Almost 84%* of children



survive a cancer diagnosis after five years, and this survival rate is expected to improve with new and better treatments.²⁻³

Why do we COUNT childhood cancer in Canada?



- To learn why children get cancer
- To understand the disease
- To inform policies and develop better treatments

How do we COUNT childhood cancer in Canada?



The Cancer in Young People in Canada[†] (CYP-C) program

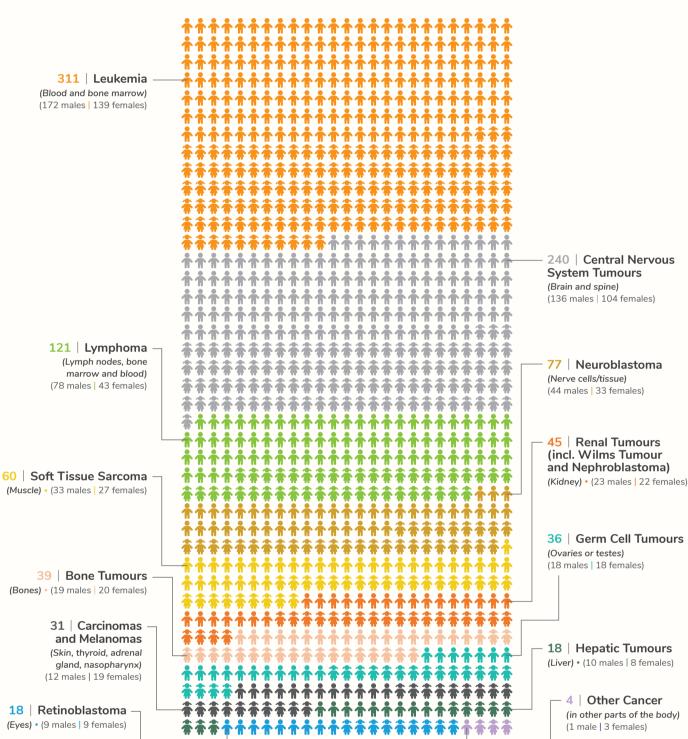
 collects information on children and youth with cancer

What do we know about childhood cancer in Canada?*



- Children can get cancer in different parts of the body
- More males are newly diagnosed with childhood cancer than females^{2–3}
- There are 12 main types and 47 main sub-types of childhood cancer⁴
- Children under the age of 4 are almost twice as likely to be newly diagnosed with cancer than children 5–14 years old^{2–3}

Around 1,000 children get cancer each year



How has the pandemic impacted childhood cancer in Canada?



change in the numbers of new childhood cancer cases reported during the COVID-19 pandemic⁵

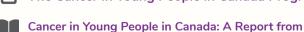
Current data showed no significant

- Children with cancer may be at greater risk of severe illness from COVID-19
- Experts across Canada continue to investigate the impact of COVID-19 on children with cancer
- For additional information visit: https://cancer.ca/en/about-us/ cancer-and-covid19-resources

What can we do about childhood cancer in Canada?



- Cancer specialists are available to provide care across the country • If you or someone you know is experiencing a cancer diagnosis, learn more
- by visiting: Canadian Cancer Society or Childhood Cancer Canada websites



The Cancer in Young People in Canada Program

Cancer in Young People in Canada Data Tool cypc-ccjc@phac-aspc.gc.ca

the Enhanced Childhood Cancer Surveillance System

cancer-information/cancer-101/what-is-cancer/?region=on 2. Public Health Agency of Canada. Cancer in Young People in Canada: A Report from the Enhanced Childhood Cancer Surveillance System [Internet]. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2017 [cited 2021 Jan 27]. Available from: www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/ services/publications/science-research-data/cancer-young-people-canada-surveillance-2017.html 3. Centre for Surveillance and Applied Research, Public Health Agency of Canada. Cancer in Young People in Canada Data Tool. 2021 Edition. Public Health Infobase. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada, 2020. Available from: https://health-infobase.canada.ca/data-tools/cypc 4. seer.cancer.gov [Internet]. Bethesda: International Classification of Childhood Cancer (ICCC) Recode ICD-0-3/WHO 2008 [cited 2022 Jan 20]. Available from: https://seer.cancer.gov/iccc/iccc-who2008.html 5. Pelland-Marcotte MC, Xie L, Barber R, Elkhalifa S, Frechette M, Kaur J, et al. Incidence of childhood cancer in Canada during the COVID-19 pandemic. CMAJ [Internet]. 2021 Nov [cited 2021 Dec 20]; 193(47): E1798-E1806. Available from: www.cmaj.ca/content/193/47/E1798 * This infographic includes 2015-2019 statistics for children ages 0-14; Data source: Public Health Agency of Canada, Cancer in Young People in Canada Data Tool, 2021

References: 1. Canadian Cancer Society, What is cancer? [Internet]. Toronto: Canadian Cancer Society: 2021 [cited 2021 Mar 1]. Available from: www.cancer.ca/en/

