

**CERVICAL
CANCER
FREE
FUTURE**



World Health
Organization

CERVICAL CANCER IS CURABLE

**with early diagnosis and
high quality treatment.**

YET...

**every year, more than
311,000 women die
from cervical cancer.**

INEQUITY



90%

of all cervical cancer
deaths occur in low- and
middle-income countries

MORTALITY



#1

cause of cancer death
among women in
low-income countries

DIAGNOSIS



80%

of cervical cancers in
low-income countries
diagnosed at advanced stage

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

>70%

Probability of 5-year

OVERALL SURVIVAL

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

~20%

WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?



LATE DIAGNOSIS



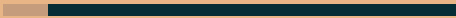
LACK OF ACCESS
TO NEEDED
SERVICES



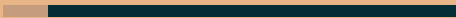
LOW QUALITY
OR INEFFECTIVE
TREATMENT

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

>90%



>90%



90%



>90%



>80%



PATHOLOGY

CANCER SURGERY

RADIOTHERAPY

CHEMOTHERAPY

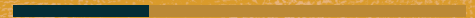
PALLIATIVE CARE

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

<40%



<30%



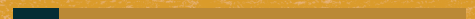
16%



<30%



10%



**WHO Framework
for strengthening
and scaling-up
services for the
management
of invasive
cervical cancer**

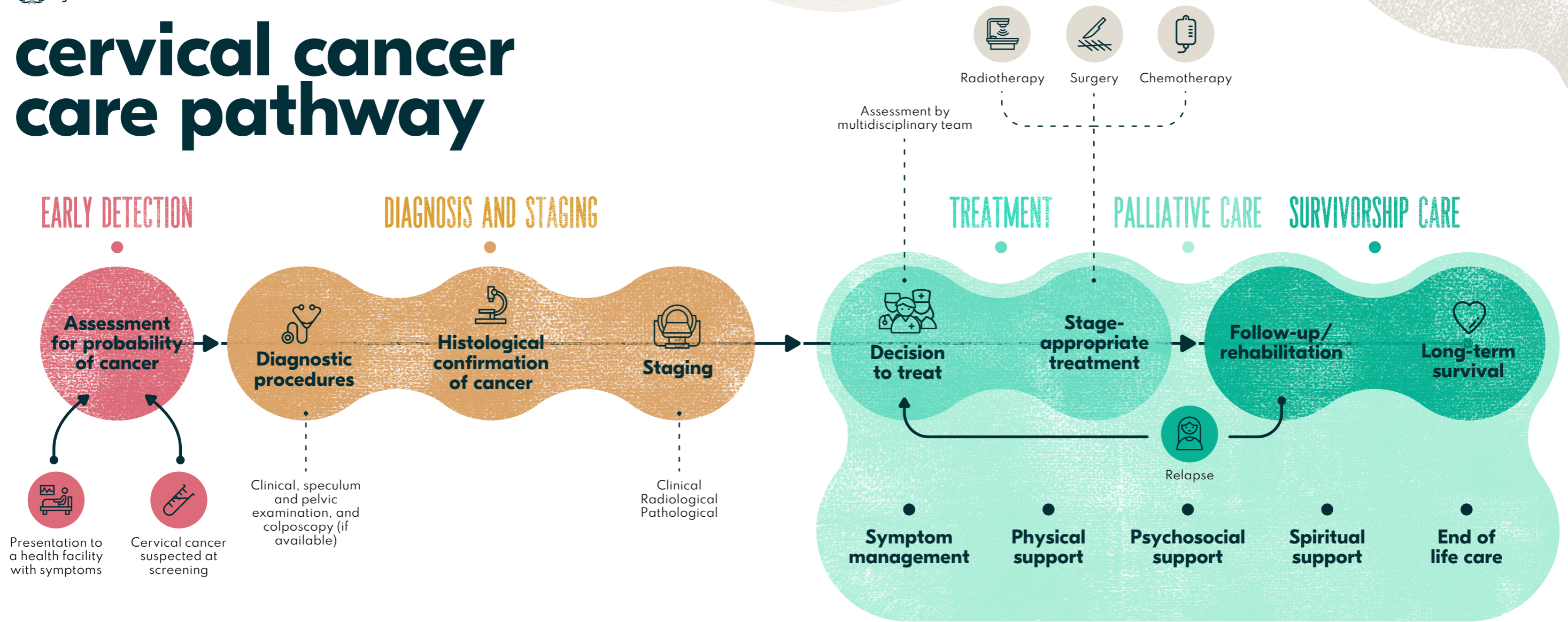


THE SOLUTION

WHO has developed a *Framework for strengthening and scaling up services for management of invasive cervical cancer*.

READ THE FULL DOCUMENT

cervical cancer care pathway



access to the care pathway

BARRIERS

A care pathway interconnects all services, assisting women along their cancer journey. However, needed services may be blocked at multiple points.



Patient

Lack of knowledge; fear; misconceptions; stigma; socio-cultural norms; lack of adherence to follow-up; out-of-pocket payments; lack of support for caregivers.



Health-care system

Lack of referral systems; weak primary care; fragmented services; poor pathology transport and reporting; lack of quality assurance for medicines and medical technologies; lack of trained workforce; unreliable procurement and supply chains; weak regulation and legislation; lack of patient navigation and tracking systems; weak and unconnected information systems; non-compliant medical care.

ENABLERS

Strengthening enabling elements of the health-care system can clear barriers and ensure quality and effective care.

Strengthening cancer surveillance and information systems



Ensuring competence of cancer workforce



Ensuring sustainable financing



Optimizing service delivery models



Developing and adhering to evidence-based guidelines



Improving access to medical devices and medicines



Strengthening governance

QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE CERVICAL CANCER MANAGEMENT

imperative to invest

Even with increased efforts to scale-up HPV vaccination and screening, **hundreds of thousands of women globally will still develop invasive cervical cancer every year** in the next two decades.

When women are diagnosed early enough they can almost always survive. **Cervical cancer diagnosed in its early stages has a high probability of cure.**

Treatment of **early stage** cancer is **less complex, less expensive and more effective.** Providing palliative care is our clinical and **ethical obligation** to patients and their families.

2030 TARGETS TOWARDS ELIMINATION



90%

of girls fully vaccinated with the HPV vaccine by age 15



70%

of women are screened with a high-performance test



90%

of women identified with cervical disease receive treatment

if **MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE CANCER** is strengthened, along with prevention and early detection:

by **2030** we can reduce cervical cancer deaths by **more than 30%**
&
every woman who needs it will be able to access **palliative care.**

For more information: <https://www.who.int/>