



PRIMARY PREVENTION IN THE EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER

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President

Association of European Cancer Leagues (ECL)

Primary Prevention Meeting

#DECLARATIONS



- **ECL** is independent of any political party or commercial interest.
- **ECL's income is primarily through membership contributions, EU-funded projects and joint actions.**
- **ECL** currently receives an Operating Grant from the European Commission under the Third EU Health Programme 2014-2021:

FPA 2017 (785273)

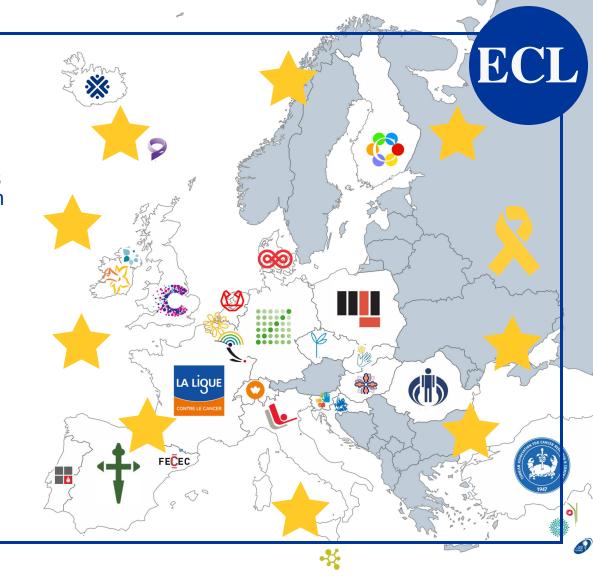


Co-funded by the Health Programme of the European Union

ECL has an unrestricted education grant with L'Oréal Garnier International.



- Founded in 1980
- 30 cancer societies in 25 countries in WHO European region (of which 20 EU MS)
- 8k staff, 300k volunteers, spend €750m a year to fight cancer & represent 570m citizens
- Members = non-profits operating across the whole cancer continuum & patient pathway
- Cancer leagues are the main resource for the public for cancer control information & services
- Tision: 'Europe free of cancers'



EUROPEAN CODE AGAINST CANCER













The **European Code against Cancer (ECAC)** began in **1987**, currently in its **4th edition** (launched in 2014, coordinated by IARC).

Aim: to inform the public about actions they can take for themselves or their families to reduce their risk of cancer.

12 messages most people can follow without any special skills or advice.

The more messages people follow, the lower their risk of cancer will be.

Estimated 30-50% of cancers are preventable.

















12 MESSAGES OF ECAC





Tobacco 2nd hand exposure





Body mass Physical activity **Nutrition**



Alcohol



UV Sun safety



Occupational exposure





Radon in the home



Breastfeeding Limit HRT



Vaccination HPV (girls) HBV (newborn)



Organised screening Breast, Cervix & Colorectal - only





- ## ECAC is a trusted evidence-based tool free of commercial influence that provides the most reliable synthesis of the evidence on cancer prevention
- As well as being a tool for improving cancer prevention literacy, the ECAC is used as a for health policy development
- Awareness ≠ impact the impact of the ECAC must consider its real-world application as a basis for informing public health actions



EVALUATION OF ECAC





Cancer Epidemiology Volume 71, Part A, April 2021, 101898



Evaluation of the impact of the European Code against Cancer on awareness and attitudes towards cancer prevention at the population and health promoters' levels *

D. Ritchie a A 1 M. Mallafré-Larrosa a, G. Ferro b, J. Schüz b, C. Espina b, 1

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Table 4
Dissemination strategies to promote the ECAC according to the geographical distribution of the organisations represented by the 28 promoters interviewed.

	Number of organisations by geographical region ^a				
	Northern Europe (4)	Western Europe (9)	Central and Eastern Europe (7)	Southern Europe ^b (8)	Total (Column %) 28 (100)
National Cancer Control Plan facilitates the promotion and dissemination of the ECAC	0	5	7	6	18 (64)
Wide dissemination to the public in their country/region	4	6	7	8	25 (89)
Dissemination of the ECAC as a cohesive package of 12 recommendations	0	2	6	4	12 (43)
One or more the 12 recommendations has been adapted for the dissemination	3	3	2	2	10 (36)
Dissemination via traditional communication materials (e.g. leaflets, posters, etc.)	1	6	7	6	20 (71)
Dissemination via specific programmes/interventions targeting the promotion of the ECAC	2	5	4	5	16 (57)
Dissemination via specific campaigns dedicated to the promotion of the ECAC	1	3	5	5	14 (50)
Dissemination via events dedicated to the promotion of the ECAC	0	4	3	3	10 (36)
Dissemination via online platforms i.e., dedicated website and social media channels	2	6	5	7	20 (71)

^a https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/th-concept-scheme/-/resource/eurovoc/100277?target=Browse.

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b International Agency for Research on Cancer/World Health Organization (IARC), 150 cours Albert Thomas, 69372, Lyon CEDEX 08, France

b includes Israel.

THANK YOU!



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