

**TORONTO CANCER PREVENTION COALITION
ACTION PLAN FOR CANCER PREVENTION IN THE CITY OF TORONTO**

Framework for Implementation				
Risk Factor: Alcohol				
Recommendation	Action and Timetable	Population Targeted	Setting For Action	Relevant Agencies *
<p>9. Because the risk of cancer increases with the amount of alcohol consumed, the City of Toronto should support restricted access to alcohol, by advocating for:</p> <p>a. continued, rigorous government control of sales and services, advertising and promotion;</p> <p>b. prices and taxes that encourage low-risk drinking; and,</p> <p>c. mandatory server training for all alcohol licensees, in order to minimize high-risk alcohol consumption among patrons of these premises.</p>	<p>-monitor the extent and dimensions of alcohol promotion in the City of Toronto and provide alternatives to selling practices and promotion practices that will increased access to alcohol and promote high-risk drinking;</p> <p>-facilitate mandatory server training for all licensees including special occasion permit holders.</p> <p><u>Timetable</u>: status report at 12 months, ongoing initiative, monitor and assess annually.</p>	<p>-all alcohol retailers and relevant government agencies</p> <p>-general population</p>	<p>-liquor stores</p> <p>-beer stores</p> <p>-wine stores</p> <p>-licensed premises</p>	<p>-licensing departments</p> <p>-AGCO</p> <p>- LCBO</p> <p>-Brewers Retail - Wine Council of Ontario</p> <p>-MCCR</p>
<p>10. The City of Toronto, working with Public Health, should support dissemination of accurate and current information to the public about the link between drinking and cancer by:</p> <p>a. explicitly recognizing alcohol as a risk factor and outlining related prevention activities;</p>	<p>-provide information to the Board of Health about cancer-related risks and work with the Board and Department to develop a detailed action plan to disseminate this information, and distribute the Low-Risk Drinking Guidelines.</p>	<p>-general population and higher-risk drinkers</p>	<p>-public places</p> <p>-bars</p> <p>-restaurants</p> <p>-liquor stores, etc., -libraries, colleges and universities</p>	<p>-Board of Health - Cancer Care Ontario</p> <p>-Health Canada, - Canadian Cancer Society</p>

* Agencies in bold are currently working on these, and/or related, issues

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<p>10. Continued</p> <p>b. endorsing, and educating Toronto residents about, the Low-Risk Drinking Guidelines -- which set a daily upper limit of two standard drinks, with a weekly maximum of 14 for men and 9 for women;</p> <p>c. working with community partners and other levels of government to achieve these goals.</p>	<p>-develop a “best advice” document about alcohol and cancer which indicates the risks and offers harm and risk reduction options, including low-risk drinking.</p> <p>-work with the agencies noted in 10a and 10b in disseminating this information particularly among high risk groups and populations.</p> <p><u>Timetable</u>: Status report at 12 months, two year initiative evaluate in two years.</p>		<p>-public health offices and clinics</p> <p>-pharmacies</p> <p>-hospitals</p>	
<p>11. The City of Toronto should support targeted education to reduced alcohol-related cancer risk by:</p> <p>a. encouraging the Toronto School Board to build into health education programs, strategies that delay the onset of drinking among youth and promote low-risk drinking practices;</p> <p>b. working with government, community and professional organizations to explicitly recognize alcohol as a risk for cancer, and to develop and disseminate clinical practice guidelines that educate health professionals about this risk, and encourage risk reduction practices among their patients/clients.</p>	<p>-work with Toronto School Board to develop/upgrade and implement an effective health education program which includes core material on alcohol-related risks.</p> <p>-work with agencies noted in 11b, as well as College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario Medical Association, and other health care professional associations in order to: develop increased awareness of the alcohol and cancer among health professionals, facilitate training and education and provide advice to be given to their patients.</p> <p><u>Timetable</u>: status report at 12 months, three year initiative, evaluate in three years.</p>	<p>-grade school and high school students</p> <p>-persons in contact with doctors, nurses and other health professionals</p>	<p>-public and private schools</p> <p>-doctor’s offices, hospitals, and clinics</p>	<p>-Toronto School Board</p> <p>-Health Canada, - Ministry of Health</p> <p>-Canadian Cancer Society - professional associations, such as Ontario Medical Association (OMA)</p>

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