

APPEL À COMMUNICATION

HUITIÈMES RENCONTRES

DES SCIENCES SOCIALES ET SANTÉ DE FÈS

LES 25-26 NOVEMBRE 2021

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL

LES CANCERS DANS LES PAYS DU SUD

POUR UNE APPROCHE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE



Cancer is a serious global public health problem as well in prevention as in biomedical care (diagnosis, treatment), economic, psychological, and social issues. It represents the second factor of mortality in the world after cardiovascular diseases.

The global burden of cancer in 2018 has reached about 18.1 million new cases and 9.6 million deaths.

One in five men and one in six women worldwide will develop cancer during their life time, and one in eight men and one in 11 women will die from this disease. The most common problems are the detection of cancer at an advanced stage and the limited access to diagnosis and treatment (WHO). In 2017, only 26% of low-income countries announced having the pathology services necessary to diagnose them, and less than 30% of them reported having services to treat them. On the other side, the proportion for high-income countries exceeded 90%. The experts predict that the number of people living with cancer will almost double by 2035 (26,5 million with 14,5 million deaths).

Anywhere in the low-income countries of the south we can made the same observation: delayed diagnosis and insufficient health care are the cause of a marked excess of mortality compared to high-income countries. The increase in the number of cancer cases is due to several factors, like population growth, ageing and, specially, the social and environmental consequences of economic development and changing life styles.

We can confirm it particularly in rapidly growing economies, where there is an increase in cancers associated with the spread life styles in industrialized countries. This is one of the cases of the epidemiological transition in the southern countries.

Obviously, the multiplicity of risk factors causes global uncertainty. We can note another uncertainty due to prevention against these factors, deeply impacting, both the daily lives of some individuals (e.g. food) and the economic activity (e.g. pesticides and industrial waste). This uncertainty concerns the determinants of the trade-off between risks, social habits and economic necessities, especially in developing countries.

Cancer poses the problem of social inequalities in the face of risk exposure, and treatments pose availability problems. In addition, cancer drugs approved by doctors in some countries in the South are not always effective. In other words, if there is an important knowledge on risk factors and a set of techniques to prevent and treat cancers, the complexity and constraints of social life strongly affect their implementation, and making it uncertain.

The social science approach can contribute not only to identify and explain this uncertainty, but also all the problems of cancer care and its impact on the quality of life of the patient and his family. Several national and international surveys have demonstrated that these have a strong impact on this quality. Cancer also has an important impact on social ties. Contrary to what one might think, this disease generates a breakdown in family ties and in the chain of social solidarity.



The multiplicity of factors at the origin of these difficulties and of the various instances of cancer care (genetic, biomedical, psychological, ethical, economic and social epidemiological) require an interdisciplinary approach. Doctors, genetics, epidemiologists, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, psychologists, etc. are invited not only to mobilize their skill and practical knowledge related to their respective specialties, but also to pool this knowledge in order to jointly develop a comprehensive approach to deal with the rise in cancers in low-income in the southern countries.

**This Meeting aims to discuss several questions:**

1. Epidemiological transition and risk factors in the southern countries
2. Perceptions and representations of the cancers
3. Public policies for cancer care I: prevention
4. Public policies for cancer care II: protocols and organization of health care
5. Public policies for cancer care III: funding health care
6. Dissemination and availability of drugs and healing techniques
7. Place of alternative and complementary medicines
8. Preservation of quality of life
9. Quality of care of patients with cancer in the COVID-19 era.
10. Psychological care of patients with cancer.

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## Instructions for paper submission :

Languages: Arabic, French, English or Spanish

Abstract :

Title ;

Name of author (s), status, institution, email;

Summary (500 words max);

Keywords;

Biography & bibliography;

Times New Romans 12, line spacing 1.5

## Full papers :

-The full paper must contain between 6000 and 8000 words, with a summary of about ten lines and a bibliography at the end of the text.

- The text should be in: Time New Romans 12, line spacing 1.5 in word format.

- References: Author's name,(date). The title of book or article, publisher, page.