

EUROCARE 5



IN COLLABORATION WITH



COMPAGNIA
di San Paolo



Genova EUROCORE-5 Organising Committee

Chairman: Franco Berrino

Members: Riccardo Capocaccia, Milena Sant, Gemma Gatta

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Milena Sant, Riccardo Capocaccia,

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Acknowledgments

The EURO CARE5 2009 Meeting is made possible thanks to ACC funds and to the generous contribution of public and private bodies herein acknowledged.

It is with sincere appreciation that we would like to express our thanks to the following companies and organisations that, through their support, are helping to advance the value and excellence of cancer research.

Sponsored by:

Alleanza Contro il Cancro



In collaboration with:



**Fondazione IRCCS Ist. Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro,
Milano**



Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, Genova



Compagnia di San Paolo



EURO CARE-5 welcome

EURO CARE, which started in 1990, is the largest international collaborative population-based study on survival and care of cancer patients. Since its inception in early 1990s, four monographs on cancer survival were published referring to patients diagnosed in 1978-1985 [EURO CARE-1], 1985-1989 [EURO CARE-2], 1990-1994 [EURO CARE -3] and 1995-1999 [EURO CARE-4]. In addition, in-depth studies on particular aspects of cancer survival have been carried out (list of scientific articles available in www.eurocare.it) The project has involved progressively more countries and cancer registries (CRs) over time. Now the whole EURO CARE data base includes survival data of over 13,800,000 patients diagnosed from 1978 to 2002, in 83 European CRs, with vital status information available up to 31 December 2003 or later. The quality of survival data has improved considerably and progressively since EURO CARE-1. The proportions of cases lost to follow-up and known only by death certificate have decreased and the adherence to ICDO coding rules has improved. With EURO CARE-5 we plan to extend the collection of survival data for patients diagnosed in the early 2000, and to estimate their survival in the first decade of 2000 by period survival analyses, thus further shorting the delay between data collection and availability of results. The EURO CARE database is a unique and valuable resource for analysing and comparing cancer outcomes not only across European countries and regions, but also over time (since 1978); it has, at the same time, accumulated a large and precious database on outcomes for rare tumours. In EURO CARE-4 the eastern European countries were represented only by Poland and Czech republic and Slovenia. Thanks to the participation of Estonia, Slovakia, Croatia, Poland, Czech Republic in this meeting, we expect that the representativeness of Eastern European countries will increase for EURO CARE-5. To date cancers are being characterized in greater molecular detail and apparently small biological differences have been shown to influence prognosis. At the same time new drugs have been developed that target specific molecular mechanisms and pathways in cancer cells. These developments may be expected to improve prognoses for cancer patients in the near future. The EURO CARE high resolution studies (collecting detailed information on stage, diagnostic exams and treatment) constitute an effective means of monitoring the impact of these highly costly new treatments at the population level. The EURO CARE findings are now widely recognised as reflecting real differences in cancer survival across Europe, and the European Commission has included cancer patient survival in the priority list of health indicators. However, after the publication of EURO CARE-2, the European Community stopped supporting EURO CARE and the project continues thanks to financial support from the Italian *Compagnia di San Paolo* Foundation. In addition, the Italian organisation *Alleanza Contro il Cancro* supports this meeting. It is unfortunate that European governments are reluctant to finance studies that assess the comparative effectiveness and efficiency of their health systems. The aim of this plenary meeting is to agree on how to update the study protocols and to kick off the EURO CARE-5 round. Thanks to the valuable support of all Cancer Registries and to their scientific collaboration, EURO CARE can continue to monitor cancer survival in Europe.

Franco Berrino

Head Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine,
Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, Milan, Italy

Host welcome

The pursuit of internationalisation policies is a must for Italy. Knowledge is at the centre of the Lisbon strategy that sets as a goal transforming the European Union into the “most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world”.

Thanks to the funds made available by the Italian Ministry for Health, as provided for by Art. 3 of the Ministerial Decree dated 21 July 2006 (Istituto Superiore di Sanità - ISS on behalf of Alleanza Contro il Cancro - ACC), the ISS and ACC are contributing to laying the foundations for a better and influential participation of Italy in the planning of European research.

This clearly shows how the awareness at national level of the need to overcome fragmentation – which results in a waste of energy and of resources, both material and immaterial – is an essential condition to support the excellent Italian research expertise while at the same time conveying a shared national stance.

This process needs to be based on an international dimension so as to establish an interaction among the relevant European institutions in order to share programmes, funds and infrastructures.

EUROCARE-5 acts as an ideal context in which experts can join together in order to rapidly achieve objectives to improve the diagnostic approach and care. We hope the EUROCARE-5 project proudly hosted by Italy will be able to achieve its objectives.

Prof. R. Rosso

Prof. M. Pierotti

Prof. F. Bonanno

Scientific Director

Scientific Secretary

General Director

Istituto Nazionale per la
Ricerca sul Cancro

Alleanza Contro il Cancro
Scientific Director
Fondazione IRCCS,
Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori

Ligurian
Health
Agency

Congress Venue



Hotel AC Genova

Corso Europa, 1075
16148 Genova (GE), Italy
+39 010 307 1180
www.ac-hotels.com

Congress-specific information

Language

The official language of the Congress is English. No simultaneous translation in other languages will be provided during the sessions.

Badges

Congress badges should be worn by all participants at all times during the meeting.

Lunches and refreshments

Breaks and lunches will be organised in the congress venue.

Insurance

The Organising Committee cannot accept any liability. Participants should make their own arrangements with respect to health and travel insurance.

Attendance Certificate

A certificate of attendance will be issued at the end of the Conference to those requesting it.

For all information on your travel and hotel reservation, please contact:

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Introduction to EURO CARE

HISTORY

EURO CARE (EUROpean CAncer REgistry-based study on survival and CARE of cancer patients) is a cancer epidemiology research project on survival of European cancer patients. The project is based on a collaboration established in 1989 between the Istituto Nazionale Tumori (Milan, Italy), the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Rome, Italy) and a large number of population-based cancer registries from 12 European countries, with incidence and survival data available.

Thanks to a steadily growing number of participating registries the study has provided regular and increasingly comprehensive publications on cancer patient survival in Europe. EURO CARE has collected and analysed survival data on patients diagnosed from 1978 to 1984 (EURO CARE-1), from 1978 to 1989 (EURO CARE-2), from 1983 to 1994 (EURO CARE-3) and from 1988 to 2002 (EURO CARE-4), which includes data on more than 13 millions of cancer diagnoses provided by 93 population-based cancer registries in 23 European countries.

ORGANISATION

The EURO CARE Co-ordinating Centre operates at the Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine, Analytical Epidemiology Unit, Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori, while the database implementation and analyses are performed at the Cancer Epidemiology Unit and Data Analysis Centre, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome.

The scientific coordination and secretary of EURO CARE works at Analytical Epidemiology Unit, Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine at the Fondazione IRCCS Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori (INT), Milan Italy. This group is in charge of the coordination and the scientific secretariat, which ensures contacts and exchanges among all EURO CARE participants. The EURO CARE survival data bank is located at the Unit of Cancer Epidemiology, at the National Centre of Epidemiology, Surveillance and Health Promotion, of the National Institute of Health, “Istituto Superiore

di Sanità” in Rome, Italy. This group is in charge of updating and managing the survival database. Together with the INT group, it also performs the main data checks and survival analyses.

The High Resolution database is located at the Department of Preventive and Predictive Medicine, Analytical Epidemiology Unit, INT, Milan. This group of researchers is in charge of the management and main statistical analyses of this database. The INT and ISS groups constitute the coordinating and data analysis group. They contribute to the EURO CARE articles and monographs in accordance with the decisions taken by the Steering Committee. Both groups share the responsibility concerning the study’s design and results with the contributing cancer registries.

MISSION

The mission of EURO CARE is to serve the public by collecting, analysing and publishing as much data as possible (nation wide coverage) and conducting surveillance and research into the causes, controls, and cures of cancer.

EURO CARE-5 aims

1. To update the existing EURO CARE data bank, by including data of patients diagnosed up to 2006. Follow-up will be updated to the most recent possible dates in order to analyse both long and short term survival rates of cases diagnosed more recently.
2. To analyse survival of cancer patients by means of conventional and more innovative methods: e.g. cohort relative survival; period survival analysis to estimate survival of patients with recent diagnosis; mixture survival model to estimate the proportion of patients cured.
3. Compare patterns of care and to explain survival differences European regions by means of High Resolution studies
4. To increase and promote the use of cancer survival registry data. The EURO CARE results will be diffused among the medical, public health and scientific communities, to the public in general, to tumour patients and to health planners.

Travel information

Genoa is easily accessible from any part of the continent by all means of transport:

by car

The motorway exit is “Genova Ovest” (from A7-A10-A12-A26 motorways); follow the signs for the City Centre or the Palazzo Ducale.

by train from all major European cities.

by plane

Genoa “Cristoforo Colombo” airport is located north-west, a few kilometres from the city centre; transfer time is about 20 minutes. VOLABUS runs one bus every hour throughout the day into central Genoa. The ticket costs € 4,00 and is on sale on board. The first bus leaves Genoa Airport at 6.05 am, the last one at 11.20 pm; first service from Principe railway station is at 5.45 am, last service at 11.40 pm.

Taxi transportation from the Cristoforo Colombo airport to the AC Hotel: fee about 30 €

**Antica Osteria del Bai
the site of the formal EUROCARE5 dinner**

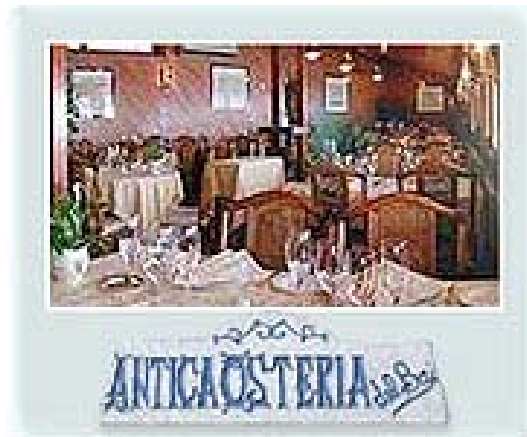
March 11th starting at 20.00 hrs

Built upon an ancient XV century Saracen fortalice, this is one of the oldest restaurants in Italy and has a licence since 1790.

In 1968 the current owners, Gianni and Renata Malagoli, took over a simple tavern and little by little converted it in a refined and elegant restaurant.

The kitchen is mainly fish based and the chef, Gianni Malagoli, proposes traditional Ligurian recipes as well as new elaborations.

The wine card includes both Italian and international labels and a wide choice of spirits.



The EUROCARE Steering Committee

The EUROCARE **Steering Committee** (SC) is composed of 18 researchers representing different European regions (Nordic countries, UK and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Central and Eastern Europe) and the institutes INT and ISS. The SC steers the scientific activities and publication policies, gives advice on study proposals and maintain contacts between the cancer registries and the coordinating centre.

Timo Hakulinen	Finland
Marc Colonna, Jacques Estève, Jean Faivre	France
Franco Berrino, Riccardo Capocaccia, Gemma Gatta, Andrea Micheli, Milena Sant, Arduino Verdecchia	Italy
Reneè Otter	The
Maja Primic- Žakelj	Slovenia
Carmen Martinez-Garcia	Spain
Jean-Michel Lutz	Switzerland
Michel P Coleman, David Forman, Mike Murphy	UK

The EUROCARE Working Group

The EUROCARE Working Group (WG) is composed by the cancer registries which contribute to the project with their collection of survival data. To date, the WG is composed by 83 European Cancer registries in 21 countries.

<u><i>Austria</i></u>	
Austrian National Cancer Registry	M Hackl
Tyrol Cancer Registry	W Oberaigner
<u><i>Belgium</i></u>	
Flemish Cancer Registry	E Van Eycken
<u><i>Czech Republic</i></u>	
West Bohemia Cancer Registry	J Holub
<u><i>Denmark</i></u>	
Danish Cancer Society, Dept. Cancer Prevention & Documentation	HH Storm G Engholm
<u><i>France</i></u>	
Bas-Rhin Cancer Registry	G Hédelin, M Velten
Bretagne Childhood Cancer Registry	I Tron, E Le Gall
Calvados Digestive Cancer Registry	G Launoy
Calvados General Cancer Registry	AV Guizard
Côte d’Or Digestive Cancer Registry	J Faivre
Côte d’Or Haematological Malignancies Registry	PM Carli, M Maynadie
Doubs Cancer Registry	A Danzon
Haut-Rhin Cancer Registry	A Buemi
Hérault Cancer Registry	B Tretarre

smaller villages and a rockier coastline with glittering jewels of its own, like Portofino and the famous walkers’ destination of Cinque Terre.

Genoa has a host of delicacies that sum up the very best of Italian cuisine. Genoa is also famous for pesto, a basil sauce usually served over *trenette* or *trofia* pasta cooked with potatoes and green beans. Being a sea-faring town, Genoa’s cuisine naturally places a high emphasis on seafood dishes such as the fish stew *buridda*, *stoccafisso* (dried cod), and *baccalà* (salted cod served in a delicious sauce). A true masterpiece of Ligurian cuisine is the *capon magro* a very elaborate dish made of various kinds of fish and boiled vegetables, and seasoned with a sauce of herbs and pine nuts. Among the various meat dishes is the *cima alla Genovese*, a pocket of veal breaststuffed with various ingredients, then served cold, in slices. Other Genoese specialties are the simple and delicious foods like the traditional breads, *focaccia* (flatbread often stuffed with cheese or topped with different herbs) and the *farinata* (a lightly fried specialty made from chickpea flour). Among the desserts, one of the most distinctive is *pandolce*, a treat found on every table at Christmas time.

Liguria offers a wide range of high quality wines, including especially the red Rossese, and the whites Pigato and Vermentino. Another famous and hard to find white wine is the Sciacchetra which, with its satisfyingly sweet and unforgettable flavour, makes it a perfect accompaniment to desserts.

by fire in 1777 and reconstructed in the neo-classical style as can be seen today in the splendid Salone del Maggiore Consiglio (Great Council Hall) and the Sala del Minor Consiglio (Minor Council Hall) which, because of its position facing north, is also known as the Summer Council Hall. The most recent restoration work was concluded in 1992 which returned the building to its original splendour. The impression of magnificence, grandeur and wealth through the decoration and celebratory commitment that the Palace creates is best seen in the majestic Salone del Maggior Consiglio, where the Genoese nobility who held power in the Republic conducted their deliberations. Today, the Palazzo Ducale is a cultural centre which houses among others, the Historical Archives of the City of Genoa and the Ligurian Society of National History.

In 2004 Genoa was designated European Capital of Culture by the European Union, and many special events were staged around the city's old port (Porto Antico), including art exhibitions and a retrospective of the work of Genoese architect Renzo Piano – known for his conceptual modern buildings, such as the Pompidou Centre in Paris. In the 1990s, Genoa entrusted Renzo Piano with the task of redeveloping the old port area for the 500th anniversary celebrations of Christopher Columbus's voyage to America. Genoa was indeed home to the great explorer and the celebrated musician and violinist Niccolò Paganini, after whom a famous international violin competition which is held every two years in the city's Opera Theatre, Carlo Felice, is named. The Italian maestro's violin, named Il Cannone, which is kept in the city Town Hall, is played on very special occasions such as during the Premio Paganini by the winner of the contest.

At the port of Genoa is the oldest, still working lighthouse in the world, called 'La Lanterna', which is the city's landmark. Genoa also hosts one of the largest aquariums in Europe located in the above-mentioned old port.

Genoa lies right in the middle of its region, Liguria, a long and narrow stretch of coastline extending from Ventimiglia in the west to Portovenere in the east and comprising two areas: the Riviera di Ponente, and the Riviera di Levante. The Ponente is home to the fancy seaside resort of Sanremo and evokes its commercialised French counterparts to the west, while the Levante is home to

Isère Cancer Registry	M Colonna
Loire Atlantique Breast and Colon Cancer Registry	F Molinié
Manche Cancer Registry	S Bara
Marne Thyroid Cancer Registry	C Schwartz
Somme Cancer Registry	N Raverdy
Tarn Cancer Registry	P Grosclaude
<i>Germany</i>	
German Childhood Cancer Registry	P Kaatsch
Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum, Abt. Klinische Epidemiologie und Altersforschung	H Brenner
Saarland Cancer Registry	H Ziegler
<i>Iceland</i>	
Icelandic Cancer Registry	L Tryggvadottir
<i>Ireland</i>	
National Cancer Registry of Ireland	H Comber
<i>Italy</i>	
Cancer Registry and Environmental Epidemiology Unit, Fondazione IRCCS, Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori	P Costiero G Tagliabue
Registro Tumori A.Adige/ Tumorregister Südtirol	F Bellù
Biella Cancer Registry	A Giacomini
Friuli VG Cancer Registry	D Serraino, L Dal Maso, M De Dottori, M Lise

Fondazione IRCCS, Istituto Nazionale Dei Tumori	F Berrino, M Sant, G Gatta, C Allemani, G Zigon, P Minicozzi, C Tereanu, C Margotti, S Sowe
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Centro Nazionale di Epidemiologia, Rome	E Carrani, R Capocaccia, R De Angelis, S Francis, H Len, P Roazz, M Santaquilan, A Tavilla, A. Verdecchia
Liguria Cancer Registry, IST/ Univ. Genova	M Vercelli, A Quaglia, C Casella
Macerata Province Cancer Registry, Childhood Cancer Registry of Marche	F Pannelli
Modena Cancer Registry	M Federico, I Rashid
Napoli Cancer Registry	M Fusco
Palermo Breast Cancer Registry	A Traina
Parma Cancer Registry	V De Lisi, L Servente
Piedmont Childhood Cancer Registry	C Magnani, G Pastore
Ragusa Cancer Registry	R Tumino
Reggio Emilia Cancer Registry	L Mangone
Romagna Cancer Registry	F Falcini
Salerno Cancer Registry	G Senatore, A Iannelli

north and to the east and, after defeating Pisa in the famous naval battle of Meloria in 1284, gained control of the Tyrrhenian Sea. In the late 13th century the first merchant fleet from Genoa arrived in Bruges, and made the Belgian port the main link to the Mediterranean trade, making Genoa the first city in history to open a diplomatic office in another country.

Genoa played a lead banking role in the early part of the 15th century, when the Bank of Genoa, or House of St. George, was established, especially for the management of the public debt. The bank also performed all such services as were required by the existing wants of trade, at a time when the city was commercially the centre of Europe.

Genoa's financial and seafaring power was fostered by its aristocratic merchant families during the 'Genoese Golden Age' in the 16th and 17th centuries, whose wealth and prominence is displayed in the magnificent Renaissance and Baroque palaces along the so-called 'new streets' (Strade Nuove), Via Garibaldi and Via Balbi. The Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli was included in UNESCO's World Heritage list in 2006. The Rolli palaces were private residences whose owners were obliged to host state visits, thus contributing to the dissemination of knowledge of an architectural model and a residential culture which attracted famous artists and travellers, and of which a significant example is a collection of drawings by Peter Paul Rubens. Among the major palaces along Via Garibaldi are the Palazzo Rosso (now a museum), Palazzo Bianco, Palazzo Grimaldi and Palazzo Reale. Not far from this site, on Genoa's most elegant square Piazza de Ferrari, is the Palazzo Ducale, one of the city's symbols. Once the seat of the city's rulers, called "The Doges", it is now its cultural centre, and has been chosen as the venue for some of the events scheduled for OECI 2008. The construction of the historic Palace of the Doges - today the property of the municipal council - began in 1298 during the flourishing Republican period of the city's history, when Genoa was consolidating its economic power throughout the Mediterranean. It was not until 1339 and onwards that the Palace was called "Ducale" when it became the seat of the first Genoese Doge, Simon Boccanegra. The central part of the Palace was destroyed

General information about Genoa

Coming to Genoa, you will find an imperious city, crowned by harsh mountains, proud of her people and her city walls, mistress of the sea: so wrote Petrarch, the Italian poet who nicknamed Genoa 'La Superba' (The Proud).

Genoa's history goes back to ancient times. Its name is believed to derive from Genua, founded by the two-headed god Janus, protector of ships and coins. Genoa, as well as being full of mythical origins, has always been a crossroads of traffic and culture, between continental Europe and the Mediterranean, thanks to its natural position and the spirit of initiative of its inhabitants. The great, powerful and prosperous sea commerce of Genoa started during the 11th and 12th centuries when the city expanded as a Maritime Republic and its influence spread across the Mediterranean in competition with Pisa and Venice. Genoa's participation in the Eastern Crusades, as well as responding to religious needs, made the city a valued importer of riches and new products. In 1098, the merchants took over the commercial district of Antioch, and the 'Compagna' was set up the next year, as the first communal associative institution, giving life to a mixed, ruling class of aristocratic, feudal and mercantile origin.

The historic centre - the oldest and widest in Europe - was divided into eight districts whose boundaries were marked by porticoed houses. These are still visible in Via di Sottoripa, in front of the renewed old port.

The 'Barbarossa' walls were built from 1155 to 1160, of which remain the main city gates, including Porta Soprana and Porta dei Vacca. Between 1320 and 1347 the new boundary wall was built, which was then developed and extended along the coast during the 16th century. These walls are largely preserved and are still visible in some areas. The bulwark which defended the city from the sea dates back to the same period, as is the Porta Siberia. The last and best preserved walls are the so-called 'New Walls', built between 1626 and 1633, which form a triangle to protect the city and run all along the surrounding hills. The 13 kilometres walls going further into the inland are still dotted with doors, bastions, and 17th-19th century forts. Genoa increased its mercantile power both to the

<u><i>Malta</i></u>	
Malta National Cancer Registry	M Dalmas
<u><i>Norway</i></u>	
Cancer Registry of Norway, Institute of Population-based Cancer Research	F Langmark, F Bray
<u><i>Poland</i></u>	
Cracow Cancer Registry	J Rachtan
Holycross Cancer Centre	S Gózdź , U Siudowska, R Mezyk
Independent Unit of Oncological Education, M.Sklodowska-Curie Cancer Centre, Warsaw	M Bielska- Lasota
Warsaw Cancer Registry	M Zwierko
<u><i>Slovenia</i></u>	
Cancer Registry of Slovenia	M Primic-Žakelj
<u><i>Portugal</i></u>	
Southern Portugal Cancer Registry	PS Pinheiro
<u><i>Spain</i></u>	
Albacete Cancer Registry	A Mateos
Basque Country Cancer Registry	I Izarzugaza
Childhood Tumor Registry of Valencia/Castellòn and Castellòn Breast	A Torrella- Ramos
Girona Cancer Registry	R Marcos- Gragera
Granada Cancer Registry	C Martinez- Garcia, MJ Sanchez Perez

Murcia Cancer Registry	C Navarro, MD Chirlaque
National Childhood Cancer Registry and Instituto Lopez Pinero, Valencia	R Peris-Bonet,
Navarra Cancer Registry	E Ardanaz, C Moreno
Tarragona Cancer Registry	J Galeeran
<u><i>Sweden</i></u>	
Cancer Registry of Sweden	Å Klint, M Talbäck
<u><i>Switzerland</i></u>	
Co-ordinating Centre	JM Lutz, P. Pury
Basel Cancer Registry	G Jundt
Geneva Cancer Registry	M Usel
Grisons Cancer Registry	H Frick
St. Gall Cancer Registry	SM Ess
Ticino Cancer Registry	A Bordoni
Valais Cancer Registry	JC Luthi, I Konzelmann
Zurich Cancer Registry	N Probst
<u><i>The Netherlands</i></u>	
Amsterdam Cancer Registry	O Visser
Comprehensive Cancer Centre-Groningen	R Otter
Eindhoven Cancer Registry	JWW Coebergh

11.00-11.20 Relative survival by socio-economic deprivation

Bernard Rachet

11.20-11.40 Age-standardisation of the long-term relative survival ratios

Timo Hakulinen

11.40-12.00 Missing data in relative survival regression model

Roch Giorgi

12.00-12.15 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Franco Berrino

13.00—Lunch

16.30-18—HAEMACARE short working meeting:

16.30-17.30 Current status and tasks related to the HAEMACARE articles

Survival of patients with Myeloid malignancies in Europe

M. Maynadié and R. De Angelis

Survival of patients with Lymphoid malignancies in Europe

C. Allemani

Incidence of HMs in Europe

C. Tereanu

17.30-18.00 Current status of translation and agreement on the final version of the HAEMACARE manual for coding HM

Wednesday 11 March

Afternoon session

Chair: M.P Coleman

14.30-15.00 Proposal to include in situ and benign neoplasms in EUROCARE-5

Giulia Zigon

15.00-15.30 DISCUSSION

15.30-16.00 EUROCARE-5: plans for analysis and dissemination

Silvia Francisci

16.00-16.30 DISCUSSION

16.30-17.00 Coffee break

17.00-17.30 Information on the EURO COURSE project

Jan Willem Coebergh

17.30-18.00 DISCUSSION

20.00 Social dinner

Thursday 12 March

Morning session

METHODS OF SURVIVAL ANALYSIS AND RELATED RESEARCH

(15 minute presentations followed by 5-minute discussion)

8.45-9.00 The role of Alleanza Contro il Cancro for EUROCARE-5

Claudio Lombardo

9.00-9.20 Survival estimation by ecological regression analysis

Marina Vercelli

9.20-9.40 Implications of incompleteness of mortality follow-up in comparative survival studies

Hermann Brenner

9.40-10.00 Estimate of lost to follow-up in survival analyses

Riccardo Capocaccia

10.00-10.20 Proportion cured by period survival analysis

Guy Hedelin

10.20-11.00 Coffee Break

UK – England

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	MP Coleman
Eastern Cancer Registration and Information Centre	DC Greenberg
Northern Ireland Cancer Registry	A Gavin
North West Cancer Intelligence Service	T Moran
Northern and Yorkshire Cancer Registry and Information Service	D Forman
Office for National Statistics	M Quinn N Cooper
Oxford Cancer Intelligence Unit	M Roche S Edwards
South West Cancer Intelligence Services	J Verne
Thames Cancer Registry	H Møller
Trent Cancer Registry	D Meehan J Poole
West Midlands Cancer Intelligence Unit	G Lawrence

UK - Scotland

Scottish Cancer Registry	RJ Black DH Brewster
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UK - Wales

Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit	JA Steward
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Data Analysis Group and Project Coordination

Fondazione IRCCS, Istituto Nazionale Dei Tumori
F Berrino (<i>Chairman</i>) M Sant (<i>Scientific Secretariat</i>) G Gatta
C Allemani G Zigon P Minicozzi C Tereanu
C Margutti S Sowe
Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Centro Nazionale di Epidemiologia, Rome
A. Verdecchia R Capocaccia
R De Angelis S Francisci P Roazzi A Tavilla E Carrani
H Lenz M Santaquilani

General Programme

EUROCARE-5 PLENARY MEETING

10th -12th March 2009 Hotel AC - Genova, Italy

Tuesday 10 March

15.30-17.00 Welcome and registration

17.00-17.30 Welcome by the Local Authorities and Scientific Director of National Institute for Cancer Research of Genoa

Riccardo Rosso, Francesco Bonanni

Afternoon Session

Chair: M Vercelli

17.30-18.30 Main results of EUROCARE-4

Franco Berrino

18.30-19.00 Aims of EUROCARE-5 and programme for the Genoa meeting

Milena Sant

20.00 *Informal Dinner*

Wednesday 11 March

Morning session

Chair: J.M. Lutz

9.00-9.30 Proposals and discussion for the basic EUROCARE-5 survival study

Roberta De Angelis

9.30-10.00 DISCUSSION

10.00-10.30 Proposals and discussion on the inclusion of low-resolution variables on stage and treatment

P Minicozzi

10.30-11.00 DISCUSSION

11.00-11.30 *Coffee break*

11.30-12.00 Proposals and discussion for High-resolution studies

Claudia Allemani

12.00-12.30 DISCUSSION

13.00- 14.30 *Lunch*

Speakers

C. Allemani, Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano
F. Berrino, Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano
F. Bonanni, General Director Ligurian Region Health Agency
H. Brenner, Universit of Heidelberg
R. Capocaccia, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome
JW. Coebergh, Eindhoven Cancer Registry
R. De Angelis, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome
S. Francisci, Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Rome
R. Giorgi, FRANCIM
T. Hakulinen, Finnish Cancer Registry
G. Hedelin, Cancer Registry of Bas-Rhin, Strasbourg, France
C. Lombardo, Focal Point International Affaire ACC-IST, Genoa
P. Minicozzi, Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano
B. Rachet, Scottish Cancer Registry
R. Rosso, Scientific Director IST, Genova
M. Sant, Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano
M. Vercelli, Istituto Nazionale Ricerca sul Cancro, Genova
G. Zigon, Fondazione Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milano

Introduction to Alliance Against Cancer –ACC

Alliance Against Cancer (ACC) is the Italian Association of Comprehensive Cancer Centres.

It was created in 2002 to promote an active collaboration among Italian Cancer Institutes through the exchange of information, knowledge, data, scientific results and human resources and to appropriately respond, in a harmonised way, to the creation of the European Research Area for Cancer. In 2006, ACC received a special financial support from the Italian Ministry of Health under the programme called “Rete nazionale solidale e collaborazioni internazionali” (Joint national network and international cooperation initiatives). This amount has been allocated through specific calls for proposals to support cancer research, including activities related to new approaches in cancer diagnosis, treatment and classification, as well as to promote the international dimension of Italian cancer research and its relationship with the EU’s 7th Research Framework Programme.

The final aim of ACC is to better support and harmonise cancer research by promoting the transfer of results into clinical practice and to ensure equal care to cancer patients across Italy, thus reducing health migrations. The studies on the Aetiology of cancer play an important role in the association’s planning of research activities.

ACC members have a total number of 1879 beds and 3780 scientists working on different topics related to cancer research, with epidemiology as one of the main research fields. The President of ACC is the President of the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian National Institute of Health).

A specific Focal Point for International Affairs was launched in 2007 in order to facilitate and improve the participation of ACC members in European and large international projects. ACC is financed mostly by public funds. All the funds provided by the Italian Ministry of Health have been allocated in light of the 3 different goals to be achieved as set out by the statute of the Association: strengthening translational research, building up networks of facilities, improving communication to reduce disparities.

The ACC network has the fundamental critical mass to:

- help to strengthen qualified national cancer research;
- cope with the challenges emerging from research fragmentation and increasing globalisation of science and technology;
- implement a real sharing of knowledge, an adequate flow of young and skilled scientists and integrate research infrastructures into a network;
- coordinate research programmes in line with the European strategy foreseen by the Green Paper of the European Commission “The European Research Area: New perspectives” of 4 April 2007.

The long experience gained by Alliance Against Cancer and its members in large international cancer research programmes in the field of experimental and applied cancer research and related disciplines makes it the natural contact point for the Italian participation in the building of the European coordination actions aimed to reduce the existing fragmentation.

ACC membership	
President	Enrico Garaci
Director General	Luigi Giusto. Spagnoli
Scientific Secretary	Marco Pienotti
Head International Affairs	Claudio Lombardo
<u>MEMBERS</u>	
Conferenza Stato-Regioni	Dr. Gianni Amunni
IRE Istituto Regina Elena, Rome	Prof. Paola Muti
IOV Istituto Oncologico Veneto	Prof. Alberto Amadori
Fondazione San Raffaele, Milan	Prof. Federico Caligaris Cappio
Istituto Neurologico Nazionale Carlo Besta, Milan	Prof. Ferdinando Cornelio
CRO Centro di Riferimento Oncologico di Aviano	Prof. Paolo De Paoli
FSM Fondazione Salvatore Maugeri, Pavia	Prof. Marcello Imbriani
IDI Istituto Dermatologico dell’Immacolata, Rome	Prof. Antonio Lanzavecchia
ICH Istituto Clinico Humanitas, Rozzano, Milan	Prof. Alberto Mantovani
Istituto Tumori “Giovanni Paolo II” di Bari	Dr. Angelo Paradiso
IOR Istituti Ortopedici Rizzoli, Bologna	Prof. Francesco Antonio Manzoli
Fondazione IRCCS Istituto nazionale dei Tumori, Milan	Dr. Marco Pierotti
IST Istituto Nazionale per la Ricerca sul Cancro, Genoa	Prof. Riccardo Rosso
Policlinico San Matteo, Pavia	Prof. Carlo Alberto Redi
Fondazione Giovanni Pascale, Naples	Prof. Aldo Vecchione
IEO Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milan	Prof. Umberto Veronesi