CANCER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS in Latin America and the Caribbean



CANCER SURVIVORS

🔎 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA

NEARLY,

children and adolescents and the Caribbean.1

develop cancer every year in Latin America In Latin America and the Caribbean, the childhood cancer survival rate is highly variable.

Globally

more than 80% of the children with cancer in high-income countries are cured.

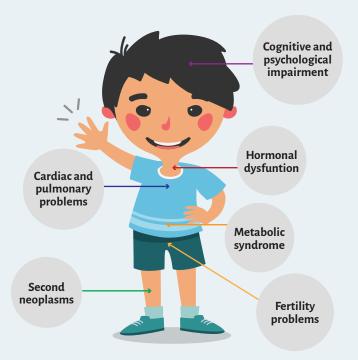
> But in many low and middle-income countries, the cure rate is approximately 20%.

In the U.S., an estimated 1 in 600 adults between the ages of 20 and 39 had cancer during childhood.

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS



childhood cancer survivors will develop a chronic health condition as they reach adulthood. 3,4



Adverse effects occur with greater frequency after intensive cancer therapies.

BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION

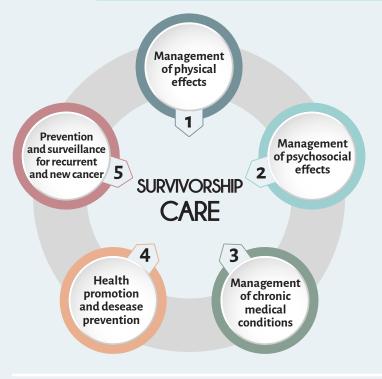
HIGH-DOSE CHEMOTHERAPY

RADIOTHERAPY

However, the impact of adverse effects can be lessened by timely detection and management by the specialized health team.

SURVIVOR CARE

The cancer survivor care strategies involve FIVE evidence-based domains 5





INFORM AND EDUCATE YOUR PATIENTS SO THAT THEY

- Be their own health care advocate.
- Know and recognize the early symptoms of adverse effects and seek medical advice.
- Eat a healthy diet and stay active.
- Avoid unprotected sun exposure.
 - Avoid alcohol and tobacco consumption.
 - Participate in cancer screening checkups.

REFERENCES

1. GLOBOCAN/IARC 2020.

2. Dixon SB, Chow EJ, Hjorth L, et al. The Future of Childhood Cancer Survivorship: Challenges and Opportunities for Continued Progress. Pediatr Clin North Am. 2020 Dec;67(6):1237-1251. 3. Oeffinger K, Mertens A, Sklar Cm et al. Chronic health conditions in adult survivors of childhood cancer. N Engl K Med. 2006; 355:1572-1582. 4. Landier W. Skinner R, Wallace WH, et al. Surveillance for Late Effects in Childhood Cancer Survivors. J Clin Oncol. 2018 Jul 20;36(21):2216-2222. 5. WHO report on cancer: setting priorities, investing wisely and providing care for all. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020









