer in developing and industrializing countries, poses challenging questions to the public health system in developing countries, it also opens up new opportunities for collaboration and exchange between industrialized and industrializing countries. Especially, accurate information, as well as information exchange and communication are turning increasingly into critical means for disease prevention prevent and control. The aim of the 3<sup>rd</sup> "Cancer Asia" Forum, organized in cooperation with SciDev.Net, is to highlight the role of health information as well as health science and research in development and development aid in Asia, focusing particularly on the case of cancer prevention and control in Asian countries.

"Cancer Asia" Forum, Organization: Norie Kawahara, kawahara@bfp.rcast.u-tokyo.ac.jp

### Meeting Agenda

14:00-14:15

Introduction and Agenda: The Changing Disease Burden in Developing Countries and the UN Development Goals. Toward A Regional Agenda for Japan.

Hajime Inoue, Head, Office of International Collaboration Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare

14:15-14:30

Health Information and Global Collaboration: Regional Views on the UICC World Cancer Declaration.

Tomoyuki Kitagawa, Director, The Cancer Institute Japan Foundation for Cancer Research

14:30-14:45

Cancer Control-Setting the Focus on Unique Asian Pacific Contributions
Hideyuki Akaza, Dean, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences
Tsukuba University

14:45-15:00

**Question and Answer Sessions** 

15:00-15:45

Health Information and Development: The Experience of "Science Development Network".

David Dickson, Founding Director and Chief Editor Science Development Network, London, UK

15:45-16:45

Round Table Discussion. Cancer Prevention as a Development Priority: The Role of Information Strategies.

16:45-17:00

Summary and Perspective. Information, Health, and Development in a Multi-Polar World.

Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Chairman, Health Policy Institute Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studie

### Invited Speakers Biography

David Dickson is the founding director of SciDev.Net (the Science and Development Network), an organisation devoted to providing news and analysis about science, technology and the developing world. A graduate in mathematics (1968) from Trinity College, University of Cambridge, he worked for the British Society for Social Responsibility in Science before spending almost three decades as a professional science journalist, working on publications that include *The Times Higher Education Supplement, Nature, Science* and *New Scientist*. He has specialised in reporting on developments in science and technology policy, and spent much of this time reporting on these issues from Washington (for *Nature*) and Paris (for *Science*). He was appointed news editor of *Nature* in 1993, and left to set up SciDev.Net in 2001. He is the author of *Alternative Technology and the Politics of Technical Change* (London, 1973) and *The New Politics of Science* (University of Chicago Press, 1986). In 2006 he was awarded the annual "Award for Meritorious Achievement" of the US-based Council of Science Editors. In the same year, SciDev.Net won the annual prize for "The best science writing on the world wide web" awarded by the Association of British Science Writers.

SciDev.Net (the Science and Development Network) http://www.scidev.net/en/





## 3rd "Cancer Asia" Forum

The Changing Disease Burden in Developing Countries

UN Development Goals

and

Hajime INOUE

Acute respiratory infections Road traffic accidents **Ischaemic HD** Perinatal HIV/AIDS Global projections for selected causes, Malaria Cancers Source; WHO, Updated from Mathers and Loncar, PLoS Medicine, 2006 Stroke T ! ! 2004 to 2030 2015 2010 2000

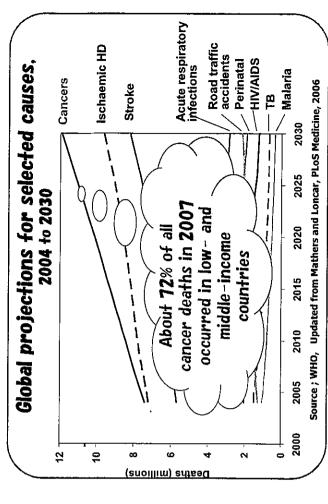
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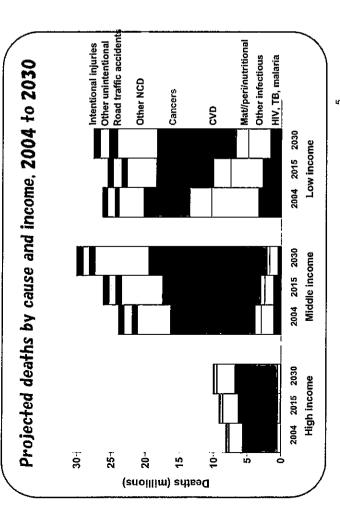
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Deaths (millions)

### Where is Cancer? **UN Millennium Development Goals** Health related **MDGs** $\sim \sim \sim$ toward 2015 $\sim \sim \sim$ Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and **Environmental Sustainability** End Poverty and Hunger Universal Education Global Partnership Maternal Health other Diseases **Gender Equity** Child Health





## What comes next?

Cancer to become a global health issue around 2015?

There is much we can do

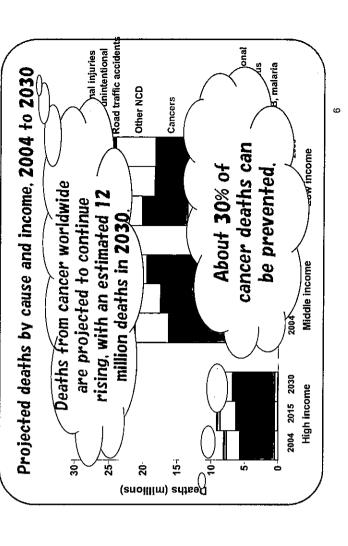
it is ongoing problem of our own

Policy is the key

rather than drugs/money as in the case of MDGs

While waiting the time to come;

network among us and strengthen information system/



## 国際対がん連合 UICC

(International Union Against Cancer)

- ・世界を結ぶ唯一の民間対がん組織
- ・75年の歴史・ジュネーブに本部
- -103カ国の325組織が加入

(ホームページ:www.uicc.org)

## NICC日本委員会加盟組織

**神奈川県立がんセンター** (財)がん研究振興財団 (財)大阪対がん協会 愛知県がんセンター (財)佐々木研究所 国立がんセンター

県立静岡がんセンター 千葉県立がんセンター 新潟県立がんセンター 東京都立駒込病院 日本癌治療学会 日本乳癌学会

大阪府立成人病予防センタ-財)大阪成人病予防協会

財)癌研究会

財)がん集学的治療研究財団 埼玉県立がんセンター

財)札幌がんセミナー

財)高松宮妃癌研究基金 東京慈恵会医科大学

栃木県立がんセンター

財)日本対がん協会 日本館学会

北海道対がん協会 日本脂癌净织

財)福岡県対がん協会

宮城県がんセンター

### **JICC日本委員会**

- ・日本は癌甲を中心に戦前からのメンバー
- ・1966年に東京で第9回国際がん会議 (吉田富三会長)
  - →日本のがん研究振興の跳躍台
- →NICC日本委員会結成 (1974年)

NICC山極一吉田国際留学資金

UICC活動費国別分担金→アジア支局活動費

日本およびアジアにおけるUICC活動

(ホームページ:www.jfcr.or.jp/uicc)

# UICC-Asia Regional Office(ARO)

Cancer Research 3-10-6, Ariake, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135-8550 Japan International Cooperative Center of the Japanese Foundation of Phone: +81-3-3570-0629 email: uicc-aro@jfcr.org.jp

### Mission and strategies

- Publishes the quarterly Asia Pacific Journal of Cancer.
- assemblies of the Asia Pacific Organization of Cancer Prevention Supports the biennial Asia Pacific Cancer Congress and ensuring visibility for ARO and UICC through dedicated sessions and events.
- Actively promotes the UICC World Cancer Congress in Asia, seeking travel grant funding to facilitate participation from Asia.
- Supports local cancer organizations for cancer prevention and patient care within the framework of the strategic activities and global campaigns of UICC.
- Recruits UICC member organizations in Asia. 'n.

### NICCの活動(1)

- (対がん国家計画の促進も含む) がん予防とコントロール
- タバコ規制 Si
- がんに関する知識の普及 က
- 対がん活動の育成と患者支援

# World Cancer Declaration

Geneva August, 2008

- **Targets**
- Priority actions
- He-alth policy
- Cancer prevention and early detection 4.
  - Cancer treatment
    - Cancer research
- Progressing towards the 2020 targets

## NICCの活動(2)

# 世界的連帯が力を生み出す

- 世界がん会議
- 世界対がん宣言 ۲i
- 甘果対がんキャンペーン က
- 世界対がんデー (2月4日)

- ・ World Cancer Declaration 世界対がん宣言
- A call to action 行動への呼びかけ
- ===World Cancer Summit: Geneva August 30, 2008===
- immediate steps to slow and ultimately reverse the growth in international governmental organizations, the International organizations, the private sector and all civil society to take below and providing resources and political backing for the deaths from cancer, by committing to the targets set out We the global cancer community call on governments, donor community, development agencies, professional priority actions needed to achieve them.
- には減少に向かわせるために、下記の目標設定に賛同し、その達成に向けて、必要な資源と政治的支援体制を整えつつ、直ちに行動 我々対がん活動に関わる世界の共同体は、各国の政府、国際機関 、国際的寄付団体、開発援助機関、専門家機関、私企業集団、およ びすべての市民社会が、がん死亡者数の増加速度をゆるめ、つい

### Targets 目標

By 2020: 2020年までに

 Sustainable delivery systems will be in place to ensure that effective cancer control programmes are available in all countries

すべての国において、効果的ながん制圧計画が実現可能となるように、持続可能な支援 供給体制を整備する。

The measurement of the global cancer burden and the impact of cancer control interventions will have improved significantly

世界のがんによる損失の大きさとがん制圧対策の効果を測定する体制を十分に整える。

 Global tobacco consumption, obesity and alcohol intake levels will have fallen significantly

世界規模で、タバコの消費、肥満、アルコール摂取のレベルを顕著に低下させる。

 Populations in the areas affected by HPV and HBV will be covered by universal vaccination programmes

HbAFHBAに感染している地域の住民については、全員を対象としたワクチン接種の計画を実施する。

 Public attitudes towards cancer will improve and damaging myths and misconceptions about the disease will be dispelled

がんに対する一般市民の姿勢を改善し、人々を傷つけるがんについての妄説や誤解を正す。

## 世界対がんキャンペーン

2007~2011: 今日の子供たちは明日の世界 2008: 子供の健康をタバコの煙から守る

(I love my smoke-free childhood)

2009:健康に良い食生活と運動の習慣を

~ : <u>子宮頸がん制圧を目指して</u>: 発展途上国にHPVワクチンを

 Access to accurate cancer diagnosis, appropriate cancer treatments, supportive care, rehabilitation services and palliative care will have improved for all patients worldwide 世界中のすべての患者が、正確な診断、適正ながん治療、患者支援、自律介助サービル、緩和ケアが得られるように体制を改善する。

 Effective pain control measures will be available universally to all cancer patients in pain

すべての苦痛を持つがん患者に、効果的な苦痛軽減の方法がいきわたるようにする。 ● The number of training opportunities available for health professionals in different aspects of cancer control will have improved significantly

がん制圧の異なった局面で活動する保健医療専門家が利用できる訓練の機会を著し く増加させる。

● Emigration of health workers with specialist training in cancer control will have reduced dramatically がんの治療や看護について専門的な訓練を受けた保健医療従事者の流出が劇的に

 There will be major improvements in cancer survival rates in all countries

咸少する。

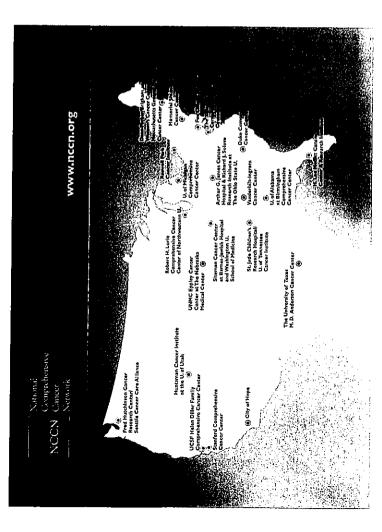
がんの生存率がすべての国々で大幅に改善する。



# 3rd Asian Cancer Forum

NCCN direction to Asia; What is a role of Japan in Cancer Control?

Hideyuki Akaza University of Tsukuba akazah@md.tsukuba.ac.jp



### NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology™: Asian Thought Leader Statement Development

Joan S. McClure, MS
Senior Vice President of Clinical Information and Publications
National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN)

www.nccn.org

NCCN Carver

--- Network

# What is the NCCN?

An Alliance of 21 Academic Cancer Centers in the United States

A National Developer and Communicator of:

- Programs to support member institution missions in education, research, and patient care
- Scientific/ evaluative information to inform and improve the decision-making between patients and physicians to improve quality of care
- Developer of benchmarking data regarding quality of cancer care

NCCN Cent

## NCCN Guidelines

- Updated annually since 1995
- Evidence-based approach when evidence is available
- Evidence-based expert consensus when high-level evidence is lacking
- Comprehensive across all stages, modalities and continuum of care
- Multidisciplinary.

NCCN CHILL

## NCCN Drugs and Biologics Compendium



- Based directly on NCCN guidelines recommendations
- Accepted by US government for Medicare program
- Accepted by the largest private payor in the US

## NCCN Guidelines

- Evidence-based approach when evidence is available
- Evidence-based expert consensus when high-level evidence is lacking
- Level of evidence/consensus assigned to each recommendation

# Asia/NCCN Collaboration

- Early in NCCN history, we were not sure whether diverse comprehensive cancer centers would be able to agree on how to treat cancers.
- Early in our collaborations with Asian physicians, we were not sure how well our practices would mesh with those of our Asian colleagues.
- Today, with some experience we are confident that we will reach consensus



## Collaboration

- Trust is key
- High quality translation makes understanding possible
- Broader literature is considered
- We have discovered areas where there are differences in our approaches.
- Sometimes they are the result of different national care patterns
- Sometimes they are different approaches driven by specialty considerations

Natural
Comprehensive
NCCN Cancer
Network

## The Bottom Line

- Everyone is dedicated to providing the highest quality care to patients
- Guidelines can help to identify best practices for most patients
- Sometimes there are no good answers
- Sometimes more data is needed to clarify answers
- We look forward to working together to answer outstanding questions.

NCCN Cancer Network

# What We Have Learned

- Management of cancer is more alike than different across international boundaries
- Data are sometimes interpreted differently by different groups
- Multidisciplinary care is increasing
- Access to care is an issue
- Everyone is dealing with the same economic pressures

National Comprehensis NCCN Cance: Network:

### **Authorization**

- NCCN authorizes selected expert groups to develop Asian Thought Leader Statements about its Clinical Practice Guidelines to reflect genetic variations in metabolism of agents and regulatory environments of host countries.
- The Statements are subject to approval by NCCN and representatives of NCCN's disease-specific panels.

Cancer Control -Setting the Focus on Unique Asian Pacific Contributios

Government

**Epidemiology** Basic Research

UCC-ARO

Central office of the working-groups;

Communication, Data management, Publishing, Advertisement

Gastro-Intestinal

Cancer

**Liver Cancer** 

Breast Cancer Uterine Cancer

Namonal Comprehensive Cancer Network NCCN

The Conference on Asian Trends in Prostate Cancer Hormone Therapy

Prostate Cancer Control - Aims of the UICC Asia Regional Office Consortium. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev. 2006 Jul-Sep;7(3):369-74 (Bali)

The 4th Meeting

(Seoul)

- The 3rd Conference on Asian Trends in Prostate Cancer Hormone Therapy. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho. 2004 Aug;31(8):1285-95. (Tokyo)
- The 2nd conference on Asian trends in prostate cancer hormone therapy. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho. 2003 Oct;30(10):1533-42. (Hong kong)

(Hong kong)

1st Meeting;

Asian trends in prostate cancer hormone therapy. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho, 2002 Nov;29(11):1951-61.

(Singapore)

Cemprehensive Cancer Nerwork National NCCN

Comprehensive NCCN Cincer Nework Varional Decrease of Incidence Cancer Control –Setting the Focus on Unique Asian Pacific announcement Phase III Study Education and mortality **Public** Industrialization Contribution Elimination of the Risk Factors Feasibility Study (phase II) Basic Study of Cancer Epidemiological Prevention

Consensus on the Unique Asian Contribution ワーキング・レボート

APCC 2009.11.13-15 Tsukuba

- 概要:アジアと西欧で罹患率・死亡率が異なる窓について、それぞれのWGを組織し、その疫学的背景を対比させることにより、その要因を把握し、罹患率・死亡率の減少に関する戦略を構築する。
- WG構成:以下のテーマごとにWGを編成し、それぞれ疫学・基礎医学・臨床医学分野から専門家を召集する。1WGあたり10・15名程度。また、全体を俯瞰し進行・調整するco-ordinatorを若干名設ける。
- 肝がん
- 胃がん

大闘がん

- **ቧ**がん
- かな習

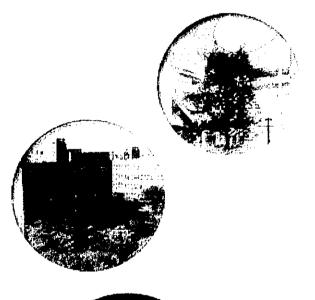
子宮頸がん

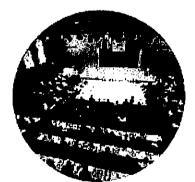
- 既晄がん
- 前立腺がん

NCCN

Comprehensive Cancer Network:

### Cancer Control Setting the Focus on Unique Asian Pacific Contributions

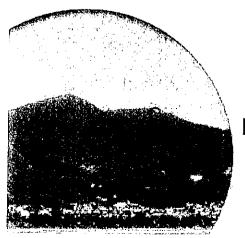




# Asia Pacific Cancer Conference 1st Announcement



President: Hideyuki Akaza (Dept. of Urology, Univ. of Tsukuba)



### Greeting

It is my great pleasure to inform you that the 20th Asia Pacific Cancer Conference (20th APCC) will be held from November 12 to 14, 2009 at the Tsukuba International Congress Center (Epochal Tsukuba) in Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan.

The Asia Pacific Cancer Conference has as its objectives to facilitate, coordinate, and promote research on cancer epidemiology, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, as well as to contribute to the improvement and availability of cancer health care in the Asia Pacific region, thereby working for the development of both academe and culture and the betterment of human welfare.

We have set the theme of this meeting as "Cancer Control - Setting the Focus on Unique Asian Pacific Contributions". As the upcoming conference will mark its 20th anniversary, we will go beyond conventional presentations and draw up concrete recommendations by re-evaluating epidemiological characteristics of cancer in the Asia Pacific region, as well as carrying out comparative studies with data from the West, and the characteristics identified will serve as the basis for positive discussions aimed at achieving proper prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. To that end, working groups on cancers that are prevalent in the Asia Pacific region, such as lung, gastric, colon, liver, breast, uterus, kidney, bladder, and prostate cancers, will be launched a year ahead of the conference to initiate group discussions. The results will be presented at the plenary session to a wider audience and compiled as the final recommendation.

I look forward to your contribution and support to the 20th Asia Pacific Cancer Conference as well as submission of your abstracts and participation in the meeting.

With best wishes



Hideyuki Akaza

Department of Urology, University of Tsukuba President, the 20th Asia Pacific Cancer Conference

Philosoph Akoria

### **Scientific Program (Tentative)**

Time Table			
	. Morning	Afternoon	Evening
November 12 Thursday	Opening Remark Keynote Lecture Poster Sessions	Luncheon Seminars (Lunch included) Consensus Working Group Meetings (1-15) Oral Sessions Poster Sessions	Evening Seminar Welcome Reception
November 13 Friday	Working Group Report (1-3) Invited Lecture Poster Sessions	Luncheon Seminars (Lunch included) General Assembly Working Group Report (4-7) Oral Sessions Poster Sessions	Evening Seminar Farewell Reception
November 14 Saturday	Working Group Report (8-10)	Luncheon Seminars (Lunch included) Working Group Report (11-15) Closing Remark	

### Program

### **■** Plenary session

Keynote Lecture

Dr. David Hill (President, UICC, Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, Australia)

- Invited Lecture
- Consensus Working Group (Summary)

Working group (WG) on each cancer that shows the difference in its morbidity and mortality among the patients between Asia-Pacific and Western region will be organized. The purpose of these WGs is to construct the strategy to decrease its morbidity and mortality, discovering the factor of the cancer by comparing its epidemiological backgrounds, which leads to the scientific and clinical way of solution.

### **(WG Constitution)**

WG will be formed according to the following theme, inviting experts of each field of epidemiology, basic medicine, and clinical medicine. One WG consists of 10 to 15 members with several coordinators, who overlook and facilitate its activity.

### **(WG Classified by "Organ.")**

1. Lung cancer

2. Hepatic cancer

3. Gastric cancer

4. Colon cancer

5. Breast cancer

6. Uterine cervical cancer

7. Kidney cancer

8. Bladder cancer

9. Prostate cancer

### **(WG Classified by "Theme")**

Additional WG should clarify future directionality (generalization, the spread, cooperation, and support) while comparing the Western situation with Asia about the following themes.

- 10. Current status in clinical trial and approval of chemotherapeutic agents in Asia
- 11. Palliative medicine and psychiatry
- 12. Radiation oncology
- 13. Medical Oncology
- 14. Cancer registry
- 15. Epidemiological study

### ■ Oral Sessions / Poster Sessions

### **■** Business Meetings

Executive Council Meeting: 12:00-13:00, November 13 (Fri.)

General Assembly: 13:00-14:00, November 13 (Fri.)

### ■ Social Events

Welcome Reception: 18:30-20:00, November 12 (Thu.) Farewell Reception: 18:30-20:00, November 13 (Fri.)

### TEXT MITTELE DIRECTION



The past year has seen many significant achievements in the 'science for development' debate. For example, 2007 opened with the African Union member states' first summit meeting.

2007 opened with the African Union member states' first summit meeting to take science and technology as its major theme. And it ended with countries from Algeria to the Dominican Republic announcing increases in their science budget.

But the year also saw evidence that the challenge of integrating science and technology into development strategies is growing increasingly complex. Perhaps the best example is biofuels. Difficult questions were raised over whether the environmental benefits of such fuels will be overshadowed by their use of farmland, taking it from food production and thus increasing food prices. Resolving such dilemmas will require clear scientific input and imaginative technological thinking.

SciDev.Net has sought to remain abreast of these and many other debates, both through our news coverage — we

SciDev. Met provides a very comprehensive and user friendly website and information service. I have found the breadth of information covered to be exceptional. It is not often that researchers and scientists in developing countries have access to a service that is both interesting and relevant for local as well as international issues.

Claire Geoghegan, PhD student, South Africa

published 778 original news items during the year — and our in-depth comment and analysis from experts and stakeholders.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those whose work has contributed to increasing both the popularity and the reputation of our website. At the forefront is a dedicated and enthusiastic team, both in London and the developing world, backed by a growing number of consultants and advisers.

Equally important has been the support of our trustees. In particular, I want to express my gratitude to Geoffrey Oldham, who stepped down at the end of the year as chair. He had held this position since SciDev.Net was set up in 2001, and filled it with energy, commitment and wisdom.

None of our achievements, of course, would have been possible without the generous backing of our donors. Here I would like to thank the Dutch and Swiss governments for joining Britain, Canada and Sweden. To all, we are grateful.

Finally, I am delighted with the strong and positive feedback we continue to receive from the people who use our website. There are significant challenges ahead as SciDev.Net enters the next stage of our development, seeking to build the impact and effectiveness of our activities. Hopefully, we can continue to rely on our users' guidance and support.

David Dickson Director, SciDev.Net

### 2007 ACHIEVEMENTS

- 39% rise in registered users
- 69% of registered users in developing countries
- Record number of 1.15 million website visits
- 778 news stories published
- 86% of news contributed by local freelance journalists
- Launch and publication of 5 spotlights
- Launch of 'news in brief' for Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia
- Participation in the 5th World Conference of Science Journalism
- Organisation of 7 science communication workshops
- Support for 2 developing country internships



### Looking forward: from science to policy

Using science to address the problems of the developing world means carrying out relevant research, putting the results into practice through technological innovation and, crucially, using them to inform public policy.

A key achievement of 2007 was the adoption of a new five-year strategic plan, covering the period 2008–2012. The plan makes boosting SciDev.Net's contribution towards this last objective central to the organisation's next phase of development.

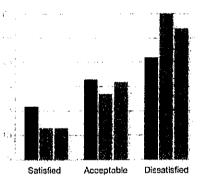
### SURVEY AND ODI RESEARCH

Two reviews have helped shape this strategic direction. Both drew on the views of a range of stakeholders who are already shaping how science and technology contributes to development policies and projects.

The first was an independent evaluation of the SciDev.Net website, carried out in 2006. Based on a survey of users, this concluded that SciDev.Net had enjoyed a successful launch and had rapidly become a trusted source of information that deserved continued support from donors. At the same time, the evaluation pointed out various ways in which SciDev.Net needed to take steps to increase both its readership and impact.

The second review was a research project, carried out by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in the summer of 2007, which took a broader look at how policymakers get information about science and the role of intermediary organisations such as SciDev.Net in this process'.

Level of satisfaction that policy is based on scientific evidence



Policymakers

Solite medianes

Recearchers

The ODI research, based on an electronic survey, telephone interviews and focus groups in seven countries, confirmed the crucial role of such intermediary organisations, particularly given the fact that, in many developing countries, "evidence-based policymaking is poorly institutionalised".

At the same time, the research identified several challenges to filling this role effectively. These range from the difficulty of ensuring that relevant information is provided in a timely and user-friendly form, to the growing demand for public engagement in science-related debates that have previously been the preserve of small groups of decision makers.

¹ Political science? Strengthening science-policy dialogue in developing countries.
Nicola Jones, Harry Jones and Cora Walsh. ODI Working Paper. July 2008. For more information, please visit: www.scidev.net/odi

### STRATEGIC PLAN

SciDev.Net's new five-year strategic plan, drawn up by the trustees and the director, and approved in November 2007, sets out a path forward that addresses the needs, opportunities and challenges identified in both the independent evaluation and the ODI research project.

Our basic mission, namely "to help individuals and organisations make informed decisions on science- and technology-related issues that impact on sustainable development in the developing world", remains unchanged. And the target audience will continue to be "all those with an active interest in the interaction between science, innovation and sustainable development".

But in an effort to take a more strategic approach to achieving SciDev.Net's objectives, the trustees have agreed that our priorities during the next five years will be to:

- Increase the regional dimension of our news, feature, opinion and topic coverage;
- Expand our readership;
- Increase our impact on those engaged in policy debates around science, technology and innovation;
- Build local capacity to integrate science and technology into development planning;
- Create a more participatory technology platform;
- Take steps to ensure that any expansion in activities is in response to user demand;
- Increase strategic alliances with national, regional and international organisations that share our goals;
- Bulld a sound financial base for the organisation that provides enhanced sustainability.

Full details can be found at: www.scidev.net/strategicplan

### ASIAN PACIFIC JOURNAL

OF

### **CANCER PREVENTION**



The Official Publication of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and the UICC Asia Regional Office for Cancer Control An Official Journal of the International Association of Cancer Registries



Volume 10, Asian Cancer Epidemiology Supplement, March 2009



asian cancer control

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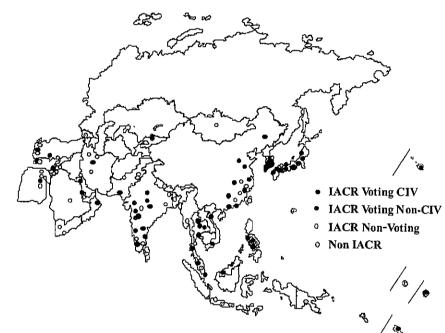
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### Cancer Epidemiology in Asia and the Pacific Islands - Past, Present and Future



### Central Roles for Cancer Registration

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The aim of the Asian Pacific Organization for Cancer Prevention and Control is to promote an increased awareness in all areas of cancer prevention/control and to stimulate research and practical intervention approaches. Its official journal, the APJCP, is indexed on PubMed and Science Citation Index Expanded. The scope is wide-ranging, including descriptive, analytical and molecular epidemiology, experimental and clinical histopathology/biology of preneoplasias and early neoplasias, assessment of risk and beneficial factors, experimental and clinical trials of primary preventive measures/agents, screening approaches and secondary prevention, clinical epidemiology and all aspects of cancer prevention education. All of the papers published are freely available as pdf files downloadable from www.apocp.org or obtainable from the first authors.

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