



Quelle est la valeur de la chirurgie oncologique dans le cadre des soins contre le cancer?

La chirurgie oncologique est essentielle pour assurer des soins de haute qualité contre le cancer

80%

des patients atteints d'un cancer auront besoin d'une intervention chirurgicale au cours de leur maladie

45m

de procédures chirurgicales seront nécessaires chaque année dans le monde d'ici 2030

<25%

des patients atteints d'un cancer dans le monde reçoivent une chirurgie sûre, abordable et en temps opportun



Cancers amenable to surgery are estimated to cause

2.7million
years of life

lost to disability worldwide

La chirurgie oncologique a de multiples rôles

la résection chirurgicale reste la meilleure chance de guérison pour les tumeurs solides en cas de diagnostic précoce

- elle réduit le risque de contracter un cancer lié à des syndromes héréditaires
- elle permet de diagnostiquer et stadifier le cancer
- elle traite les cancers localement avancés et les maladies métastatiques
- elle préserve la qualité de vie et permet de pallier les symptômes

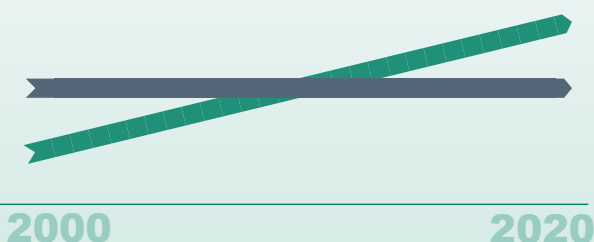
La chirurgie oncologique peut guérir les cancers les plus répandus et les plus mortels, notamment:



La chirurgie oncologique est efficace par rapport à son coût

Pour la majorité des tumeurs solides non métastatiques, la chirurgie reste le traitement le plus efficace avec le meilleur

■ COÛT DE LA CHIRURGIE ONCOLOGIQUE
■ COÛT DE LA THÉRAPIE SYSTEMIQUE



Surgical oncology is keeping pace with innovation

Research is continuing to refine surgical oncology technologies, techniques and processes to allow more patients to benefit from effective, safe, minimally invasive and cost-effective treatment



Innovations such as robotics, functional imaging and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are opening new horizons to enhance cancer surgery



Unlocking the potential of surgical oncology in Europe: ESSO's recommendations

1 Recognise surgical oncology as a specialty and harmonise education across Europe



Surgical oncology should be recognised as a specialist discipline in the EU



Access to high-quality and uniform training developed and delivered by surgical oncology societies should be ensured on a country-specific basis



Continuous medical education and certification of surgical oncologists should be standard practice



The recognition of surgical oncology as a specialty and the harmonisation of training across Europe would help:



Reduce disparities in qualifications, practices and outcomes



Address inequalities in access to high-quality cancer care

2 Support research and innovation in surgical oncology



Research efforts and funds should be redirected to local treatment of non metastatic disease, which will have a significant impact on survival



Innovation in surgical techniques, which allow preservation of function and quality of life in cancer patients, should be developed and evaluated



Strong involvement of surgical oncologists in developing optimal multimodal treatment regimens should be fostered

Despite its potential to cure, surgical oncology research remains **highly underfunded** compared with trials led by the pharmaceutical industry



3 Promote the role of surgical oncology in multidisciplinary cancer care



Multidisciplinary care, of which surgical oncology is an integral component, should be provided consistently to all cancer patients in Europe



Surgical oncologists should lead multidisciplinary teams and coordinate the care of patients for a majority of solid tumours



Certification and accreditation of surgical oncologists and multidisciplinary cancer units across the EU should be harmonised to ensure a uniformly high level of care