**WHO: Cancers Increasing But Not a 'Death Sentence'**

**世界卫生组织: 患癌率增加 但并非给人类判了死刑**

The World Health Organization reports cancer is on the increase around the world. But it says preventive measures can save the lives of millions of cancer sufferers over the next 10 years.

世界卫生组织报告称，全球患癌率都在增长。但它同时也表示，未来10年预防患癌的措施或会挽救数百万癌症患者的生命。

The report was released in time for World Cancer Day (February 4).

该报告发表于2月4日——即世界癌症日当天。

Since 2010, nearly every country in the world has seen an increase in the number of cancer patients. The World Health Organization, WHO, reports one in six people will develop cancer in their lifetime. At least 10 million people will die from the disease every year.

自2010年以来，全球几乎每个国家的癌症患者数量都有所增加。世界卫生组织报告（WHO）称，六个人中就会有一人在有生之年患上癌症。每年至少有1000万人死于癌症。

If the current trend continues, WHO warns, new cancer cases will rise by 60 percent by the year 2040. In low- and middle-income countries, they will rise by more than 80 percent.

世界卫生组织警告称，如果按照目前的趋势继续发展，到2040年新的癌症病例将增加60%。低收入和中等收入国家甚至将增长80%以上。

Andre Ilbawi is WHO’s technical officer in cancer control. He says more people are dying from cancer in poorer countries because they lack the services and cancer control measures that richer countries have.

安德烈·伊尔巴韦是世卫组织癌症控制技术专员。他表示，将会有更多的贫穷国家的人死于癌症，因为这些地区缺乏富裕国家所拥有的服务和癌症控制措施。

Ilbawi said that controlling the disease does not have to cost a lot. The WHO report, he explained, shows that by investing in cancer services, governments can save 7 million lives by 2030. “And that is at the cost of $2.70 per person in low-income countries and $8.15 per person in upper middle-income countries. This is feasible,” Ilbawi said.

伊尔巴韦还说，控制癌症并不需要花费很多钱。他解释道，世界卫生组织的报告显示，通过投资癌症相关服务，各国政府到2030年可以挽救700万人的生命。他表示，“达到这一效果的成本在低收入国家人均仅需2.70美元，中等偏上收入国家则人均仅需8.15美元。而且这是可行的。”

WHO says cancer does not have to be a death sentence. Prevention works.

世界卫生组织表示，癌症不一定就是死刑。预防措施是有效的。

Elisabete Weiderpass is the director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer. She says there have been great improvements in research on cancer prevention and treatment. These measures are successfully keeping many people alive who otherwise would have died.

伊丽莎白·韦德尔帕斯是国际癌症研究机构的负责人。她表示，人类在癌症预防措施和治疗措施方面的研究已经取得了很大进展。这些措施成功地挽救了许多本来可能会死亡的癌症患者的生命。

Weiderpass said that preventive policies can work in powerful ways to reduce not only cancer numbers and death rates, but also the social and economic inequality in cancer cases.

韦德尔帕斯称，预防政策不仅可以有效地减少癌症患者的数量和死亡率，还可以有效平衡癌症病例中的社会和经济不平等状况。

An example of such a policy, she said, is one that reduces workers’ contact with cancer-causing materials. Other examples are measures to control tobacco use, vaccination against cancer-causing infectious agents and testing for early stages of cancer.

她还说，这种政策的其中一个例子就是减少工人与致癌物质的接触几率。其他例子还有控制烟草使用，预防癌症感染的疫苗的接种以及早期癌症检测。

In its report, WHO describes a series of measures proven to help in preventing new cancer cases. For example, it notes that tobacco-related diseases are responsible for 25 percent of cancer deaths. Deciding not to smoke, it says, can save billions of dollars and millions of lives.

世界卫生组织在其报告中描述了一系列已被证明有助于预防患癌的措施。例如，报告指出与烟草相关的疾病导致了25%的癌症死亡率。它说，戒烟可以节省数十亿美元并挽救数百万人的生命。

WHO adds that a vaccine against hepatitis B can prevent liver cancer. It notes another vaccine against HPV, the most common sexually transmitted infection, can nearly eliminate cervical cancer.

世界卫生组织还补充道，乙肝疫苗可以预防肝癌。报告指出，另一种针对宫颈癌（HPV）(最常见的性传播感染)的疫苗几乎可以消除宫颈癌。

I’m Anne Ball.

安妮·鲍尔报道。

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