



HPV Prev & Control Board April 2021

Impact of Covid-19 on cervical cancer screening programmes in LMICs

International Agency for Research on Cancer
Lyon, France

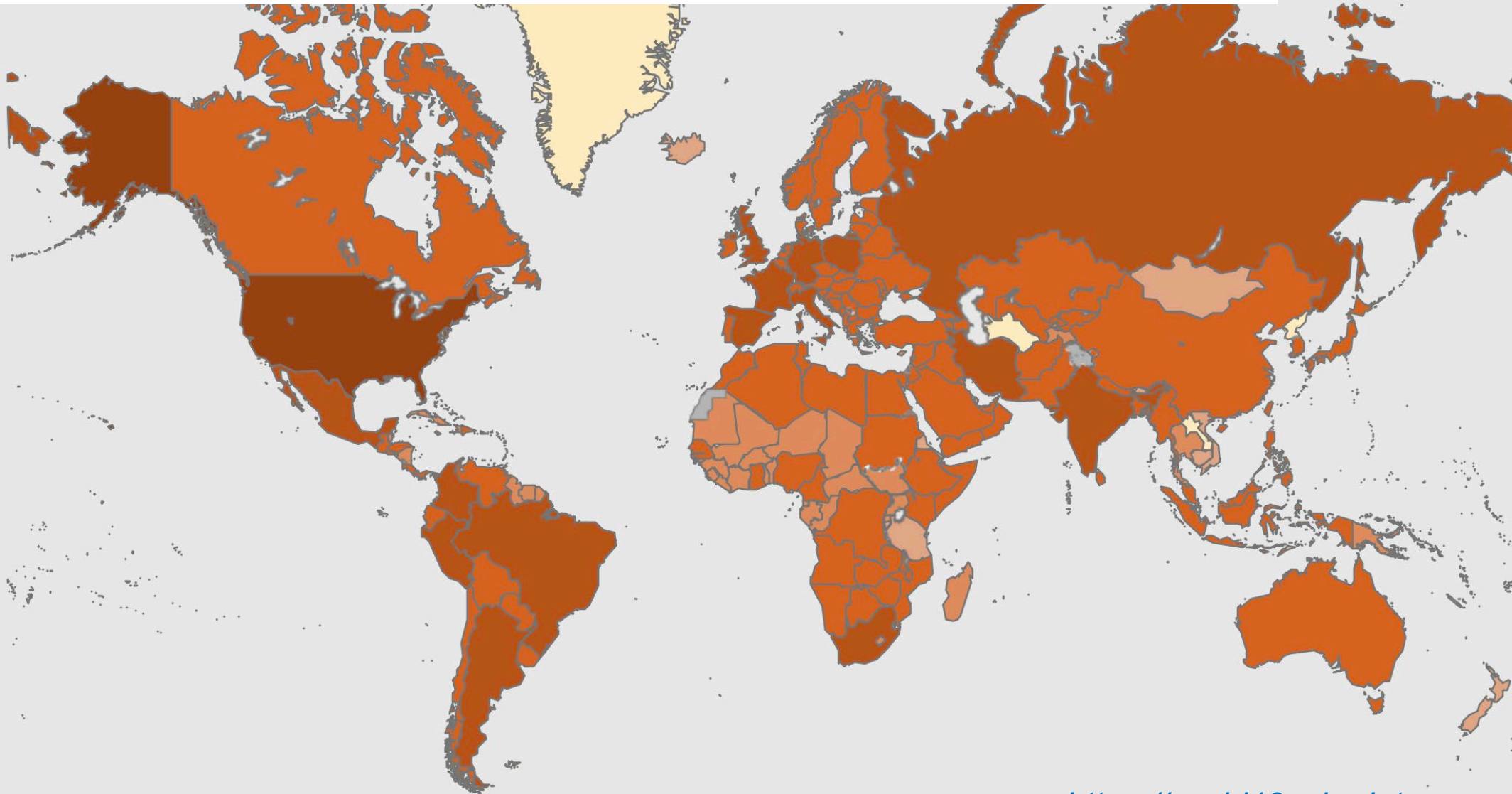
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International Agency for Research on Cancer

PM: COVID-19 'Worst Public Health Crisis in a Generation'



Deaths



Total



13,556

new deaths

2,907,944

deaths

134,308,070

confirmed cases

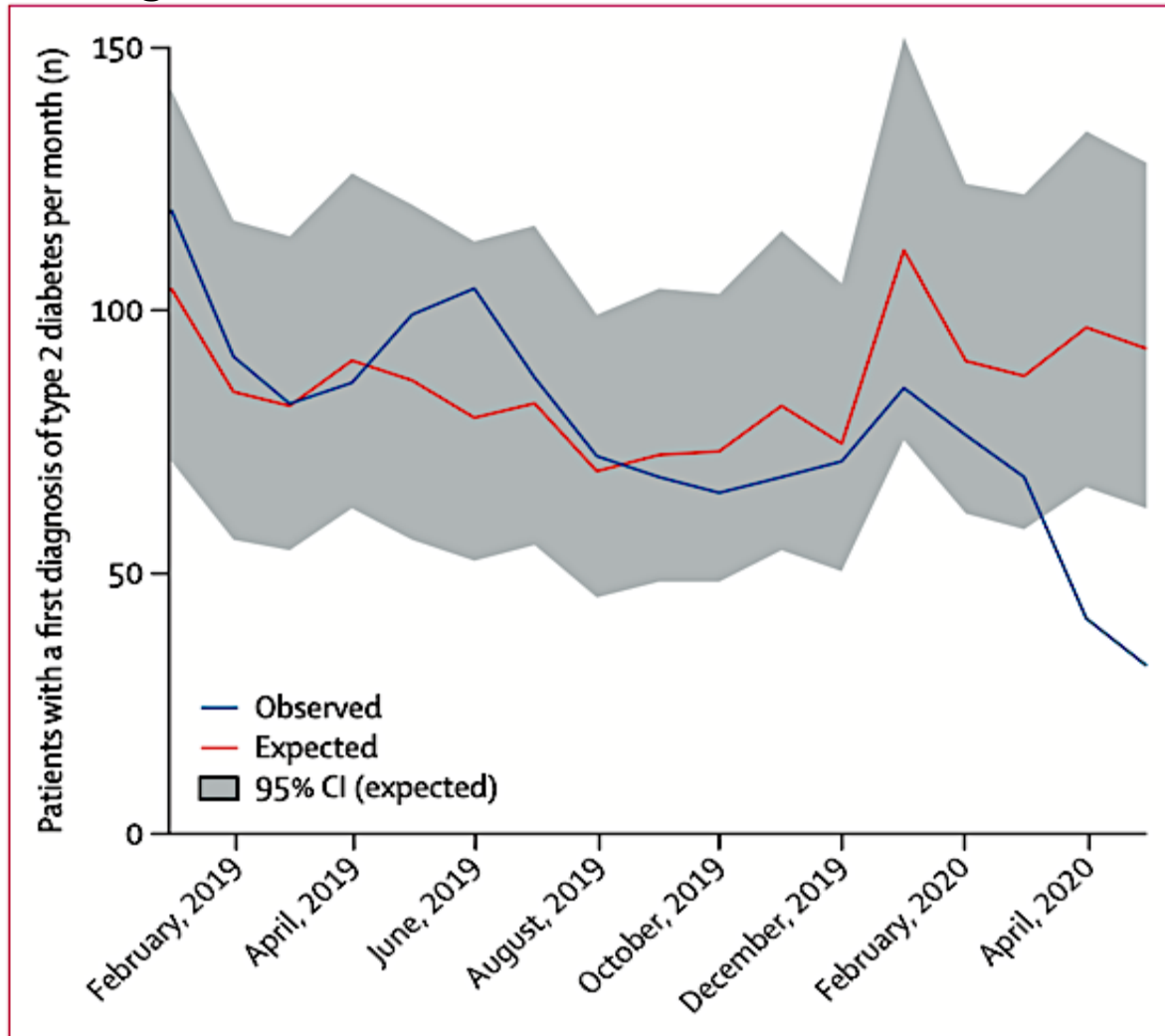
669,248,795

vaccine doses administered

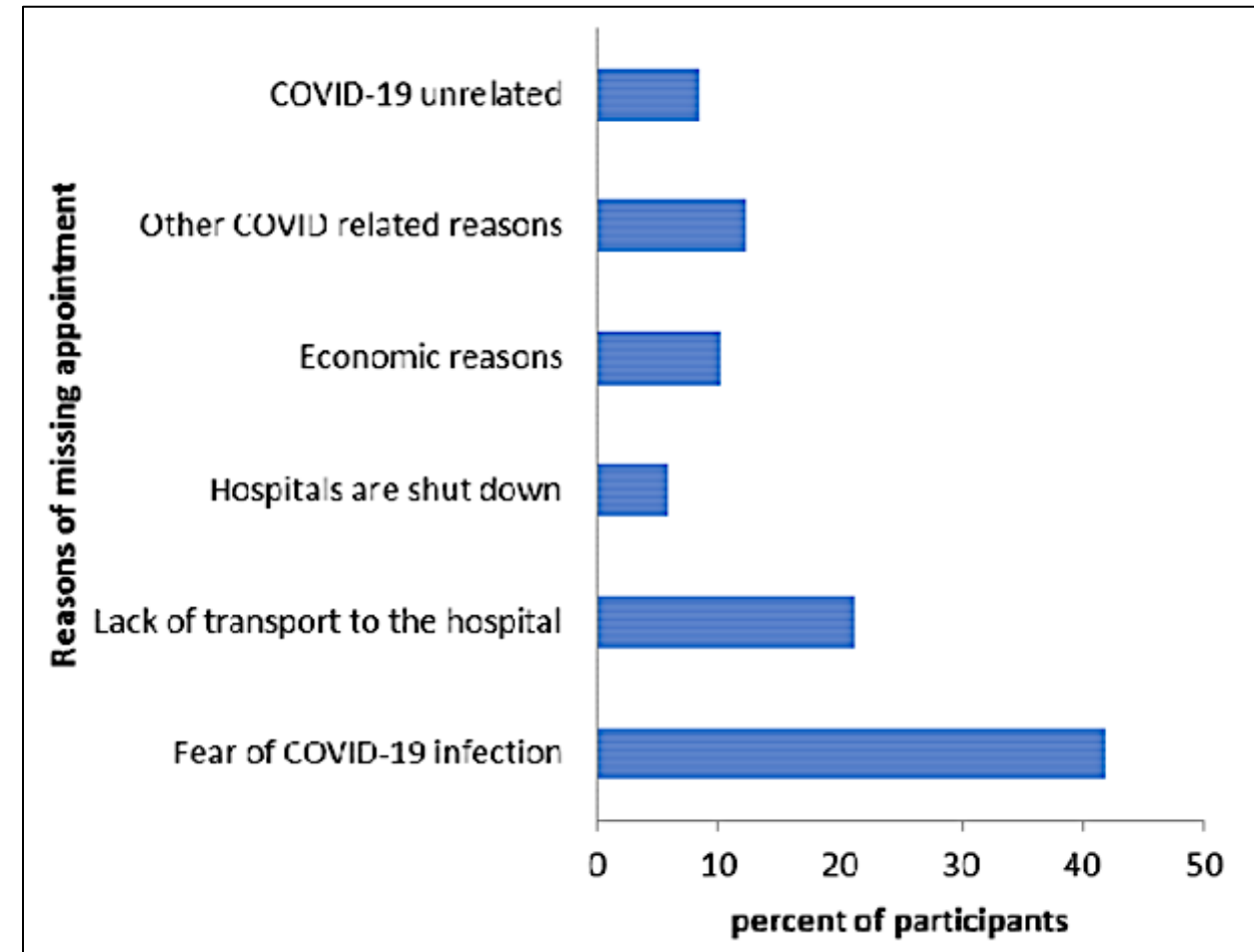
<https://covid19.who.int>

Impact of COVID on health-seeking behaviour

Temporal variation in no. of patients with first diagnosis of diabetes /month at PHCs, UK



Reasons for non-attendance for patients with chronic diseases in Ethiopia



Impact of COVID on health professionals

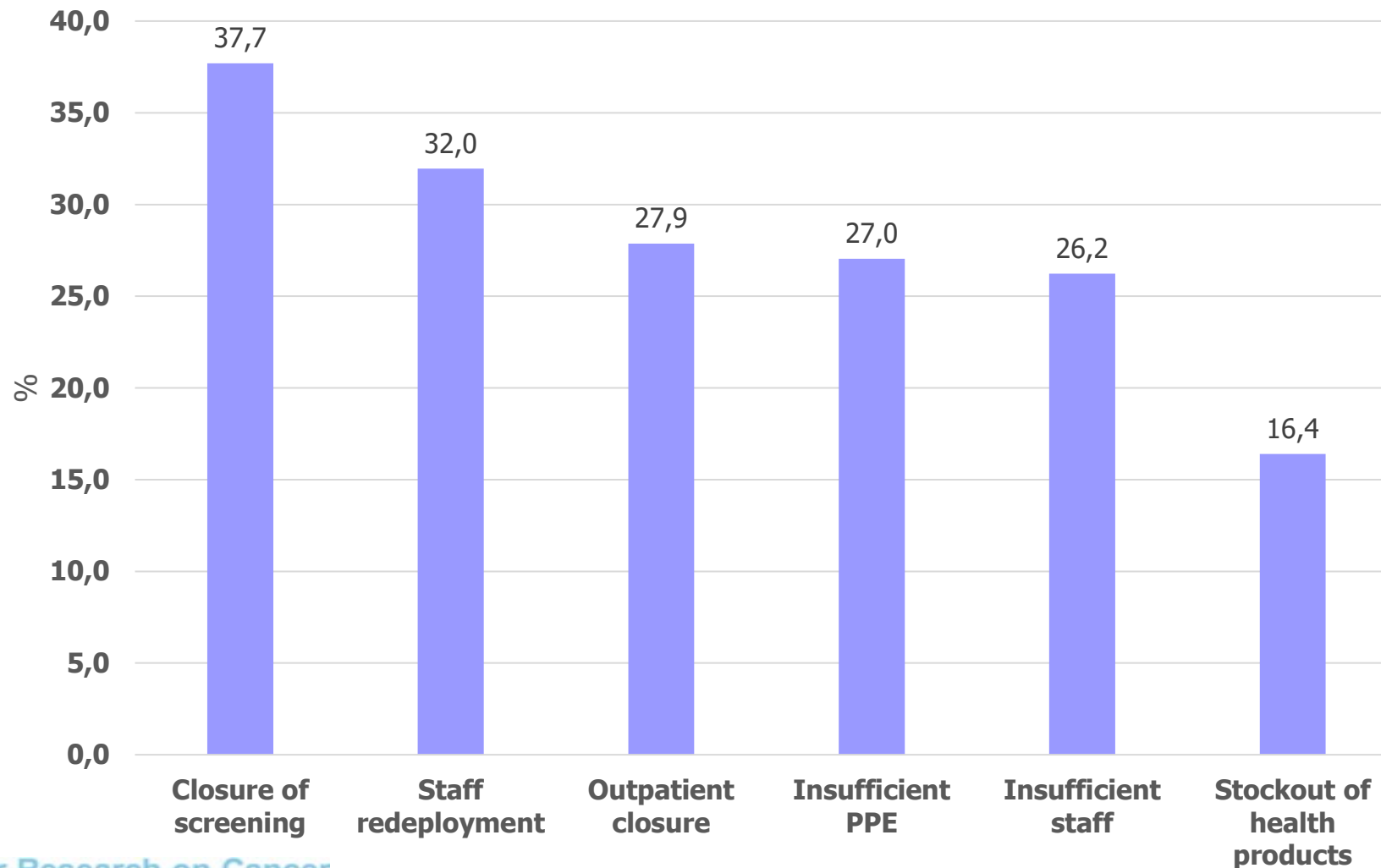
Personal

- I'm in state of **fear and stress** and sometimes **depression** too...I cannot sleep at night
- I am hesitant to hug my children
- Difficult to manage all my professional work at home with all the house chores. Children need constant attention
- Difficult to keep the motivation high

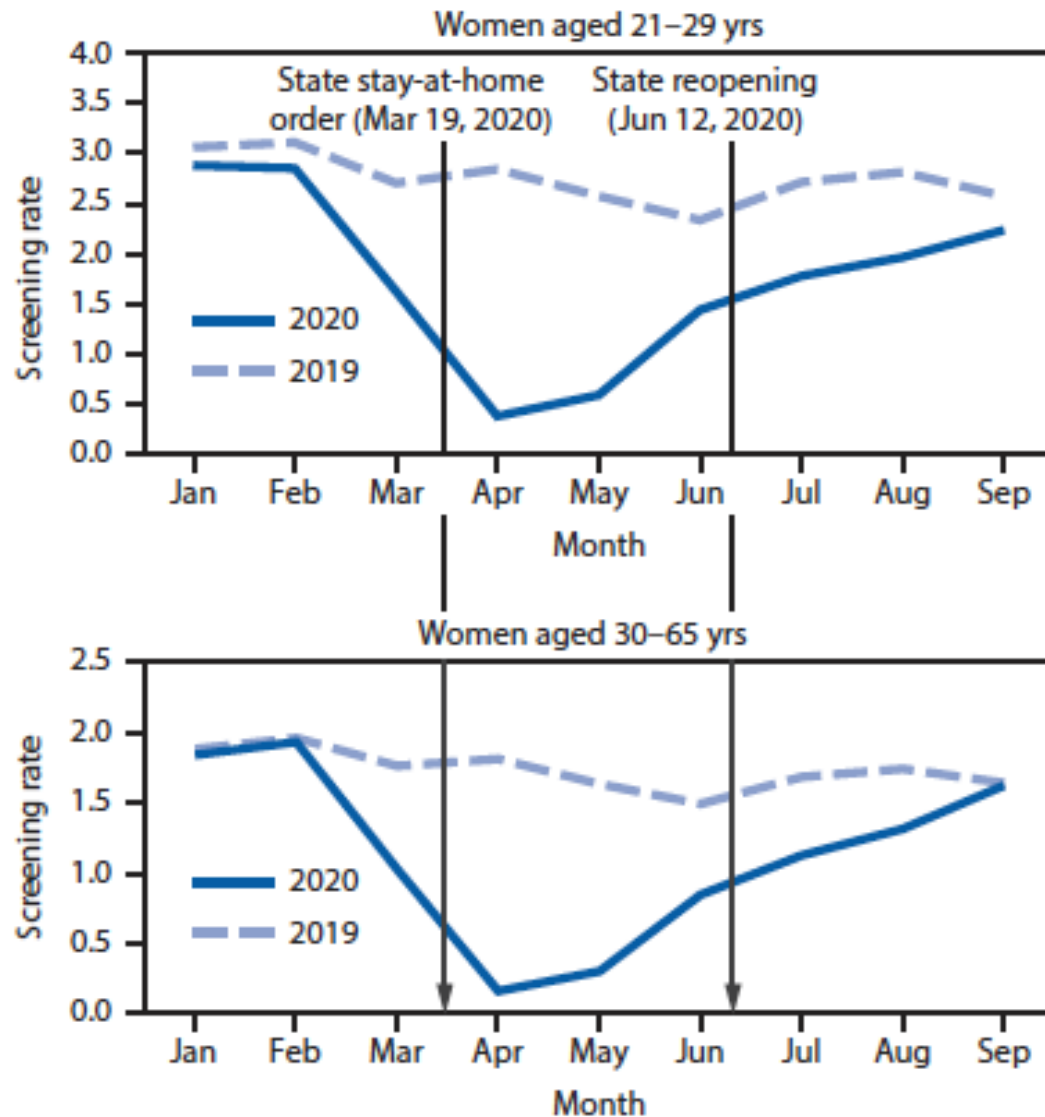
Professional

- **Engaged 24/7** fighting COVID
- Demands by Hospital Administration to work with patients **without appropriate safety kits**
- **Uncertain** situation...No SOP available to manage patients
- Postponed elective cases till further order
- **Pay cut** imposed by our institution is disheartening
- My promotion is withheld
- We are **not trained** for online teaching/learning

WHO survey: 122 of 163 countries reported NCD service disruption: Health systems related causes



Routine cervical cancer screening rates in an integrated health care system (Kaiser Permanente Southern California)

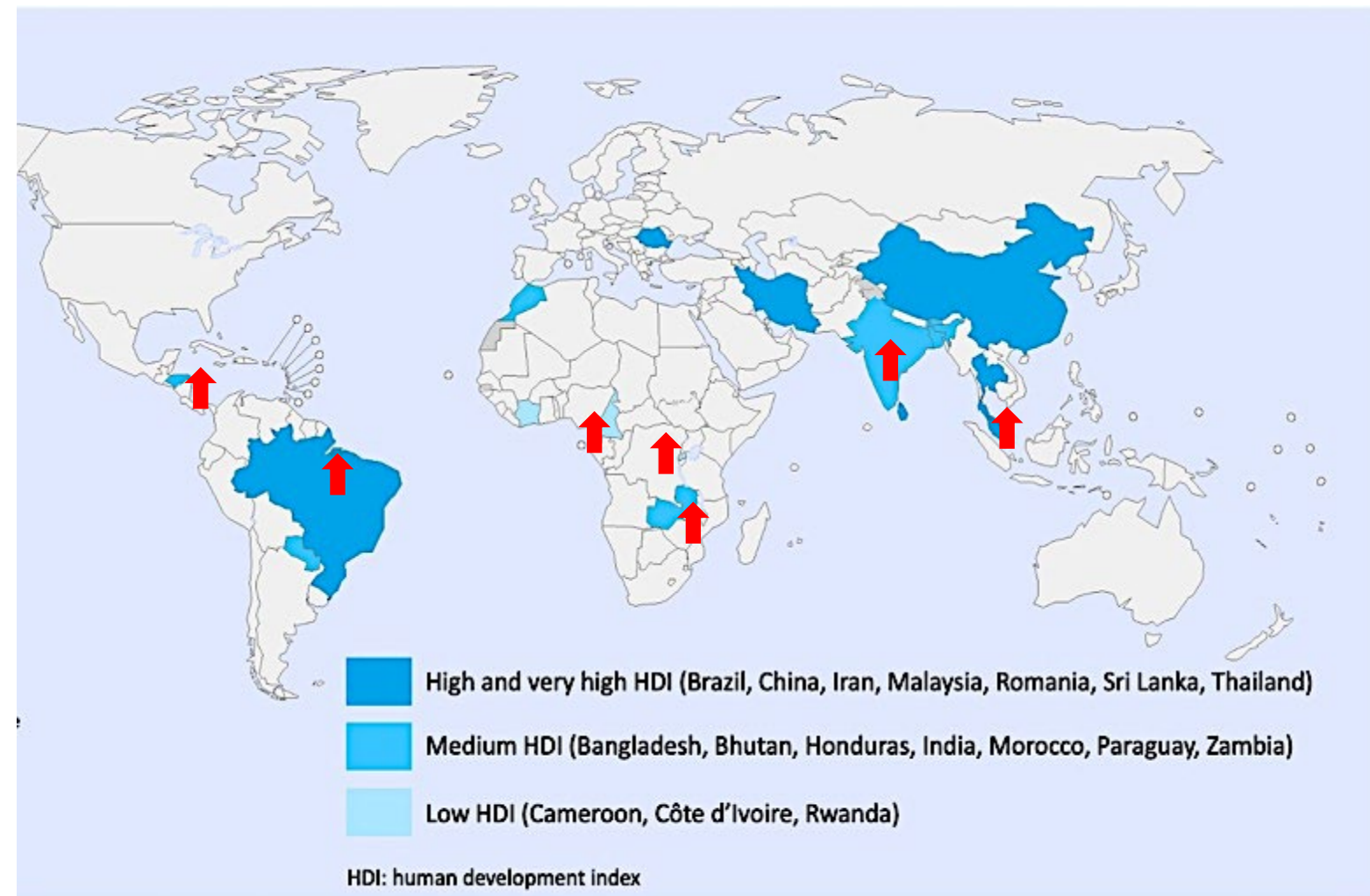


Screening rate = Tests per 100 person-months

Cohort size: 1.5 million

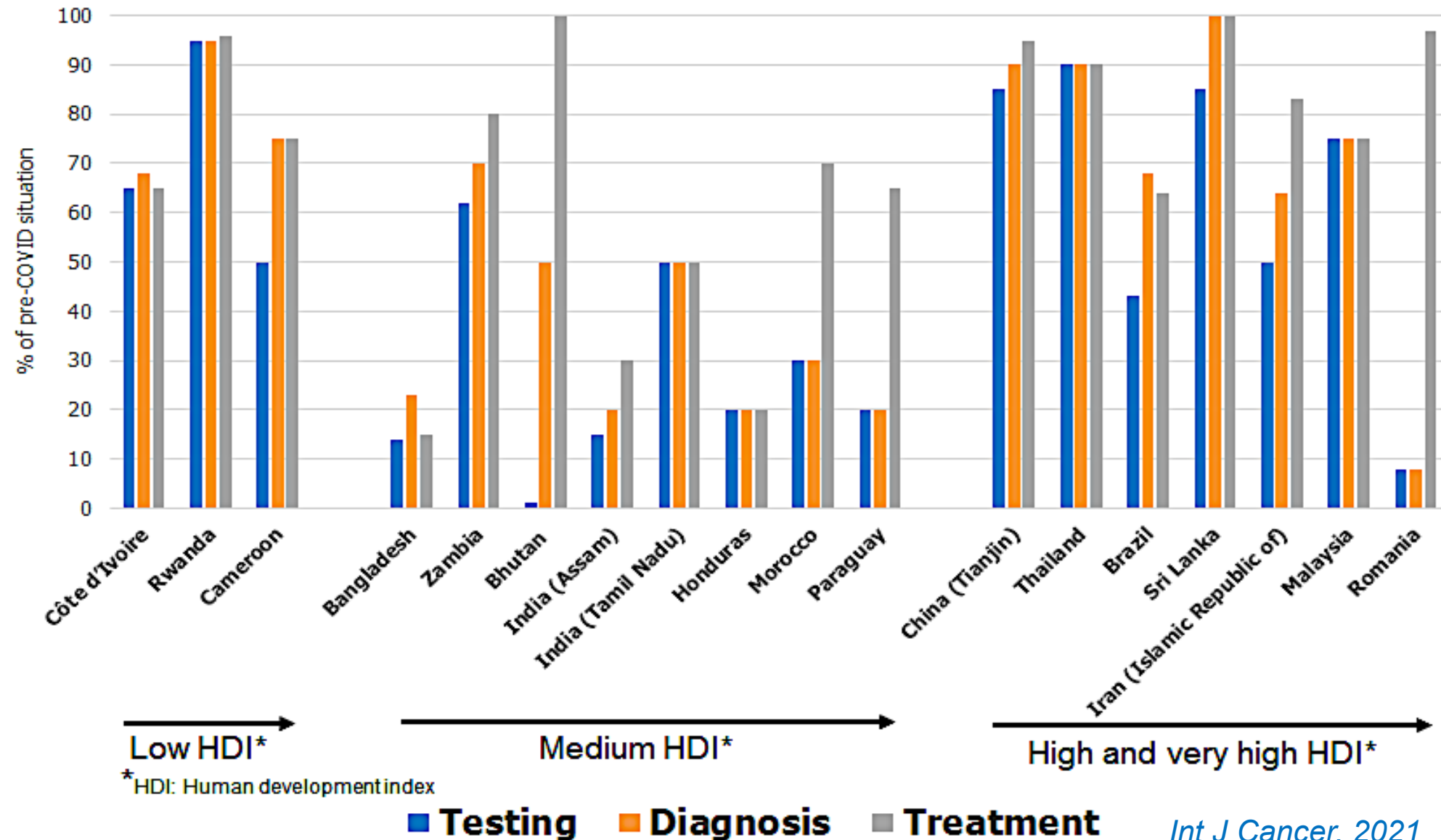
% reduction: ~80% lower during stay at home order

Impact of COVID on cancer screening programmes in LMICs

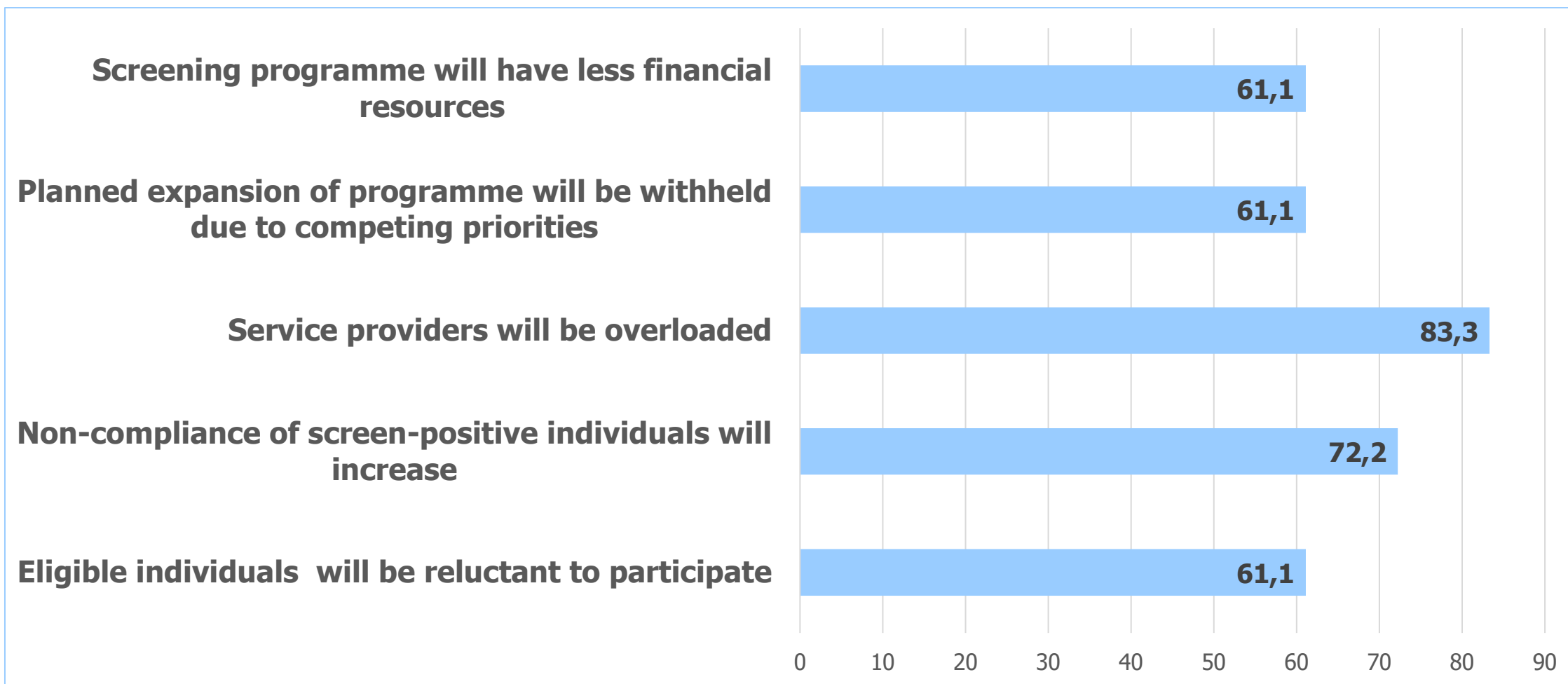


- **Screening** suspended for 30+ days in all except Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Brazil & Iran
- **Diagnostic** services suspended for 30+ days in 9 countries
- **Cancer treatment** services suspended for 30+ days in Bangladesh, India, China

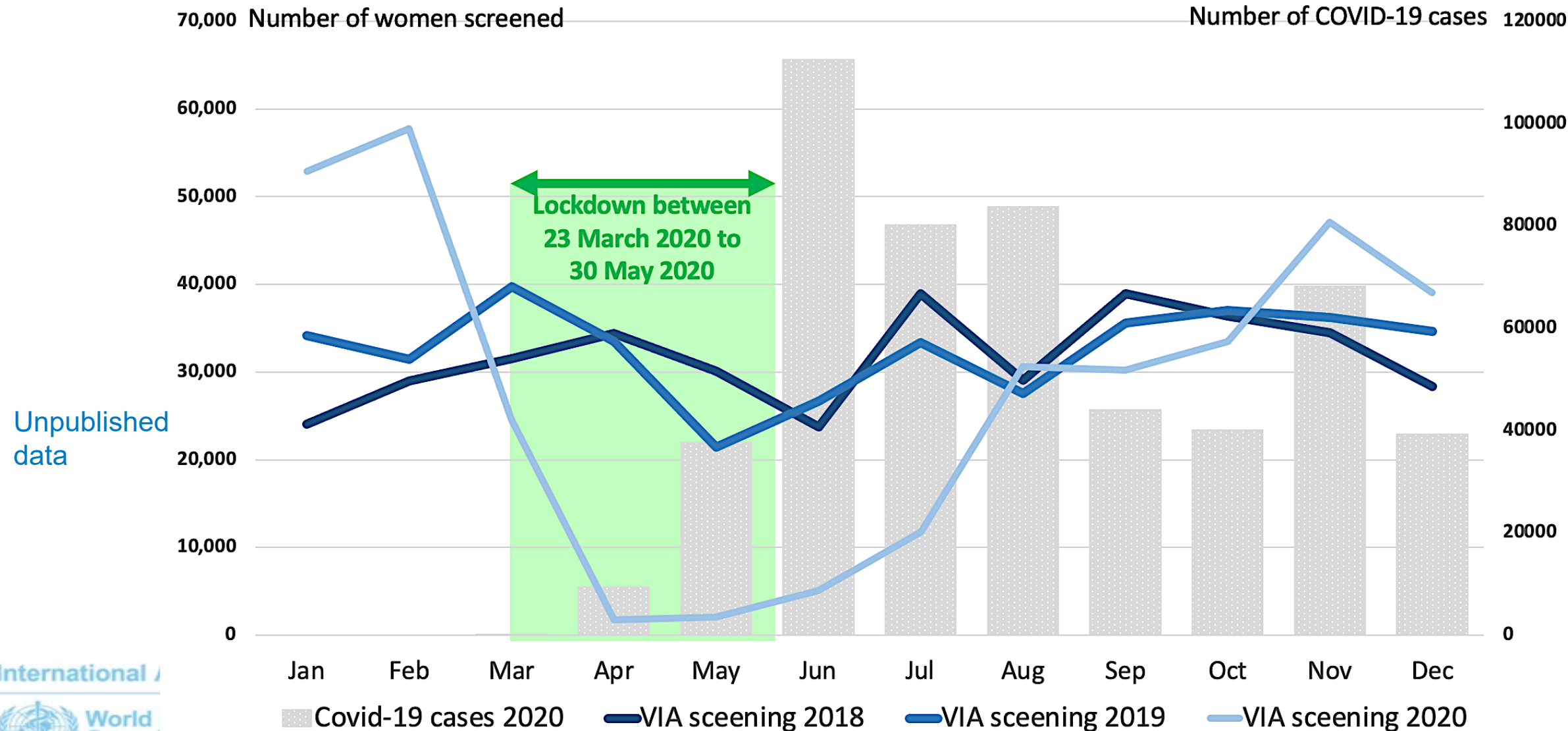
Availability of screening, diagnostic & treatment services in Sept-Oct 2020 compared to pre-COVID situation



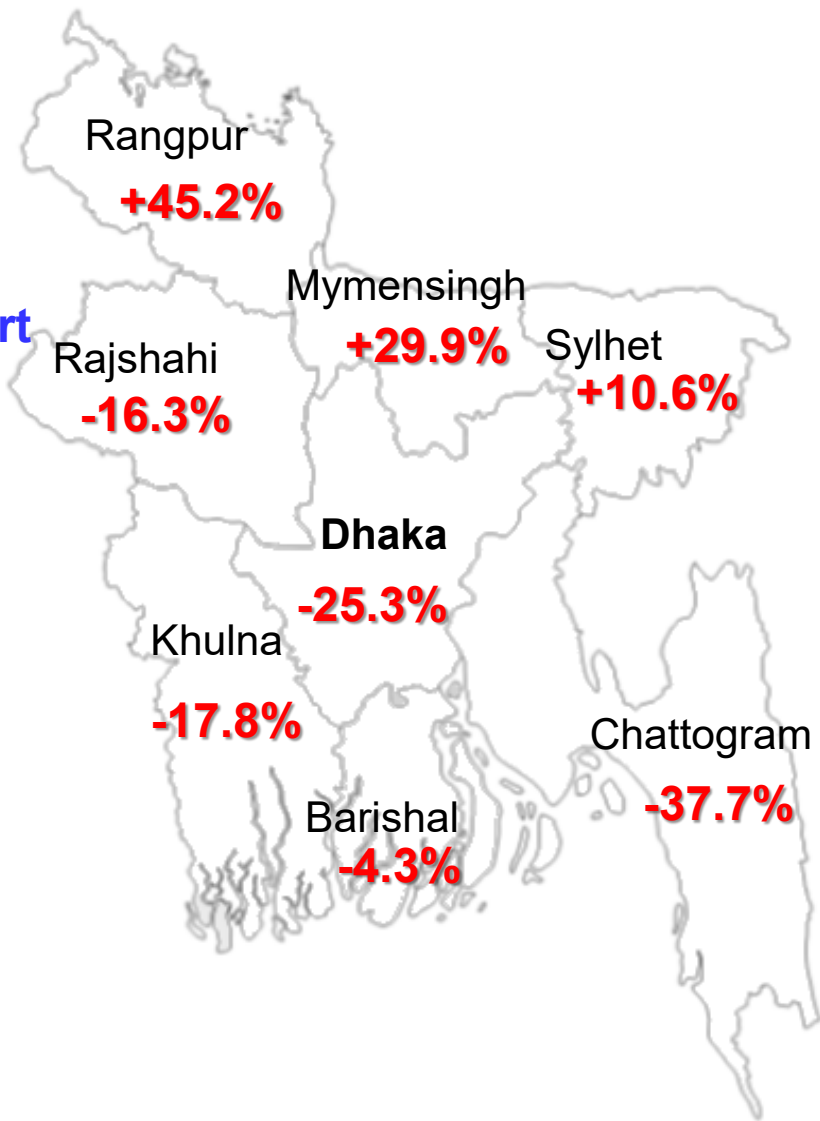
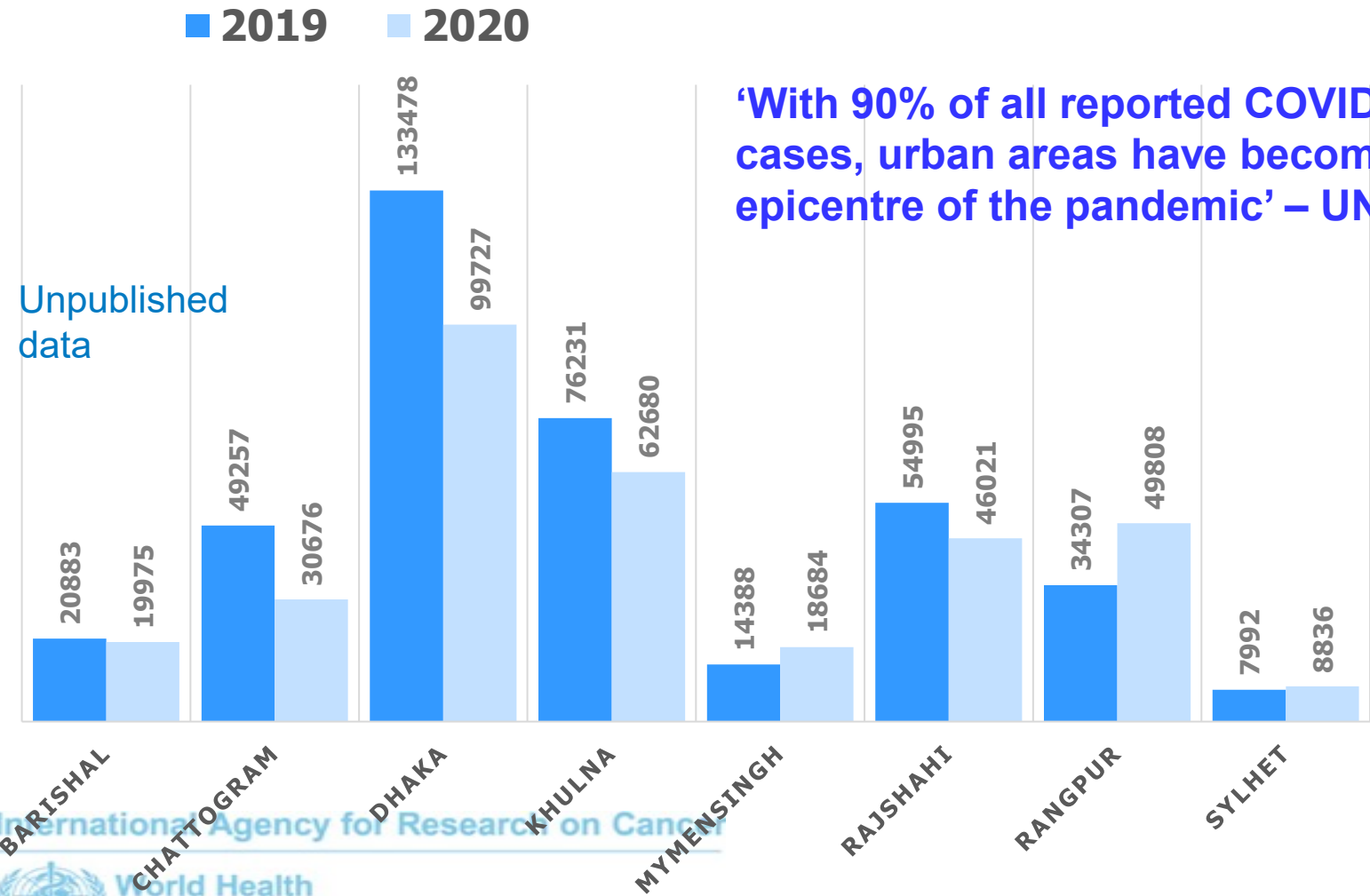
% of program managers strongly agreed that the following factor(s) would have a major impact on cancer services?



Number of women screened for cervical cancer in Bangladesh in 2018-20 (the bars show No. of COVID cases detected by months in 2020)



No. of women screened for cervical cancer in Bangladesh in 2018-20 (map shows % change in no. of women screened between 2018 & 2019)



Strategies that paid dividend in Bangladesh

- Programme didn't lose priority
- Strategic planning to prioritize the hard-to-reach women
- Created screening facilities away from regular health facilities
- Revised management protocol to introduce screen and treat
- Started developing information system to monitor screening programme in 2018
- Pandemic was an opportunity to expand to the last mile

ROAD TO 'ELIMINATE' CERVICAL CANCER:

2030 CONTROL TARGETS

90%

of girls fully vaccinated
with HPV vaccine by 15
years of age

70%

of women screened with an
high precision test at 35
and 45 years of age

90%

of women identified with
cervical disease receive
treatment and care

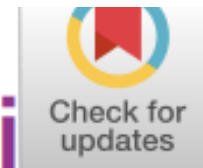
SDG 2030: Target 3.4 – 30% reduction in mortality from cervical cancer

WHO operational guidance for maintaining essential health services during Outbreak

https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331561?search-result=true&query=COVID-19%3A+Operational+guidance+for+maintaining+essential+health+services+during+an+outbreak&scope=%2F&rpp=10&sort_by=score&order=desc

CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Cancer Screening in the Coronavirus Pandemic Era: Adjusting to a New Situation



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DOI link: <https://doi.org/10.1200/go.21.00033>

International Agency for Research on Cancer

"the COVID-19 pandemic might also generate opportunities for more efficient prevention, by promoting more cost-effective, evidence-based protocols, by focusing on women who are at high-risk, extending HPV testing on self-collected samples, and discouraging inefficient policies like too frequent testing.."

Lancet Public Health. 2020 Aug; 5(8): e425.