

Importance of Development of Rare Cancers National Tumour Board

Sir,

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide and rare malignancies constitute about 22% of all reported cancer cases. In literature, there is no generally accepted definition for rare cancers. However, several definitions were proposed by different working groups. In the US, rare cancers are defined as those with incidence of <15 cases per 100,000 per year.¹ As per the European RARECARE definition, rare cancers have an incidence of <6 cases per 100,000 per year. The incidence of rare cancers is more than any single commonly encountered cancer such as breast, colorectal and lung cancers having incidences of 16%, 13% and 13% respectively.² Data on etiologies and risk factors are limited, while the pathological and molecular features are still obscure.

Several international collaborative groups have taken initiatives like RARECARE, International Rare Cancers Initiative, and *Rare Cancers Europe*, launched by the *European Society for Medical Oncology* in order to address clinical problems posed by rare cancers.³

Dealing with rare cancers is devastating for patients, their families, and clinicians. It becomes even more arduous to diagnose and manage such rare cancers in emerging low-middle-income countries and requires organisational infrastructure, such as comprehensive national databases, and rare cancer registries.⁴ Certain measures can be taken in order to improve outcomes in patients with rare cancers in Pakistan including the development of a separate tumour board for rare cancers at the national level, peer review meetings (PRM), rare cancer registry and database.

As established in literature, it is imperative to discuss all cases in multidisciplinary team (MDT) tumour board meetings to provide quality care.⁵ It is, therefore, needed to start a separate rare cancers MDT tumour board, consisting of an expert panel of surgical, radiation, and medical oncologists, pathologists, and radiologists. For this purpose, we can define rare cancers as tumours that do not qualify to be discussed in other site-specific MDT tumour board meetings like breast, urology, and lymphoma, etc. Peer review process of Rare Cancers management plans can also aid in quality improvement as supported by several studies.⁶

Rare cancers impose a major burden to healthcare in both developed and developing countries and efforts are required for early accurate diagnosis and better decision-making. Establishment

of rare cancer tumour board can be an initiative which will serve as the base for further research and advancements in their management in Pakistan.

COMPETING INTEREST:

The authors declared no competing interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION:

LK, ANA: Involved in designing, drafting, and revising of the manuscript.

SR: Coordinator of tumour Board Establishment Facilitation Forum (TEFF) has critically reviewed the manuscript.

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