

# Guest editorial

# Management of cancer - the GP and the multidisciplinary team

#### RAYMOND P ABRATT, M Med Rad T, F Rad Onc

Professor and Head, Department of Oncology, Groote Schuur Hospital and University of Cape Town

Raymond Abratt is the Nellie Atkinson Professor of Radiation Oncology at Groote Schuur Hospital and the University of Cape Town. His primary focus is the multidisciplinary and comprehensive care of cancer patients. He participates actively in clinical research and is the first author of more than 100 publications in peer-reviewed journals. He was awarded the prize for the best published phase III study in 2004/2005 by the Annals on Oncology. He manages training programmes for cancer specialists and was the course director for an International Atomic Energy Agency, Nobel Peace Prize Event, in collaboration with African Regional Cancer Training Institutes, in Cape Town in 2006.

The well-being and concerns of patients are at the centre of cancer management programmes. Patients understand cancer in terms of how it might affect their lifespans and the quality of their lives. They fear that their lives may be shortened and that they may encounter pain, be physically compromised or face economic difficulties. They appreciate that there have been technological advances in management, but will wish to know what these mean to them. The management of patients with cancer therefore requires a sensitive and humane relationship between the multidisciplinary management team and the patient. This is best served by and mandates the inclusion of the GP in the multidisciplinary team.

Each new patient requires ongoing care, often over many years. Care should also be seen in the larger context of cancer control programmes. These have four components: prevention, early

diagnosis, treatment, and palliation. These are interrelated. For example, prevention might require behaviour modification, such as smoking discontinuation. This is more likely to occur when patients see that the medical community cares for people with their disease. Also, patients are more likely to seek early diagnosis when their cancer can be successfully treated.

Patient care will occur in the course of general practice. Between a quarter and a third of the population will ultimately develop a carcinoma. The incidence of new patients with cancer is 3 - 4 per 1 000 population per year. The articles that follow describe the more common malignancies that will be encountered in general practice, and how care can benefit patients.



## Holland Frei Cancer Medicine (7th ed)

The definitive reference source for medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, internists and surgical oncologists, **Cancer Medicine** 7 covers the ever-widening sphere of current cancer knowledge and clinical practice.

In this new seventh edition an outstanding editorial team from world-renowned medical centres continues to hone the leading edge forged in previous editions with timely information on biology, immunology, etiology, epidemiology, prevention, screening, pathology, imaging, and therapy. Cancer Medicine 7 does a superb job of bringing scientific principles into clinical practice.



## New in this edition

- Four-colour production with more than 450 colour illustrations and 140 colour photographs; Chapters are presented in a standard format to create a leaner layout condensed into one convenient volume
- Completely updated coverage of immunology
- The molecular basis of oncology is more deeply explored
- Cancer Medicine 7 is an approved publication of the American Association for Cancer Research
- Instead of a bonus CD-ROM, purchasers of Cancer Medicine 7 will receive
  password access to Cancer Medicine 7 On-Line Edition, a database resource that
  includes the full text of the 7th edition as well as regular updates, additional features
  to keep you abreast of the latest scientific information, and fully downloadable images
  from the text

To order contact Brent or Carmen: Tel: (021) 657 8200 Fax: (021) 683 4509 email: brents@hmpg.co.za or carmena@hmpg.co.za



**CME** February 2007 Vol.25 No.2