

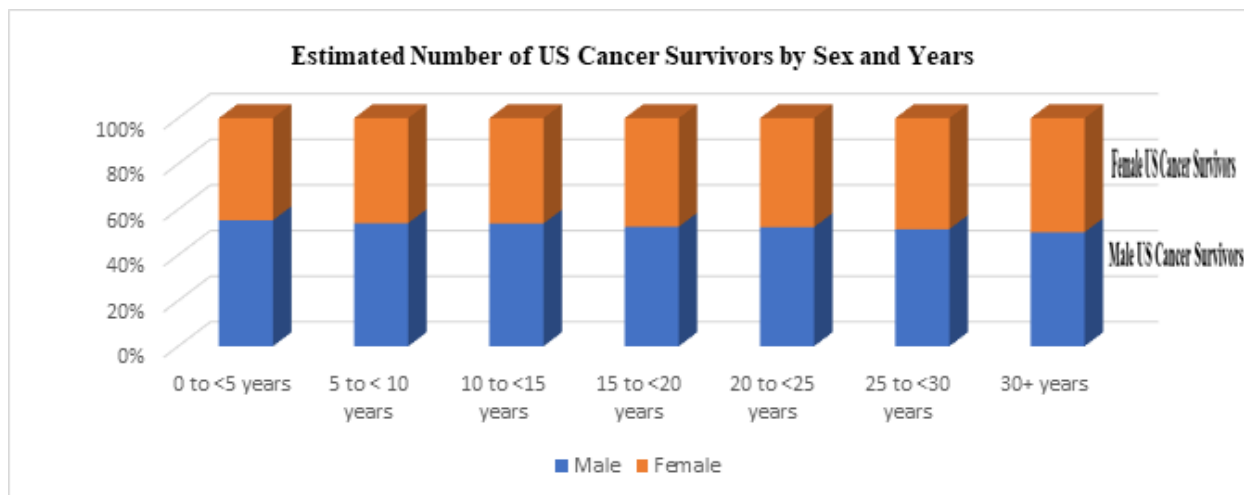
Market Analysis on Cancer and Metastasis Research

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MARKET ANALYSIS

There are many different types of cancer treatment, including surgery, radiation therapy, and/or systemic therapy (e.g., chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, immune therapy, and targeted therapy). Treatments may be used alone or in combination depending on the type and stage of cancer; tumor characteristics; and the patient's age, health, and preferences. Supportive therapies to reduce side effects and address other patient and family quality

of life concerns may also be used. When it is anticipated that a cancer will grow so slowly that it is unlikely to ever cause symptoms or affect the patient's health, the approach may be to avoid or defer immediate treatment and monitor the cancer over time to determine whether to start treatment at a later time (known as active surveillance). Active surveillance is most commonly used for prostate cancer.



KEY MARKET TRENDS

The Target Therapy Segment is expected to show the Fastest Growth in the Forecast Period.

The target therapy segment is expected to show the highest CAGR of 9.68% during the forecast period. The target therapy includes hormone therapies, gene expression modulators, apoptosis inducers, angiogenesis inhibitors, immunotherapies, signal transduction inhibitors, and toxin delivery molecules. Targeted therapy is attaining importance due to its specificity toward cancer cells, while sparing the toxicity to off-target cells.

The breast cancer segment is believed to account for the largest market size over the forecast period. This is majorly attributed to the higher and continuously increasing prevalence of breast cancer across the world. As per estimates provided by the Breast Cancer Organization in 2018, it is estimated that over 2,66,120 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women in the United States, along with 63,960 new cases of non-invasive (in situ) breast cancer.

According to the global cancer therapy market it was valued at USD 136,254.35 million in 2018, and is estimated to be valued at USD 220,701.26 million in 2024, witnessing a CAGR of 8.37%. The market growth has been driven by certain factors that include increasing Patient Assistance Programs (PAPs), increasing government initiatives for cancer awareness, rising prevalence of cancer worldwide, and strong R&D initiatives from key players.

In 2018, an estimated 1,735,350 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the United States and 609,640 people will die from the disease.

The most common cancers (listed in descending order according to estimated new cases in 2018) are breast cancer, lung and bronchus cancer, prostate cancer, colon and rectum cancer, melanoma of the skin, bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, kidney and renal pelvis cancer, endometrial cancer, leukemia, pancreatic cancer, thyroid cancer, and liver cancer.

The number of new cases of cancer (cancer incidence) is 439.2 per 100,000 men and women per year (based on 2011–2015 cases).

The number of cancer deaths (cancer mortality) is 163.5 per 100,000 men and women per year (based on 2011–2015 deaths).

Cancer mortality is higher among men than women (196.8 per 100,000 men and 139.6 per 100,000 women). When comparing groups based on race/ethnicity and sex, cancer mortality is highest in African American men (239.9 per 100,000) and lowest in Asian/Pacific Islander women (88.3 per 100,000).

In 2016, there were an estimated 15.5 million cancer survivors in the United States. The number of cancer survivors is expected to increase to 20.3 million by 2026.

Approximately 38.4% of men and women will be diagnosed with cancer at some point during their lifetimes (based on 2013–2015 data).

In 2017, an estimated 15,270 children and adolescents ages 0 to 19 were diagnosed with cancer and 1,790 died of the disease.

Estimated national expenditures for cancer care in the United States in 2017 were \$147.3 billion. In future years, costs are likely to increase as the population ages and cancer prevalence increases. Costs are also likely to

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increase as new, and often more expensive, treatments are adopted as standards of care.

Statistics at a Glance: The Burden of Cancer Worldwide

Cancer is among the leading causes of death worldwide. In 2012, there were 14.1 million new cases and 8.2 million cancer-related deaths worldwide.

57% of new cancer cases in 2012 occurred in less developed regions of the world that include Central America and parts of Africa and Asia; 65% of cancer deaths also occurred in these regions.

The number of new cancer cases per year is expected to rise to 23.6 million by 2030.

U.S. Cancer Mortality Trends

In the United States, the overall cancer death rate has declined since the early 1990s. The most recent SEER Cancer Statistics Review, released in April 2018, shows that cancer death rates decreased by:

1.8% per year among men from 2006 to 2015

1.4% per year among women from 2006 to 2015

1.4% per year among children ages 0–19 from 2011 to 2015

Although death rates for many individual cancer types have also declined, rates for a few cancers have stabilized or even increased.

As the overall cancer death rate has declined, the number of cancer survivors has increased. These trends show that progress is being made against the disease, but much work remains. Although rates of smoking, a major cause of cancer, have declined, the U.S. population is aging, and cancer rates increase with age. Obesity, another risk factor for cancer, is also increasing.

The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program

NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program collects and publishes cancer incidence and survival data from population-based cancer registries that cover approximately 28% of the U.S. population. The SEER program website has more detailed cancer statistics, including population statistics for common types of cancer, customizable graphs and tables, and interactive tools.

The Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer provides an annual update of cancer incidence, mortality, and trends in the United States. This report is jointly authored by experts from NCI, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Cancer Society, and the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries.

List of Organizations specialized in Oncology/ Cancer care

- UCL Cancer Institute
- Abramson Family Cancer Research Institute
- Melvin and Bren Simon Cancer Center
- Huntsman Cancer Institute
- James Cancer Hospital and Solove Research Institute
- Laura and Isaac Perlmutter Cancer Center
- Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center
- NCI-designated Cancer Centers
- Comprehensive Cancer Center
- Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center
- Koch Institute for Integrative Cancer Research
- Stanford Cancer Institute
- University of Gothenburg
- LUND University
- University of Glasgow
- Stanford Medicine
- University of Colorado Cancer Center
- Institute of Cancer Research
- The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
- The University of Manchester

The City

We proudly organise our upcoming conference [Cancer Science 2020 in Barcelona, Spain](#).

[Barcelona](#), the cosmopolitan capital of Spain's Catalonia region, is known for its art and architecture. It is the capital and largest city of the autonomous community of Catalonia, as well as the second most populous municipality of Spain. Barcelona is located on the northeast coast of the Iberian Peninsula, facing the Mediterranean Sea, on a plain approximately 5 km (3 mi) wide limited by the mountain range of Collserola, the Llobregat river to the southwest and the Besòs river to the north. Barcelona is one of the world's leading tourist, economic, trade fair and cultural centres, and its influence in commerce, education, entertainment, sports, media, fashion, science, and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities. In 2009 the city was ranked Europe's third and one of the world's most successful as a city brand. In the same year the city was ranked Europe's fourth best city for business and fastest improving European city, with growth improved by 17% per year, and the city has been experiencing strong and renewed growth for the past three years. Since 2011 Barcelona has been a leading smart city in Europe. Barcelona is a transport hub, with the Port of Barcelona being one of Europe's principal seaports and busiest European passenger port, an international airport, Barcelona–El Prat Airport, which handles over 50 million passengers per year, an extensive motorway network, and a high-speed rail line with a link to France and the rest of Europe.