Uppsala Health Summit

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We have revolutionized the care for many cancer patients… but the fight is far from over

CANCER

In the future...
Jane hopes that targeted therapies will be developed that can defeat all hard-to-treat and metastatic cancers. Immuno-oncology therapies offer hope that people’s own immune systems can destroy all types of cancer cells, preserving healthy cells.

Present day...
JANE’S BREAST CANCER JOURNEY
Jane discovers a lump in her breast and is diagnosed with breast cancer. The tumor is removed, followed by a course of chemotherapy, after which she undergoes hormone therapy to reduce the risk of it returning.

Fifty years ago...
In 1968, Jane would have undergone a radical mastectomy, surgically removing the entire breast and much of the underlying musculature, and her cancer would still have a high likelihood of returning.

• In the past 50 years our understanding of cancer has advanced considerably. Treatments are far more effective than they were.
• The fight, however, is far from over. Cancer remains the second leading cause of death globally, and approximately 70% of deaths from cancer occur in LMICs.
Current pipeline & promising areas of research

- Research into the role of the body’s immune system in fighting cancer has yielded some of the most exciting advances.
- There are over 1,900 drugs in development for treating cancer.
- The scale of the oncology pipelines reflect how challenging it is to combat the more than 200 different forms of cancer.
Challenges of cancer care

- Barriers to cancer care in low income countries often due to weak health care systems, lack of awareness, screening, diagnosis, health care workers, radiotherapy, availability of innovative medicines…

- Improving cancer treatment require a holistic and intersectoral approach.

- Progress will be hampered as long as Universal Health Coverage is not in place.
Spending on cancer medicines

In developed health systems, spending on cancer medicines is a small fraction of overall health expenditures and should be viewed in the broader context.

In the European Union:
• Spending on cancer medicines across the EU represents only 1% of overall health care spending

Similarly, in the United States:
• Cancer drug costs represented about 1% of total US national health expenditures in 2016.

More generally, for OECD countries:
• Pharmaceutical account for only about 16% of healthcare spending on average across OECD countries in 2015.
Need to do better to bring innovative medicines to more patients

- Great progress in cancer research but innovative medicines often out of reach for patients in developing countries
- Companies sensitive to debate about cost and price of cancer drugs and see willingness to explore new avenues of reimbursement and funding
- Social contract is needed
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) call for new collaborative solutions

Pioneering multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral approaches

Sharing of resources, experience, and capacity

Making “health in all policies” a reality
Advance sustainable progress on NCDs and the SDGs

Leverage the power and expertise of industry

Partner with others to understand and address systematic barriers

Improve outcomes for patients

**ACCESS ACCELERATED**

Moving NCD Care Forward

Access Accelerated is a public-private collaboration, committed to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the target to reduce premature deaths from NCDs by one third by 2030.

**THE WORLD BANK**
**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**
**Company Programs and Initiatives**
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**NCD Alliance**
**PATH**
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**GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

Sustainable Development Goal 3
Thank you!

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