PERU

BURDEN OF CANCER



32,510,462

Total # cancer cases (2018) **66,627**

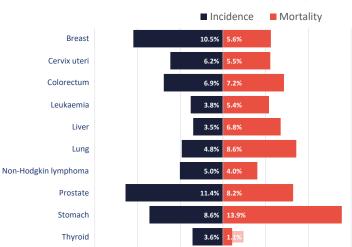
Total # cancer deaths (2018) 33,098

Premature deaths from NCDs (2016) 45,324

Cancer as % of NCD premature deaths (2016)

27.1%

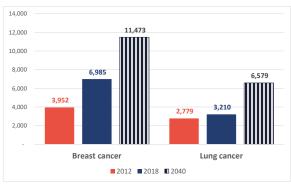
Most common cancer cases (2018)



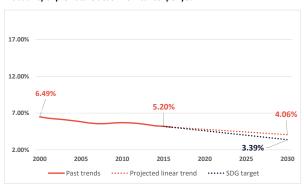
| | 8.5% | 3.2% | 23.5% | 3.3% | 25.0% | 1.6% |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| PAFS (population attributable fractions) | Tobacco (2017) ^a | Alcohol (2016) ^a | Infections (2012) ^b | Obesity (2012) ^b | UV (2012) ^c | Occupational risk (2017) ^a |
| iractions | ^a PAF, cancer deaths | ^b PAF, cancer cases | ^c PAF, melanoma cases | | | |

TRENDS

Estimated past and future trends in total cases per year (breast and lung)

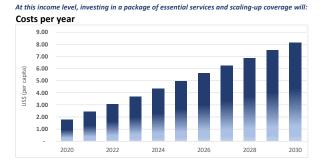


Probability of premature death from cancer per year

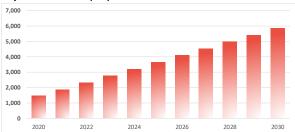


INVESTMENT CASE (2019)

*Upper middle income



Projected lives saved per year





PERU

Cancer Country Profile 2020

Other childhood cancer

| °per 10,000 cancer patients Availability of population-based cancer | | | WORKFORCE | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| egistry (PBCR)** | 2019 | High quality PBCR | ° per 10,000 cancer patients Available staff in Ministry of Health who | | | | |
| quality of mortality registration*** | 2007-2016 | Low | dedicates significant proportion of their time to cancer | 2019 | ye | | |
| of external beam radiotherapy | 2019 | 7.1 | # of radiation oncologist ^a | 2019 | n/a | | |
| photon,electron) ^a | 2019 | 7.1 | # of medical physicist ^a | 2019 | n/a | | |
| of mammographs ^a | 2020 | 28.5 | # of surgeons ^a | 2014 | 1321.4 | | |
| of CT scanners ^a | 2020 | 11.7 | # of radiologist ^a | 2019 | 115.9 | | |
| of MRI scanners ^a | 2020 | 3.5 | # of nuclear medicine physician ^a | 2019 | 6.9 | | |
| of PET or PET/CT scanners ^a | 2020 | 0.6 | # of medical & pathology lab scientists ^a | 2012 | 226.9 | | |
| ORMULATING RESPONSE | | | | | | | |
| ntegrated NCD plan | 2019 | operational | # Public cancer centres per 10,000 cancer patients | 2019 | 1.2 | | |
| ICCP (including cancer types) | 2019 | operational | Early detection programme/ guidelines for 4 cancers (breast, cervix, colon, childhood) | 2019 | 3 cancer(s | | |
| /IPOWER measures fully implemented and chieved | 2018 | 2 | Pathology services | 2019 | generally available | | |
| ancer management guidelines | 2019 | yes | Bone marrow transplantation capacity | 2019 | don't know | | |
| alliative care included in their operational, ntegrated NCD plan | 2019 | yes | Palliative care availability: community/home-based care | 2019 | generally no available | | |
| of treatment services (surgery, adiotherapy, chemotherapy) | 2019 | 2 | Availability of opioids* for pain management | 2015-2017 | 179 | | |
| reast cancer screening program | 2019 | yes | *Defined daily doses for statistical purposes (S-DDD) per million inhabitants per day | | | | |
| reast cancer screening program: Starting ge, target population | 2019 | 40 | | | | | |
| GLOBAL INITIATIVES | | | | | | | |
| limination of Cervical Cancer | | | Global Initiative for Childhood Cancer | | | | |
| IPV vaccination programme coverage | 2018 | 68.3 | Annual cancer cases (0-14 years old) | 2020 | 109 | | |
| ervical cancer screening | 2019 | yes | Early detection programme/guidelines | 2019 | ne | | |
| creening programme type | 2019 | organised | Defined referral system | 2019 | ye | | |
| creening programme method 2019 | | PAP smear | A | | | | |
| creening participation rates | 2019 | 10%-50% | Annual cancer cases (0-14 years old) | | | | |
| arly detection programme/guidelines | 2019 | yes | | ■ Acute lymphoid leukaemia | | | |
| defined referral system | 2019 | yes | 289 Hodgkin lymphoma Burkitt lymphoma | | | | |
| | | | | | lymphoma | | |
| | | | 589 | CNS, lo | w grade tumours | | |
| | | | 39 | ■ Retino | blastoma | | |
| | | | 76 | = \Milms | tumour | | |

^{***}The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data

