

CANCER PREVENTION EUROPE (CPE)

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<https://cancerprevention europe.iarc.fr/>

The international and multidisciplinary consortium Cancer Prevention Europe (CPE) was created in 2018 to develop world-class prevention research to be translated into effective cancer prevention guidelines and policies at the national and international level. CPE is a consortium of leading European research institutions committed to prioritizing cancer prevention through cooperation between countries and programmes. Currently, CPE comprises the following 11 partner institutions: Cancer Research UK (CRUK), the Danish Cancer Society, the European Institute of Oncology (Italy), the German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), IARC, Imperial College London (United Kingdom), Institut national du Cancer (INCa) (France), the Karolinska Institutet (Sweden), Maastricht University (The Netherlands), the UK Therapeutic Cancer Prevention Network, and World

Cancer Research Fund International/ Wereld Kanker Onderzoek Fonds.

CPE draws on previous experience with the European Platform for Translational Cancer Research (EurocanPlatform), focuses on expanding preventive interventions, and takes the measures summarized in the fourth edition of the European Code Against Cancer (<https://cancer-code-europe.iarc.fr>) as a starting point. The mission of CPE is to reduce morbidity and mortality from cancer in European populations through prevention and earlier detection of the disease. This will be accomplished through (i) research into optimizing the implementation of known preventive strategies, (ii) the dissemination of established best practices in prevention, in order to see innovative research translated into effective cancer prevention guidelines

and policies nationally and internationally, and (iii) research into the identification of novel targets for prevention.

The vision of CPE will be broad in scope, covering a spectrum of research topics from policy to the development of novel medical preventive agents. All aspects of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention will be encompassed, and emphasis will also be placed on the research evaluation and advocacy dimensions of the prevention agenda. A core component of CPE will be economic evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of different interventions, in relation to costs of treatment, care, and productivity loss. Specific research topics for CPE may include the following: cancer registration, cancer etiology (including recurrence), development and evaluation of preventive interventions, and implementation

research to maximize the effectiveness of intervention programmes. These activities will be supported by a range of platforms, networks, and infrastructures, and will draw together a wide network of partners. Training and capacity-building will be integral to the CPE initiative.

Successful coordination of cancer prevention requires long-term vision, a dedicated research agenda, and

funding for such research, as well as a sustainable infrastructure and cooperation between countries and programmes. CPE provides the opportunity to fill gaps in the evidence base for prevention, shape the European Union cancer research agenda, avoid common pitfalls in implementation, and share capacity for research training and quality improvement. With its large expertise in coordinating interdisciplinary

research across countries and organizations, IARC hosts the secretariat of the CPE consortium, coordinating the development of the CPE priority actions within a 5-year strategic plan. The close working relationship between IARC and its parent organization, the World Health Organization, also enables the research findings to be translated effectively into timely policies for cancer control.