Your guide to cancer in Europe
Helping you to answer questions about cancer
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Welcome to your guide to cancer in Europe

This booklet contains reliable and easy-to-understand information from Cancer Research UK, the world's leading charity dedicated to beating cancer through research. We want this guide to help you understand cancer and its impact.

Cancer research has come a long way in the past century. For example, in the UK, survival rates have doubled in the last 40 years. Cancer Research UK, along with other organisations in the European Union (EU), has been at the heart of this progress. During this time, there has been a range of EU, national and regional activities, including Council Conclusions, the European Partnership for Action Against Cancer, the Cancer Code, screening guidelines, and cancer plans in some Member States.

However, cancer still has a huge impact across Europe. Cancer is still the second most common cause of death in the EU.

We want this guide to help support you and your activities in European institutions and across Europe. Together we will beat cancer.

Harpal S. Kumar  
Chief Executive of Cancer Research UK
Who is Cancer Research UK?

Cancer Research UK is the world’s leading charity dedicated to saving lives through research. We have discovered new ways to prevent, diagnose and treat cancer that together have saved millions of lives across the world.

We have contributed to most of the world’s top cancer drugs, including Tamoxifen, Herceptin and Temozolomide, and we pioneered the use of radiotherapy treatments. However a lot more work needs to be done as cancer is responsible for one in five deaths in Europe. Our research, entirely funded by the UK public, is critical to ensuring more people beat it.

Did you know...

We are the largest independent funder of cancer research in Europe and we receive no government funding for our research.
Our goals

Our ten ambitious goals show how we aim to achieve our vision. But we cannot do it alone. We will work with our partners to achieve the following in the UK by 2020:

1. People will know how to reduce their risk of cancer
2. The number of smokers will fall dramatically
3. People under 75 will be less likely to get cancer
4. Cancer will be diagnosed earlier
5. We will understand how cancer starts and develops
6. There will be better treatments with fewer side effects
7. More people will survive cancer
8. We will especially tackle cancer in low income communities
9. People with cancer will get the information they need
10. We will continue to fight cancer beyond 2020

Did you know... We have 44,500 volunteers who give us 6.5 million hours of their time every year.
What we do

Research
This is our main focus. More people are surviving cancer than ever before, thanks to research.

• In 2009/2010, the amount we spent on research was €396 million.†
• We’re fighting cancer on all fronts – furthering our understanding in how to prevent, diagnose and treat the disease.
• We fund the work of over 4,000 scientists, doctors and nurses.
• Our world-class scientists and doctors collaborate with cancer experts in over 50 countries, working together to fight cancer.
• We study the causes of cancer and how to prevent it. We are making major advances in understanding the factors that increase or decrease people’s risk of developing cancer.

• We are studying cancer and cancer risk in over a million people. There are over 200 different types of cancer. We have the expertise and knowledge to tackle them all.
• We are dedicated to finding ways to save the lives of people whose cancer has spread.
• We are researching ways to improve screening and detect cancer earlier. In the UK, our work has already influenced the three national screening programmes for breast, bowel and cervical cancer which are helping save thousands of lives.
• We support around 200 clinical trials, with over 30,000 volunteers taking part to help us develop new and better ways to prevent, diagnose and treat cancer.
• We are training the next generation of researchers and scientists to ensure we continue to make rapid progress in the fight against cancer.

? Did you know... In the UK, our Cancer Campaigns team recently secured commitments from 260 MPs to ‘Commit to Beat Cancer’ which will be vitally important in the coming years.
Information
We don’t just do research. Every year we help millions of people get the information they need to understand cancer and make informed decisions about reducing their risk and cancer treatment.

We aim to save thousands of lives by focusing on diagnosing cancer at an earlier stage when treatment is more likely to be successful. We provide information and resources about cancer symptoms and screening.

Up to half of all cancers are preventable through lifestyle changes. We raise awareness of the causes of cancer and ways to reduce cancer risk.

Influencing
Together with our supporters, we campaign on key cancer issues including access to cancer drugs, screening and reducing the use of tobacco and sunbeds.

We are an independent voice for cancer patients, researchers and healthcare professionals. We make sure that policy-makers hear their views.

Below A chart to show the research that we fund. For every €1 we receive, excluding retail, 90 cents is available to spend on our work to beat cancer.

* In basic research, our scientists are working in laboratories to understand exactly how normal cells work and exactly how these processes go wrong in cancer. This research is vital, increasing our understanding of the molecular basis of the disease and laying the foundations for new ways to detect and treat many different types of cancer.

Converted from GBP to EUR on 26 November 2010 (www.xe.com/ucc/)
What is cancer?

The term ‘cancer’ actually describes a group of more than 200 diseases that all involve the uncontrolled, abnormal growth of cells. Different types of cancer have different causes, symptoms and treatments.

Cancer occurs when cells build up faults in their genetic instructions or DNA. These faults can cause cells to start multiplying out of control.

Cancer can spread into surrounding tissue or to other parts of the body through the blood or lymphatic system. Once cancer has spread it is harder to treat successfully.

Approximately 670,000 deaths occur annually from less common cancers – 54% of all cancer deaths in Europe.
What causes cancer?

Anything that damages the genes in our cells can ultimately cause cancer, but a number of genes in the same cell need to be damaged before a cell becomes cancerous.

The vast majority of cancers are caused by DNA damage that accumulates over a person’s lifetime (‘sporadic’ cancer). This is why cancer is more common in older people. There are many causes of DNA damage, including the chemicals in cigarette smoke and ultraviolet (UV) light. Cancers that are directly caused by genetic faults inherited from a parent are rare. For example, eight out of nine breast cancers occur in women without a family history of breast cancer.

There are some viruses that are linked to cancer, for example the human papillomavirus, which is linked to cervical cancer, and a number of other cancers. Smoking is the leading cause of cancer in the world, but people who are overweight or drink too much alcohol are also more likely to develop the disease.

Did you know... Smoking accounts for more than a quarter (29%) of all deaths in the developed world.
Who does cancer affect?

• Cancer is responsible for one in five deaths in Europe.

• Survival rates vary across Europe. For example, cancer outcomes are significantly lower in Eastern European countries.

• Every year, an estimated 2.45 million people in the EU are diagnosed with the disease.

• There are 1.23 million deaths from cancer in the EU every year.

Whilst progress has undoubtedly been made, there are new challenges ahead with an ageing population leading to an increase in the incidence of cancer.

With better prevention, screening and treatments, more European citizens could survive – or not even get cancer at all. However, the chance of surviving cancer is often affected by where you live, where you are treated and whether you have access to information.

Furthermore, there are some cancers where the knowledge to prevent, treat or cure does not yet exist – but increased research could provide the answers.

Below a graph showing the most frequent cancers in both men and women in the EU.
(Source: GLOBOCAN Factsheet 2008)

### Did you know...

Age is the single biggest risk factor for cancer – the older you are, the more likely you are to develop cancer.
How can cancer risk be reduced?

Lifestyle choices can have a significant effect on cancer risk. Hundreds of thousands of cases of cancer could be prevented each year in the EU through healthier lifestyles.

**Not smoking**
Smoking is the single biggest cause of cancer in the developed world and accounts for more than a quarter (27%) of all deaths from cancer. Research has shown that smoking causes more than a dozen different types of cancer.

While it’s true that not everyone who smokes gets cancer, people who smoke are much more likely to develop cancer than people who don’t.

**Drinking less alcohol**
Drinking alcohol increases the risk of seven types of cancer, and is estimated to be responsible for 9,000 cancer deaths each year in the UK. Small amounts of alcohol can increase the risk of some cancers, including breast cancer, but overall there is limited risk from drinking only a little (one small drink a day for women, or two small drinks a day for men).
Keeping a healthy body weight
Research has shown that many different types of cancer are more common in people who are overweight or obese, including cancers of the bowel, gullet and womb. Maintaining a healthy weight is one of the best ways to reduce the risk of cancer, after quitting smoking. Together with Weight Concern, Cancer Research UK has developed Ten Top Tips for a healthy weight: info.cancerresearchuk.org/healthyliving/tentoptips/. The tips are rooted in research and are designed to fit easily into daily life.

Eating a healthy, balanced diet
Diet influences the risk of a range of cancers, including cancers of the bowel, stomach and mouth. Eating healthily can also help with keeping a healthy weight. At the current time the best advice is for a diet high in fibre, fruit and vegetables and low in red and processed meat, saturated fat and salt.

Keeping active
Keeping active could help prevent thousands of cases of cancer each year. For adults at least 30 minutes of moderate activity a day, five days a week, is recommended. Moderate activity is anything that makes a person feel warm or slightly out of breath, such as brisk walking, gardening, dancing or housework.

Staying safe in the sun
SunSmart is the UK’s national skin cancer prevention campaign, funded by the UK Health Departments and run by Cancer Research UK. Making sure you don’t get sunburnt and avoiding sunbeds are crucial steps to being SunSmart. Visit www.sunsmart.org.uk to find out more.

The European Commission provides EU-wide advice and information about national campaigns here: www.ec.europa.eu/consumers/citizen/my_holidays/sunscreens_en.htm

Did you know... Keeping a healthy weight is a great way to reduce your risk of cancer.
Common cancer controversies

There are a lot of stories around cancer that you may be asked about. Here are some common cancer controversies and the scientific perspectives on their validity and risk:

Mobile phones
Scientific evidence so far shows that using mobile phones for less than 10 years doesn’t increase the risk of any type of cancer. Research in this field is still ongoing and Cancer Research UK will continue to look for any new evidence.

Power lines
Everything that uses or carries electricity, from household appliances to power lines, produces an electromagnetic field (EMF). There is a lot of worry that EMFs produced by power lines can cause cancer.

There is little strong evidence to link power lines to adult cancers. But some studies have suggested a statistical link between exposure to EMFs and a slightly higher risk of childhood leukaemia. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified EMFs as a “possible” cause of cancer.

Deodorants
There is no convincing evidence that antiperspirants and deodorants cause breast cancer. A large study in 2002 looked for links between antiperspirant use and breast cancer in 1,500 women. The researchers found that neither antiperspirants nor deodorants increased breast cancer risk.

For more information on common cancer controversies, please visit: info.cancerresearchuk.org/healthyliving/cancercontroversies/

Did you know... There are 1.23 million deaths from cancer in the EU every year.
How is cancer treated?

As there are many different types of cancer, there is no single approach to treatment. The three most established treatments for cancer are surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. If it is possible to remove a cancer, surgery is generally the first treatment option. After surgery, cancers may be further treated with radiotherapy or chemotherapy. Radiotherapy is treatment with X-ray radiation and chemotherapy is treatment with cell-killing drugs. Both target cells that are dividing and multiplying, which cancer cells do far more frequently than normal cells. In the UK, four in ten people who beat cancer have received radiotherapy as part of their treatment.

Where a cancer is hormone dependent, such as some breast and prostate cancers, hormone therapy may help stop recurrence of an early cancer, or it may be used to help control an advanced cancer.

New treatments continue to be developed. Biological therapies are increasingly used. These are generally treatments that use natural substances from the body, or drugs made from these substances, to interfere with the way cells interact and signal to each other. Many of these new treatments are described as ‘targeted’ therapies because they are aimed at specific molecules on cancer cells.

Clinical trials are a crucial part of developing new cancer treatments. New treatments must be thoroughly tested in the clinic before they can become widely available. Cancer Research UK is working with doctors and nurses, supporting around 200 clinical trials, many of which are testing new drugs and treatments for cancer.

Did you know... We support around 200 clinical trials to discover new cancer drugs. We will increase our efforts in this area even more over the next five years.
Survival rates

Survival rates measure how many patients survive for a certain period of time after their initial diagnosis. Usually the time periods that we measure against are five or ten years but there is also increasing interest in one-year survival.

Cancer survival varies across Europe, between and within Member States. Cancer Research UK is taking a key role in a project to identify the root causes of survival differences between a number of countries (within Europe and beyond) with comparable healthcare systems and high quality cancer data. The hope is that this programme will generate insights which will help all partners improve cancer survival outcomes.

🌱 Did you know... In 2009/10, Cancer Research UK spent over €400 million on cancer research activity, and a further €17 million on information and advocacy. ^
There have been a number of key developments in EU cancer policy in recent years, and several ongoing issues, including:

**European Code Against Cancer**
The European Code Against Cancer initiative sets out 11 recommendations for citizens to avoid certain cancers and to improve their health in general. For more information please visit: [www.ec.europa.eu/health-eu/doc/cancercode_en.pdf](http://www.ec.europa.eu/health-eu/doc/cancercode_en.pdf)

**European Partnership for Action Against Cancer**
The European Commission has reinforced its long-term commitment to the fight against cancer by launching a European Partnership for Action Against Cancer (2009-2013). This follows the previous Europe Against Cancer programmes. It aims to engage a wide range of stakeholders across the EU in a collective effort and with a common commitment to addressing cancer through a number of work programmes.

*Did you know...* In the last minute, your body has made 300 million new red blood cells, 12,000 million new gut cells and 40,000 new skin cells.
Early detection of cancer through screening
The European Union shares a common commitment to ensuring proper screening for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer, as set out in the Council Recommendations of 2 December 2003 on cancer screening (2003/878/EC).

Council Recommendations (agreed in June 2008) outlined measures to reduce the burden of cancer. These included a call for Member States to develop and implement comprehensive cancer strategies or plans and the European Commission to encourage EU and international collaboration in cancer research.

Diseases and conditions information
There are also a number of EU activities aimed at monitoring and gathering comparable data on cancer occurrence and outcomes in Europe.

As tobacco, obesity and alcohol are the three largest causes of preventable cancer, there is also a range of tobacco control, food, nutrition, alcohol and physical activity policies that are relevant.

In addition, research policy, including Framework Programme funding for cancer, and regulatory issues, such as the Clinical Trials Directive, can also impact research in Europe to further develop the understanding of cancer and how best to prevent and treat cancers.

For information on specific issues and position or briefing papers, please contact us on publicaffairs@cancer.org.uk.
Awareness and early diagnosis

The early detection of cancer is critical to its successful treatment and to ensure maximum chances of survival.

The National Awareness and Early Diagnosis Initiative (NAEDI) was set up in order to address the problems of late diagnosis and as part of a strategy to improve cancer outcomes in England. The initiative was set up as a result of the Cancer Reform Strategy in 2007 and is co-chaired by National Cancer Director for England Professor Mike Richards and Cancer Research UK.

The NAEDI initiative aims to achieve earlier diagnosis of cancer with a view to improving outcomes, increased cancer survival and reduced cancer mortality. For more information please visit: www.naedi.org.

Did you know... If you can detect the cancer when it's at an early stage, before it's had the chance to get too big or spread to other parts of the body, it can often be easily removed or treated.
Cancer inequalities

Considerable inequalities in cancer incidence and outcomes still exist between different groups across Europe. Cancer survival is significantly lower in eastern European countries for example. Inequalities in cancer can relate to different areas such as genetics, information and awareness, deprivation, lifestyle, and treatment.

Unskilled workers are significantly more likely to die from cancer than professionals, while mortality rates vary widely between Member States, and even within individual Member States. They tend to be highest in areas with significant levels of deprivation.

Did you know...

The risk of being diagnosed with certain cancers is greater among the most deprived communities and, for most types of cancer, survival rates for the most deprived patients are worse.
Information for people living with cancer

Getting advice
A diagnosis of cancer can be very upsetting and people can have a lot of questions about living with cancer. There may be questions about their treatment and how it is affecting them, or about practical issues. Cancer Research UK has a range of services to people in the UK to give them access to information, including a website www.cancerhelpuk.org, a freephone telephone helpline staffed by experienced cancer nurses and our online forum where they can share information, experiences and support with others affected by cancer.

There are also a number of other organisations who offer cancer information in other countries. For details and links to their websites please visit: www.icisg.org/publications_otherlangs.htm.

Did you know... Over a million people visit CancerHelp UK every month for up-to-date, reliable information about cancer.
What research is aimed at beating cancer?

There is a broad spectrum of cancer research that aims to improve our understanding of the disease and how best to prevent, diagnose and treat it. Below are some examples:

**Fundamental laboratory research**
Research in the lab explores how the cells in our bodies work and what goes wrong in cancer cells. Discoveries in the lab pave the way for scientists and doctors to tackle the disease more effectively.

**Behavioural and prevention research**
This involves looking at how cancer affects different populations and identifying key risk factors. This can lead to new ways to prevent the disease and increase people’s awareness of the causes of cancer.

**Translational research**
This is where discoveries made in the laboratory are turned into ways of preventing, diagnosing and treating cancer.

**Clinical research**
Clinical trials are vital for testing new drugs and ways to prevent or detect the disease. Clinical trials across the EU are regulated through the Clinical Trials Directive and national legislation. The Directive is currently being reviewed.

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Did you know... Our scientists and doctors have contributed to most of the world’s top cancer drugs and we pioneered the use of radiotherapy to treat cancer.
Key projects and the importance of partnership

We often work with partners, whether other not-for-profit organisations, industry or government bodies, in order to pool resources, share experience and prevent duplication. Our world-class scientists, doctors and nurses collaborate with cancer experts in over 50 countries, working together to fight cancer, and they have contributed to most of the world's top cancer drugs. It is also increasingly important to undertake international and clinical trials.

Examples of key projects are outlined below.

**Cancer Research Technology Limited (CRT)**
This is the cancer-focused technology development and commercialisation arm of Cancer Research UK. CRT's purpose is to maximise the potential benefit to cancer patients flowing from publicly funded cancer research. This is achieved through translating discoveries into cancer therapeutics, vaccines or diagnostics in partnership with industry.

**European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC)**
Cancer Research UK is part of the largest-ever study of the links between diet and health. Important discoveries, such as the link between excessive red meat consumption and cancer, continue to flow from this work and will inform cancer prevention strategies that will save lives in the future.

**International Cancer Benchmarking Partnership**
We are taking a key role in coordinating the International Cancer Benchmarking Partnership. This programme is working to identify the root causes of survival differences between countries/jurisdictions with comparable healthcare systems and high quality cancer data. The hope is that the programme will generate insights and actions which will help all partners improve cancer survival. There are eight countries involved in the project – England, Northern Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Canada and Australia. The programme has five modules of work planned to explore the underlying reasons for the delays in diagnosis and treatment and differences in the quality of treatment across the partnership.

**Did you know...**
We fund the work of more than 4,000 researchers, doctors and nurses. Our world-class scientists and doctors collaborate with cancer experts in over 50 countries, working together to fight cancer.
International Cancer Genome Consortium (ICGC)
The ICGC aims to obtain a comprehensive description of genomic, transcriptomic and epigenomic changes in 50 different tumour types and/or subtypes, which are of clinical and societal importance across the globe. Cancer Research UK is a key contributor to the projects on prostate and esophageal cancer.

Stratified medicine
In October 2010, Cancer Research UK launched a multimillion pound Stratified Medicine Programme to help turn the genetic revolution into better treatment for cancer patients. Working with AstraZeneca and Pfizer and alongside a £50 million investment into stratified medicine by the UK Technology Strategy Board, the programme aims to establish a national service making standardised, high quality, cost-effective genetic testing of tumours available for people with cancer while collecting valuable research data. We will work with hospitals and labs to improve genetic testing services and we will collect genetic data from tumours and link this to information on treatments and outcomes. Collecting this data will enable us to design more effective cancer treatments in future, and improving genetic testing services ensures that as treatments targeting specific genes become available in the future, doctors will have access to the best possible tests to help them decide which cancer patients are suitable for these drugs.

UKCMRI (UK Centre for Medical Research and Innovation)
UKCMRI is a partnership between four of the world’s leading biomedical research organisations: Cancer Research UK, the Medical Research Council (MRC), University College London (UCL) and the Wellcome Trust. The UKCMRI will facilitate collaboration between disciplines and the translation of increasingly specialised scientific research from the laboratory through to hospitals and pharmacies. It will bring together the best scientists, doctors and researchers, allowing them to work together and share cutting-edge resources and knowledge – and help us towards our vision of beating cancer. The aim is to create a world-class research centre that will tackle some of the biggest medical challenges we face, in the largest biomedical research centre in Europe.

For further information on Cancer Research UK-funded work, please see: info.cancerresearchuk.org/cancerandresearch/ourcurrentresearch/
What the future holds for cancer

In Europe, we’re living longer, largely thanks to major advances in public health. Cancer is predominantly a disease of older people, so as the population ages, the number of cases is likely to increase in the years ahead. However, the good news is that earlier detection and new and better cancer treatments mean many more people will survive cancer.

New methods of prevention, screening and diagnosis, and new generations of targeted and tailored drugs and treatments, could hugely improve cancer services in the next decade and beyond.

Thanks to research, we have made great strides in developing treatments for cancer. One major area of research is the field of ‘stratified’ medicine. One example of this is Herceptin, which is used to treat breast cancer in women. Herceptin only works on women whose cancer cells have a genetic mutation that means they create a large amount of a protein called HER2.
Screening is another area in which progress is being made. The European Commission recommends that screening be offered in organised programmes, with quality assurance at all levels and good information about benefits and risks. A reduction in mortality and incidence of advanced disease can be achieved only if coverage is high and standards of rigorous quality assurance are respected. The European Commission, with input from a range of stakeholders, has published guidelines for screening of cervical and breast cancer and is finalising guidelines for colon cancer.

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the EU. Breast, cervical and colorectal cancer accounts for 32% of cancer deaths in women and 11% in men. With an ageing population, these figures are due to increase, unless preventive measures are taken to reduce cancer deaths. The EU shares a common commitment to ensuring proper screening for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer, as set out in the Council Recommendation of 2 December 2003 on cancer screening (2003/878/EC).

Although much progress has been made within the area of cancer screening, more is still required. The current annual volume of screening examinations in the EU is considerable. However, this volume is less than one-half of the minimum annual number of examinations that would be expected if the screening tests specified in the Council Recommendation on cancer screening were available to all EU citizens of appropriate age (approximately 125 million examinations per year).

In many Member States, screening programmes need to be implemented, and even in those where they are already functioning effectively there are further innovations that can be made, such as the use of a ‘Flexi Scope’ in bowel cancer screening rather than a blood sample, which could significantly increase the number of lives saved.

Scientists are also using knowledge about the faulty genes involved in cancer to develop new drugs that specifically target cancer cells, while leaving healthy cells unharmed. These targeted treatments, or ‘smart drugs’, need to be used hand-in-hand with genetic tests, to make sure that they are used most effectively.
Cancer incidence worldwide

Breakdown of the estimated 12.7 million new cases, age-standardised incidence rates and the most commonly diagnosed cancers by the different regions of the world, 2008.

How can you help us beat cancer?

The EU has a crucial role to play in giving hope to millions of people affected by cancer. With concerted action with national and regional governments, patient groups, academia, industry and other stakeholders, we could improve cancer outcomes for many European patients. To reach this goal, the EU institutions, research and patient organisations and other third parties, as well as national and regional bodies, need to work together to:

• Support research into cancer in Europe and provide a regulatory framework that enables such research to be undertaken.

• Provide recognition and facilitate the contribution of not-for-profit organisations, such as research and patient groups and academia, to healthcare challenges, such as cancer:

• Manage pan-European challenges, including an ageing population and obesity, in order to coordinate necessary actions in such areas and encourage better lifestyle choices.

• Encourage early diagnosis and effective treatment, although this is mainly a national competence.

For more information on Cancer Research UK’s political priorities please visit: info.cancerresearchuk.org/publicpolicy/

Did you know... We have over 9 million people on our database of whom 2.8 million are active supporters.
Thank you for reading this guide; we hope that you have found it useful. We are keen to work with the EU institutions and third parties to develop EU policy that benefits cancer research and patients and their families across Europe.

If you have any questions on cancer or would like to support us, please contact us at publicaffairs@cancer.org.uk or 0044 (0)20 3469 8360. You can also visit our website www.cancerresearchuk.org for more information.

Did you know... Cancer Research UK’s Race for Life is the largest women-only fundraising event in the world. Since its creation, an incredible 4.7 million women have raised over €440 million to fund Cancer Research UK’s life-saving work.
Useful contacts

Cancer Research UK
www.cancerresearch.org.uk
(and info.cancerresearchuk.org/publicpolicy/ for Policy sections)

Cancer Research UK – Cancer Help website
For information about cancer, its treatment, clinical trials, and our online forum www.cancerhelp.org.uk

Association of European Cancer Leagues (ECL)
www.europeancancerleagues.eu/
also for MEPs Against Cancer (MAC)

Eurocan
EU research project into cancer www.eurocanplus.org/

EUROCARE (European Cancer Registry-based study)
Study on survival and care of cancer patients www.eurocare.it/

European Cancer Observatory
Cancer fact sheets, data and graphs on cancer eu-cancer.iarc.fr/

European Cancer Patient Coalition (ECPC)
www.ecpc-online.org/ (and www.ecpc-online.org/about-face.html for Forum Against Cancer Europe)

European Medicines Agency (EMA)
www.ema.europa.eu/

European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC)
www.eortc.be

European Commission on Cancer (including European Partnership for Action Against Cancer (EPAAC))
ce.europa.eu/health/major_chronic_diseases/diseases/cancer/index_en.htm
also: ec.europa.eu/health-eu/health_problems/cancer/index_en.htm

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
For information and statistics on the causes of cancer www.iarc.fr/

International Cancer Information Service Group
For information on a range of websites in different countries www.icisg.org/
(All their members are listed here: www.icisg.org/meet_memberslist.htm)

Smoke Free Partnership (SFP)
www.smokefreepartnership.eu/

World Health Organisation (WHO)
www.who.int

† Exchange rates at 26 November 2010 (http://www.xe.com/ucc/)

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