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*Deputy Minister of Health*  
*Italian –Palestinian Conference*  
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*Campus Bio-Medico University*  
*Rome*

# MoH Statement

## 1. Political commitment

### a. Institutional reforms

- \* Organogram
- \* Cancer Registry
- \* Palliative care
- \* Breast Cancer Unit
- \* Khalid al Hassan Hospital



## b. Budget allocation

- \* Drugs and equipment procurements
- \* Training - capacity building
- \* Referrals



## c. Legislation

- \* Public Health Law
- \* UHC / health insurance
- \* screening / free of charge
- \* salt reduction in bread
- \* Salt Iodization
- \* Sugar + Saturated fat
- \* Flour fortification



## 2. Coordination and Cooperation

### a. National level

- \* Augusta Victoria hospital
- \* Al Najah hospital
- \* Al Makased hospital
- \* Beithlehm University
- \* PNPFI



## 2. Coordination and Cooperation

### b. International level

- \* Jordan
- \* Italy
- \* Tunisia
- \* Qatar
- \* Egypt
- \* France
- \* Greece
- \* Cuba
- \* MAP /UK

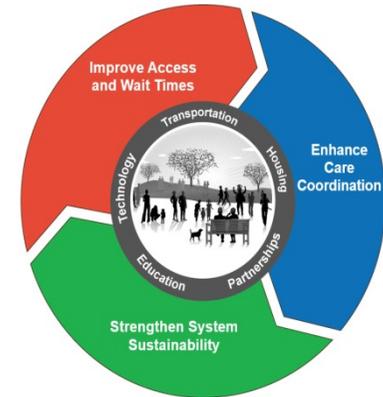
### c. UN agencies



### 3. Strengthening prevention & health promotion programs :

- \* Tobacco control
- \* Alcohol control
- \* Healthy diet promotion
- \* Physical activities
- \* Screening awareness
- \* MD approach promotion ( S.D H)





## 4. Integration of preventive programs at various levels

- \* PHC → S.H.C → T.H.C
- \* MoE , MoNE , MoSD, MoM, MoC , MoA , MoRA, MoE, MoI , MoT , Water +Electricity
- \* PEN approach – package of essential NCDs
- \* Reproductive health – BC screening & cervical cancer screening



**Community**

participation

## **5. Community participation & country based initiatives**

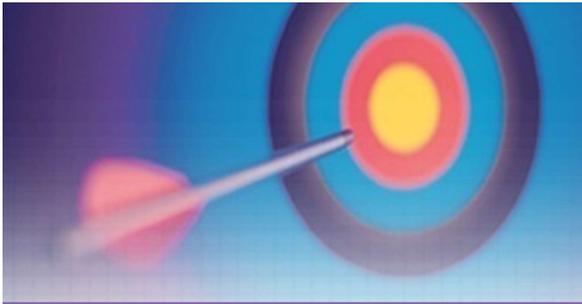
- \* medical associations
- \* medical oncology society
- \* women survival club
- \* palliative care society
- \* Quran Radio
- \* Al Zakah , Caritas ,,,,,,

## Our Vision

Our vision is to provide health care services to every Palestinian .



Lead the way to quality health care providing comprehensive, integrated, appropriate & wellness oriented services.

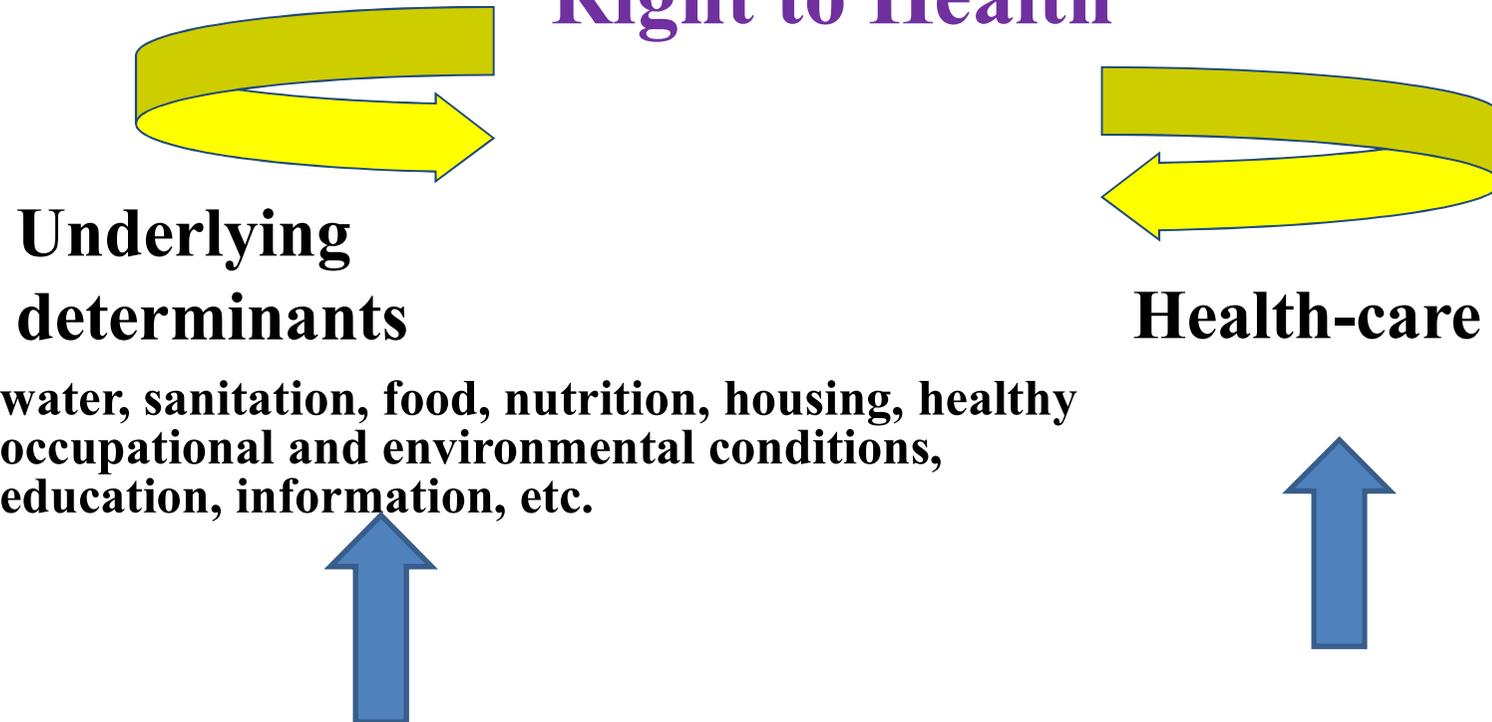


## Our Mission

Our mission is to promote, maintain and improve health & well-being of Palestinian and achieve better personal & population health outcomes by working proactively to provide integrated, efficient and effective health care services in a caring & professional manner, and by advancing the ability of individuals & communities to effectively respond to their health needs.

# Right to Health

## Right to Health



### Underlying determinants

water, sanitation, food, nutrition, housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, education, information, etc.

### Health-care

**AAAQ**

**Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, Quality**

(General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, explains CESCR Art 12. “The right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”)

# Globalization of Health Challenges

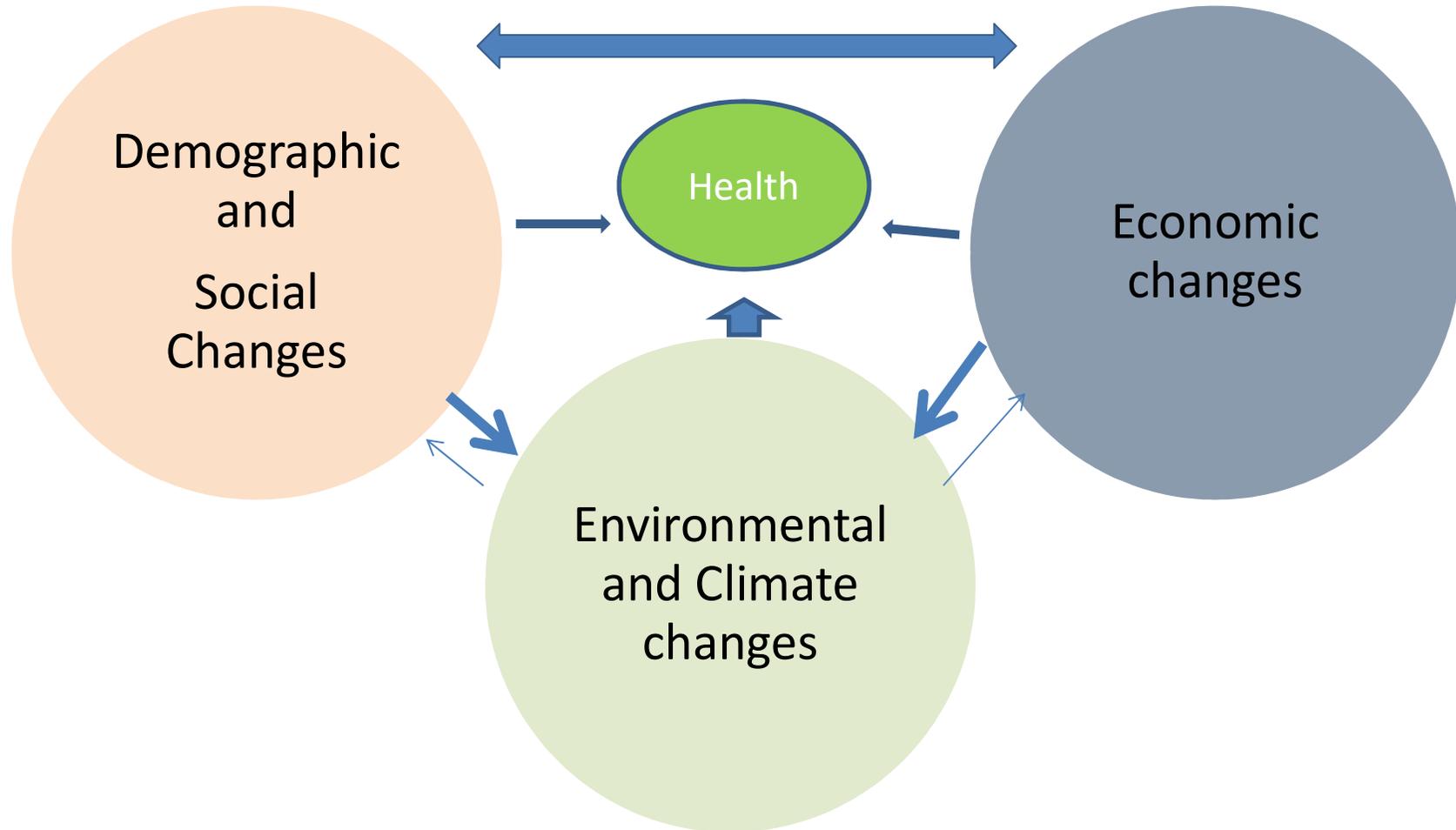
- During the last two decades there has been a fundamental shift in global patterns of disease.
- New epidemics of chronic illness are following in the wake of rapid urbanization and economic change.
- The epidemiological profile of many LMICs is becoming similar to that in developed nations.

# Global Challenges



- Challenges are interdependent: an improvement in one makes it easier to address others; deterioration in one makes it harder to address others.
- Challenges are transnational in nature and transinstitutional in solution.
  - Cannot be addressed by any government or institution acting alone.
  - Need collaborative action among governments, international organizations, corporations, universities, NGOs, and creative individuals.

# Global Influences on Health



# Demographic and Social changes that influence health

## Demographic Changes

- Population Growth
- Aging
- Urbanization
- Increased Mobility
- Family Structure

## Social Changes

- Governance
- Institutions
- International codes, treaties and relationships
- Cultural change and diffusion

# Global economic influences on health

- Trade and Capital Mobility
- Labor conditions
- Wealth creation
- Wealth distribution
- International financial stability
- International Aid

# Environmental influences on Health

- Land and water resources
  - Use, degradation and depletion
- Energy security and use
- Ecosystem disturbances
- Climate change
  - Extreme weather conditions
  - Warming

# Global Challenges – how to respond

## **Global health Response at National level.**

- interaction with policymakers and professionals in countries at varying stages of development,
- policy development by national and international organizations,
- questions of funding and prioritization,
- the social determinants of health,
- education, governance and capacity-building,

all take place within a complex political, moral and philosophical environment.

# Major Risk Factors for Cancers

## Occupational Exposures :

- 25 chemicals or mixtures, for which exposures are mostly occupational, have been established as human carcinogens, the important ones being asbestos, crystalline silica and heavy metals.
  - Aromatic amines have been shown to increase the risk of Bladder cancer; benzene that of Leukemias and that of myelogenous leukaemia in particular ; Asbestos and other fibres have been associated with Lung cancer and mesothelioma. Cancer of the lung can be caused by exposure
- Major Risk Factors for Cancers

## Major Risk Cont,



- Nickel refining also carries carcinogenic risk. Coal tar, coal gas production and iron founding are associated with cancers of the skin and of other sites, including the urinary and respiratory systems.
- Work in iron and steel founding is also associated with an elevated risk of lung cancer.
- Nasal Adenocarcinomas are caused by exposures in the furniture and cabinet making industry, mainly among people exposed to wood dust. Similarly, among painters, 40% excess risk of lung cancer has been consistently

## Major Risk Cont,,



**Occupational cancers constitute**

5 - 10% of all cancers.

Limiting exposure to potentially carcinogenic substances through personal protective gear, rotation of workers and mechanized handling of such chemicals may help reduce cancers from occupational exposures.



**Safety Helmets**



**High Visibility  
Clothing or Vest**



**Foot Protection**



**Dust Mask**



**Welding Mask**



**Hearing Protection**



**Breathing  
Apparatus**



## Environmental Pollution :

- In the present context, “environmental pollution” refers to a specific subset of cancer causing environmental factors, namely, contaminants of air, water and soil.
- The carcinogenic pollutants for which most information is available include asbestos (referring here to non occupational exposure); toxic agents in urban air; pollutants, chlorination by-products).
- Various studies suggest that environmental pollution accounts of 1-4% of the total burden of cancer in developed countries.

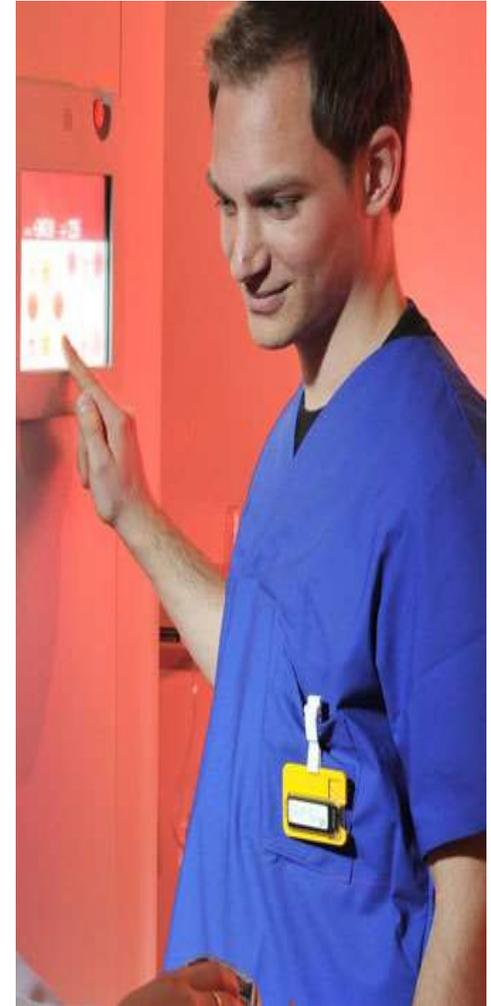
## Environmental Pollution :

Maintaining proper vehicle emission standards, promoting alternative sources of energy instead of biomass fuel, taking measures to reduce the emissions of CFCs and anti-tobacco measures in home / public places will be of help.



# RADIATION PROTECTION

Personal protective devices and dosimeters by personnel engaged in Radiological procedures, avoidance of exposing patients to unnecessary X-rays and adequate safeguards in nuclear facilities should be ensured.





## Radiation

Ionizing radiations are one of the most intensively studied carcinogens. Exposure to ionizing radiations from natural as well as from industrial, medical and other sources, can cause a variety of neoplasms including leukaemia, breast cancer and thyroid cancer.



Sunlight is by far the most significant source of ultraviolet irradiation and causes several types of skin cancer, particularly in highly-exposed populations with fair skin, e.g. Australians.

- Extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields generated by electrical power transmission have been associated with an increased risk of childhood leukemia, but the findings are not conclusive.

## REDUCTION OF EXPOSURE TO ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

Encouragement of sun-protective behaviour is the most effective public health measure to reduce incidence of skin cancer in populations, especially in children.

- Available options include sun avoidance by using shade, wearing protective clothing and using sunscreens.
- Efficacy is expressed through the “sunscreen protection factor” (SPF). Most commercial preparations are presented as having SPF values of up to 15-20.
- Sunscreen formulations typically contain UVA absorbers (examples being cinnamates and derivatives of para-aminobenzoic acid) and UVB

# REDUCTION OF EXPOSURE TO ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION



# Aflatoxin

## Food Contaminants :

Food may be contaminated by mycotoxins. The most studied are Aflatoxins, which occur as food contaminants in hot, humid parts of the world,

with diets based upon maize and groundnuts (peanuts). Aflatoxins are products of the aspergillus fungi and particularly accumulate during storage of grains.

Together, aflatoxin exposure and HBV infection are the main risk factors accounting for the high incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in some regions of Africa, Asia and South America .





## Chronic Infections :

- Infectious agents are one of the main causes of cancer, accounting for 18% of cases worldwide, and the majority occurring in developing countries.
- The most frequently affected organ sites are liver (Hepatitis B and C, liver flukes), cervix uteri (Human Papilloma Viruses), lymphoid tissues (Epstein-Barr virus), stomach (Helicobacter pylori) and the urinary system (Schistosoma haematobium).

## Infection



The important infections in relation to cancer prevention, in Indian context, are HBV, HPV, and H pylori. Vaccination against HBV, use of universal precautions in health care settings, proper sterilization of syringes, needles and other medical equipment, blood safety, safe sexual practices, avoidance of sexual promiscuity, maintenance of genital hygiene, and treating the patients with symptomatic infections of H pylori are the mainstays in this regards.

## Chronic Infections :

- The mechanism of carcinogenicity by infectious agents may be direct, e.g., mediated by oncogenic proteins produced by the agent (e.g., human papilloma virus) or indirect, through causation of chronic inflammation with tissue necrosis and regeneration.
- Strategies for prevention include vaccination (Hepatitis B virus), early detection (cervical cancer) & eradication of the infectious agent (*Helicobacter pylori*).



## **Diet and Nutrition**

Based on available evidence, the major factors in diet related to cancers are :

- Vegetables and Fruits
- Salt and salt-preserved foods
- Meat
- Refined Sugars
- Fat Intake
- Micronutrients
- Food Additives

# TOP 5 CANCER - CAUSING FOODS



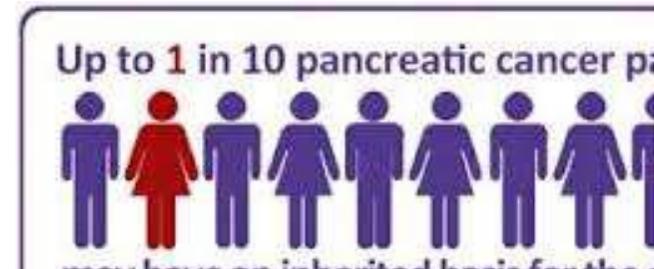
# TOP 5 ANTI-CANCER FOODS



## Diet and Nutrition

Overweight, Obesity and Reduced Physical Activity : Western type of diet (characterized by high calorie food rich in animal fat and protein), often combined with a sedentary lifestyle and hence energy imbalance and obesity, increases the risk of colon, breast, prostate, endometrial and other cancers. Epidemiological studies have shown, with varying degrees of consistency, that excess body mass is associated with an increased cancer risk.





## Genetic Susceptibility :

Inherited cancer syndromes(e.g.retinoblastoma, neurofibromatosis etc.), usually involving germline mutation in tumour suppressor or DNA repair genes, may account for up to 4% of all cancers.

Inherited mutations of the BRCA 1 gene account for a small proportion of all breast cancers, but affected family members have a greater than 70% lifetime risk of developing breast or ovarian cancer.

# PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CANCERS

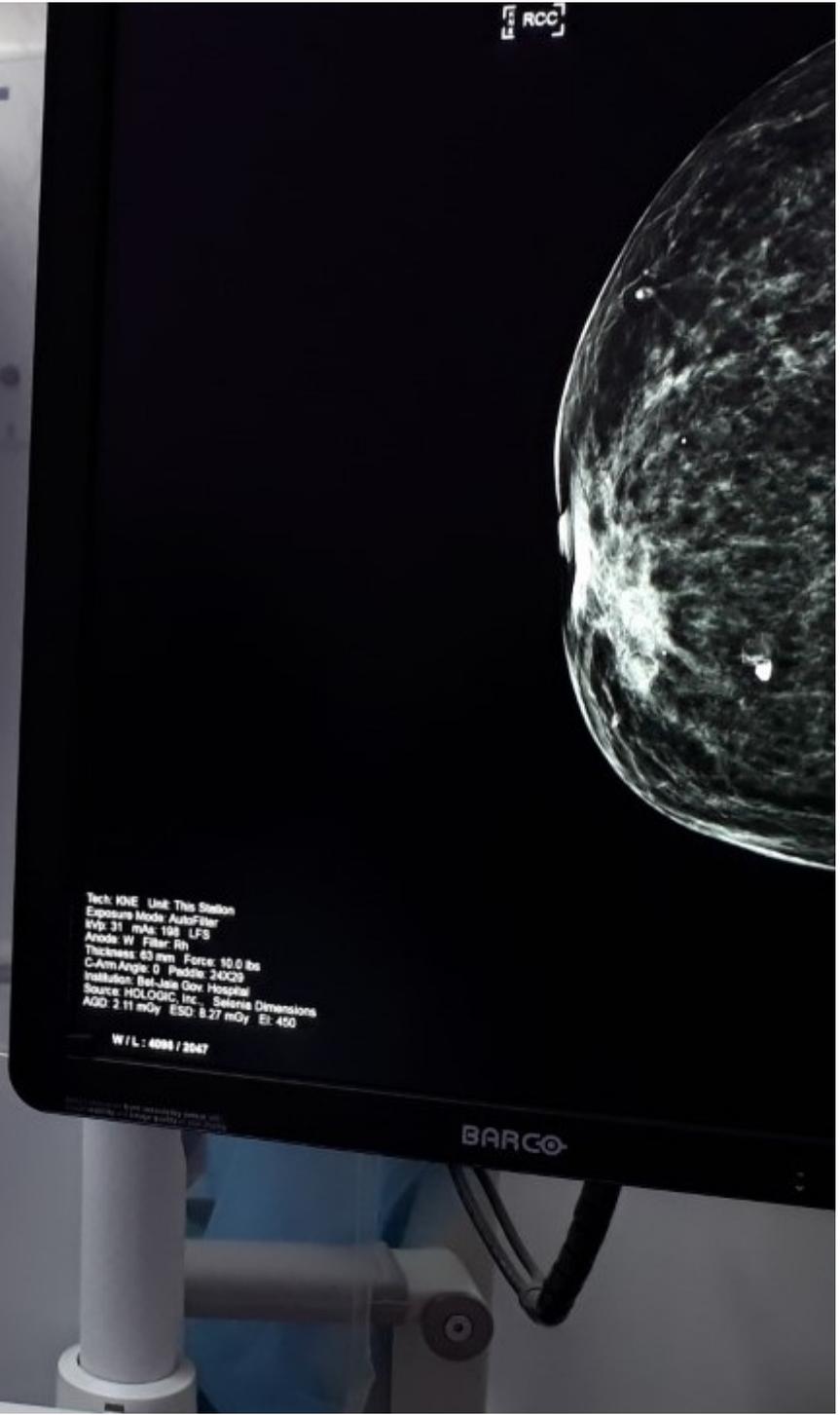
- Tobacco Control
- Alcohol
- Sexual and Reproductive Factors
- Diet, Physical Exercise and Avoidance of Obesity
- Occupation
- Environmental Pollution
- Radiation Protection
- Infection
- Reduction of Exposure to Ultraviolet Radiation
- Chemoprevention







RCC



NEC AccuSync AS172

**ABDELMASEHA, HANAN YUSEF KHALIL: Standard Screening - Combo**

Generator | Tools | Biopsy

Standby

Cine  
Tools | Notices | Comments | Service | ROI

RCC Combo

Change Status

Accept

Reject

Pend

Update Item

Add Procedure

Add View

Edit View

Output Groups  
routine

Output

Archive / Export

Print

Retrieve

Exposure Index

W/L: 4000 / 2047

BARCO

Tech: KHE Unit: This Station  
Exposure Mode: AutoFilter  
kVp: 31 mAs: 198 LFS  
Anode W Filter: Rh  
Thickness: 63 mm Force: 10.0 lbs  
C-Arm Angle: 0 Photo: 24X29  
Institution: Bel-Jais Gov. Hospital  
Source: HOLOGIC, Inc. - Siemens Dimensions  
AGD: 2.11 mGy ESD: 8.27 mGy EI: 450



*“Thank you is not just a phrase , it’s a way  
to healthy lifestyle”*

