

# Cancer Survivorship

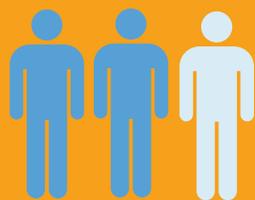


## 13.4 Million

Americans are living after being told they have cancer.

## Survivors

Cancer survivors are living longer after diagnosis because of improvements in medical and other health care services.



About 2 out of every 3 people with cancer live at least 5 years after diagnosis.

### The Good News—

People are living longer after a cancer diagnosis. As the number of cancer survivors grows, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is looking more closely at their needs and working with partner organizations to help survivors, along with the people in their lives, throughout their cancer experience.

### Living With, Through, and Beyond Cancer

Cancer survivors often face physical, emotional, social, and financial challenges as a result of their cancer diagnosis and treatment. Survivors are at risk of recurrence of their first cancer and are at greater risk of developing other cancers and other health conditions. Factors that increase these risks for survivors include—

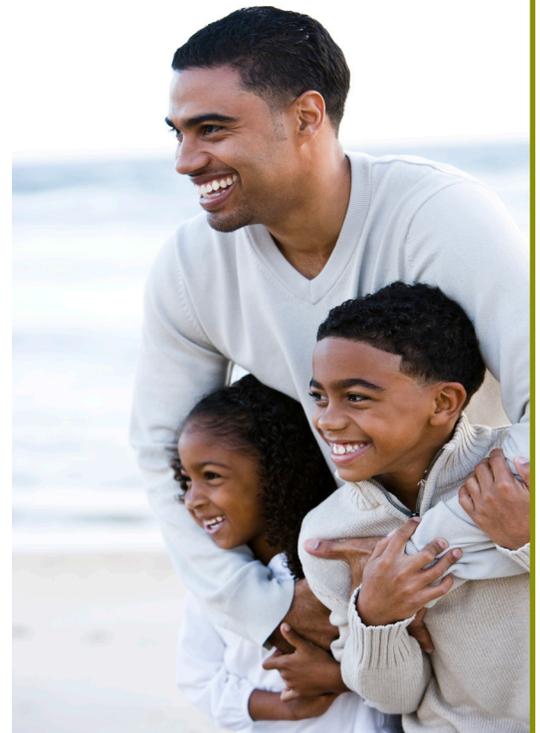
- The immediate and long-term effects of cancer and its treatment.
- Obesity and unhealthy behaviors, such as smoking and lack of physical activity.
- Genetic mutations (changes).

CDC, along with its public health partners, is striving to address survivorship and quality-of-life issues, such as the coordination of care, patient-provider communication, health promotion, support services, fertility preservation, and health inequities.

## CDC Survivorship Activities

CDC's cancer survivorship activities include —

- Assisting states, tribal groups, territories, and Pacific Island jurisdictions in their efforts to address cancer survivorship through National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program initiatives.
- Supporting and collaborating with national organizations in the development, dissemination, and coordination of comprehensive cancer prevention, early detection, and survivorship activities in underserved populations.
- Studying various aspects of survivorship, including—
  - Regularly monitoring information about cancer survivors and people in their lives through existing, nationwide surveys.
  - Collecting and analyzing specialized data on barriers to receiving appropriate follow-up care, late and long-term effects of treatment, health behaviors, caregiving needs, and psychosocial issues among cancer survivors and their family members and caregivers.
  - Evaluating the feasibility and acceptance of survivorship care plans and routine medical care for cancer survivors in various clinical settings.
  - Using cancer surveillance data and research findings to plan, implement, and evaluate cancer control strategies.
- Developing innovative uses of surveillance data from the National Program of Cancer Registries to—
  - Work with state cancer registries to support research projects that benefit cancer survivors.
  - Help providers develop and deliver cancer treatment summaries to survivors.
- Using the National Cancer Survivorship Resource Center to—
  - Support the development and distribution of a broad range of cancer survivorship informational materials, including clinical care guidance and provider education materials.
  - Promote healthy behaviors to reduce late and long-term effects of cancer and its treatment.
- Funding organizations to improve the overall health and quality of life of young breast cancer survivors.



For more information about CDC's cancer survivorship initiatives, visit [www.cdc.gov/cancer/survivorship](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/survivorship).  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion  
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control



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