EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Brest cancer
Breast care and breast self-examination

Oliwia Kowalczyk, PhD

Department of Oncology, Collegium Medicum Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

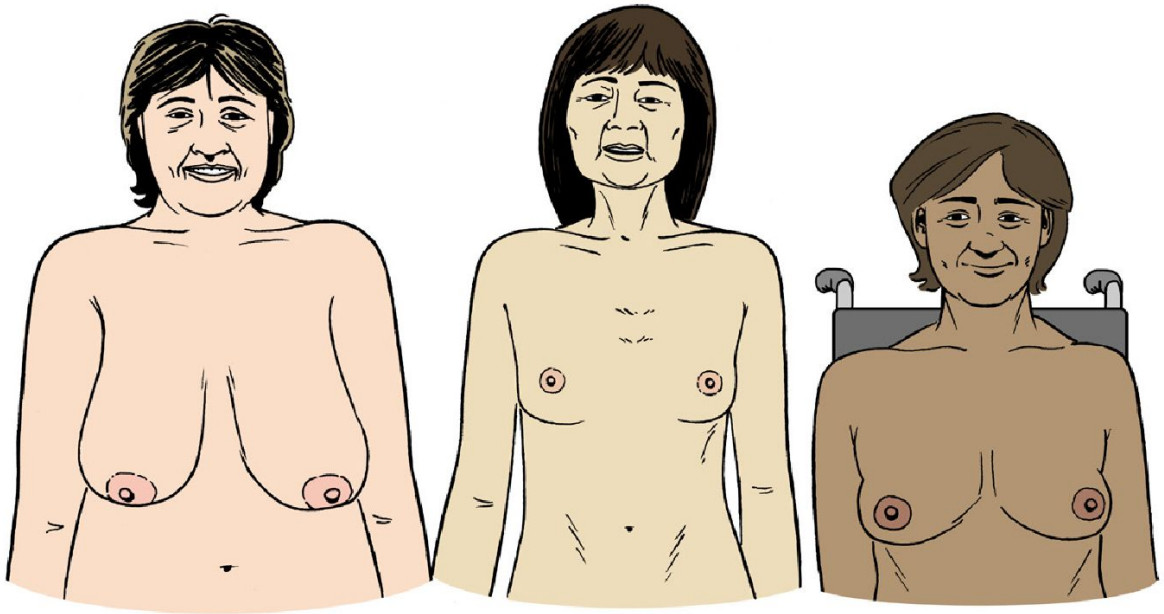
Margaret Denny, PhD

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Maribor, Slovenia

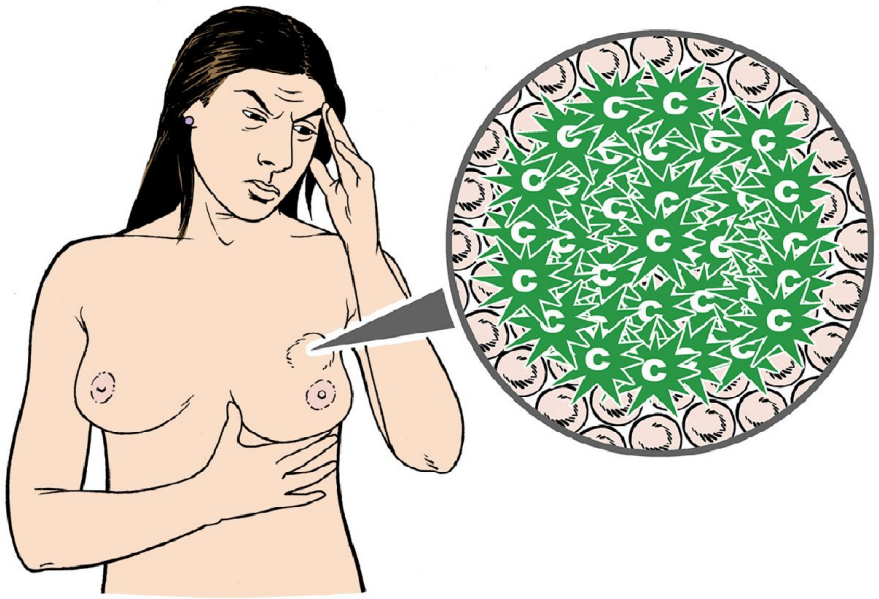
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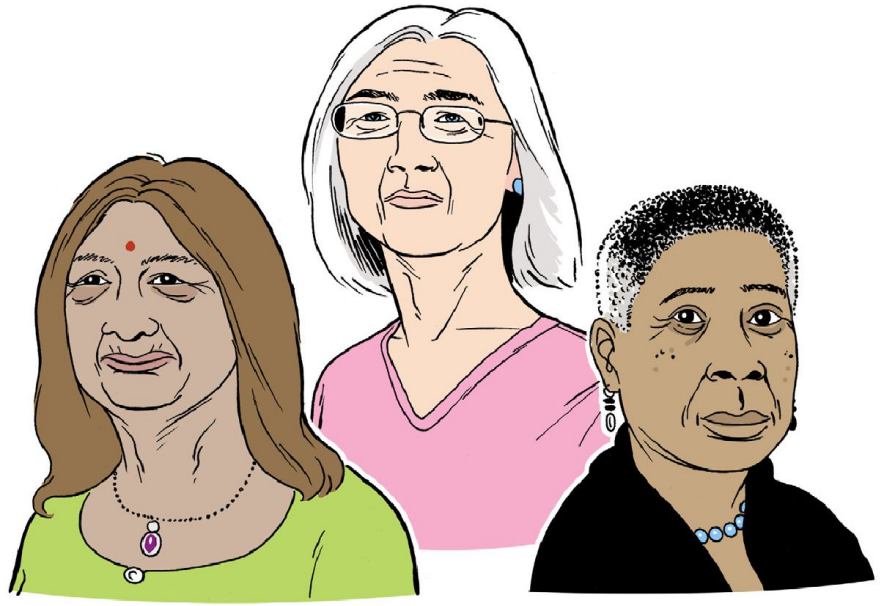
The purpose of this session



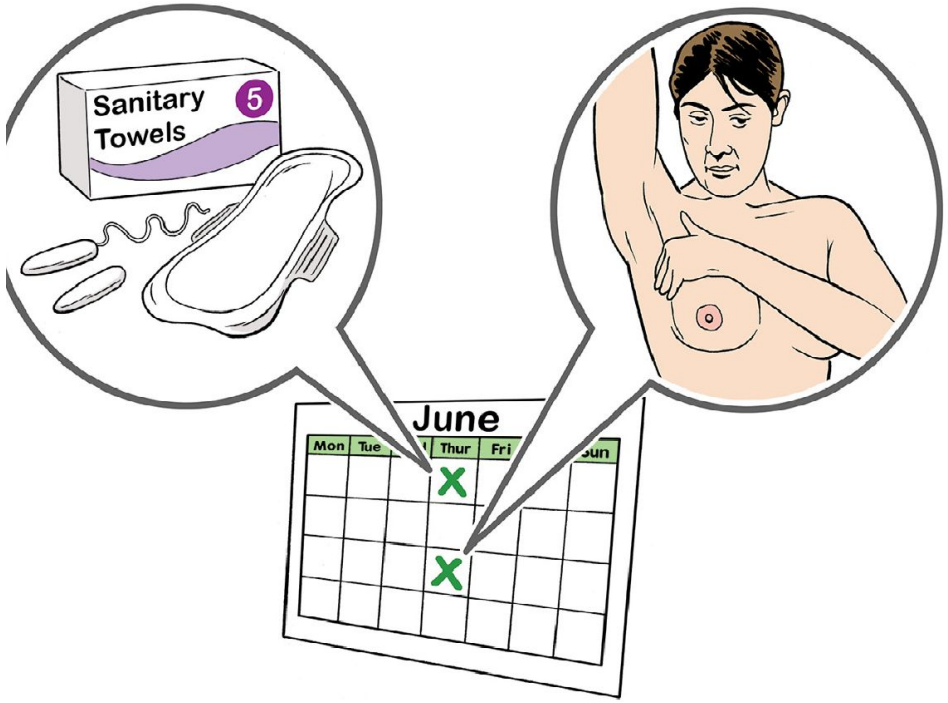


Why is this topic important?

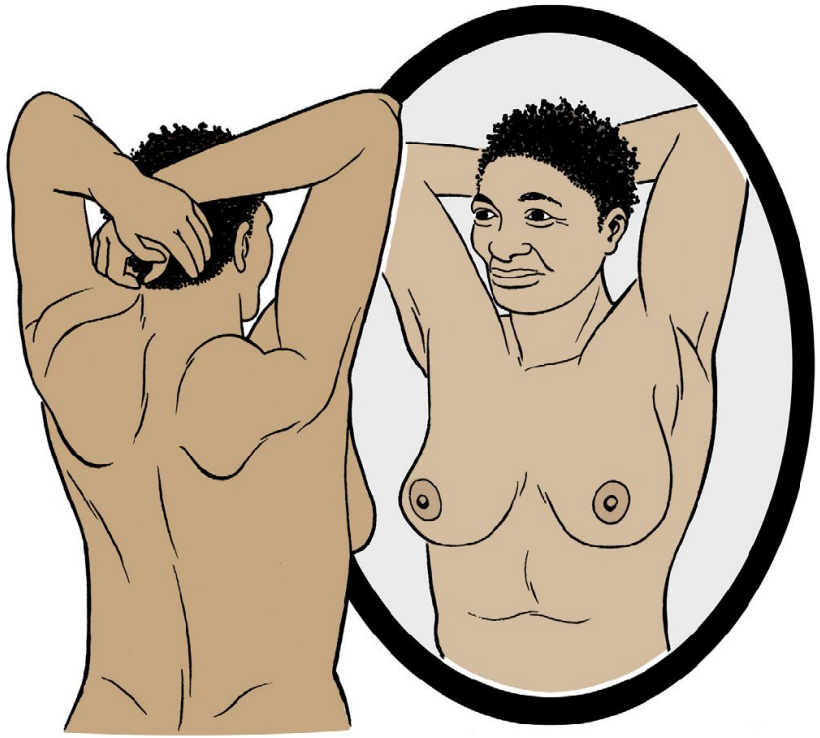




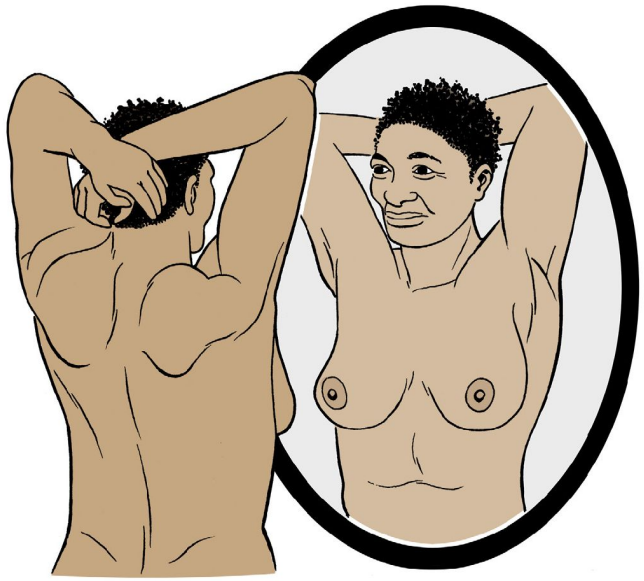
How to properly?
1. Regularity



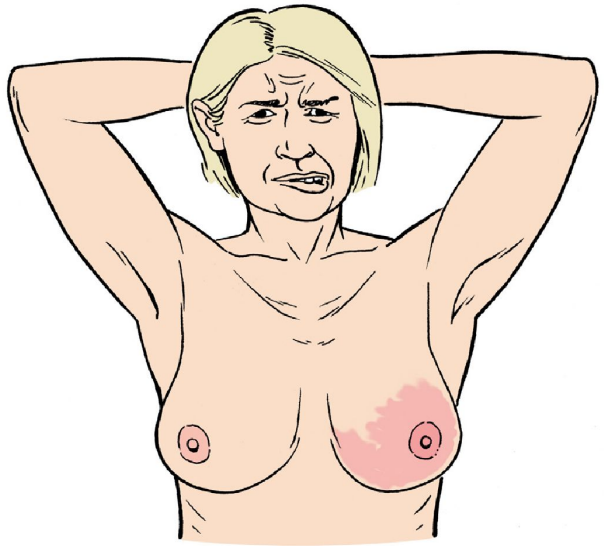
How to properly?
2. Position.

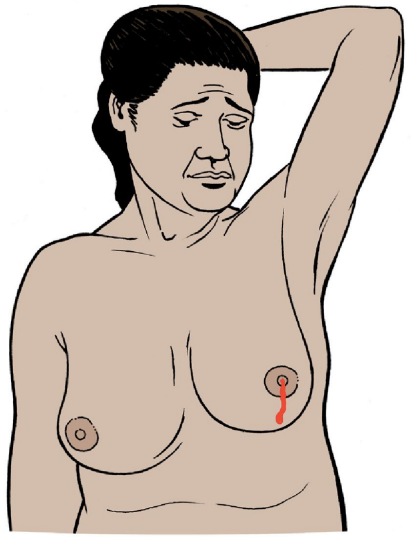


What changes are not okay?

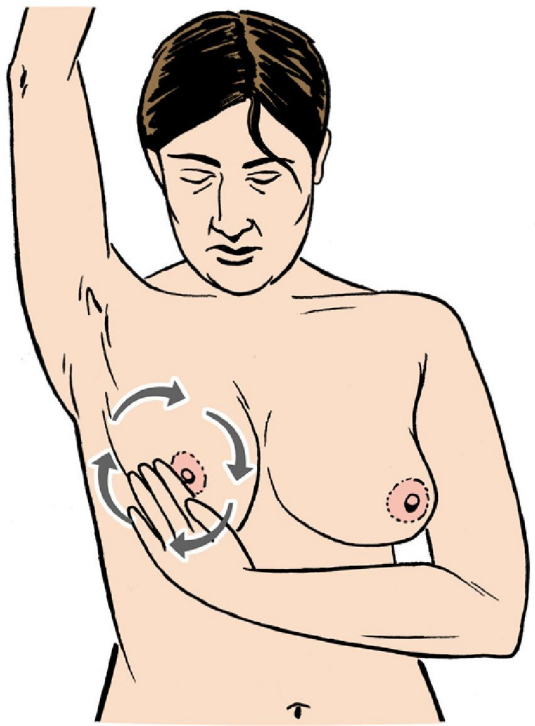


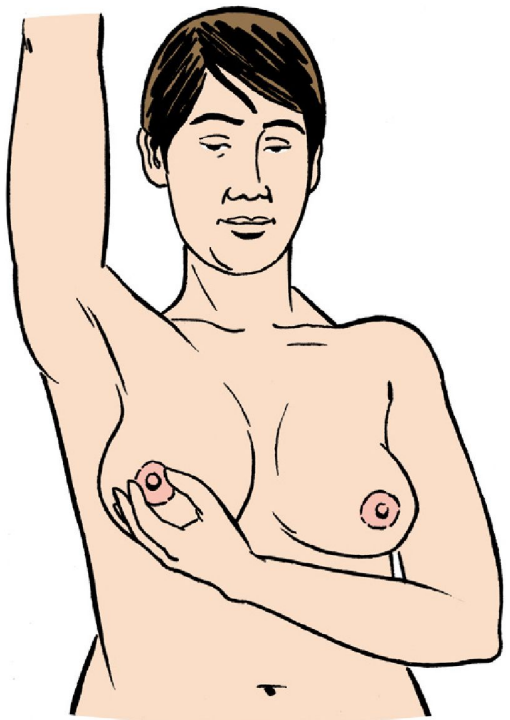


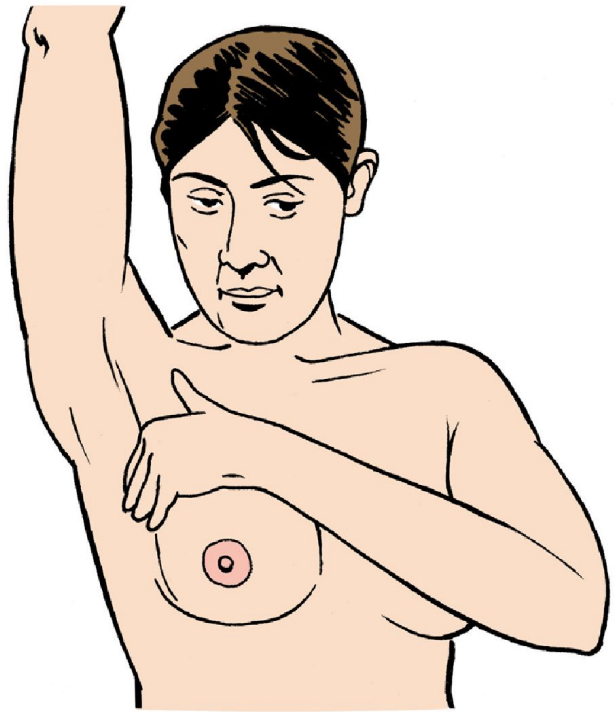




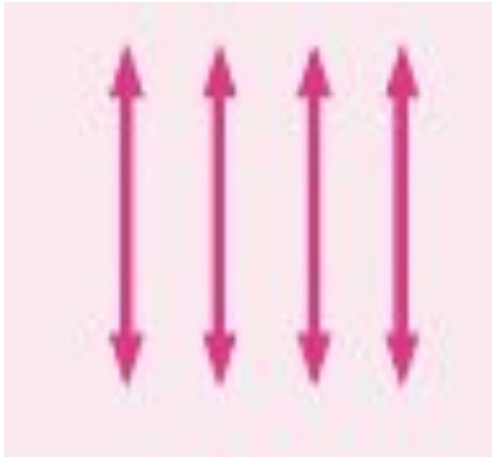
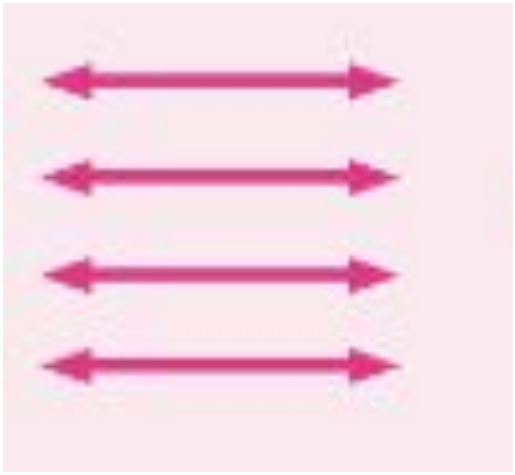
How to properly?
3. Technique





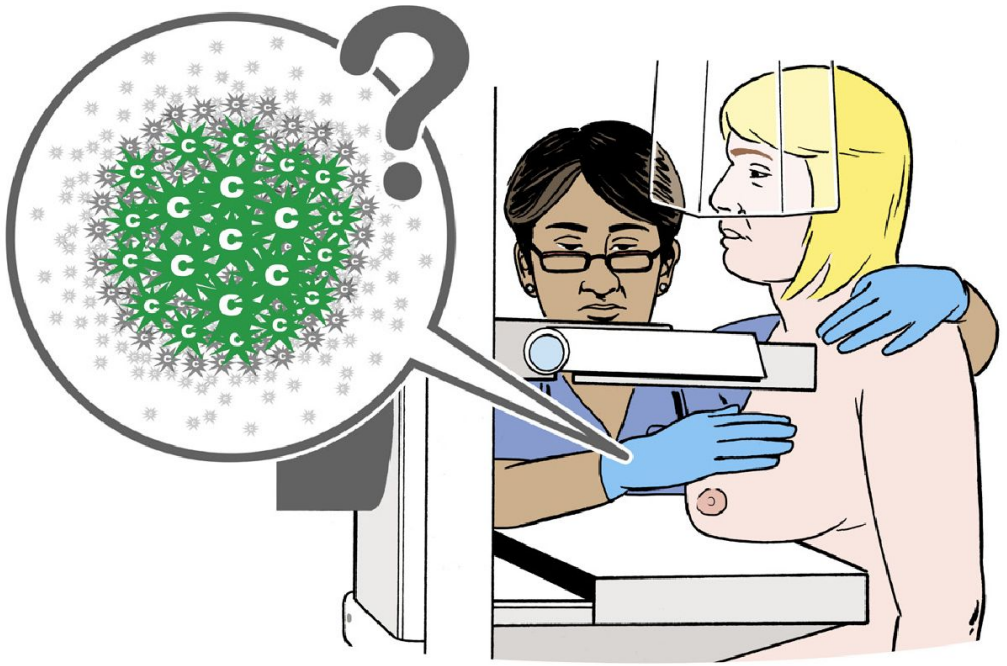


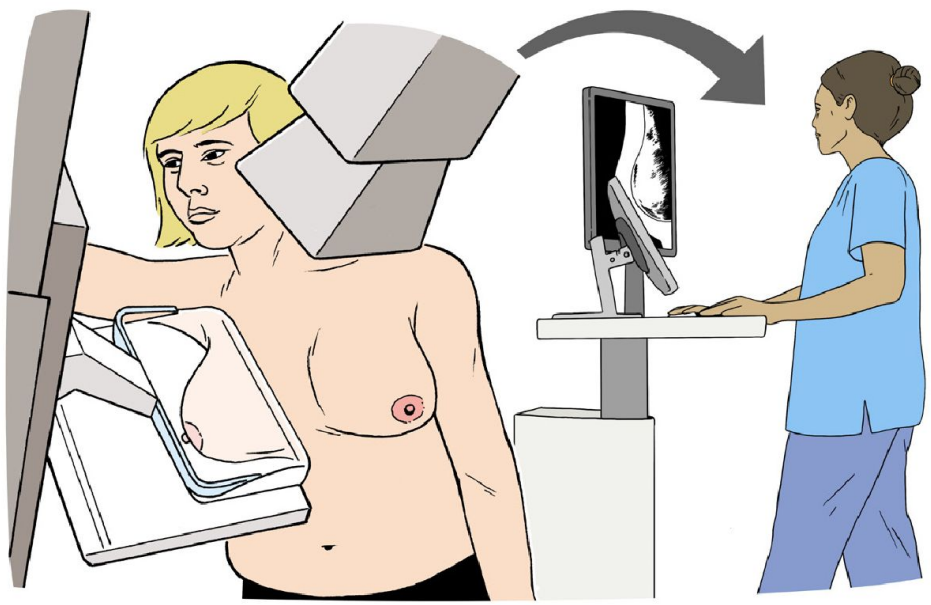
How to properly?
3. Technique


Consult your doctor if you find any changes









Thank you for your attention!

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Acknowledgement

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CUPID supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology).

COST Description

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EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BEST PRACTICES IN DESIGNING EDUCATION SESSIONS FOR CANCER PREVENTION AND PWIDD

Silvia Maggiolini
Ilaria Folci

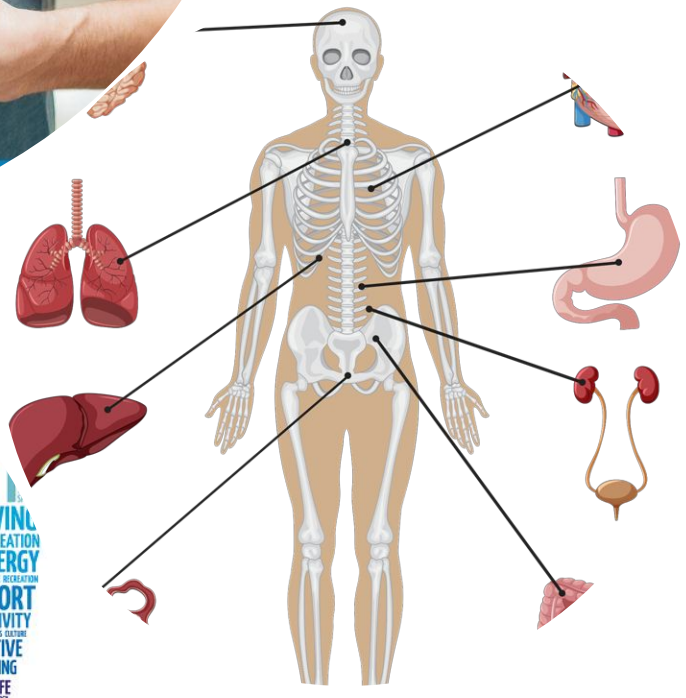
UCSC Milan

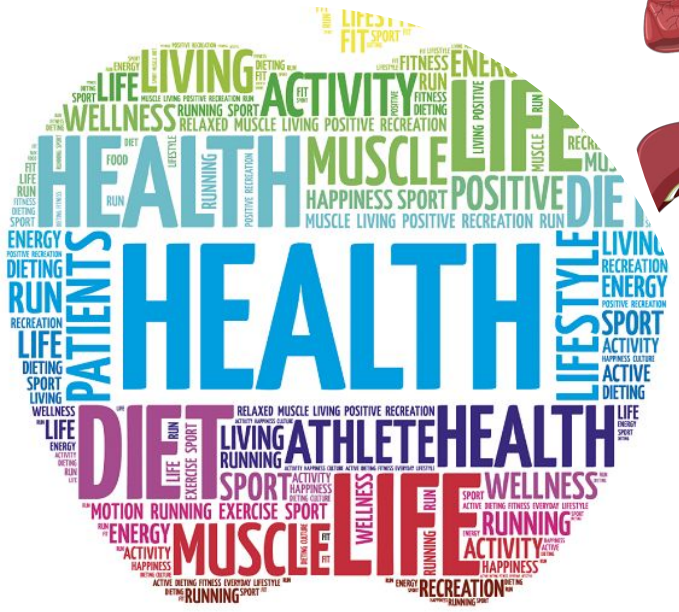
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Prague 17 to 19 September 2024

CUPID
CANCER - UNDERSTANDING PREVENTION IN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

AN EXAMPLE OF AN INCLUSIVE SCHOOL LESSON IN HEALTH EDUCATION AND CANCER PREVENTION







4 PARTS:

1. I KNOW MY BODY AND HOW IT WORKS

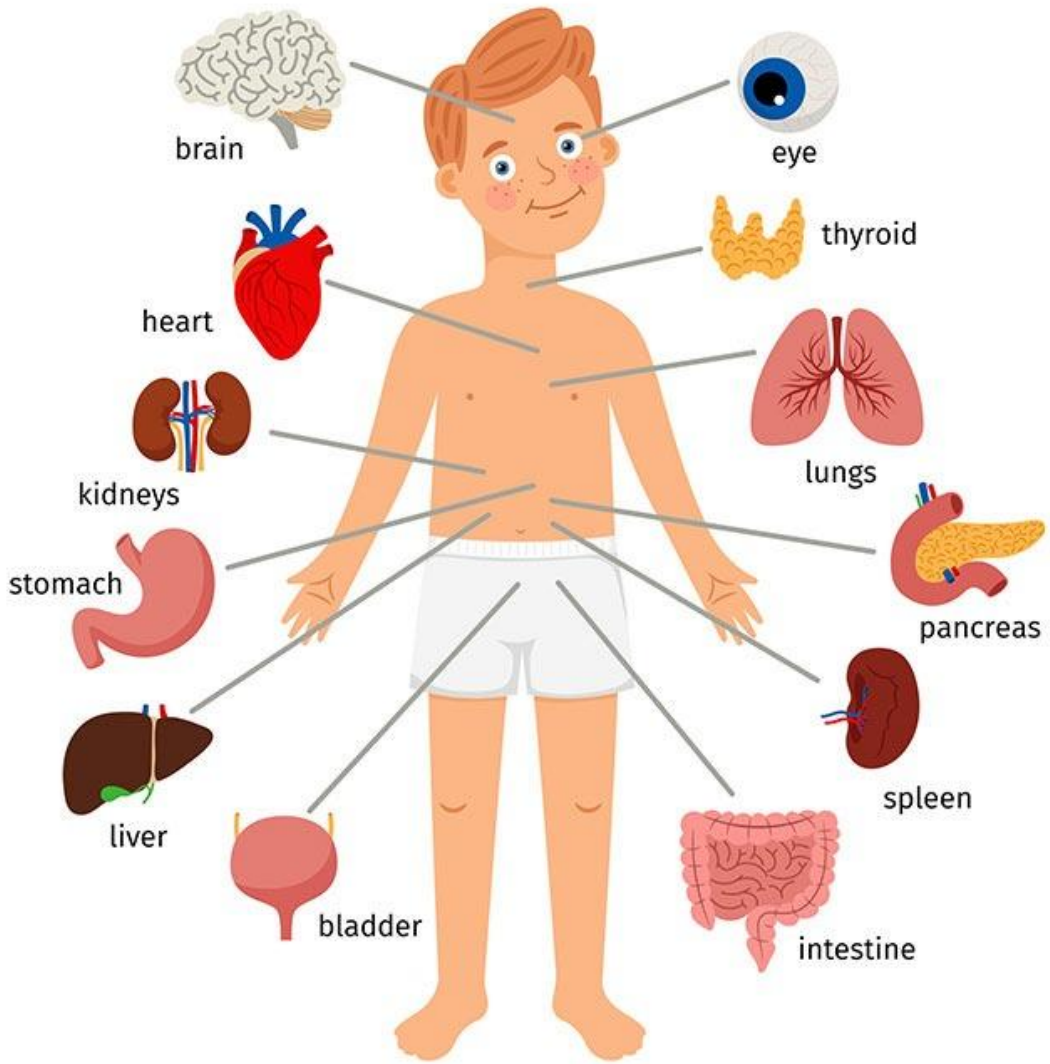
2. MY BODY SOMETIMES DOES NOT FUNCTION WELL. I KNOW THE DISEASES.

3. I NOTICE A SIGNAL, SOMETHING BOT WORKING PROPELY…WHAT CAN I DO?

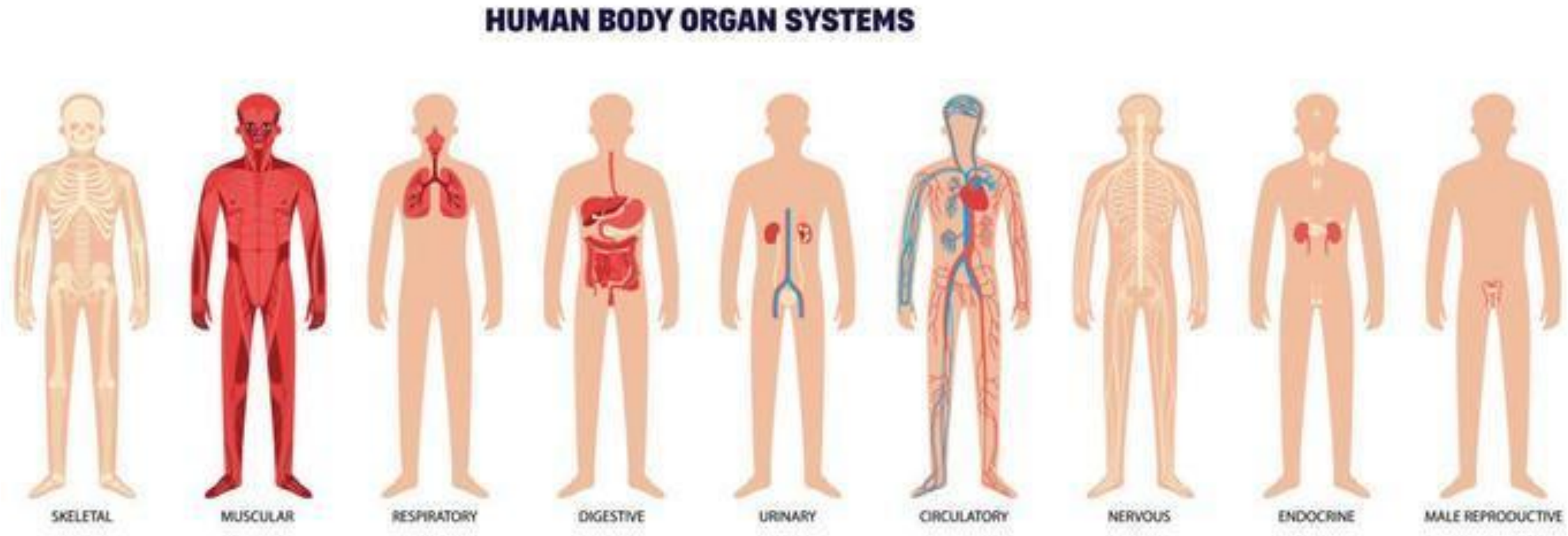
4. WHAT CAN I DO EVERY DAY TO PREVENT CANCER?AN EXAMPLE OF HEALTHY DAY

1.
I KNOW MY BODY AND HOW IT WORKS

THIS IS MY BODY



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBZWgrfZFbU



OUR BODY IS VERY INTELLIGENT AND KNOWS HOW TO COMMUNICATE.

WHEN SOMETHING DOESN'T WORK

IT SENDS US SIGNALS TO LET US KNOW



MY BODY SAYS...

MY BODY SAYS:

SOMETHING IS WRONG AND I NEED TO DO SOMETHING

MY BODY SAYS:

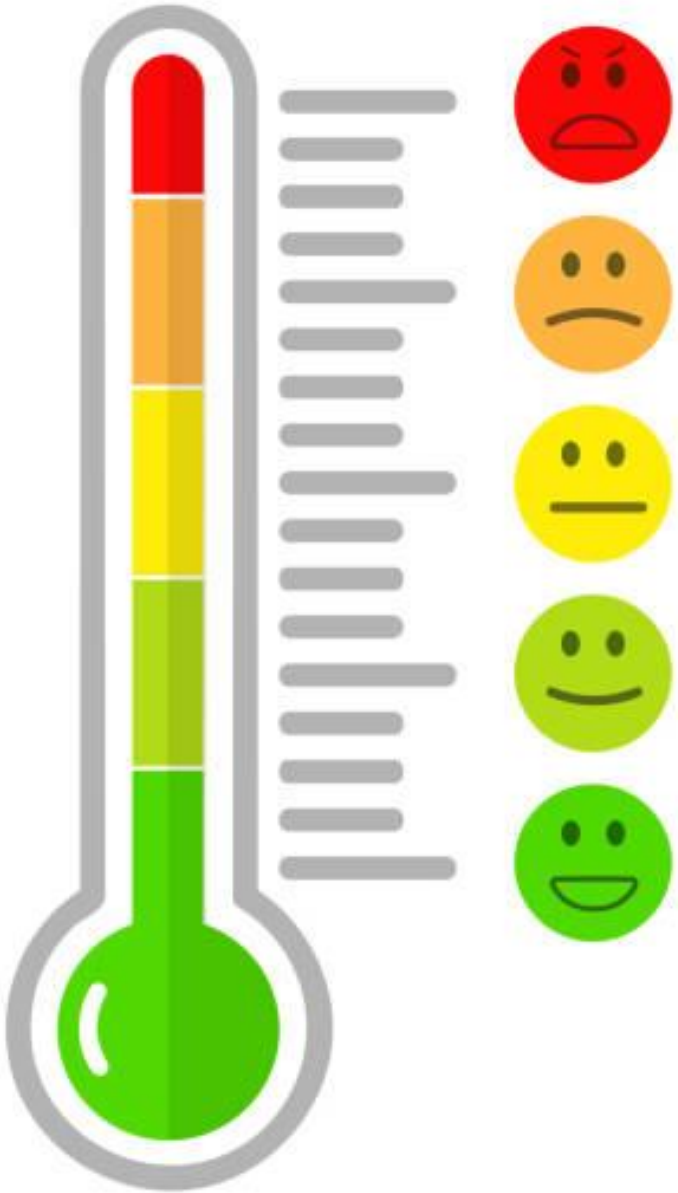
PAY ATTENTION TO SOME SIGNAL

MY BODY SAYS:

EVERYTHING IS FINE



IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW TO «DIALOGUE» WITH ONE'S BODY



I'M SO TIRED, MAYBE I'D BETTER TAKE A BLOOD TEST

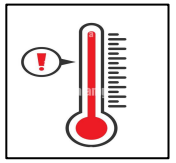
I AM VERY TIRED, I SHOULD GO TO THE DOCTOR

I AM TIRED,
I SHOULD DEFINITELY REST

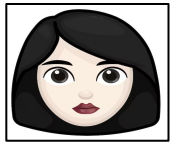
I FEEL GOOD, I FEEL FIT



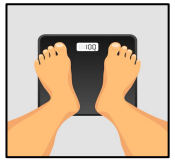
- I HAVE A FEVER



- I AM PALE



- I LOSE WEIGHT

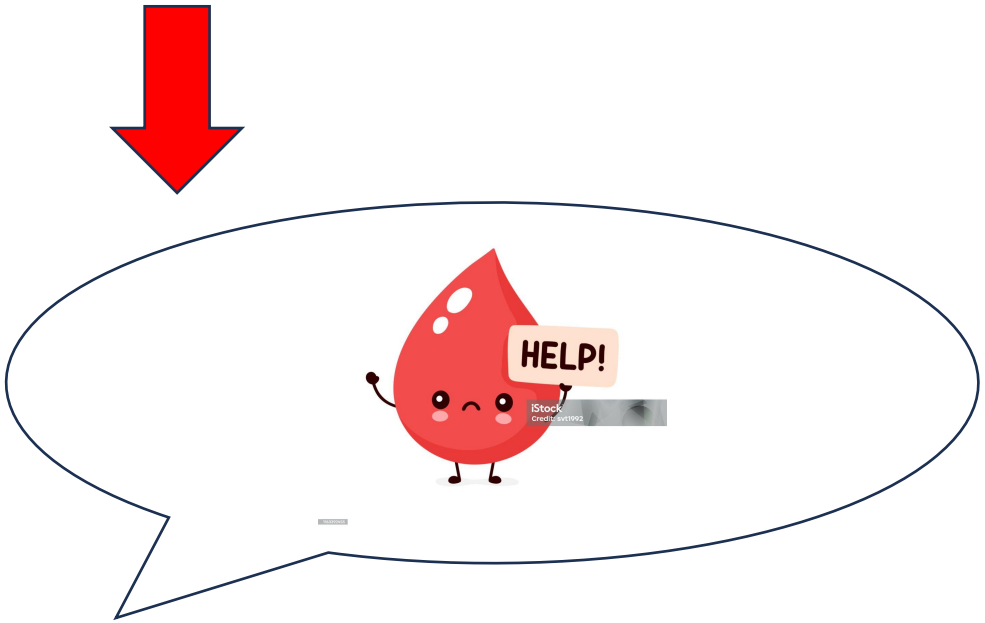


- I STRUGGLE TO LIFT LIGHT WEIGHTS





I MUST GO TO THE DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY!!!





THE DOCTOR SUSPECTS A BLOOD DISEASE



HE/SHE TELLS ME TO TAKE A BLOOD TEST (SAMPLING)



LUCKILY I REALISED IMMEDIATELY, IT'S A SERIOUS ILLNESS BUT ONE THAT CAN BE CURED!

2.

MY BODY SOMETIMES DOES NOT FUNCTION WELL ...

I KNOW THE DISEASES

SOMETIMES WE FALL ILL WITH COMMON ILLNESSES SUCH AS THE **FLU**.

WE USUALLY HEAL EASILY WITH THE HELP OF MEDICINE AND REST.







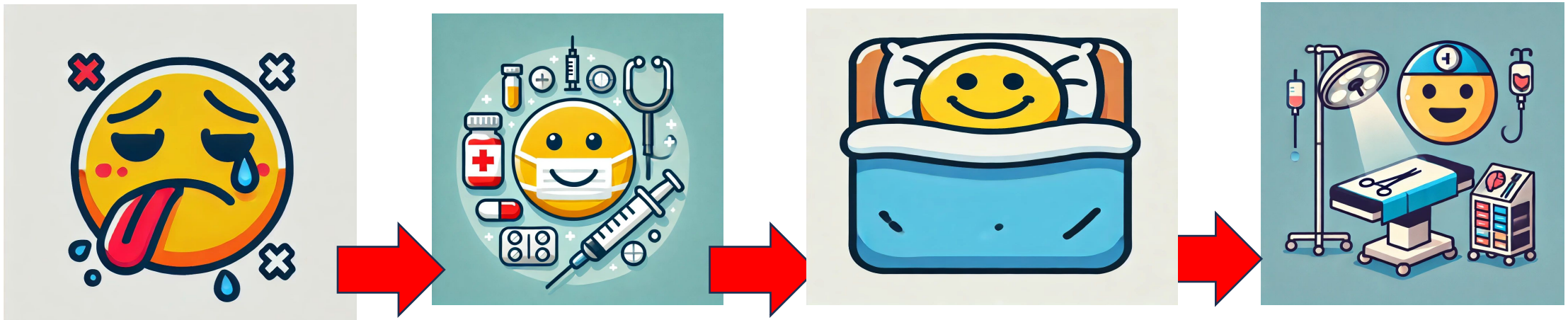
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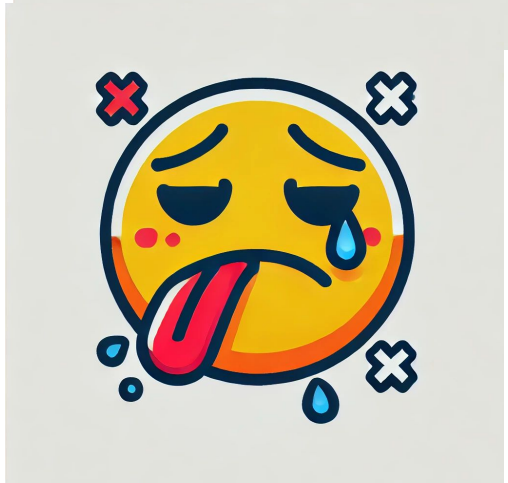




SOMETIMES WE FALL ILL **IN A MORE SERIOUS WAY**.

DISEASES SUCH AS CANCER OR HEART PROBLEMS REQUIRE MORE EXTENSIVE MEDICAL CARE AND CAN TAKE LONGER TO HEAL.



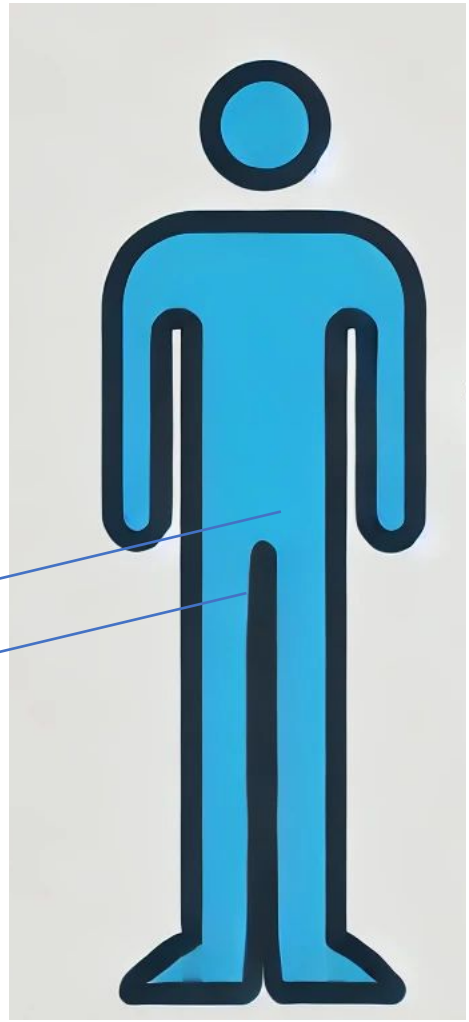


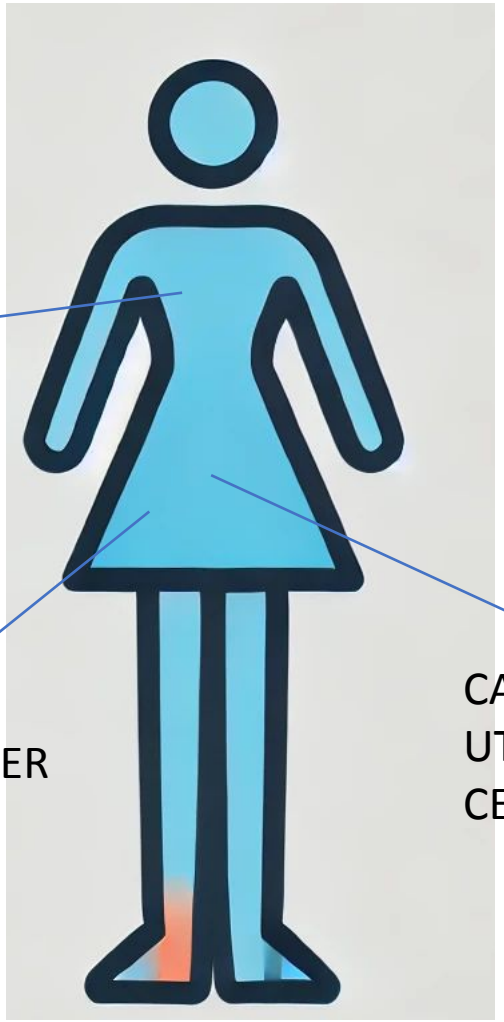
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MEN

WOMEN





PROSTAT CANCER

TESTICULAR CANCER

BREAST CANCER

OVARIAN CANCER

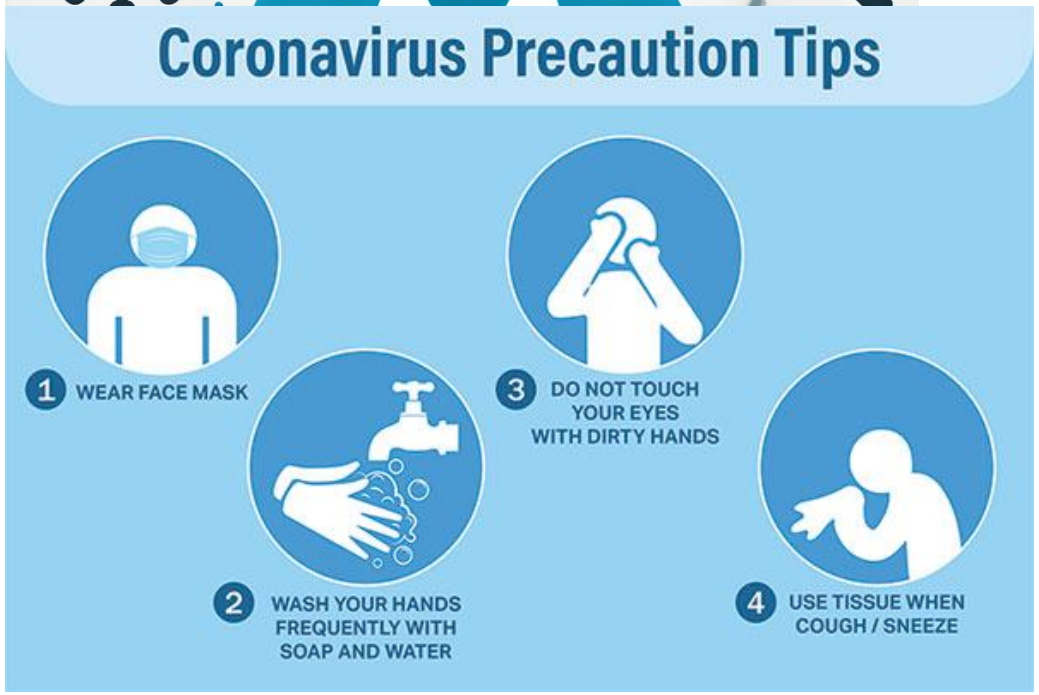
CANCER OF THE UTERUS OR CERVIX

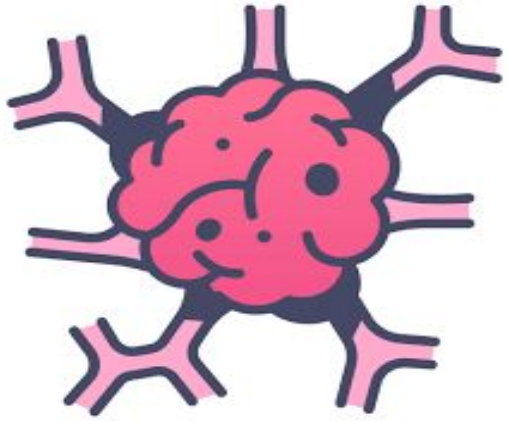
COVID-19 IS A VIRUS THAT CAN MAKE PEOPLE FEEL SICK.

COVID-19 SPREADS WHEN AN INFECTED PERSON COUGHS, SNEEZES, OR TALKS, AND TINY DROPLETS FROM THEIR MOUTH OR NOSE GO INTO THE AIR.



HOW CAN WE STAY SAFE?





CANCER IS A DISEASE THAT HAPPENS WHEN SOME CELLS IN THE BODY GROW IN WAY THAT IS NOT NORMAL.

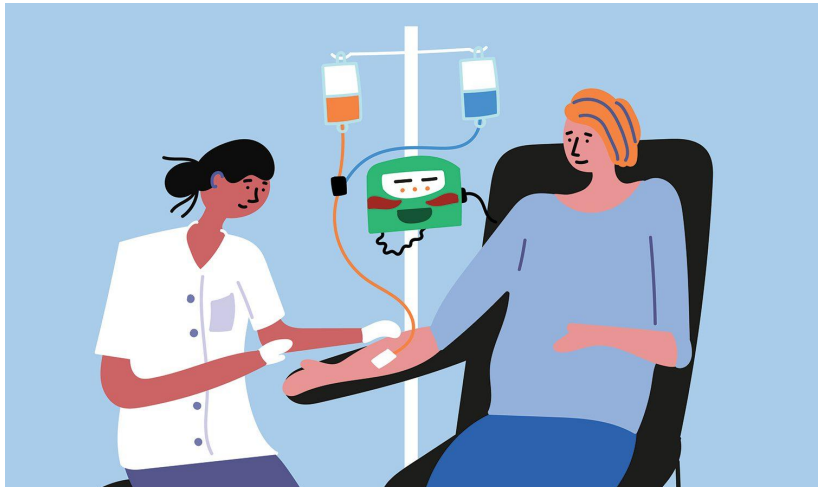
CANCER CAN START ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE BODY. IT BEGINS WHEN CELLS GROW OUT OF CONTROL.
SOMETIMES, CANCER CELLS CAN MOVE TO OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY

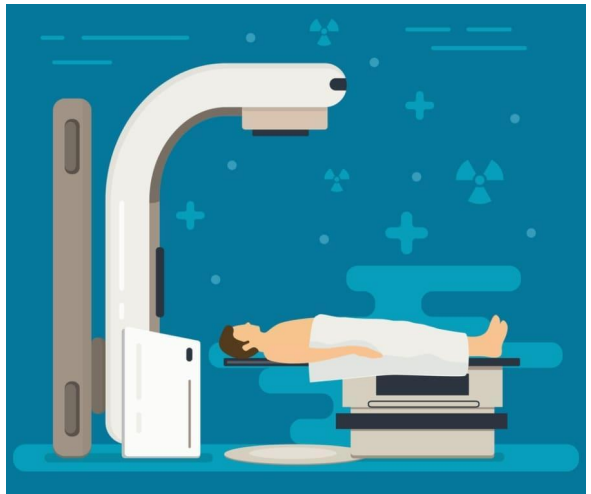
WHAT IS IMPORTANT?



HOW IS IT TREATED?







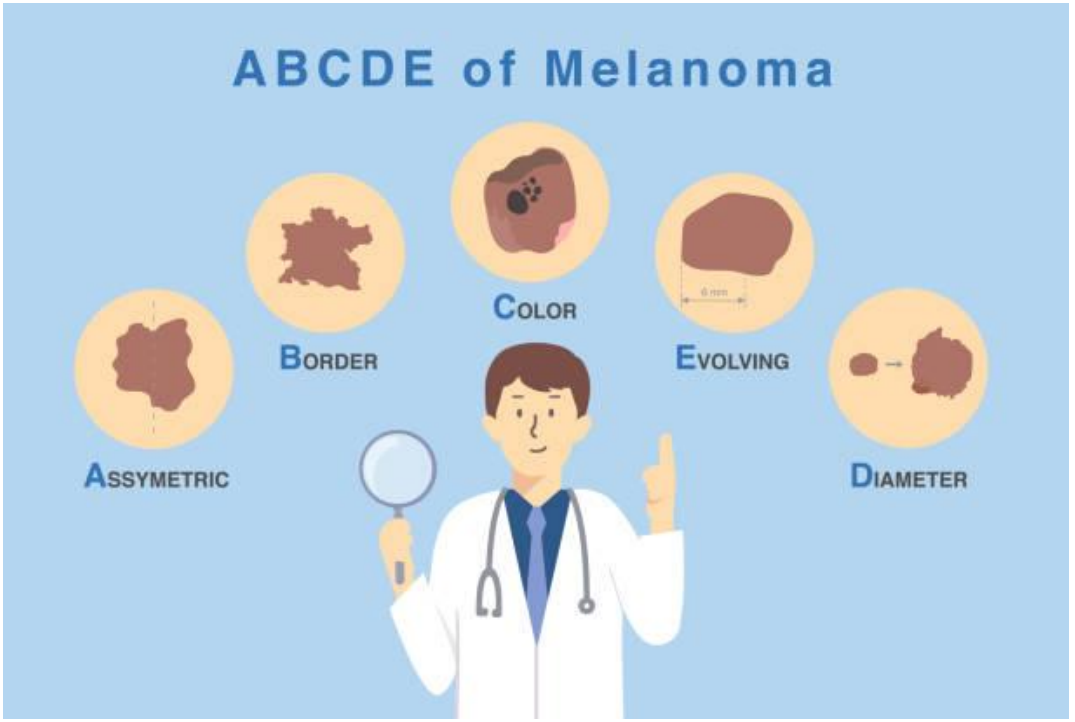
3.

I NOTICE A SIGNAL, SOMETHING NOT WORKING PROPERLY... WHAT CAN I DO?



I REALIZE I HAVE A SMALL MOLE.

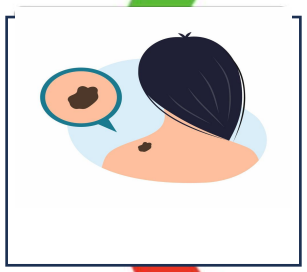
EVERYONE TELLS ME I HAVE TO CHECK IT



I WORRY A LITTLE

I TALK ABOUT IT WITH RELATIVES OR FRIENDS

I GO TO A DOCTOR TO GET MYSELF EXAMINED



I REALIZE THAT A MOLE HAS SWOLLEN

I PAY NO ATTENTION TO IT, IT WILL GO AWAY WITH TIME

I DON'T TALK ABOUT IT WITH ANYONE

IT WAS CANCER (MELANOMA)

4.

WHAT CAN I DO EVERY DAY TO PREVENT CANCER ?

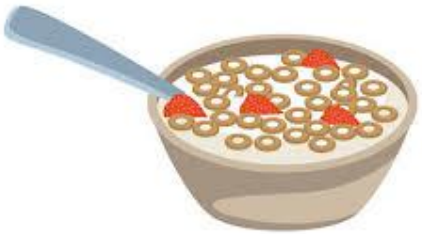
AN EXAMPLE OF A HEALTHY DAY…

1. WAKE UP AND HEALTHY BREAKFAST

I WAKE UP IN THE MORNING AND FEEL REFRESHED.
IT IS IMPORTANT TO START THE DAY WITH ENERGY.



FOR BREAKFAST, I EAT HEALTHY FOODS SUCH AS FRUIT, YOGHURT AND CEREALS. THESE FOODS GIVE ME ENERGY FOR THE DAY



2. WALKING OR EXERCISE

AFTER BREAKFAST, I GO OUT FOR A WALK. WALKING IS GOOD FOR THE HEART AND MUSCLES.



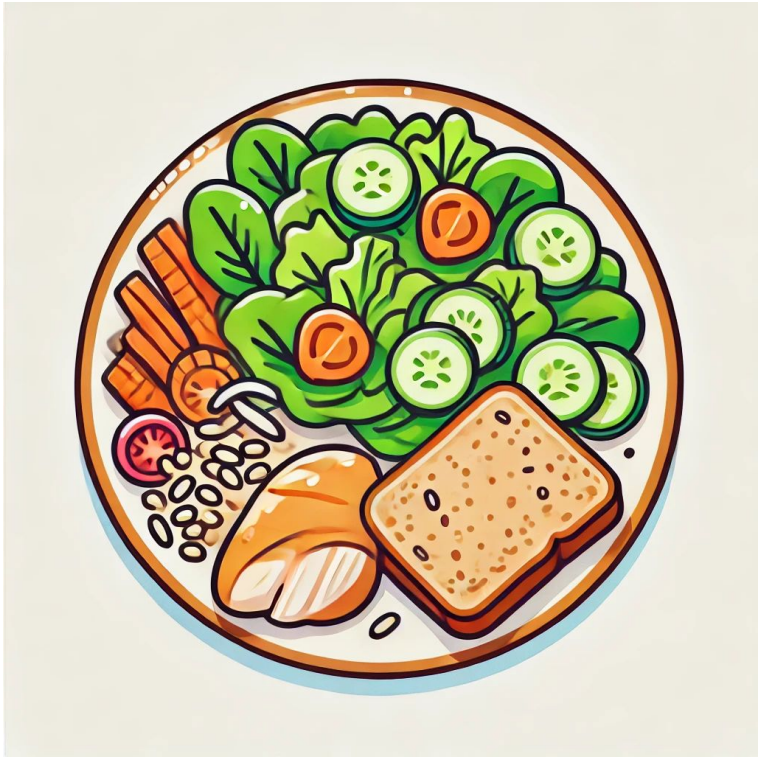
I CAN ALSO DO STRETCHING EXERCISES OR YOGA TO KEEP MY BODY FLEXIBLE AND STRONG.



3. LUNCH WITH VEGETABLES AND PROTEIN

FOR LUNCH, I CHOOSE HEALTHY FOOD SUCH AS SALAD, CHICKEN AND WHOLEMEAL BREAD.

THE VEGETABLES PROVIDE ME WITH VITAMINS AND THE PROTEIN HELPS MY MUSCLES.



4. RECREATION AND PLAY

IN THE AFTERNOONS, I TAKE TIME TO DO ACTIVITIES I ENJOY, LIKE READING A BOOK OR DRAWING.



IT IS IMPORTANT TO DO THINGS THAT MAKE US HAPPY.



I CAN ALSO PLAY WITH MY FRIENDS. PLAYING TOGETHER IS FUN AND KEEPS ME ACTIVE.

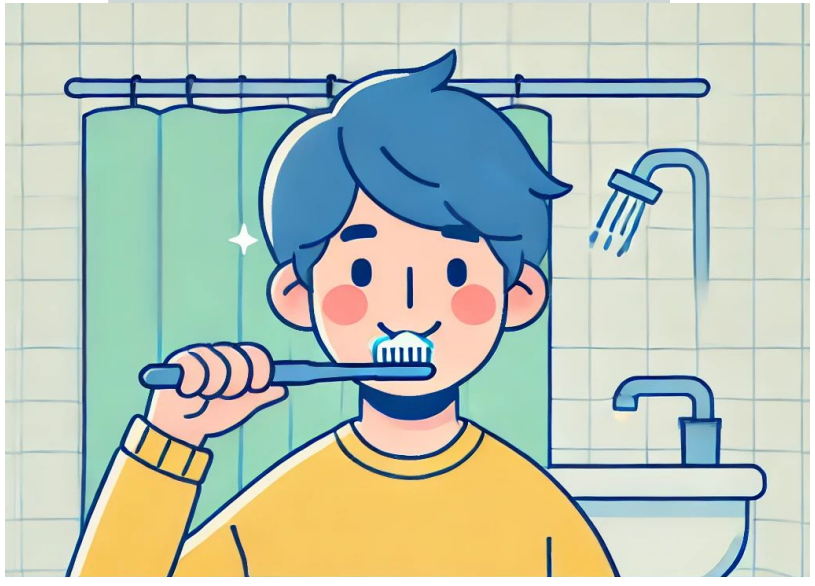
5. LIGHT DINNER AND PREPARATION FOR THE NIGHT

FOR DINNER, I EAT LIGHT, HEALTHY FOOD SUCH AS FISH, VEGETABLES AND RICE.

THIS HELPS MY BODY TO REST BETTER DURING THE NIGHT.



BEFORE GOING TO BED, I BRUSH MY TEETH TO KEEP MY MOUTH CLEAN AND HEALTHY.



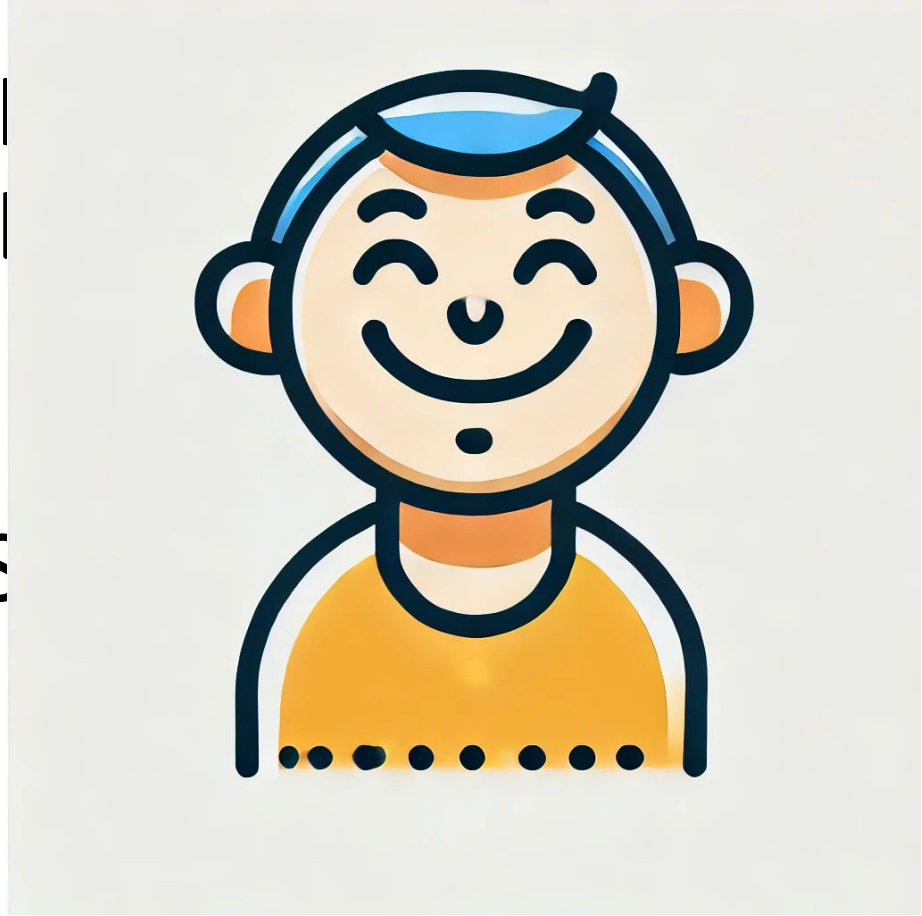
6. GOING TO SLEEP

I GO TO BED EARLY SO I CAN GET ENOUGH SLEEP. SLEEPING WELL HELPS ME FEEL RESTED AND READY FOR A NEW DAY.



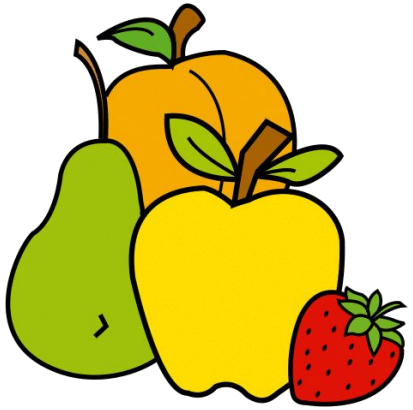
FOLLOWING TI
EVERY DAY HE
HEALTHY AND

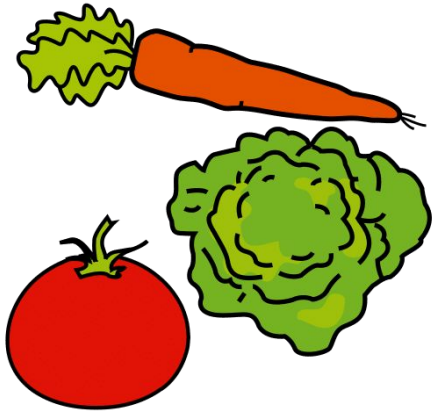
I CAN DO THES
TAKE CARE OF

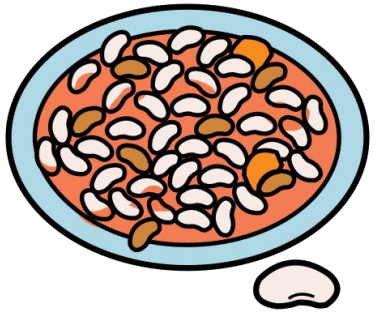


AND NOW…IT'S UP TO ME

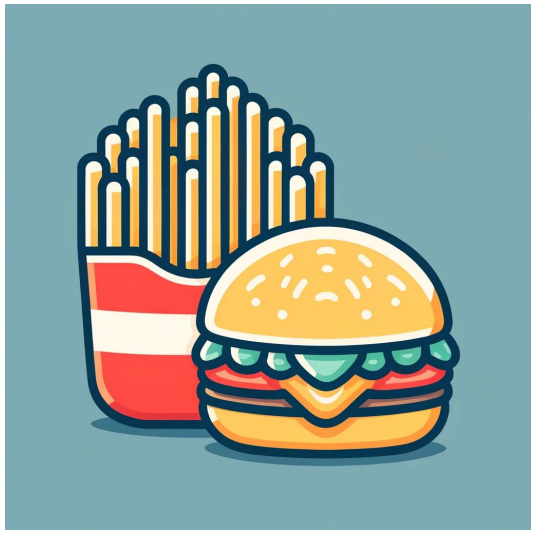
I SHOULD EAT HEALTHY FOOD MEANS







OR







I SHOULD DRINK MOSTLY



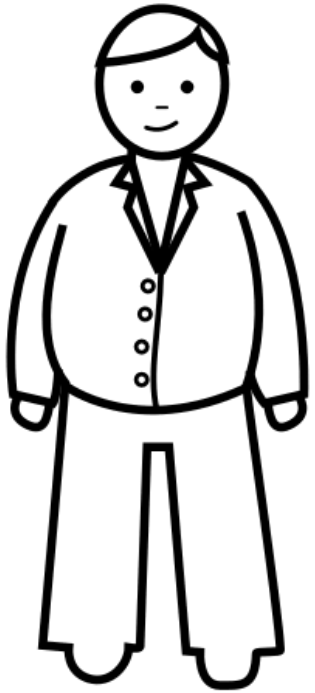
OR



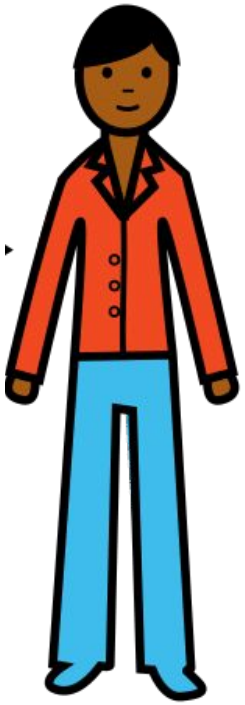




I SHOULD KEEP MY WEIGHT



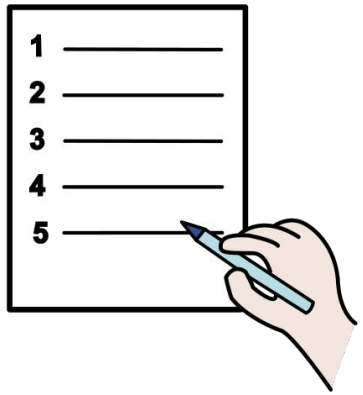
OR



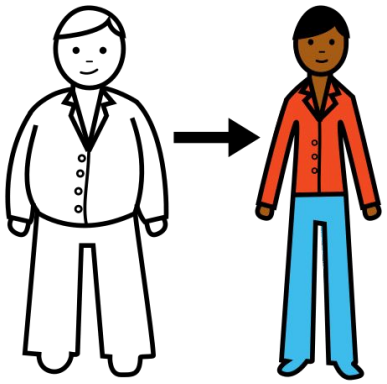
A VERY BRIEF SOCIAL STORY TO KEEP EVERYTHING IN MIND



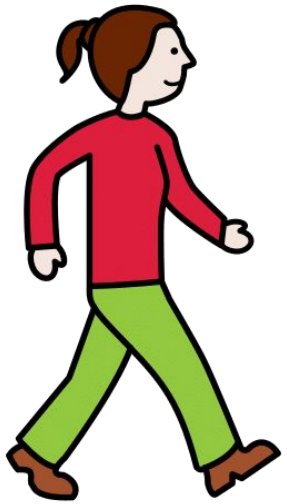
IN ORDER TO STAY HEALTHY, IT IS IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW SOME RECOMMENDATIONS .



I SHOULD KEEP MY WEIGHT WITHIN THE HEALTHY RANGE AND AVOID GAINING WEIGHT.



I SHOULD BE PHYSICALLY ACTIVE: WALKING MORE AND SITTING LESS.



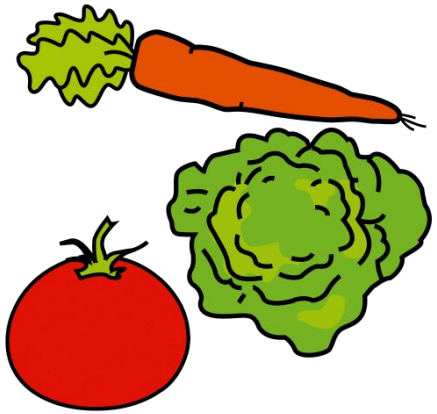


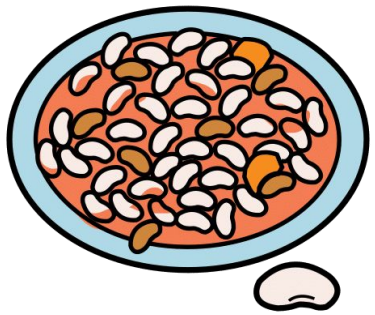
I SHOULD NOT SMOKE.

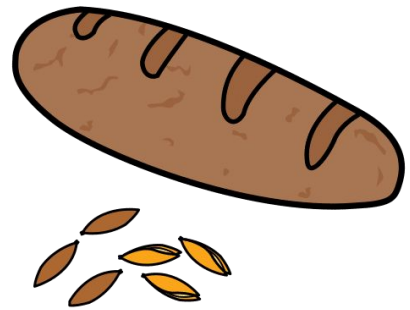


I SHOULD EAT HEALTHY FOOD: VEGETABLES, FRUIT, BEANS AND WHOLEGRAINS.

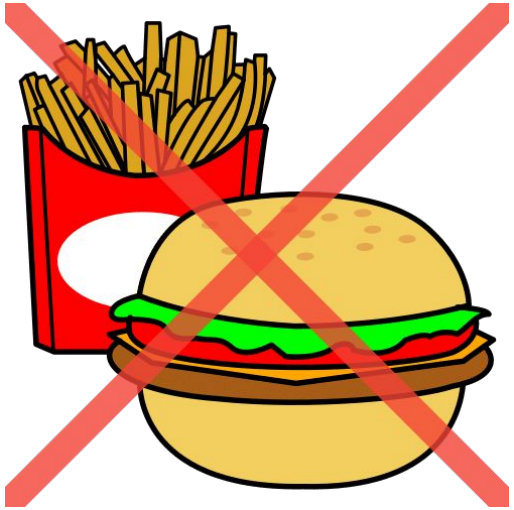








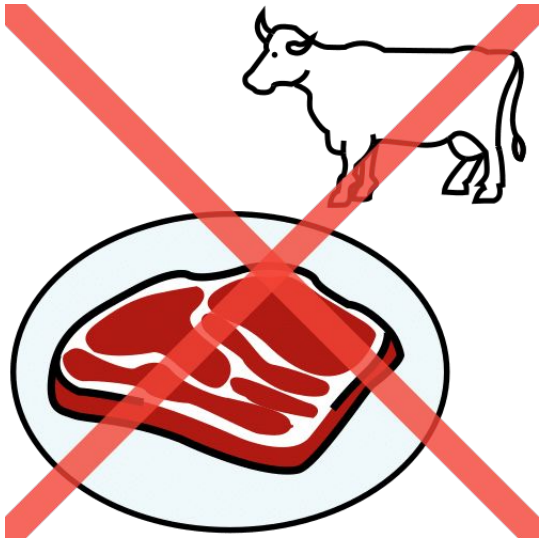
I SHOULD LIMIT “FAST FOODS”: PROCESSED FOODS HIGH IN FAT, STARCHES OR SUGARS.



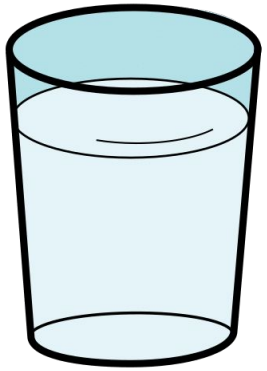


I SHOULD LIMIT PROCESSED AND RED MEAT, LIKE BEEF, PORK OR LAMB.





I SHOULD DRINK MOSTLY WATER AND UNSWEETENED DRINKS.





I SHOULD LIMIT SUGARY DRINKS.

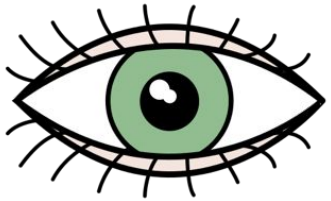




I SHOULD LIMIT ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

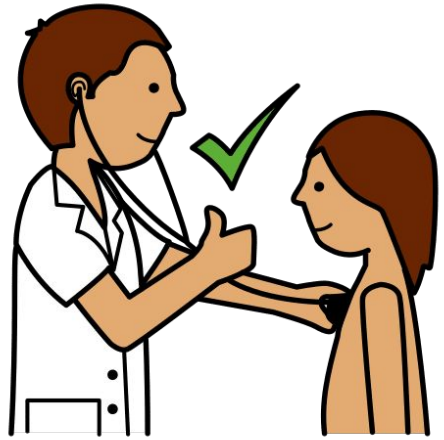


SOMETIMES, I SHOULD OBSERVE AND TOUCH MY BODY





AND IF SOMETHING IS WRONG, I SHOULD GO TO THE DOCTOR



IF I FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS, I WILL BE OK



3-2-1 CARDS

- 3 THINGS I LEARNED
- 2 THINGS I STILL NEED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT
- 1 THING I DIDN’T UNDERSTAND







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Acknowledgement

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CUPID supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology).

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Preventing Bowel Cancer

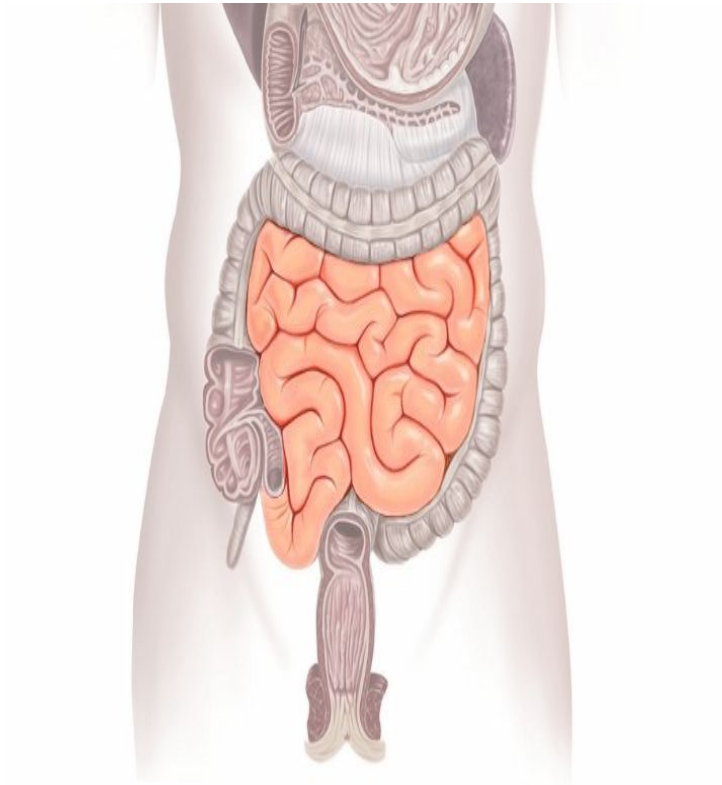
Dr Sinead Foran

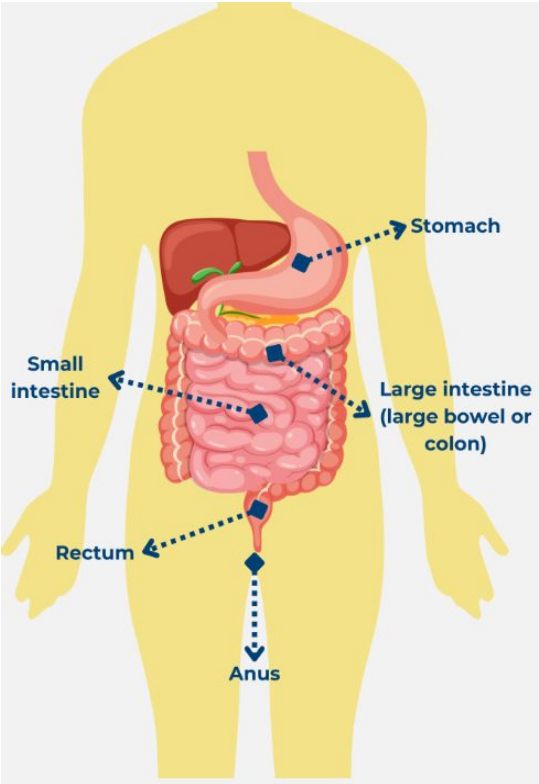
Dublin City University

Working Group 1 Summer Training School

CUPID
CANCER - UNDERSTANDING PREVENTION IN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

YOUR BOWEL





Your bowel connects your stomach to your bottom

It takes away waste from inside your body



This is called poo



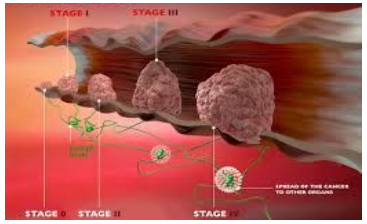
Why do you need to check your bowel?



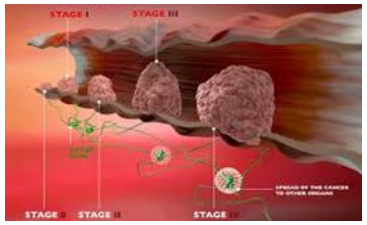
As you get older, your bowel can stop working properly



It can get blocked



Sometimes this can cause a tumor to grow



A tumor is a type of cancer



When should you check your bowel?



When you use the toilet



You should always tell someone if you see blood in your poo



In Ireland, when you are 60, you need to do your Bowel Screen check every 2 years



This can be different in other countries around Europe



What are the symptoms of bowel cancer?

An interactive activity where participants create their own list of signs and symptoms



What is bowel screening?



Bowel screening is what you do to check if your bowel is healthy



You can do the test at home



You may need some help to do the test correctly

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CGW_4rcIYto





How can I keep my bowel healthy?



Exercise



Stay at a healthy weight



Don’t drink too much alcohol



Eat lots of fruit, vegetables, brown bread, brown rice and cereals



Don’t eat too much red meat





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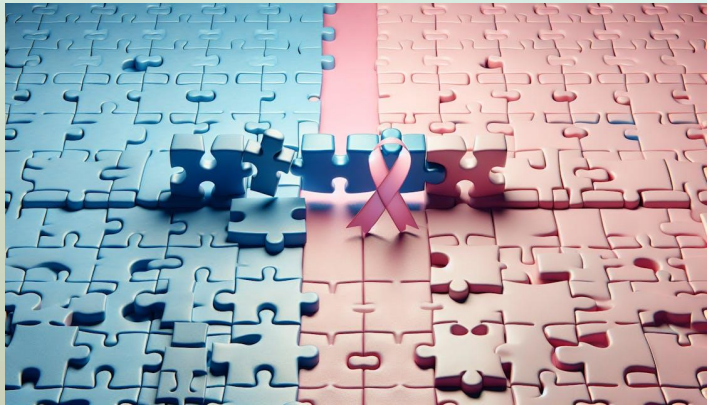
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Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

Association between autism spectrum disorders and cancer

Prof. Dr. Vladimir Trajkovski



COST Action CA21123
Cancer- Understanding Prevention in Intellectual Disabilities (CUPID)

Introduction (1)

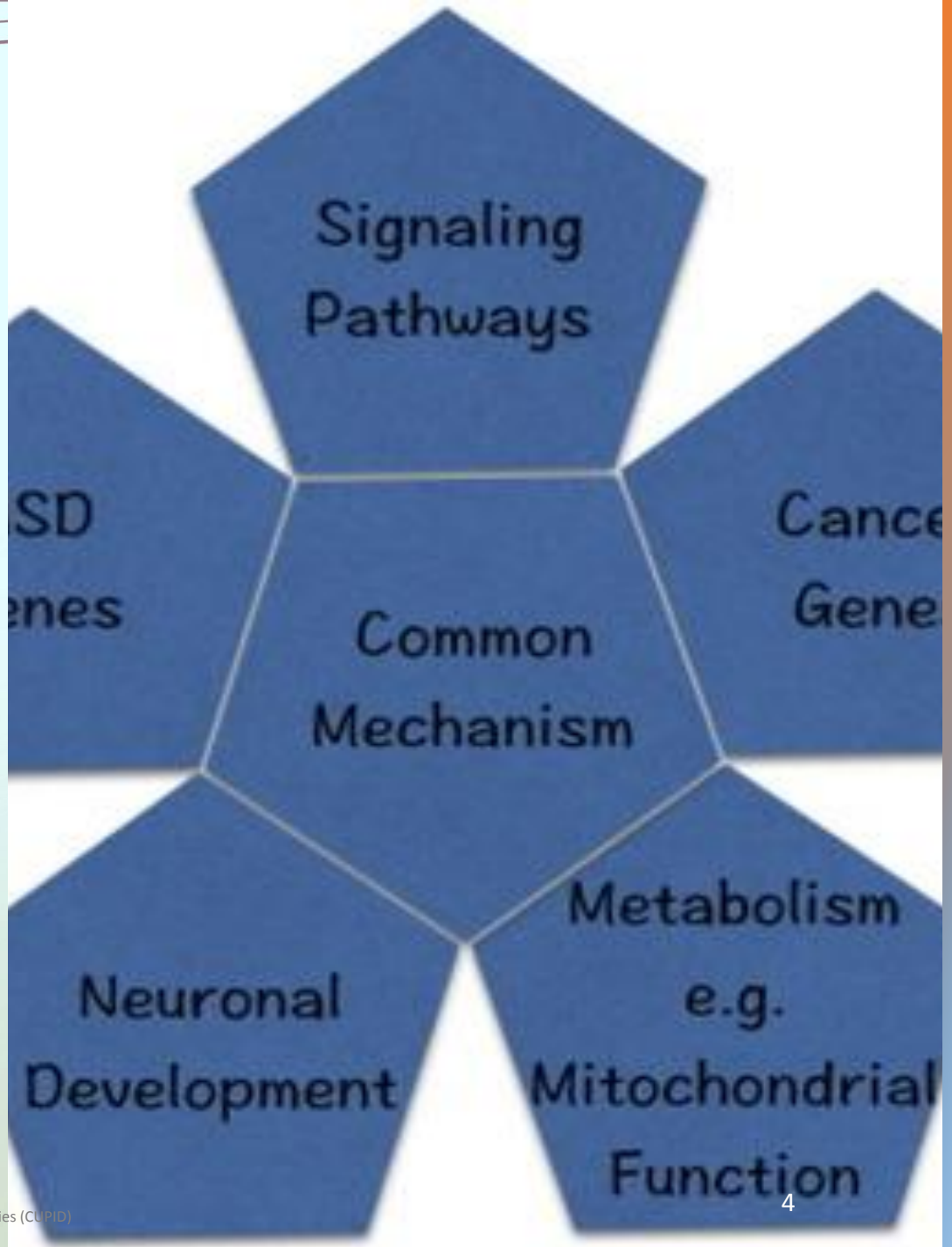
- Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a polygenic disorder with predominant genetic ethology.
- It affects up to 2% of the world population (Lord et al., 2018).
- Genetic studies shows high heritability for autism spectrum disorder especially in twin studies, with a range of 50–90% concordance between monozygotic twins, compared with 0–30% between dizygotic twins and siblings, and a high male: female ratio (Bourgeron, 2015).
- Pleiotropy, whereby gene variants exert effects on multiple phenotypes, has been the source of increasing research attention with ASD, and other health conditions, such as cancer (Crespi, 2011).
    - Cancer may occur at a variety of different ages and locations in the body.
    - Cancer occurs when cells grow out of control.
    - Treatment usually includes surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation and a variety of side effects may be present because of both cancer and its harsh treatments (American Cancer Society, 2024).

Introduction (2)

- Individuals with ASD may be at higher risk of developing cancer early in life, but this risk seems largely related to the presence of cooccurring birth defects or intellectual disability.
- While autism spectrum disorder and cancer may appear entirely unrelated, there is actually a significant amount of overlap within the genetic components as-sociated with each condition.
- Some authors specify that cancer and autism may share some genetic struc-ture. They identified approximately 800 genes linked to ASD and approximately 3,500 genes linked to various cancers.
- 138 of these genes were shared between the two.
    - Individuals with autism may display increased risk for some types of cancer including brain, kidney, thyroid, and pancreatic cancers.
    - In contrast, individuals with ASD may display protective factors against some types of cancer including lung and prostate cancers (Forés-Martos, et. al, 2019).

Introduction (3)

- Children with ASD possess a higher number of genetic aberrations, including higher levels of chromosomal rearrangements and copy number variations.
- These studies raise the possibility that there may be correlations to cancer, a disease in which chromosomal aberrations are known to play a role.
- ASD is comorbid with several monogenic neurodevelopmental disorders, including Fragile X (*FMR1*), Rett syndrome (*MECP2*), Phelan-McDermid (*SHANK3*), 15q duplication syndrome (*UBE3A*), neurofibromatosis (*NF1*), tuberous sclerosis (*TSC1* and *TSC2*), and Cornelia de Lange syndrome (*NIPBL* and *SMC1A*).



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AIM

- The **aim** of this presentation is to show possible connections between autism spectrum disorder and some kinds of cancers, and to show possible pathways for prevention and treatment.



CUPID
CANCER - UNDERSTANDING PREVENTION IN INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Findings (1)

- Recent studies provide evidence for genetically mediated effects that jointly influence risk of cancer, autism, and other neurodevelopmental disorders.
- The evidence comes from 4 lines of studies:

1. Recent developmental models for the types of genetic, epigenetic, and environmental factors that mediate the ethology of autism,

2. Epidemiological studies of cancer risk in relation to autism,

3. Genetic-association and molecular genetic studies demonstrating that mutations in tumor suppressor genes, and in other negative regulators of growth-stimulating signal transduction pathways, are associated with the development of syndromic and idiopathic autism, and

4. Altered risk of cancer in other neurological disorders, including schizophrenia, Alzheimer's, and Parkinson's disease (Crespi, 2011).

Findings (2)

- Some epidemiological studies on large cohorts of patients with neurodevelopmental disorders showed an increased risk for cancer compared to the general population.
- A standardized incidence ratio model was applied to a cohort of 8438 patients with autism retrieved from the Taiwan National Health Insurance database during 1997-2011.
- It implicated an increase in cancers of the genitourinary system and ovary among children and young adults (Chiang et al., 2015).
- Increased cancer risk was also observed in a population-based study among 2.3 million individuals with ASD from Nordic countries during 1987-2013 with co-occurring birth defects, including intellectual disability (Liu et al., 2022).
- Autism spectrum disorder is associated with high rates of genomic aberrations, including chromosomal rearrangements and *de novo* copy-number variations.

Findings (3)

- These observations are reminiscent of cancer, a disease where genomic rearrangements also play a role. It is important to note that individuals with autism can also get cancer.
- Some difficulties they may encounter may include: trauma, sensory concerns, communication difficulties, behavioural outbursts, repetitive motor movements, and being out of routine (Dell et al., 2008).
- Autism and cancer share 43 risk genes, suggesting that common mechanisms underlying the functions of some of these genes could conceivably be leveraged to develop therapies not just for cancer but for autism as well.
- Pleiotropy, whereby gene variants exert effects on multiple phenotypes, has been the source of increasing research attention with ASD and cancer (Kao et al., 2010).

Findings (4)

- Cancer is usually a disease of aging, caused by somatic mutations. ASD a developmental disorder, is usually linked to germline malfunctions.
- It was a surprise when autism studies started picking out genes in pathways typically associated with cancer. In several instances, the crossover emerged in much the same way it did with Cowden syndrome.
- Neurofibromatosis and tuberous sclerosis are directly associated with tumors, but such tumors are benign and rarely associated, with malignancies.
- However, mutations in NF1, TSC1, or TSC2 enhance the risk for developing cancer. NF1, TSC1, and TSC2 function like PTEN in the AKT pathway of mTOR control.

Discussion (1)

- Autism and cancer are two distinct conditions that affect individuals in different ways. While some studies have suggested a link between autism and cancer, the two disorders are not directly comparable in terms of prevalence.
- Cancer is less common, with an estimated lifetime risk of developing cancer being around 38% for men and women combined.
- Some types of cancer, such as breast cancer or prostate cancer, are more common than others. While both autism and cancer can have significant impacts on individuals and their families, it is important to understand the differences between these conditions and to seek appropriate support and treatment for each.

Discussion (2)

- While the studies suggest a link between autism and cancer, correlation does not necessarily equal causation.
- It is possible that the link between the two conditions is due to other factors such as genetics or environmental factors.
- Studies do not provide a clear understanding of why there may be a link between autism and cancer.
- While there is no guaranteed way to prevent either condition, leading a healthy lifestyle can help reduce the risk.
- Eating a balanced diet, exercising regularly, avoiding smoking and excessive alcohol consumption can all help reduce the risk of developing both cancer and autism.



Discussion (3)

- CNVs identified among children evaluated in an autism are clinically significant.
- Microdeletions and duplications at the same loci have been found in tissue from malignant neoplasms supports the possibility that gene disruption caused by copy number changes that are associated with ASD and craniofacial dysmorphism can also affect carcinogenesis.
- Providing care to children, adolescents and adults with cancer requires communicating effectively in an age- and development-specific way.
- With the increase in the complexity of healthcare systems and sophistication of available cancer therapies, individuals with neurodevelopmental challenges, including ASD, constitute a particularly vulnerable group for disparities in access and outcomes.

Discussion (4)



- The interconnected relationship between autism and cancer invites further investigation in the pathogenesis of these two disorders, and it warrants a pharmacological basis of treatment.
- Although invasive drugs and treatments exist for many types of cancer, a drug is yet to be successfully developed to prevent the onset or progression of ASD symptomology.
- Neurodevelopment and oncogenesis are multistep processes, and it is possible that signaling through the same cellular proliferation pathways can have different effects depending on embryological timing, as well as cell type, and mitotic status.
- Perhaps the most exciting implication here is that interventions are already underway to target cellular pathways shared by many of the mutated genes (Darbro, et al., 2016).
- One possible medication for PTEN mutation and ASD is Rapamycin, a compound that blocks the mTOR pathway, halts these behavioural problems and seizures. Rapamycin and related compounds have been shown to prevent the overgrowth of brain cells that leads to macrocephaly and autism-like behaviours in mice lacking PTEN.

The need for more accessible and inclusive care services for individuals with autism

- Individuals with autism may face unique challenges when it comes to accessing cancer care services. They may have difficulty communicating their symptoms or understanding medical procedures, which can make it harder for healthcare providers to provide effective treatment.
- The sensory issues related to cancer treatments, such as the taste and smell of chemotherapy drugs, may be overwhelming for some individuals with autism.
- To address these challenges, there is a need for more accessible and inclusive cancer care services that are tailored to the needs of individuals with autism. This may include providing visual aids or social stories to help them understand medical procedures, using alternative therapies to help manage side effects, and creating a calm and structured environment for appointments.
- Healthcare providers should also receive training on how to effectively communicate with individuals with autism. This includes using clear and concise language, avoiding figurative language or idioms that may be confusing, and allowing extra time for appointments.
- By providing more accessible and inclusive cancer care services for individuals with autism, we can ensure that they receive the same high-quality care as anyone else. This not only improves their chances of successful treatment outcomes but also promotes greater equity in healthcare access overall.

Potential benefits of early cancer detection among individuals with autism

- Early detection and prevention strategies are critical in reducing the risk of cancer among individuals with autism.
- Given their increased risk for certain types of cancer, it is important that individuals with autism have access to regular cancer screenings and other preventive measures.
- One potential benefit of early detection is that it can lead to more effective treatment outcomes. When cancer is caught in its early stages, it is often easier to treat and may require less invasive procedures. This can reduce the physical and emotional toll of treatment on individuals with autism, as well as their families.
- Preventive strategies, such as lifestyle changes or medication use, may also be effective in reducing the risk of developing certain types of cancer.
- Individuals with autism who are at an increased risk for gastrointestinal cancers may benefit from regular colonoscopies or other screening tests. Some medications used to treat other conditions may have a protective effect against certain types of cancer.
- By implementing these early detection and prevention strategies, we can help reduce the burden of cancer among individuals with autism.

The need for more research to understand the link between autism and cancer

- One area of interest is the role of immune dysfunction in both autism and cancer. Studies have shown that individuals with autism often have altered immune function, which may contribute to their increased risk of cancer. Researchers are exploring the possibility that immune system dysfunction in individuals with autism may be linked to an increased risk of developing certain types of cancer.
- Certain genes have been identified as being associated with both autism and cancer, including those involved in DNA repair, cell division, and inflammation.
- By identifying these shared genetic factors, researchers may be able to develop targeted interventions that address both conditions simultaneously.

Conclusions

- There is probably an association between autism and specific forms of cancer. Genes encoding nuclear proteins involved in epigenetic functions were frequently shared between cancer and ASD, implicating the importance of aberrant gene regulation in both conditions.
- The increased cancer risk among individuals with ASD is likely mainly attributable to co-occurring ID and/or birth defects in ASD.
- Further epidemiologic research in large populations is needed to elucidate the association between autism and cancer and identify explanatory factors.
- Approved drugs targeting oncogenic pathways might also have therapeutic value for treating autism.
- Stratifying individuals with ASD who harbour a risk gene for autism that is also a risk gene for cancer may enable therapeutic development of personalized medicines based on the specific causal mutation.

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Autism Research

Association between Autism Spectrum Disorder and Cancer - a Review from the Literature

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Review article

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Abstract

Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is neurodevelopmental polygenic disorder with strong genetic component. In the adult period, it is associated with many chronic diseases including diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.

The **aim** of this article is to show possible connection between autism spectrum disorder and some kinds of cancers, and to show the possible pathways for prevention and treatment.

Methodology: The PubMed and Google Scholar databases were searched using the keywords: autism spectrum disorder, genetics, cancer, prevention and treatment.

Results: Autism spectrum disorder is associated with high rates of genomic aberrations, including chromosomal rearrangements and de novo copy-number variations. Autism and cancer share 43 risk genes, suggesting that common mechanisms underlying the functions of some of these genes could conceivably be leveraged to develop

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29 October (Tuesday) 2024, 13:00 CET - ZOOM online

Second Annual CUPID Conference

AGENDA

- **13:00**

Prof. Dr. Vladimir Trajkovski (moderator)
Opening the conference

- **13:05 - 13:15**

Dr. Margaret Denny, Dr. Oliwia Kowalczyk, Dr. Suzanne Denieffe Barry
Reflections on the CUPID WG1 training school in Prague, September 2024

- **13:15 - 13:25**

Dr. Martin Mc Mahon
Systematic review and meta-analysis on cancer prevalence and incidence in adults with intellectual disability

- **13:25 - 13:35**

Prof. Dr. Peter Knapp
Influences on the uptake of colorectal cancer screening in people with learning disabilities: a systematic review

- **13:35 - 13:45**

Prof. Dr. Vladimir Trajkovski
Annual report WG4

- **13:45 - 13:55**

Prof Jean Calleja Agius
Cervical Cancer Screening among Persons with Intellectual Disability

- **13:55 - 14:10**

Questions, discussion, closing remarks

REGISTRATION

here:
https://forms.gle/KwAuNVqfgCbHb7nA7

or
scan the QR code:

CUPID
Cancer - Understanding Prevention in Intellectual Disabilities

https://cupidproject.eu/

Funded by the European Union

Deadline for submission in JHRS is September 30th



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MSSA Macedonian Scientific Society for Autism

Thank you for your attention!

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