

National Cancer Control Programme

== History == In 1957, the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre (CNCRC) was established, funded by the Government of India, to focus on cancer biology research, particularly... The 1933 cancer congress in Madrid was considered...

Epidemiology of cancer Three-year The epidemiology of cancer is the study of the factors affecting cancer, as a way to infer possible trends and causes. National Cancer Registry Programme (2013). PMID 20063528. Retrieved 2015-05-17. Delhi Daily News. "Cancer kills 1300 Indians every day". The study of cancer epidemiology uses analysis of the incidence and distribution patterns with determinants of health and disease conditions in a defined population to find the cause of cancer and to identify and develop improved treatments

The RCC was established in 1981 as one of six such centres (currently 26) in India. During the formation period the state government transferred a few departments of the Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, which were primarily concerned with cancer care to the Regional Cancer Centre.

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy improve their cancer care capacity and services in a sustainable manner by integrating radiotherapy into a comprehensive cancer control programme that maximizes Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) is an Austrian programme created by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to expand cancer care capacities

Some cancer researchers have argued that negative cancer clinical trials lack sufficient... == History == The origins of CNCI trace back to the establishment of the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital (CCH), which was formally inaugurated on January 12, 1950, by Nobel laureate Irène Joliot-Curie. The hospital was founded with the support of Dr. B.C. Roy, an eminent physician and then Chief Minister of West Bengal, and named in honor of Chittaranjan Das, who donated land and property for the cause. Initially focused on cancer treatment, the hospital expanded its scope to include basic and clinical research with funding from government organizations. This area of study must contend with problems of lead time bias and length time bias. Lead time bias is the concept that early diagnosis may artificially inflate the survival statistics of a cancer, without really improving the natural history of the disease. Length bias is the concept that slower growing, more indolent tumors are more likely to be diagnosed by screening tests, but improvements in diagnosing more cases of indolent cancer may not translate into better patient outcomes after the implementation of screening programs. A related concern is overdiagnosis, the tendency of screening tests to diagnose diseases that may not actually impact the patient's longevity. This problem especially applies to prostate

cancer and PSA screening. 696955dee0 == History == 696955dee0 Source: 696955dee0 UICC was founded in 1933 and is based in Geneva, Switzerland. Its member organisations feature cancer societies, governmental agencies, treatment and research centres, patient support groups and professional associations. 696955dee0 PACT also addresses infrastructure gaps and, through partnerships, builds capacity and long-term support for continuous education and training of cancer care professionals, as well as for community-based civil society action to combat cancer. 696955dee0 == History == 696955dee0

Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram It was established in 1981 by the Government of Kerala and the Government of India. It is a tertiary care center for the managements of all types of cancers. It was established as an expansion of the Radiation Therapy / Radiotherapy department of Medical College Trivandrum. objectives: Evolve a cancer control programme for South-Western India. Offer facilities for diagnosis and assessment of cancer by histopathological, The Regional Cancer Centre (RCC) at Thiruvananthapuram is a cancer care hospital and research centre. The clinics are mainly on haematology, lymphoreticular, soft tissue, bone, head and neck, breast, CNS, gynaecological, urinary, chest, gastro, paediatric oncology and thyroid. It is located in the Thiruvananthapuram Medical College campus in Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of the state of Kerala 696955dee0

Regional Cancer Centres, presently approved and funded by the central government are: 696955dee0

American Cancer Society The current name was adopted in 1944. At the time of its founding, the American Society for the Control of Cancer (ASCC)—now The American Cancer Society (ACS) is a nationwide non-profit organization dedicated to eliminating cancer. The ACS publishes the journals *Cancer*, *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians* and *Cancer Cytopathology*. the Control of Cancer (ASCC) 696955dee0

The organisation was given the Latin name *Unio Internationalis Contra Cancrum*, hence the acronym UICC, and the first General Assembly took place in Paris on 4 May 1935, with representatives from 67 national cancer organisations and 43 countries. The English name was changed in 2010 to its current name, *Union for International Cancer Control* so that the "UICC" acronym would be consistent with that for the French, Spanish and Latin texts. 696955dee0 The RCC is an autonomous scientific institution sponsored jointly by the government of Kerala and the government of India. It has been designated as a Science and Technology Centre in the health sector by the state government... 696955dee0

Canadian Cancer Society The Canadian Cancer Society (French: *Société canadienne du cancer*) is Canada's largest national cancer charity and the largest national charitable funder The Canadian Cancer Society (French: *Société canadienne du cancer*) is Canada's largest national cancer charity and the largest national charitable funder of cancer research in Canada 696955dee0

== References == Initially, the focus of the programme was prevention as its aim was to educate the population and make detection and diagnosis resources available. Another goal for the programme was to increase capacity in the structures already dealing with cancer and address the short fallings of palliative care. The programme was subsequently revised between 1984 and 1985 to better set it up for success in its goal of reducing cancer morbidity and mortality in the country, mainly through primary prevention and early detection. Between 1990 and 1991, the cancer control programme was decentralised with the introduction of services at the district level. The last revision on the NCCP intervened in 2005. The National Study Committee recommended in 1937 the formation of a new organization, which was later called the Canadian Cancer Society for the Control of Cancer, which was created by letters patent, as the Canadian Cancer Society, on 28 March of the following year. Its aim was to educate Canadians about the early warning signs of cancer. At that time, many people did not seek medical help...

Union for International Cancer Control The Union for International Cancer Control or UICC (previously named the International Union Against Cancer) is a non-governmental organisation with over The Union for International Cancer Control or UICC (previously named the International Union Against Cancer) is a non-governmental organisation with over 1,150 member organisations in more than 170 countries and territories

National Cancer Institute (Sri Lanka) gov. As of February 2020 Sri Lanka has more than 50,000 cancer patients, with 14,000 annual deaths due to cancer. www. 2021-06-04. Which is under the control of Department of Health, provides all its services free of charge. lk. health. "National Cancer Control Programme". Ministry of Health. nccp. "Daily 38 cancer patients The National Cancer Institute (also known as Apeksha Hospital) is a government hospital in Maharagama, Sri Lanka. Archived from the original on 2020-07-11

== List of Regional Cancer Centres == == History == Background == UICC was established in Paris in 1933 following a proposal at a cancer congress in Madrid to create an international organisation that would "promote the fight against cancer through research, therapy and the development of social activities."

National Cancer Control Programme public hospitals and the creation of cancer centres in 27 regions. Through the National Cancer Control Programme, the country was able to put in place With the emergence of cancer as a growing threat to public health, the Indian Government, through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, initiated the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) in 1975

In 2004, the IAEA created PACT in Vienna, Austria. The programme was intended to expand the Agency's experience in radiation medicine and technology. Additionally, the programme aimed to enable developing countries to introduce, expand or improve their

cancer care capacity and services in a sustainable manner by integrating radiotherapy into a comprehensive cancer control programme that maximizes its therapeutic effectiveness and impact. Such a programme integrates and aligns cancer prevention, surveillance, screening and early detection, treatment and palliative care activities and investments, and is set up based on the Guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Saskatchewan Medical Association formed Canada's first cancer committee in 1929, which established the first provincial Crown-funded, comprehensive cancer control program in the country. As this concept spread to other provinces, the CMA backed the original committee's proposal to establish a national organization called the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer. The push was slow until, in 1935, the then-Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Bessborough, used his position to give it more momentum and created the King George V Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund for Canada to provide financial support.

Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Archived 18 October 2011 at the Wayback Machine Luthra, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (NCI) is a 660 bedded cancer care hospital and research institute and one of the 27 regional cancer centres in India. It was formally inaugurated by Irène Joliot-Curie on 12 January 1950, as Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, named after Chittaranjan Das, who donated land and property for the cause. It is located in Kolkata near Jatin Das Park metro station at Hazra crossing. 26 April 2012 at the Wayback Machine Government of India. This campus (first campus) also serves as a cancer research centre

== History and operations ==

Regional Cancer Centres The Tata Memorial Centre at Mumbai is the oldest and the most comprehensive amongst these centres. "National Cancer Control Programme" There are presently 62 such centres spanning all the states and union territories of India. Later this number was increased in steps. The name 'regional' because each of these institutions cater to a designated region, usually a number of districts in the country. This system works under the National Cancer Control Programme which started in 1975 under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (India). The scheme originally started with 5 RCCs for 5 designated regions of the nation. Similar to these are the 72 NCI-designated Cancer Centers in the US. dead link] Government of India. "National Cancer Control Programme". The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are cancer care hospitals and research institutes operating in India under the joint control and funding of the Government of India and the respective state governments

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