

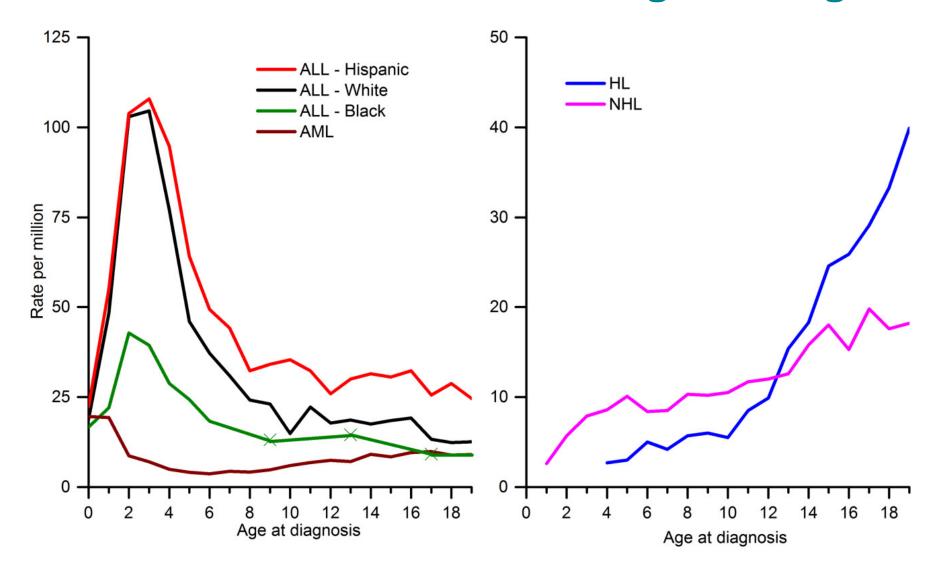
The Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access and Research (STAR) Act

- Enacted in June 2018, the law (<u>Public Law No: 115-180</u>) was designed to advance pediatric/AYA cancer survivor research and care
- The STAR Act authorizes:
 - Enhancements to biospecimen collection and infrastructure (Section 101, directed to NIH/NCI)
 - Improvements to cancer registry infrastructure (Section 102, directed to CDC)
 - Research to improve the care of and quality of life for survivors (Section 202, directed to NIH/NCI)

Childhood Cancer Incidence and Survival

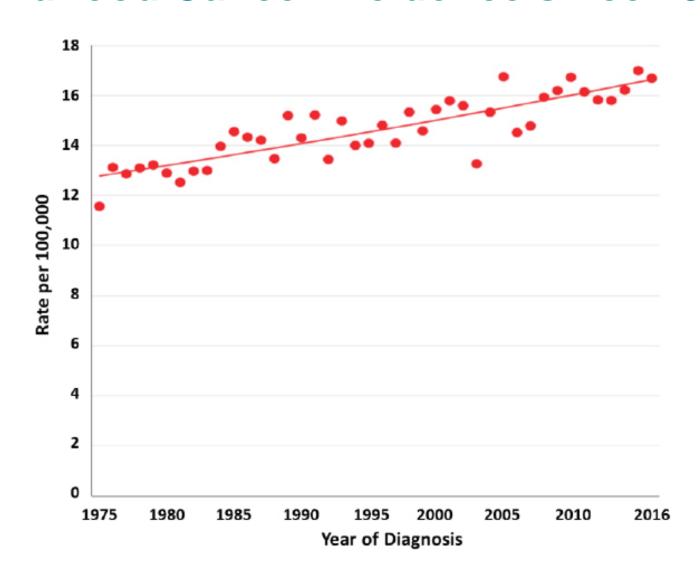
Adolescents (Ages 15-19) Children (Ages 0-14) Acute lymphocytic leukemia Hodgkin lymphoma 2,670 (26%) 800 (15%) Brain and CNS Thyroid carcinoma 2,240 (21%) 570 (11%) Neuroblastoma* Brain and CNS 710 (7%) 540 (10%) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma Testicular germ cell tumors 620 (6%) 430 (8%) Wilms tumor Non-Hodgkin lymphoma 510 (5%) 420 (8%) Acute myeloid leukemia Acute lymphocytic leukemia 500 (5%) 410 (8%) Bone tumors[†] Bone tumors[†] 450 (4%) 370 (7%) Hodgkin lymphoma Melanoma 380 (4%) 310 (6%) Rhabdomyosarcoma Acute myeloid leukemia 340 (3%) 230 (4%) Retinoblastoma Ovarian germ cell tumors 280 (3%) 110 (2%) All sites All sites 10,450 5,330

Childhood Cancer Incidence – Age at Diagnosis



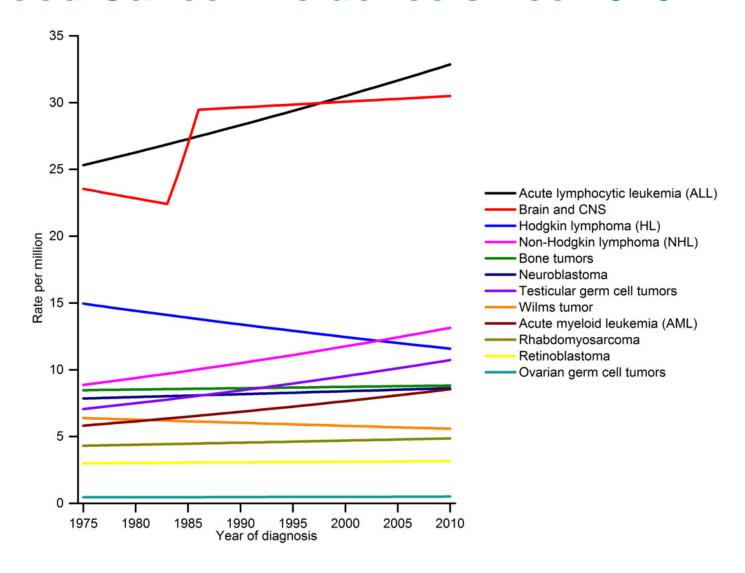
Ward, et al. CA; 2014. https://acsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.3322/caac.21219

Childhood Cancer Incidence since 1975

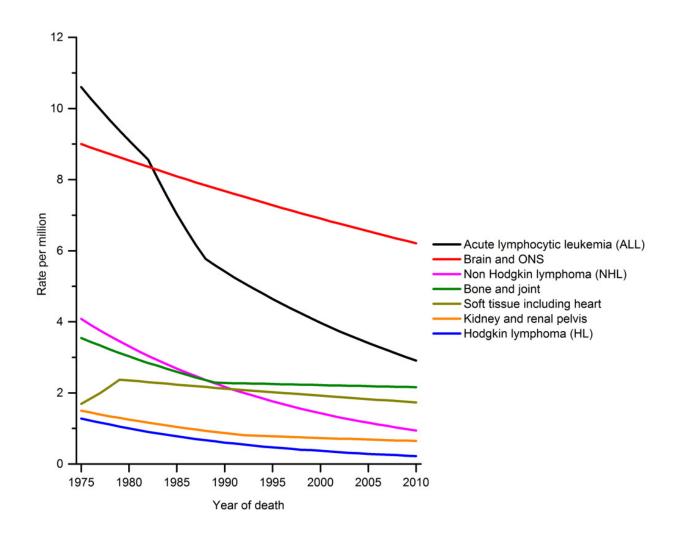


NASEM: Childhood cancers and disability, 2021.

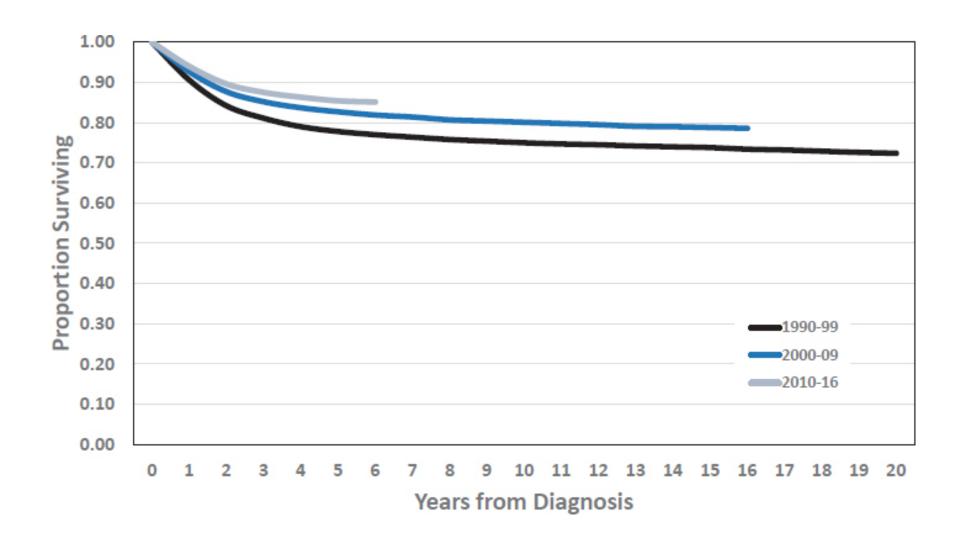
Childhood Cancer Incidence since 1975



Childhood Cancer Mortality since 1975

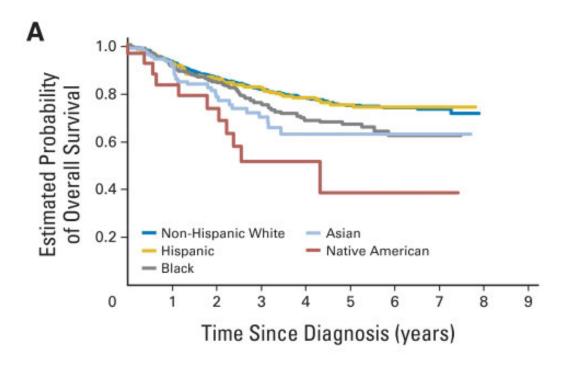


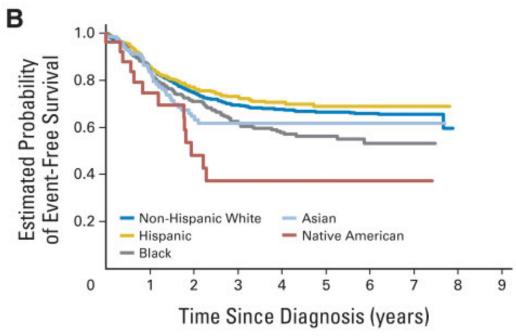
Childhood Cancer Survival since 1990



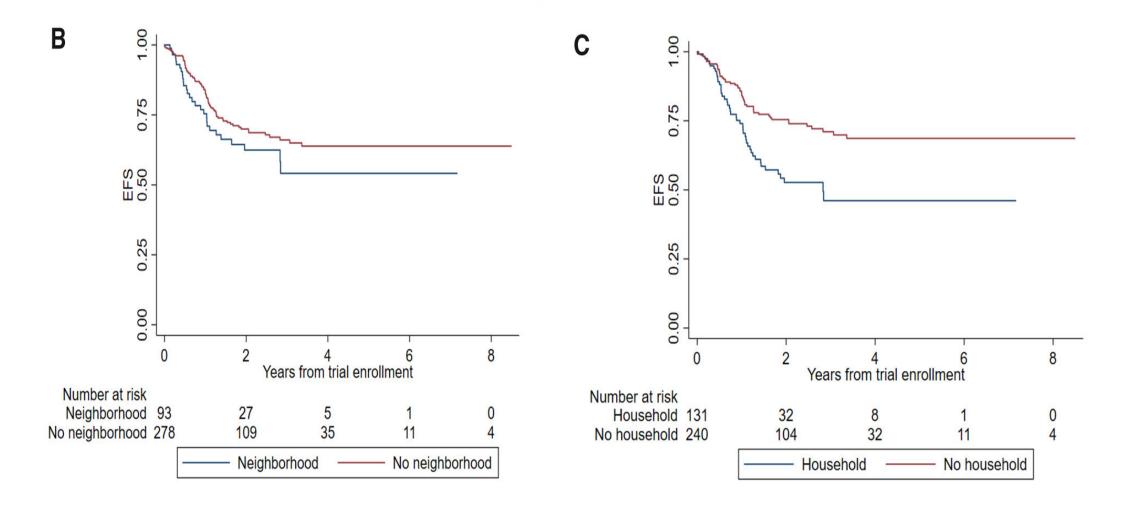
NASEM: Childhood cancers and disability, 2021.

Differences in Treatment Outcomes

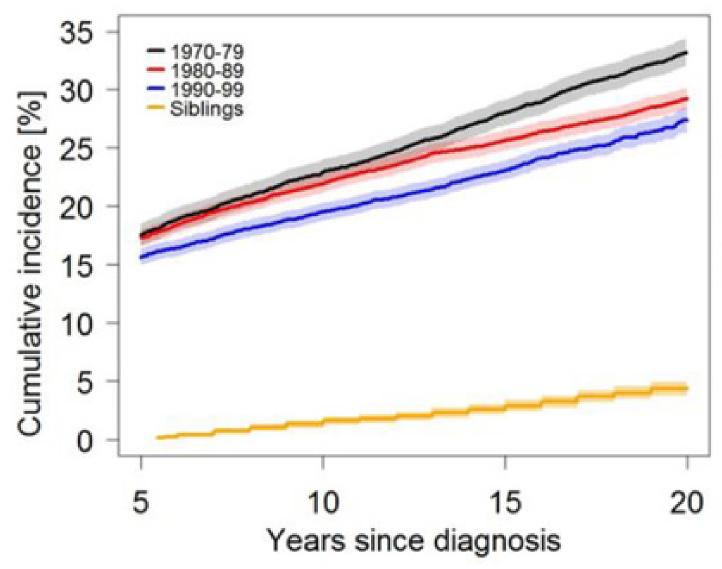




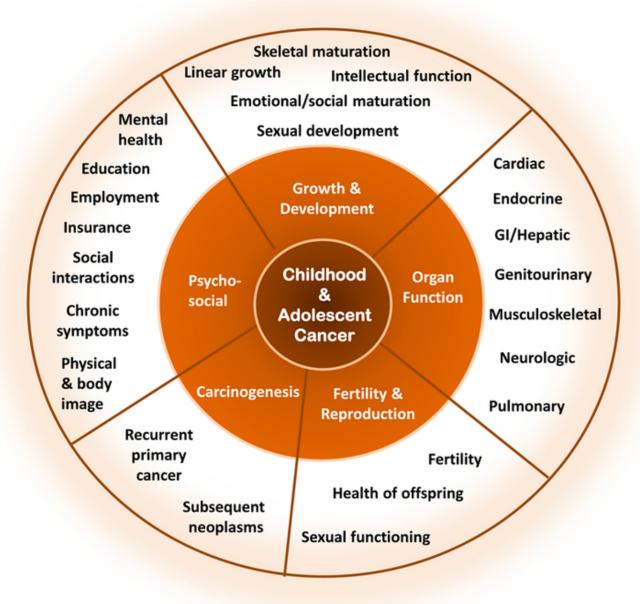
EFS after Targeted Immunotherapy for Neuroblastoma



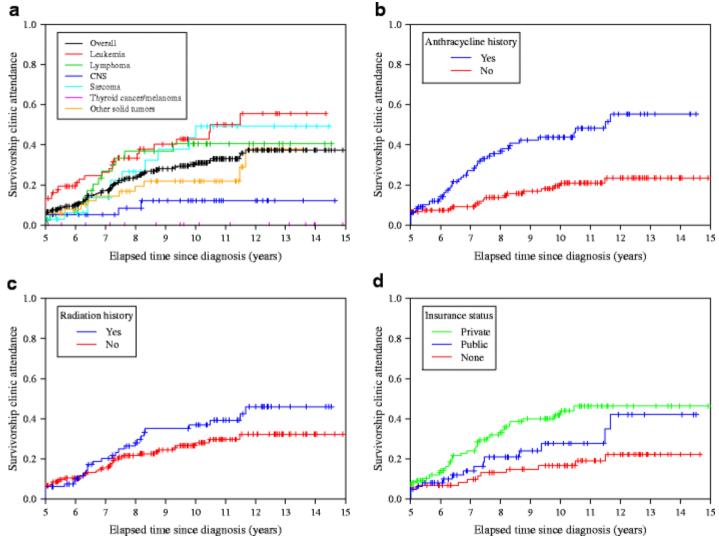
Cumulative Burden of Morbidity among Survivors



Visualizing Outcomes for Survivors

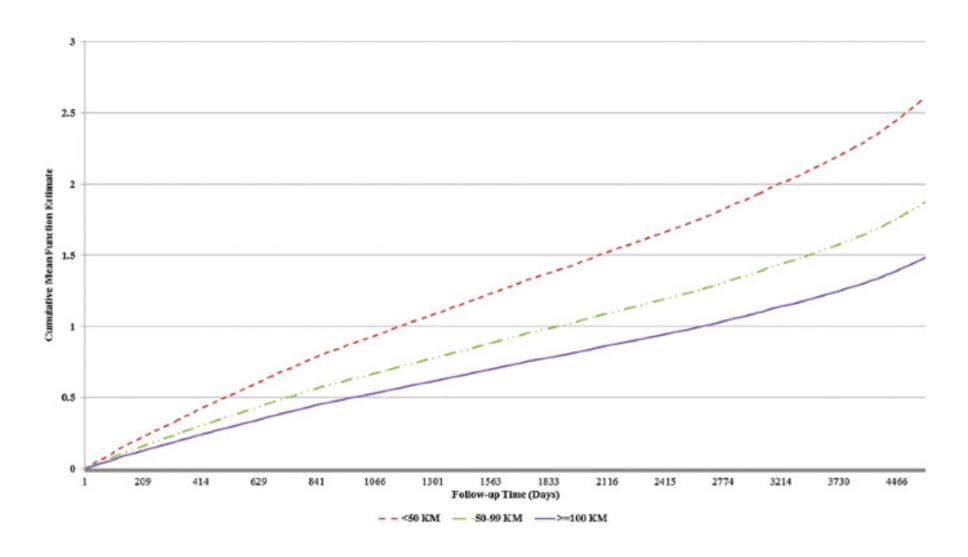


Attendance at Survivorship Clinic



Zheng, J of Ca Surv, 2016.

Distance to Clinic is One Factor

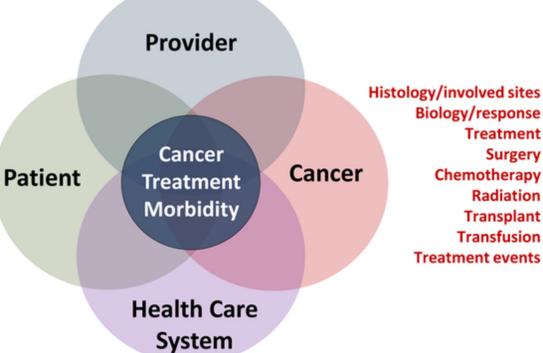


Visualizing Morbidity and Barriers to Optimal Care

Survivorship experience
Practice style
Perceptions regarding preventive care
Access to survivorship resources
Knowledge/access to individual survivor health history

Provider

Age at treatment & attained age
Sex, race/ethnicity
Familial/genetic factors
Pre/co-morbid conditions
Health behaviors
Cognitive/developmental status
Health knowledge
Health risk perceptions
Self efficacy
Insurance/healthcare access



Financing and payment policies
Organization and affiliation of providers
Data systems and information sharing
Models of survivorship care
Insurance coverage and benefits supporting survivorship care (especially preventive, psychosocial services)
Community resources
Survivorship advocacy activity

Survivorship education/training





www.cancer.gov/espanol