Cancer is the uncontrolled division of abnormal cells.

Risk factors include ageing, smoking, obesity and lack of physical exercise.

Between 1995–2012, cancer diagnosis in Europe increased from 2.6 to 3.4 million.

3.4 million is greater than the population of Madrid, Paris or Rome.

Over the next decade we can expect a transformation in cancer care with new immuno-oncology therapies and combination products.

In some cases this can offer a cure in patients where a diagnosis would currently be terminal.

The economic burden of cancer in Europe costs €139 billion annually.

49% in healthcare costs, 37% in indirect costs (productivity loss due to premature mortality) and 14% in medicine costs.

Improvements in capturing and monitoring the outcomes of cancer treatments will help to improve clinical practice, maximise efficiencies and pioneer new approaches to access, such as linking payment to patient outcomes.

In order to harness the promise of outcomes data, stakeholders need to work together to remove data gaps and improve health system infrastructure for data collection.

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83% of survival gains are attributable to new treatments, including medicines.

In some instances incremental improvements over time can result in substantial improvements in survival.

There is still significant variation in survival rates between EU member states from 40% in Bulgaria to 64% in Sweden.

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