Highlights of the AACR Cancer Progress Report 2017
Knowledge is power!

The seventh edition was released at a Congressional briefing in Washington, DC on September 13, 2017

THERE HAS BEEN MAJOR PROGRESS AGAINST CANCER IN THE U.S.

- **1971**: 3 million survivors
- **1991**: Reduction in U.S. cancer death rate
- **2016**: 15.5 million survivors
  - 112,370 of these individuals are children or adolescents
  - 2.1 million lives saved

American Association for Cancer Research Cancer Progress Report 2017
THE EVOLUTION OF CANCER CARE

CANCER CARE

- **SURGERY**: Ancient times - present
- **RADIOTherapy**: 1890s - present
- **CYTOTOXIC CHEMOTHERAPY**: 1940s - present
- **MOLECULARLY TARGETED THERAPY**: 1990s - present
- **IMMUNOTHERAPY**: 1990s - present

Modified from American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Cancer Progress Report 2017
Leading to the FDA approval of new therapeutics, including:

- A new PARP inhibitor, **niraparib**, for treating patients with advanced ovarian cancer, like **Teri Woodhull**

- A PDGFRA-targeted therapeutic, **olaratumab**, which is benefitting patients with soft tissue sarcoma, like **Evan Freiberg**
RESEARCH CONTINUES TO ADVANCE IMMUNOTHERAPY

Leading to new and expanded uses of **checkpoint inhibitors**:

- **Pembrolizumab**, for treating patients like Adrienne Skinner, based on their tumor’s genetic characteristics, rather than site of origin.

- **Pembrolizumab**, for treating patients with head and neck cancer, like Bill McCone.

- **Avelumab**, as the first ever treatment option for patients with Merkel cell carcinoma, like Carrie Best.

Leading to the first **adoptive T-cell therapy (CAR-T)**, for kids and young adults with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia.
CANCER: A GROWING CHALLENGE

- **2017**
  - U.S. CANCER CASES estimates: 1.7 million
  - U.S. CANCER DEATHS estimates: 600,920

- **2030**
  - U.S. CANCER CASES estimates: 2.3 million
  - U.S. CANCER DEATHS estimates: 946,833
U.S. CANCER HEALTH DISPARITIES

- racial and ethnic minority groups;
- individuals of different ancestry;
- individuals of low socioeconomic status;
- individuals who lack or have limited health insurance coverage;
- residents in certain geographic locations, including rural areas;
- immigrants;
- members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community;
- refugees or asylum seekers;
- individuals with disabilities;
- adolescents and young adults; and
- the elderly.
MORE PROGRESS, MORE HOPE, AND MORE LIFE CAN BE ACHIEVED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATIENTS