



# Colorectal Cancer Factsheet: Insights & Key Developments

Key Insights on Colorectal Cancer  
Care and Infrastructure

## Core Pillars:

1. Infrastructure
2. Treatment Access, Research Funding and Awareness Campaigns
3. Survival Rates, Early Detection and Palliative Care
4. Utilization of Biomarkers
5. Clinical Guidelines
6. Reimbursement
7. Colorectal Cancer Screening

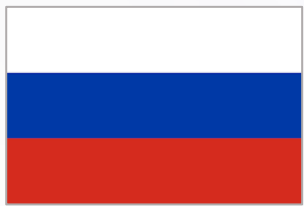
Colorectal cancer remains one of the most prevalent cancers worldwide, affecting millions of individuals each year. Despite advancements in diagnostics, treatment, and awareness, disparities in access to care, molecular testing, and specialized centers persist.

This factsheet provides a comprehensive overview of key pillars shaping colorectal cancer care, including specialized infrastructure, treatment accessibility, research funding, early detection, and palliative care.

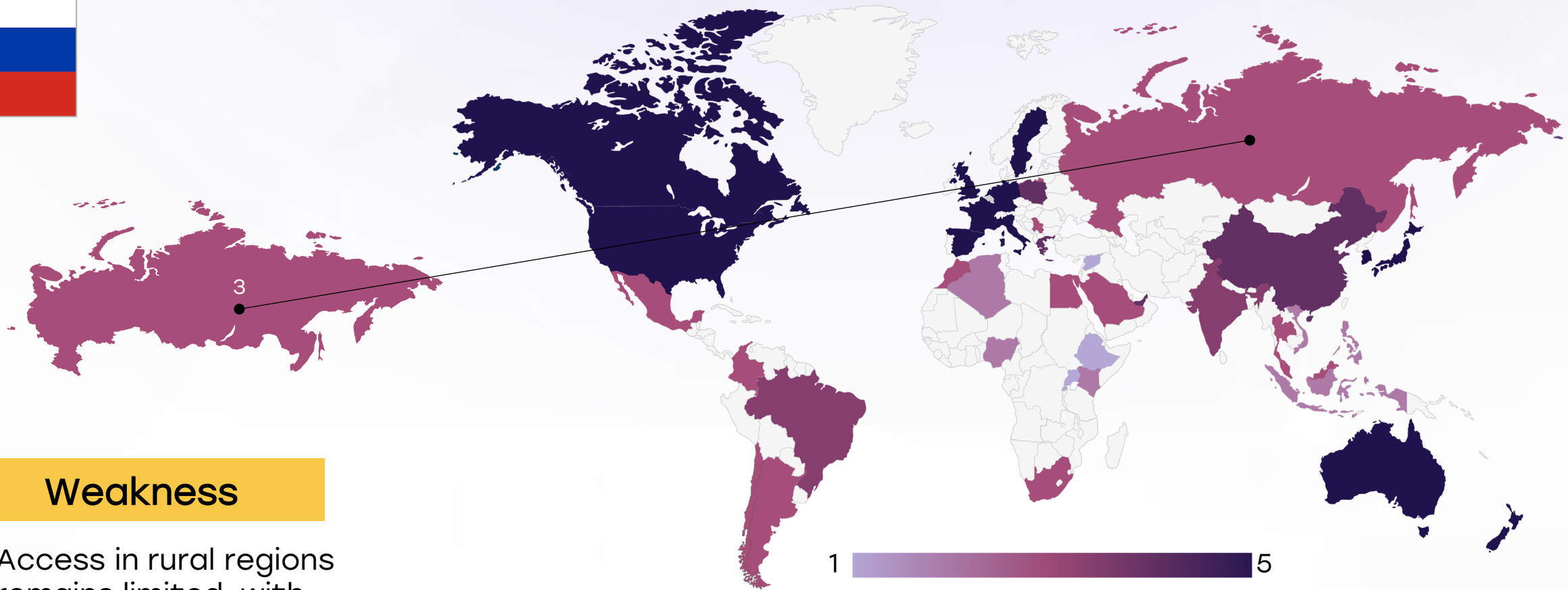
- Incidence share: Among the top 3 cancers in Russian men.
- Incidence rate: Around 36 per 100,000 men per year.
- Total new cases (2022): Approximately 27,500 men.
- Daily diagnoses (2022): About 75 men per day.
- Deaths (2022): Around 19,000 men.
- 5-year survival rate: Estimated 40–45%, affected by late-stage presentation.
- Most affected age group: Primarily 60 years and above.
- Screening participation: Opportunistic screening; no universal program.



# Russia



## Infrastructure



### Strengths

- Russia has several top-tier oncology centers like the Blokhin Cancer Center and Petrov Oncology Institute, offering full-spectrum CRC diagnostics and treatment.
- Modern diagnostic tools including colonoscopy, CT, MRI, and pathology services are concentrated in major cities.

### Weakness

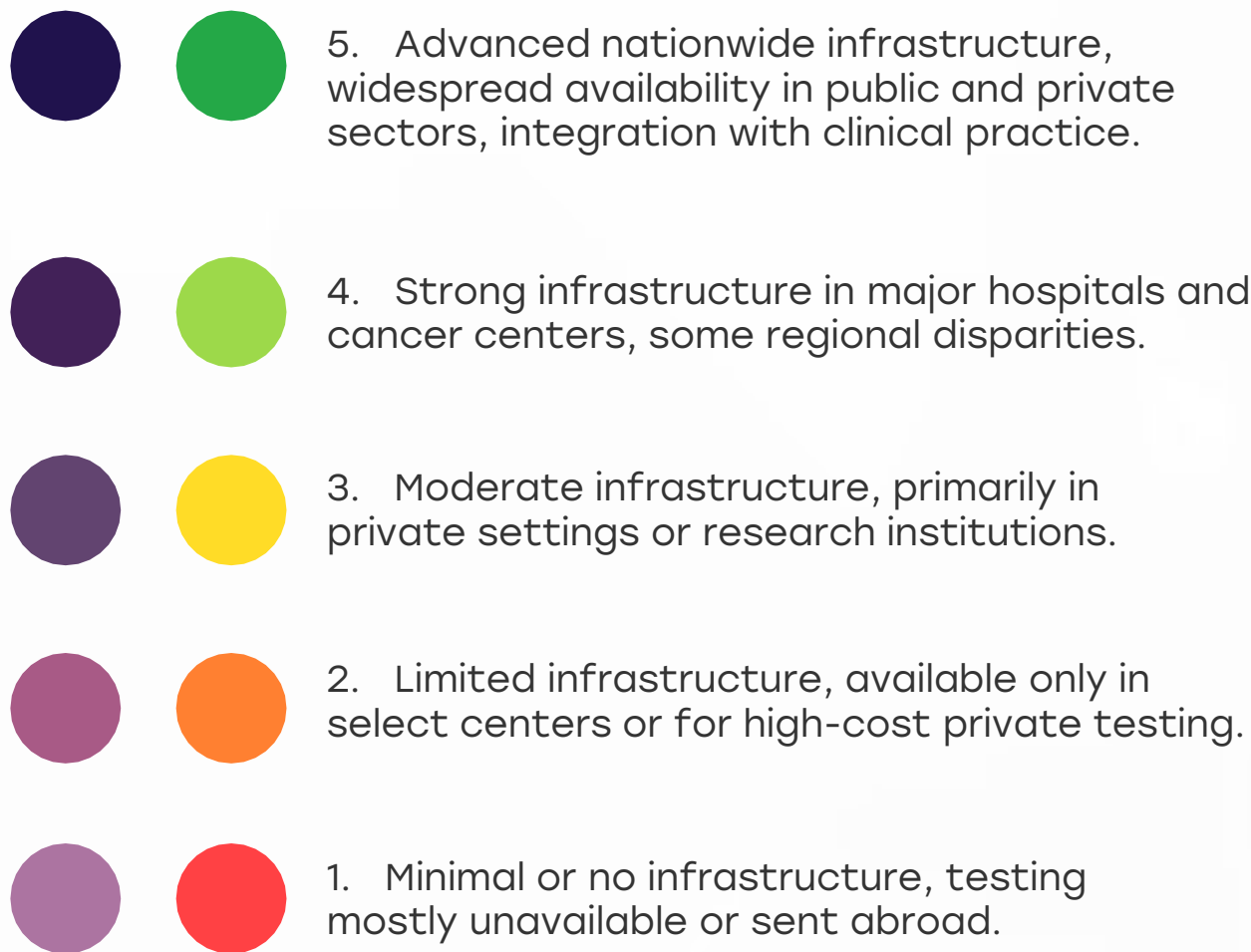
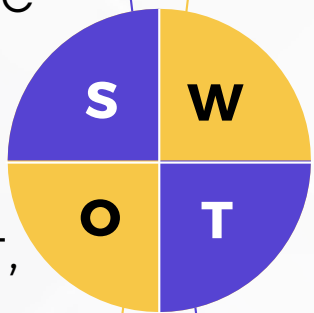
- Access in rural regions remains limited, with outdated infrastructure and poor availability of screening tools.
- Long wait times in public facilities for advanced diagnostics like PET-CT.

### Opportunity

- Investments under the National Oncology Program are improving digital health infrastructure and cancer center modernization.
- Telemedicine and AI-based radiology could bridge rural gaps.

### Threats

- Economic sanctions and supply chain disruptions are slowing down equipment procurement and upgrades.
- Urban-rural healthcare disparities persist across oblasts.

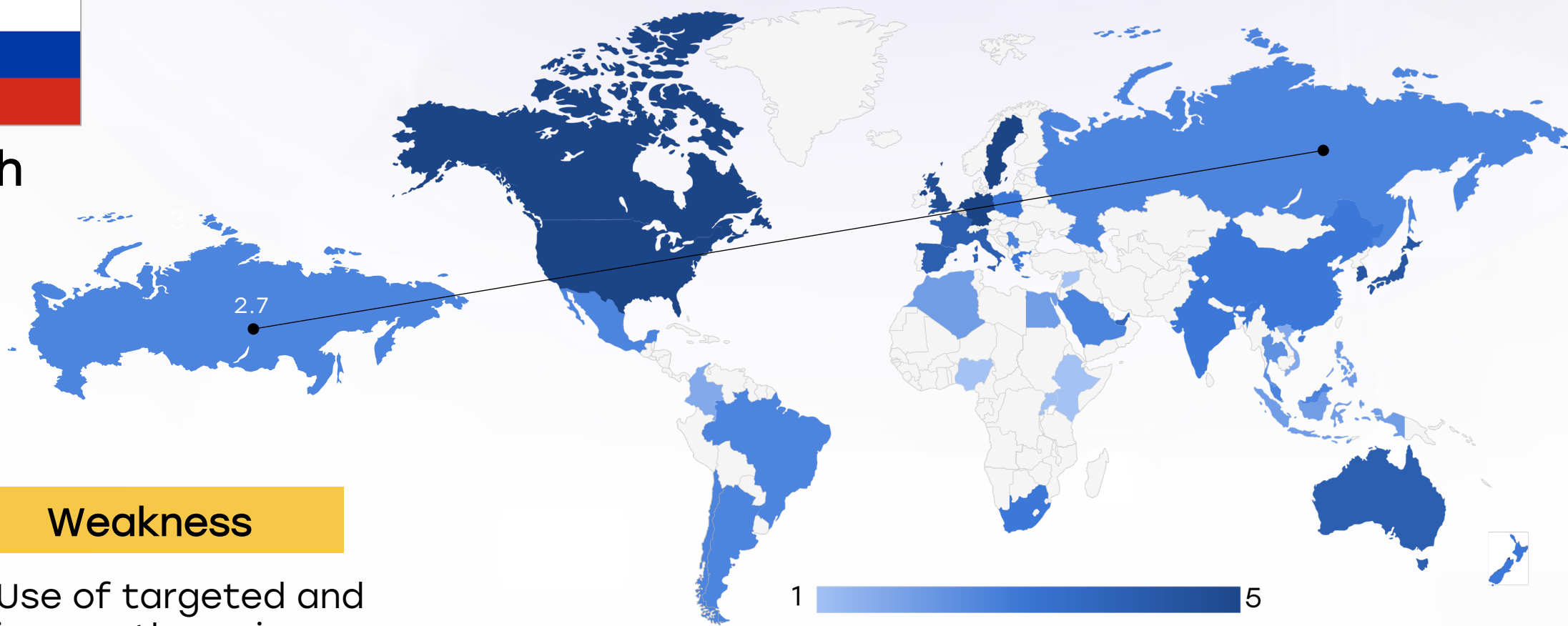


Country	Specialized Centers	Genetic & Molecular Testing Infrastructure
South Africa		
Kenya		
Nigeria		
Egypt		
Morocco		
Algeria		
Ethiopia		
India		
Japan		
South Korea		
China		
Thailand		
Singapore		
United Kingdom		
Germany		
France		
Netherlands		
Sweden		
Italy		
Spain		
Poland		
Mexico		
Brazil		
Argentina		
Chile		
Colombia		
United States		
Canada		
Australia		
New Zealand		
Greece		
Rwanda		
Uganda		
Serbia		
Saudi Arabia		
UAE		
Syria		
Indonesia		
Vietnam		
Philippines		
Russia		
Malaysia		

# Russia



## Treatment Access, Research Funding and Awareness Campaigns



### Strengths

- Access to surgery, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy is available in regional cancer centers.
- Russia participates in regional clinical trials and some domestic drug development for CRC.

### Weakness

- Use of targeted and immunotherapies remains limited due to cost and access barriers.
- Public awareness of CRC remains low; screening is often reactive rather than preventive.

### Opportunity

- Increase participation in international research collaborations, especially for precision medicine.
- More aggressive public health campaigns in urban and industrial zones with high CRC burden.

### Threats

- Ongoing political isolation limits international clinical trial participation and drug pipeline access.
- Fragmented funding between federal and regional authorities leads to uneven treatment standards.



5. Strong healthcare infrastructure with comprehensive treatment access, high research funding, and nationwide awareness campaigns. Patients have access to advanced therapies, clinical trials, and widespread early detection programs.



4. Well-developed system with good treatment availability, strong research funding, and effective but regionally focused awareness campaigns. Some disparities may exist in rural areas or between public and private sectors.



3. Moderate development, with specialized treatments available in major hospitals, research funding concentrated on specific cancers, and occasional but limited awareness efforts. Healthcare access may be restricted by cost or geography.



2. Limited system where cancer treatment is available only in select urban centers, research funding is minimal or sporadic, and awareness campaigns are rare or underfunded. Patients often face long wait times or financial barriers.

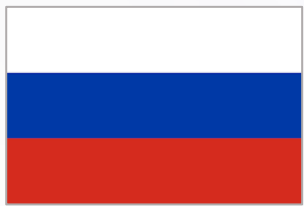


1. Poor infrastructure with severe barriers to treatment, little to no research funding, and lack of structured awareness campaigns. Cancer care is largely inaccessible, with many patients relying on out-of-pocket expenses or external aid.

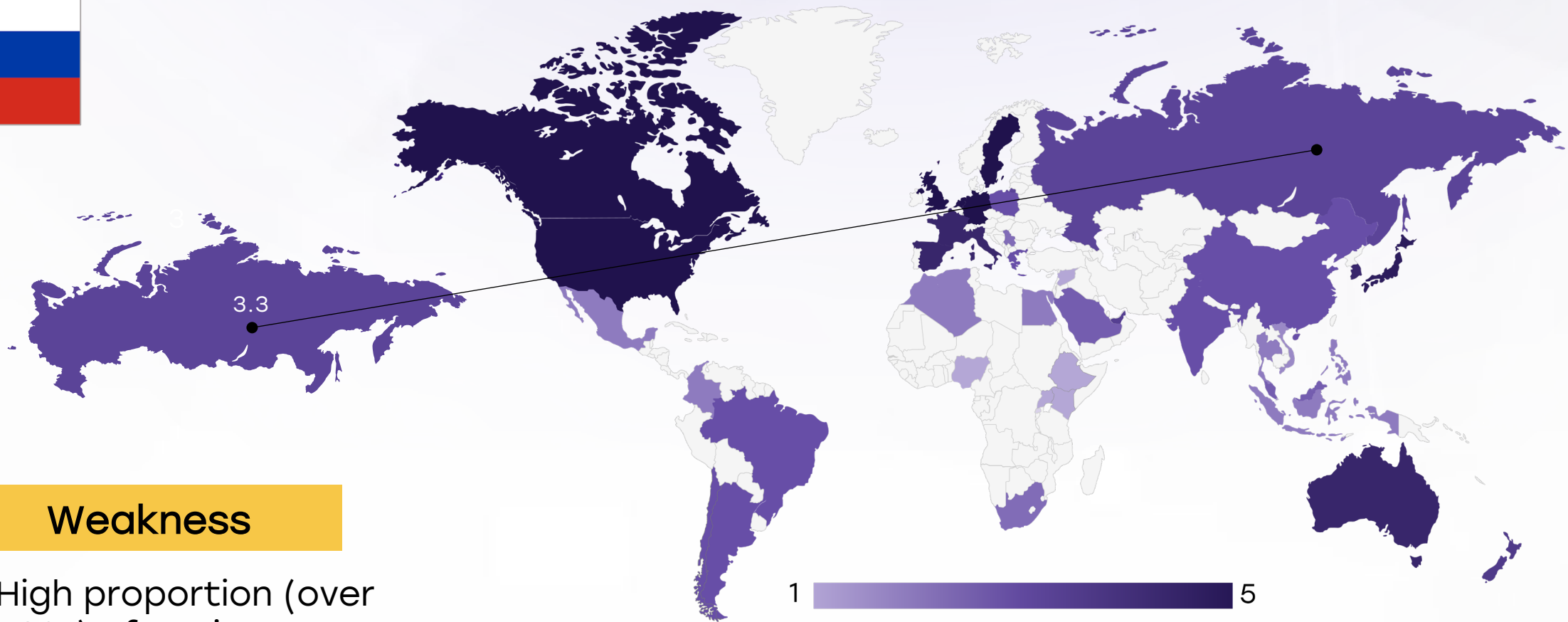
Country	Treatment Access	Research Funding	Awareness Campaigns
South Africa			
Kenya			
Nigeria			
Egypt			
Morocco			
Algeria			
Ethiopia			
India			
Japan			
South Korea			
China			
Thailand			
Singapore			
United Kingdom			
Germany			
France			
Netherlands			
Sweden			
Italy			
Spain			
Poland			
Mexico			
Brazil			
Argentina			
Chile			
Colombia			
United States			
Canada			
Australia			
New Zealand			
Greece			
Rwanda			
Uganda			
Serbia			
Saudi Arabia			
UAE			
Syria			
Indonesia			
Vietnam			
Philippines			
Russia			
Malaysia			



# Russia



## Survival Rates, Early Detection and Palliative Care



### Strengths

- CRC survival rates in Russia have improved to around 50–55% for 5-year survival, with early-stage detection faring better.
- Urban centers provide strong palliative care options through multidisciplinary programs.
- Expand GP-based early detection referral systems and training.
- Strengthen regional hospice care and integrate it with home-based nursing support.

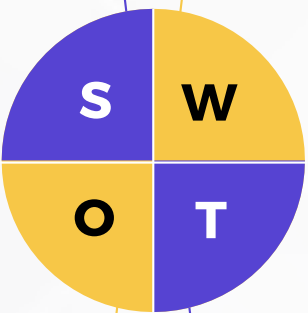
### Weakness

- High proportion (over 60%) of patients are still diagnosed at late stages.
- Rural areas lack structured palliative services and symptom management protocols.

### Threats

- Cultural stigmas and low health literacy delay symptom reporting.
- Economic instability may cut resources for palliative infrastructure.

### Opportunity



5. High survival rates, strong early detection programs, and well-established palliative care services. Patients have access to timely diagnosis, advanced treatments, and comprehensive end-of-life care.



4. Good survival rates, effective early detection efforts, and accessible but regionally limited palliative care. Some disparities may exist in rural areas or for specific cancer types.



3. Moderate survival rates, early detection available but not widespread, and palliative care services mainly in urban centers. Some patients experience delays in diagnosis or limited end-of-life care.



2. Low survival rates, early detection efforts are inconsistent or underfunded, and palliative care is minimal or only available in select hospitals. Cancer patients face significant access barriers.

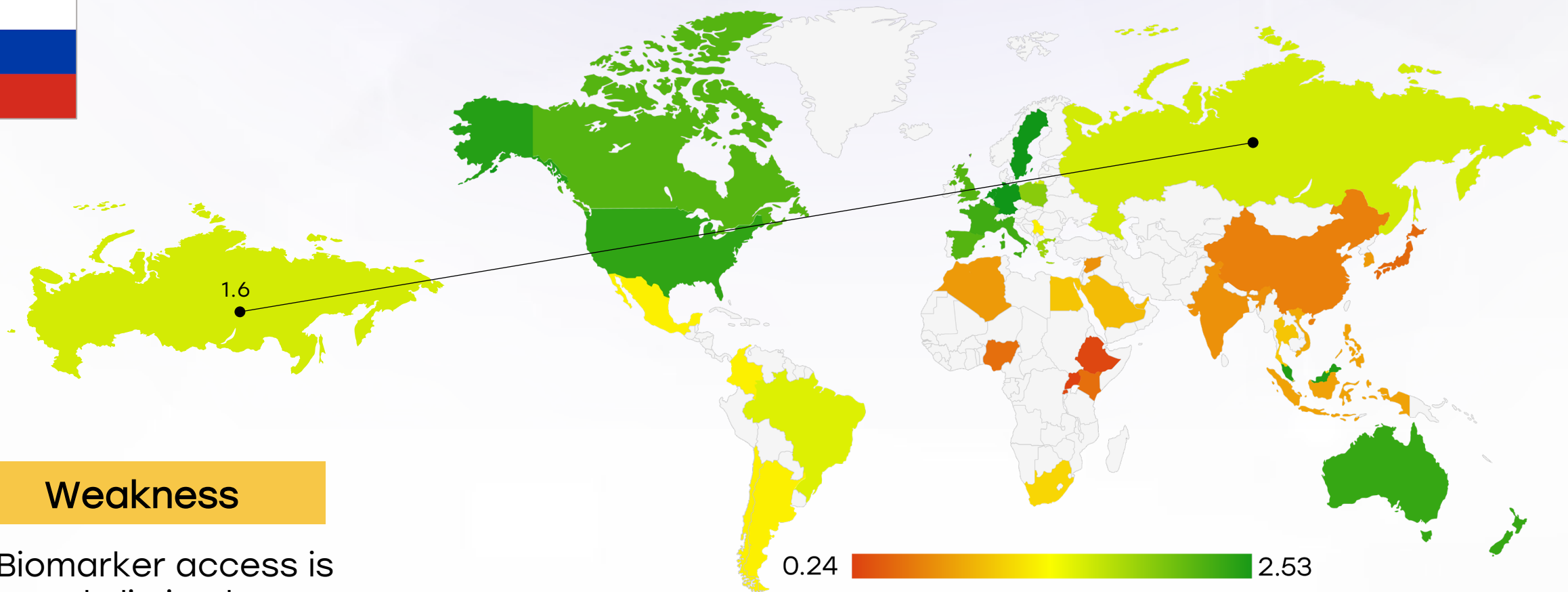


1. Very low survival rates, poor early detection infrastructure, and almost no palliative care services. Many patients are diagnosed late and lack proper support for pain management and end-of-life care.

Country	Survival Rates	Early Detection	Palliative Care
South Africa			
Kenya			
Nigeria			
Egypt			
Morocco			
Algeria			
Ethiopia			
India			
Japan			
South Korea			
China			
Thailand			
Singapore			
United Kingdom			
Germany			
France			
Netherlands			
Sweden			
Italy			
Spain			
Poland			
Mexico			
Brazil			
Argentina			
Chile			
Colombia			
United States			
Canada			
Australia			
New Zealand			
Greece			
Rwanda			
Uganda			
Serbia			
Saudi Arabia			
UAE			
Syria			
Indonesia			
Vietnam			
Philippines			
Russia			
Malaysia			

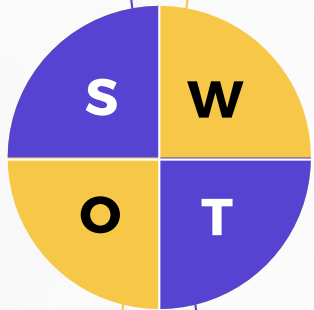
# Russia

## Utilization of Biomarkers



### Strengths

- Biomarker testing for KRAS, NRAS, and BRAF V600E mutations is becoming routine in urban tertiary centers.
- MSI/dMMR testing is used for identifying patients for immunotherapy and potential Lynch syndrome cases.



### Weakness

- Biomarker access is mostly limited to advanced oncology centers in Moscow and St. Petersburg.
- PIK3CA mutation testing is not yet standardized and often confined to research settings.

### Opportunity

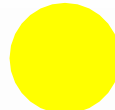
- Improve central lab networks to provide remote sample testing services nationwide.
- Expand reimbursement for biomarker panels and next-gen sequencing (NGS) where indicated.

### Threats

- Supply chain disruptions and import bans affect access to testing kits and reagents.
- Variation in testing quality and accreditation across regions.



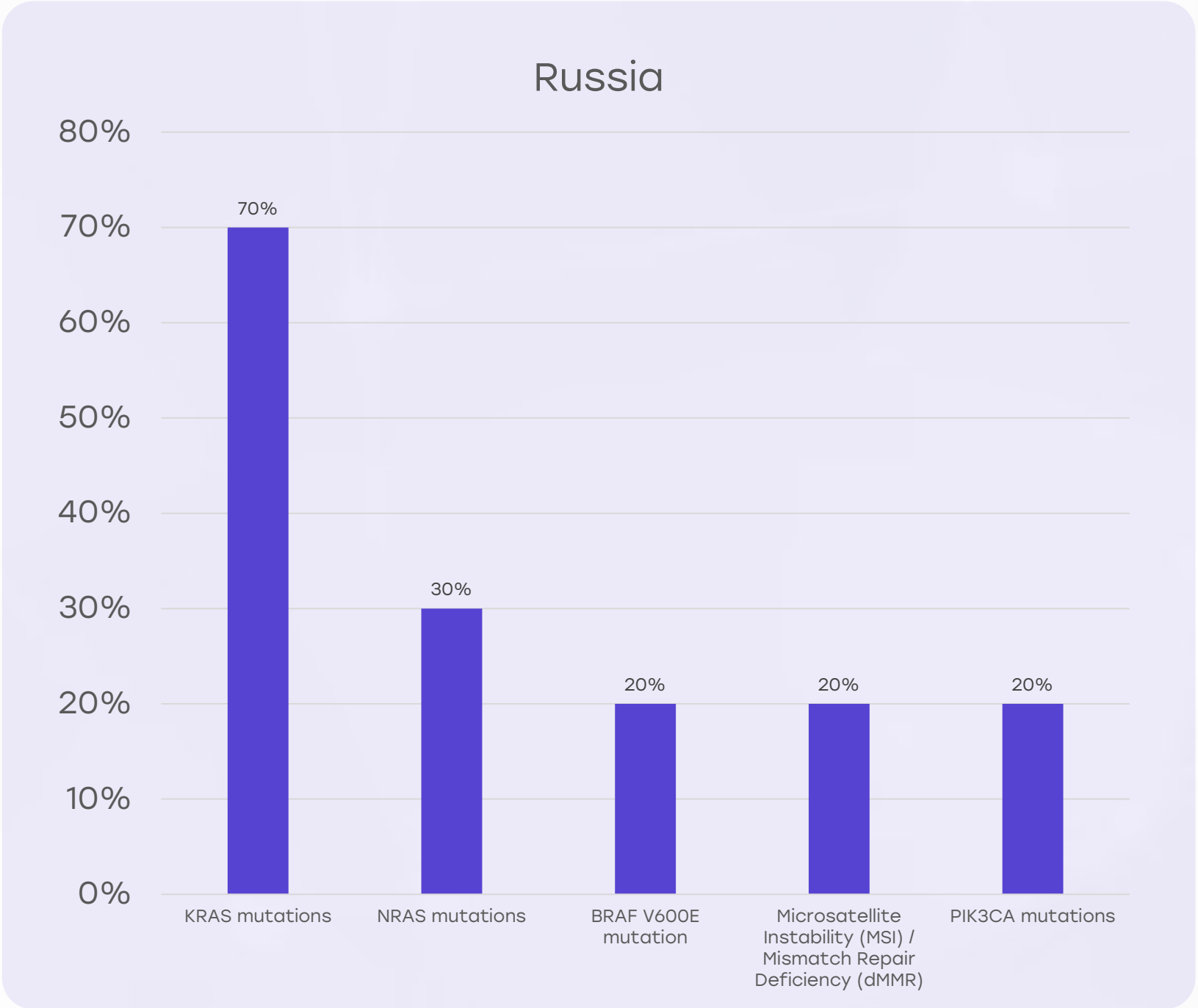
Moderate utilization, often restricted to major hospitals or private healthcare settings. Some patients may not receive biomarker testing due to cost or limited availability in public healthcare systems.



Biomarker testing is available but underutilized, with significant barriers such as high costs, lack of awareness, or limited infrastructure. Many patients may not receive recommended biomarker assessments.

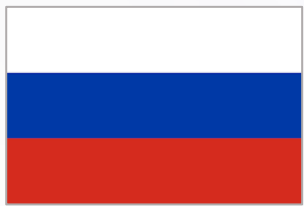


Biomarker testing is rarely performed, often due to lack of infrastructure, awareness, or financial barriers. Patients typically do not receive targeted therapies based on biomarker status.

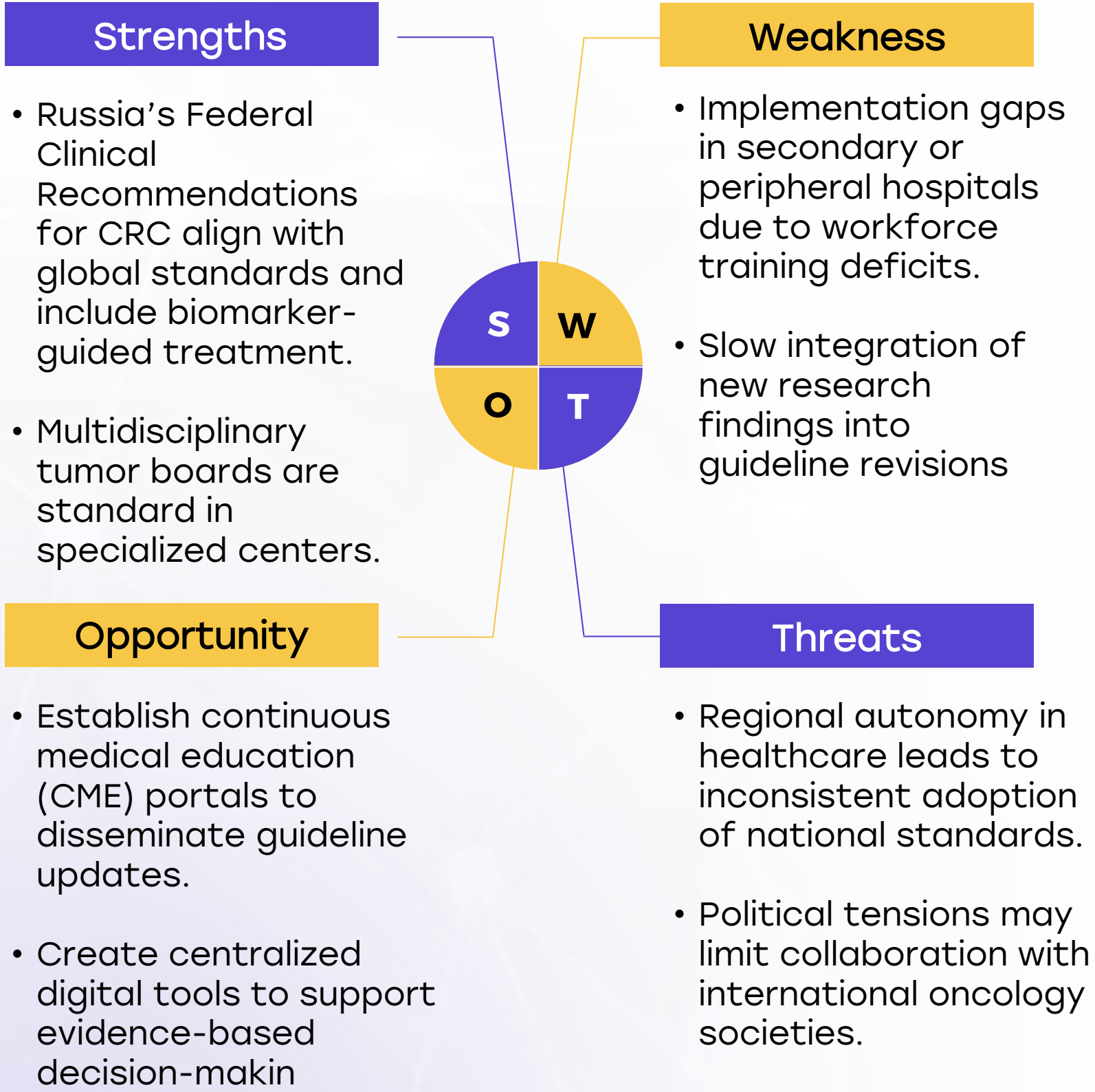
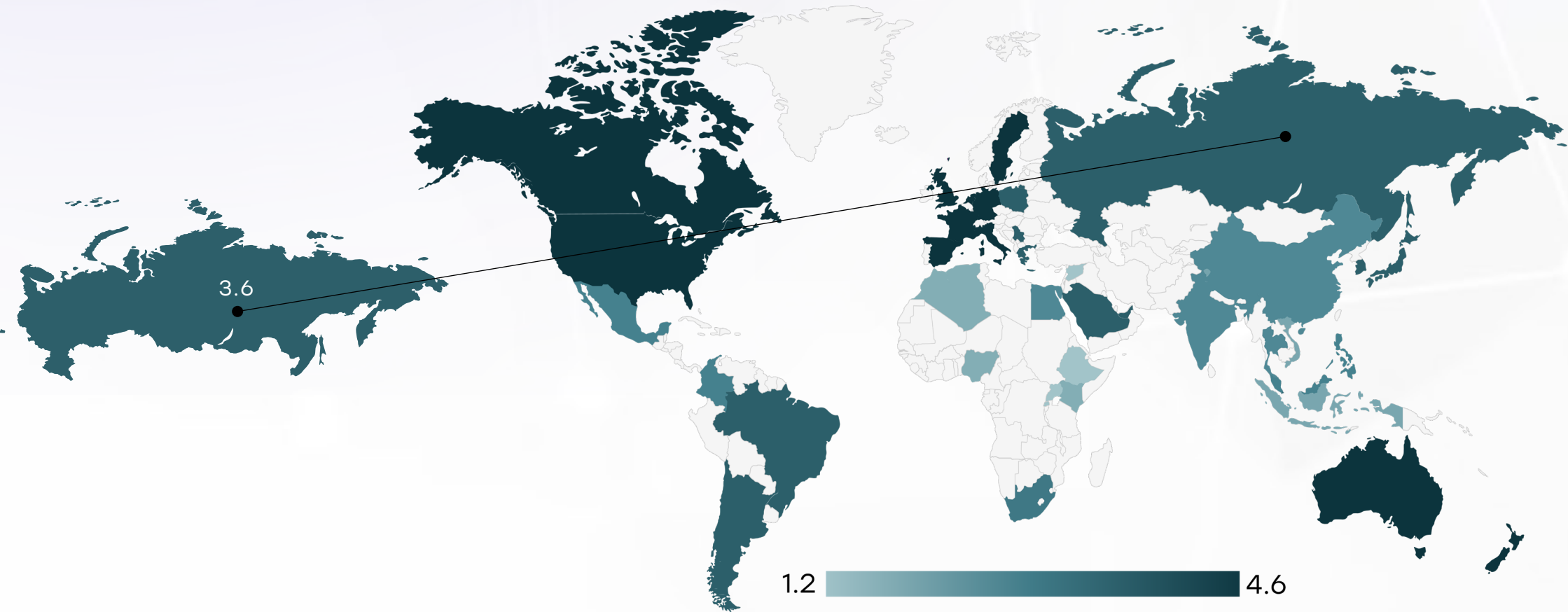




# Russia

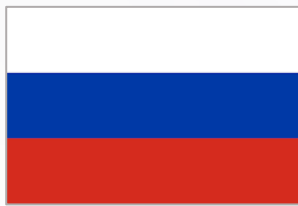


## Clinical Guidelines



	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Clinical Guideline Implementation	✗	○	✗	✗	✗
Feasibility of Integration	✗	○	✗	✗	✗
Adoption of International Guidelines	✗	○	✗	✗	✗
Engagement with Updates	✗	✗	○	✗	✗
ESMO Guidelines Implementation	✗	○	✗	✗	✗

# Russia

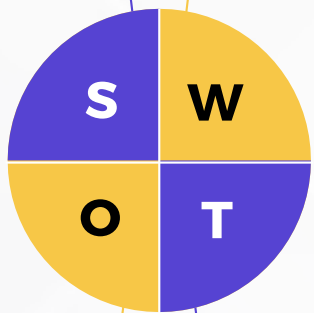


## Reimbursement



### Strengths

- The Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund (CMIF) reimburses most standard CRC treatments including surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation.
- Some biomarker-driven treatments, like anti-EGFR therapies, are covered for eligible patients.



### Weakness

- High-cost biologics and immunotherapies are not widely reimbursed and often require special approval.
- Regional disparities exist in drug availability and reimbursement timelines.

### Opportunity

- Reimbursement reform to include value-based and precision oncology therapies.
- Broader coverage for genetic testing in public programs.

### Threats

- Economic instability may force rollback of reimbursement lists or rationing of innovative therapies.
- Delays in updating national formularies.



A structured reimbursement system exists, ensuring biomarker testing is covered through national healthcare systems, insurance, or public-private partnerships. Patients face no direct financial burden.



A reimbursement framework is in place, but patients may still have out-of-pocket expenses such as co-pays, limited coverage, or financial caps on testing.



No formal reimbursement system exists, meaning patients must fully cover the cost of biomarker testing out-of-pocket.

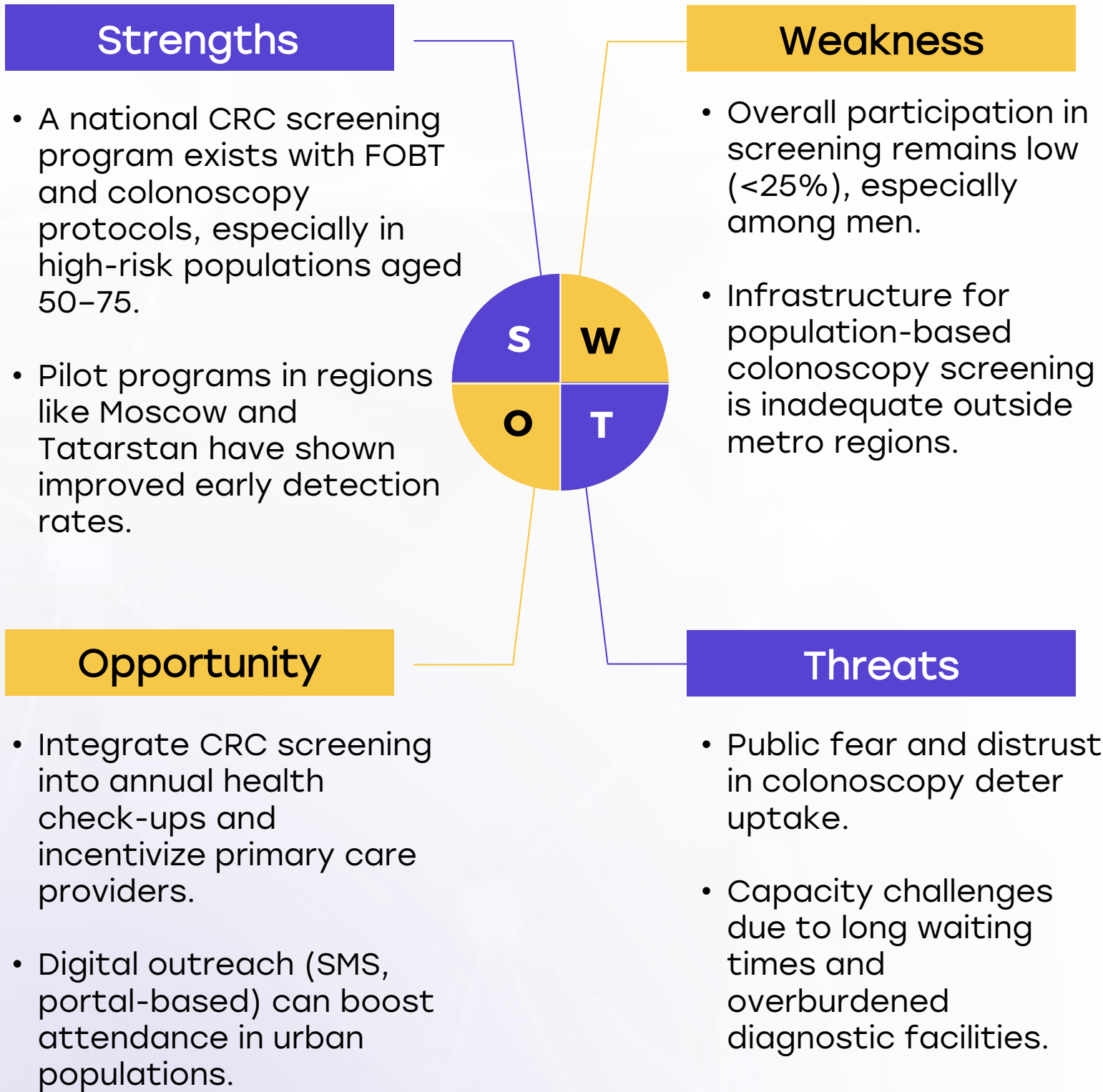
Country	Reimbursement Framework	No-cost Access
United States		
United Kingdom		
Canada		
Australia		
Germany		
France		
Netherlands		
Sweden		
Italy		
Spain		
Poland		
Japan		
South Korea		
China		
India		
Singapore		
Thailand		
South Africa		
Kenya		
Nigeria		
Egypt		
Morocco		
Algeria		
Ethiopia		
Mexico		
Brazil		
Argentina		
Chile		
Colombia		
New Zealand		
Greece		
Rwanda		
Uganda		
Serbia		
Saudi Arabia		
UAE		
Syria		
Indonesia		
Vietnam		
Philippines		
Russia		
Malaysia		



# Russia



## Colorectal Cancer Screening



Country	Colorectal Cancer Screening
United States	Annual LDCT (50-80 years, high-risk smokers)
United Kingdom	LDCT for high-risk individuals (55-74 years)
Canada	LDCT for high-risk individuals (55-74 years)
Australia	No national program, high-risk groups advised LDCT
Germany	No national program, under evaluation
France	No national LDCT screening
Netherlands	Participating in European screening studies
Sweden	No national LDCT screening
Italy	Regional pilot LDCT screening
Spain	No national LDCT program
Poland	No national program
Japan	No national LDCT program
South Korea	LDCT for high-risk individuals (50-74 years)
China	No national LDCT program
India	No national LDCT program
Singapore	No national LDCT program
Saudi Arabia	No national LDCT program; some hospital-based opportunistic screening
UAE	No national LDCT program; early-stage pilot studies ongoing in select hospitals
Syria	No national LDCT program; screening not prioritized due to conflict
Malaysia	No program; high-risk CT pilots

Country	Colorectal Cancer Screening
Thailand	No national LDCT program
South Africa	No national LDCT program
Kenya	No national LDCT program
Nigeria	No national LDCT program
Egypt	No national LDCT program
Morocco	No national LDCT program
Algeria	No national LDCT program
Ethiopia	No national LDCT program
Mexico	No national LDCT program
Brazil	No national LDCT program
Argentina	No national LDCT program
Chile	No national LDCT program
Colombia	No national LDCT program
New Zealand	No national LDCT program
Greece	No national LDCT program
Rwanda	No national LDCT program
Uganda	No national LDCT program
Serbia	No national LDCT program
Indonesia	No national LDCT program; opportunistic screening in private sector
Vietnam	No national LDCT program; early pilot screening studies in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh
Philippines	No national LDCT program; feasibility and awareness programs under discussion
Russia	No formal national LDCT program; regional pilot screening programs in large cities