Global Cancer Research: current situation and challenges Union for Internation

Union for International Cancer Control



Dr Eduardo Cazap, UICC Immediate Past-President

ecazap@uicc.org

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EC: Disclosures

- <u>Leadership Position (no honoraria)</u> SLACOM, ASCO, UICC
- Consultant or Advisory Role : Bayer; Schering Pharma
- Honoraria: Bayer; Bristol-Myers Squibb; Fresenius
- <u>Research Funding: Paid to Institution</u>: Poniard Pharmaceuticals; Daiichi Sankyo Pharma; Breast Cancer Research Foundation (BCRF)
- I have not relevant disclosures to make related with this presentation

The cancer burden



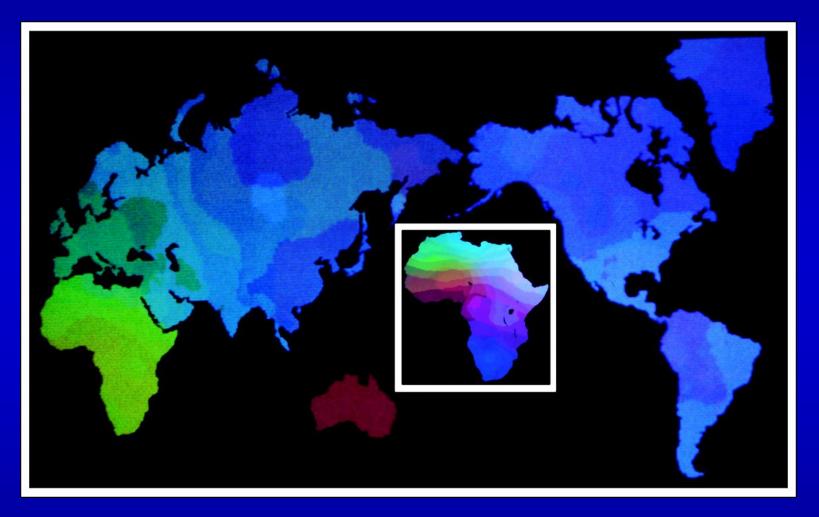
- It is estimated that there will be over 12 million people diagnosed with cancer this year
- Less than 10% will receive proper diagnosis and treatment all over the world

World Cancer Report 2008

Is it possible to extrapolate research results from one country or region to another?



Human genetic diversity is distributed in gradients among and within continents



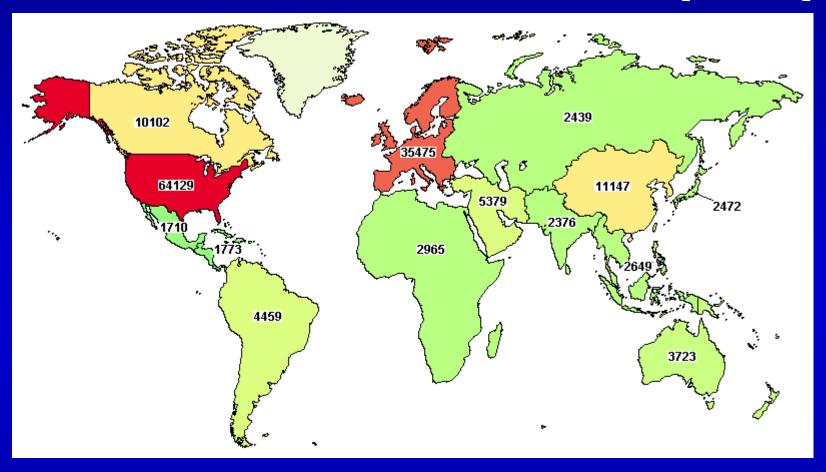
Maitland, M. L. et al. J Clin Oncol; 24:2151-2157 2006



It's today's global picture, satisfactory?



Clinical Trials Worldwide (2012)

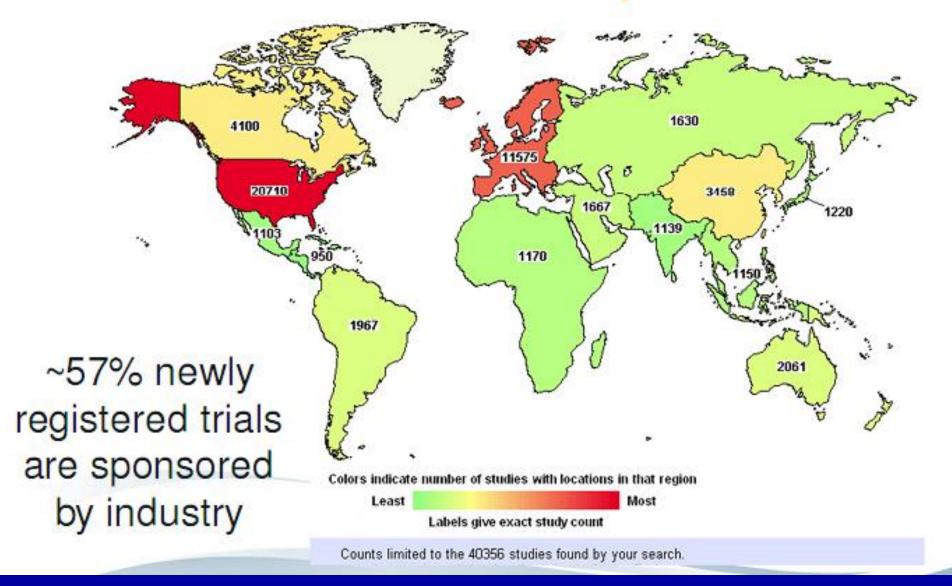


Ref: www.clinicaltrials.gov





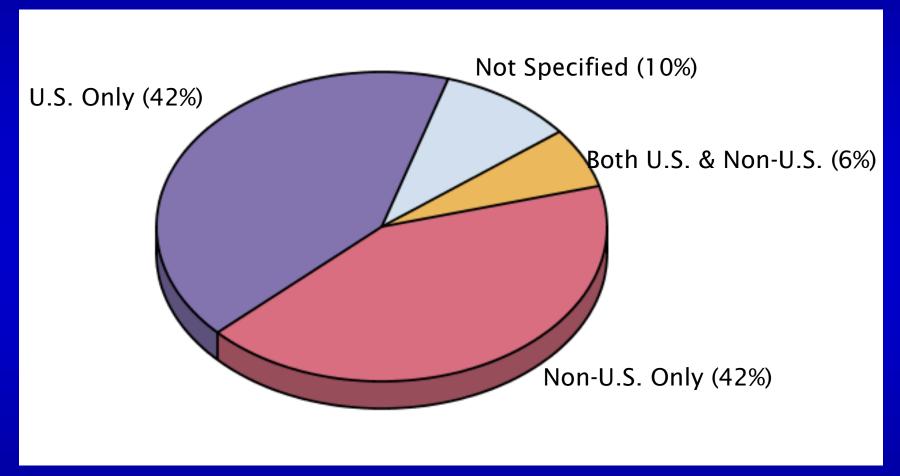
Number of Industry Trials





Distribution of locations for all studies registered on ClinicalTrials.gov

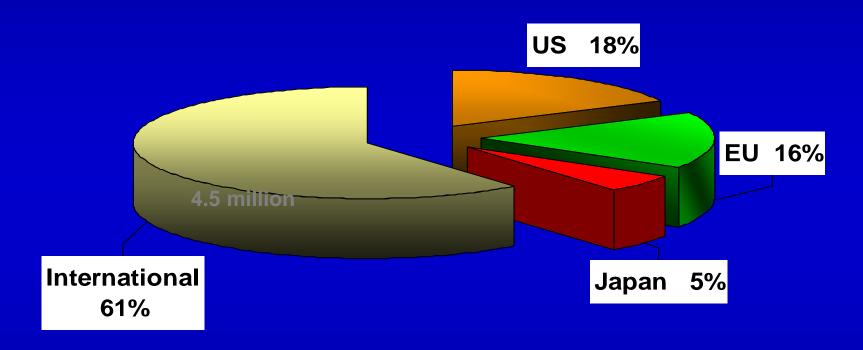
Year **2012** -Total N = 133,128 studies



Ref: www.clinicaltrials.gov



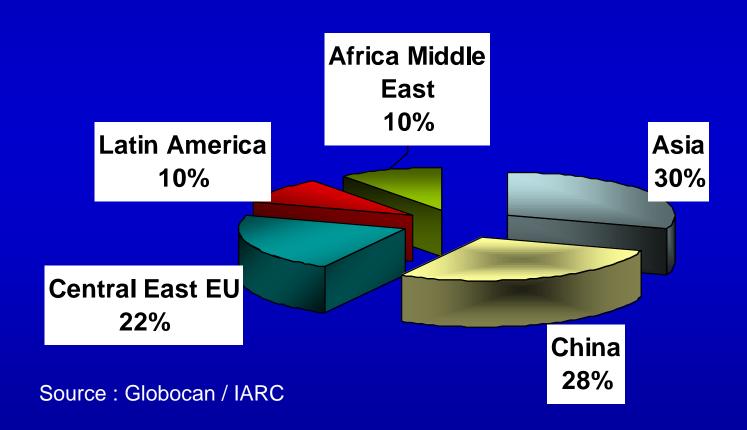
Distribution of Patients with Cancer Worldwide



Source: Globocan / IARC



International Distribution of Patients with Cancer (excluding US, EU, Japan)





Cancer Incidence Worldwide

FEMALE

US & West EU

- 1 Breast
- 2 Colorectal
- 3 Lung
- 4 Stomach
- 5 Ovary

Asia, China, Latin America

- 1 Breast
- 2 Cervix
- 3 Stomach
- 4 Colorectal
- 5 Lung



Cancer Incidence Worldwide

MALE

US & West EU

- 1 Lung
- 2 Prostate
- 3 Colorectal
- 4 Stomach
- 5 Bladder

Asia, China , Latin America

- 1 Lung
- 2 Stomach
- 3 Liver
- 4 Esophagus
- 5 Colorectal



Cancer Incidence Asia, China and Latin America

Female

Asia Pacific

- 1 Breast
- 2 Cervix
- 3 Oral Cavity
- 4 Colorectal
- 5 Lung

China

- 1 Stomach
- 2 Lung
- 3 Breast
- 4 Liver
- 5 Cervix

Latin America

- 1 Breast
- 2 Cervix
- 3 Stomach
- 4 Colorectal
- 5 Lung



Cancer Incidence Asia, China and Latin America

Male

Asia Pacific

- 1 Oral Cavity
- 2 Lung
- 3 Stomach
- 4 Liver
- 5 Colorectal

China

- 1 Stomach
- 2 Liver
- 3 Lung
- 4 Esophagus
- 5 Colorectal

Latin America

- 1 Stomach
- 2 Lung
- 3 Colorectal
- 4 Prostate
- 5 Oral Cavity

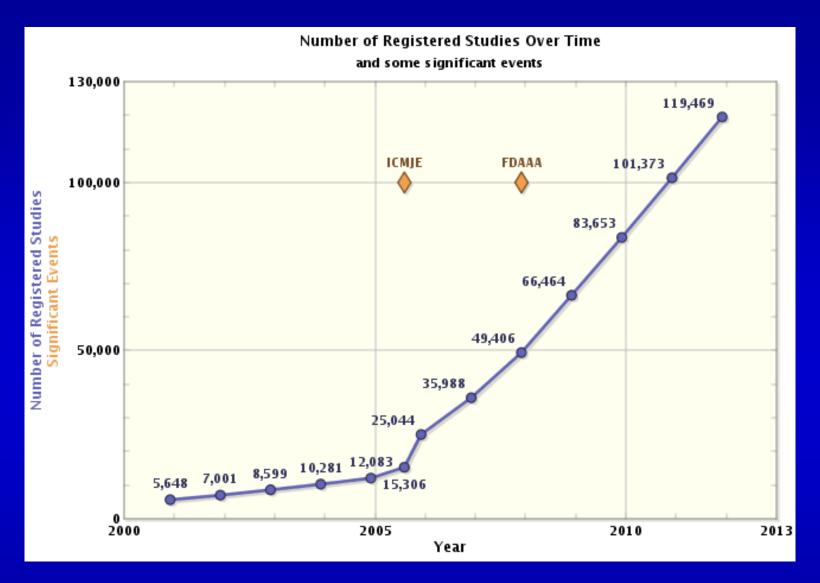


Open cancer studies on NCI site (outside US) adapted by ASCO

	Canada	845	• Japan	188
	France	746	 Singapore 	135
	Germany	620	• Rusia	132
	UK	606	• India	128
•	Italy	495	• Brazil	116
	Spain	380	 Mexico 	84
•	China	375	 Argentina 	82
•	S. Korea	323	 New Zeland 	73
•	Australia	316	 South Africa 	68
•	Taiwan	301	• Peru	68
•	Israel	236		

Ref, www.clinicaltrials.gov





<u>ICMJE</u>: Indicates when the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors began requiring trial registration as a condition of publication under the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (URM) (September 2005). <u>FDAAA</u>: Indicates when the expanded registration requirements of FDAAA began and were implemented on ClinicalTrials.gov (December 2007).



Latin America



SLACOM Perspective Breast Cancer in Latin America.

E. L. Cazap, A. Buzaid, C. Garbino, J. de la Garza, F. Orlandi, G. Schwartsmann, C. Vallejos, A. Guercovich

SLACOM

Supported by a grant from The Breast Cancer Research Foundation Cazap et al, Cancer. 2008 Oct 15;113(8 Suppl):2359-65.



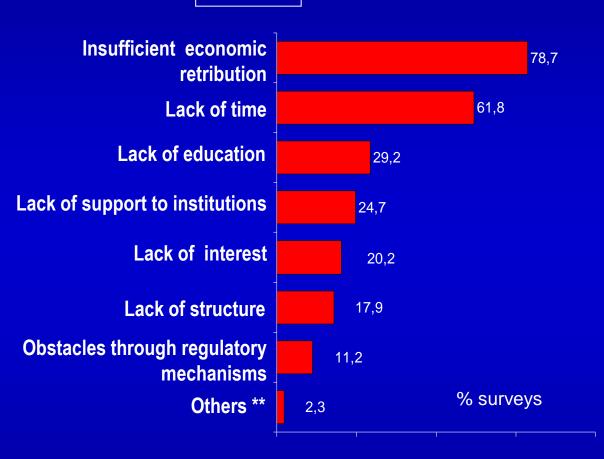
Clinical-epidemiological research



How would you qualify the clinicalepidemiologic research development on breast cancer in your country?







**Others: lack of political decision.

Note: more than one possible reply option.



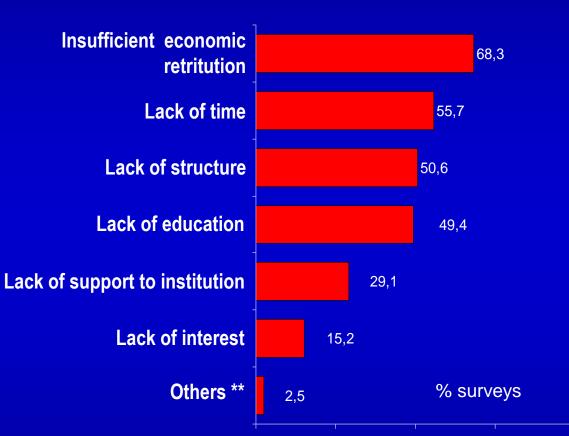
Basic research



How would you qualify the development of basic research on breast cancer in your country?







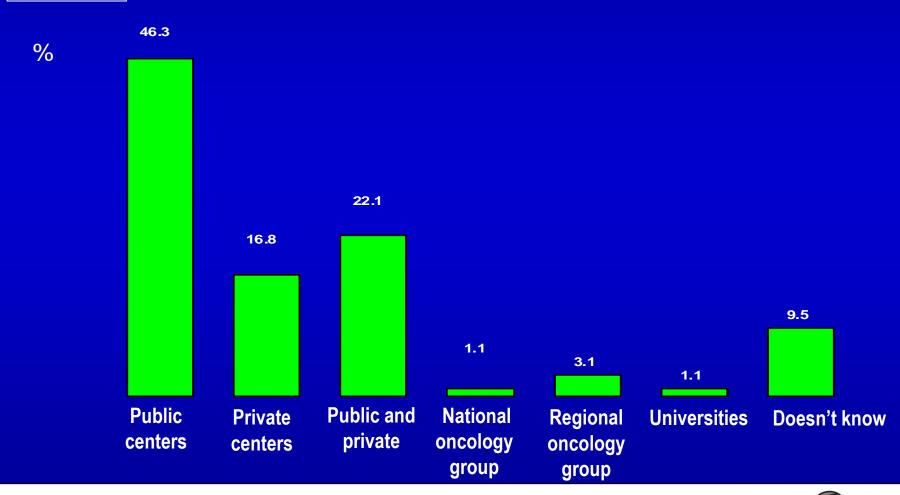
**Others: lack of politic decision.

Note: more than one possible reply option.



Clinical-epidemiological research Where is it performed in your country?









Research and Development State Funding - % GDP (RICYT, 2005)



	2000	2007
Argentina	0.49%	0.51%
Uruguay	0.26%	0.44%
Brazil	1.01%	1.11%
Colombia	0.12%	0.16%
LA and Caribbean	0.50%	0.68%
Spain	0.90%	1.27%
USA	2.70%	2.66%





Research and Development State Financial- US dollars/inhabitant (RICYT, 2005)



	2000	2007
Argentina	34	34
Uruguay	14	31
Brazil	38	77
LA and Caribbean	23	43
Spain	132	402
USA	938	1218



Overview of Cancer Issues in Latin America

A Regional Clinical Researchers / Cooperative Groups Vision

> Dr Bernardo Leone GOCS Neuquén Grupo Oncológico Cooperativo del Sur



TYPE OF CLINICAL TRIALS

Type 1:

Designed and promoted by sponsors, offered to the investigator.

Type 2:

Designed and promoted by the investigator (CG), offered to sponsors.

Type 3:

Designed and promoted by the investigator,
But not supported by sponsors



Independent (Academic) Clinical Research in Latin-America: Problems

- Lack of capacity for lobbying
- Lack of national organization
- Lack of supranational coordination
- Lack of public recognition
- Dependence on pharmaceutical companies
- **■**Funding



Experimental Therapeutics for Country and for Kind of promoters: profit/non-profit Clinical Trials: 367 (NIH)

Country	Profit	(%)	Non-Profit (%)
Argentina	65	(89.0)	8 (10.9)
Brazil	81	(87.0)	12 (12.9)
Mexico	58	(87.8)	8 (12.1)
Peru	36	(72.0)	14 (28.0)
Chile	34	(80.9)	8 (19.0)
Colombia	21	(95.4)	1 (0.4)
Ecuador	4	(100)	- ////
Honduras	X		2 (100)
Venezuela	7	(100)	<u>-</u>
Uruguay	3	(75)	1 (25.0)
Costa Rica	(100)		_ ASC

Experimental Therapeutics Phase for Clinical Trials: 367 (NIH)

Phase	CS	%
Phase I	11	2.9
Phase II	77	20.9
Phase III	242	65.9
Phase IV	16	4.3
Non Phase	21	5.7
Specified		ASCO

Clinical Cancer Research

Reasons to conduct Clinical Trials Globally

Global Level

- Demographics
- Epidemiology
- Ethnicity issues
- Faster & Good quality

Local Level

- Knowledge transfer
- Technology transfer
- Develop local expertise
- Global & Local
- **publications**



Clinical Cancer Research

Reasons to conduct Clinical Trials Globally

Regulatory Environment

Improvements in:

- Good Clinical Practices
- Dossier Review
- Regulatory Authorization
- Quality Control Systems
- Established Processes



Future possible scenarios



- To change the drug patent's system
- To implement new ways of compensation to pharma for R & D
- To change the role and participation of CRO's
- To encourage independent and publicly funded research
- To develop hybrid systems and consortiums

8 March 2007 | www.nature.com/nature | £10 THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

Mature

Keeping faith with trial volunteers

- Increased partnership between academia, independent groups and industry
- Regional / international partnerships
- Improvement of independent and publicly funded trials
- Trials design according to different populations needs
- Always looking for better outcomes for patients



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