

NCC 国家癌症中心  
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## Global Strategy to Accelerate the Elimination of Cervical Cancer

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- 01** Introduction to elimination of cervical cancer as public health problem
- 02** Vaccination and 2030 targets
- 03** Screening and Treatment and 2030 targets

### Global disease burden of cervical cancer

**The Growing Inequities in Cervical Cancer**

2020 estimates  
 4th most common cancer in women  
 604,000 new cases  
 342,000 deaths

Estimated age-standardized incidence rates (95% CI) in 2020, cervix vascr, all ages

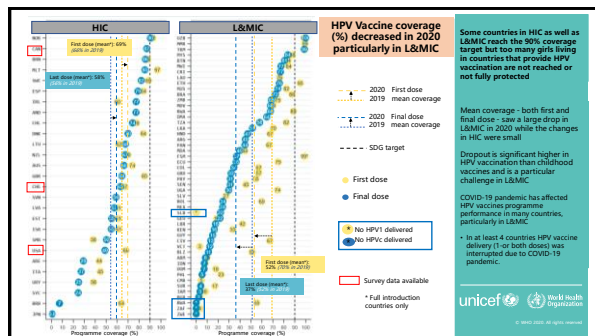
**Population attributable fraction of women with cervical cancer living with HIV, 2018**

Risk for cervical cancer among women living with HIV is 6x higher

### WHO promoted life-cycle cervical cancer prevention and control

Primary prevention	Secondary prevention	Tertiary prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girls aged 9-14 years:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-HPV vaccination</li> <li>- For different situations, for men and women</li> <li>-Health education and tobacco warnings</li> <li>-Sex education according to age and culture</li> <li>-Promote/provide condoms</li> <li>-Perform male circumcision</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women aged &gt;30 years:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Screen-and-treat—Reduces visits and loss to follow-up</li> <li>-High-risk HPV immediate testing</li> <li>-Provides immediate treatment</li> <li>-On-site treatment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women of any age who need:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment of invasive cancer</li> <li>-Surgery</li> <li>-Radiation therapy</li> <li>-Chemotherapy</li> <li>Palliative care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>





### Achieving 90% Coverage of HPV Vaccination: Strategic Actions

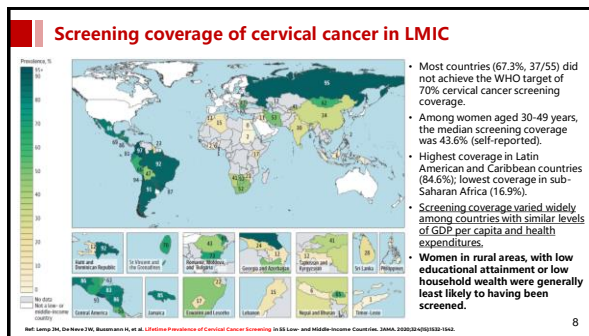
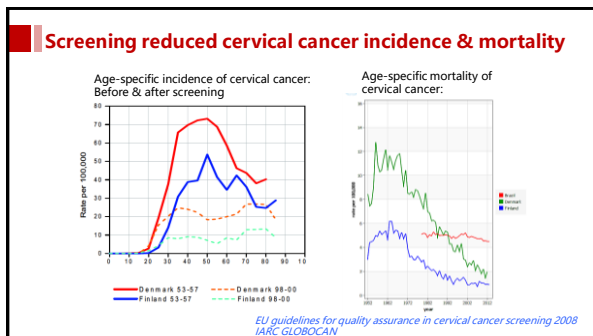
- Secure sufficient supply of affordable HPV vaccines
- Introduce HPV vaccine into more countries
  - Quality of the introduction planning, advocacy and communication
- Increase quality and coverage of service delivery
  - Sustainable delivery strategies, tailored to adolescents and special groups
- Sustained communication and social mobilization

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### Cervical cancer screening

- **Secondary prevention: cervical cancer screening**

- Cervical cancer progresses slowly
- Feasible screening methods available
- Treatment of precancerous lesions is effective
- Screening may reduce morbidity and mortality



- ### Achieving 70% Coverage of Screening and 90% Treatment of Precancer: Strategic Actions
- **National scale-up of screening and treatment**
    - Simple algorithms need to be introduced for different settings
  - **Increased quality and coverage of service delivery**
    - Countries detailed implementation plans to introduce and scale-up products and delivery models
    - Strengthen patient retention and linkage to treatment
  - **Sufficient, affordable supply of screen and treat technologies & products**
    - Prompt certification of new products
    - Price reductions
  - **Monitor progress**

### Approaches to Cervical Cancer Screening and Future Tests

Cervical Cancer Screening		
Molecular	Cytologic	Visual Inspection
<b>A. Nucleic Acid tests (NAT)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV DNA</li> <li>• mRNA</li> </ul> <b>B. Protein biomarkers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV antibodies</li> <li>• Oncoproteins</li> </ul>	<b>A. Conventional PAP smear</b> <b>B. Liquid-based cytology (LBC)</b>	<b>A. Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid or with Lugol's Iodine (VIA / VILI)</b> <b>B. Digital Imaging Approaches</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automated visual evaluation (AVE)</li> </ul>

**Summary Recommendations: WHO suggests using the following strategy for cervical cancer prevention**

For the general population of women	For women living with HIV
<p><b>Screen and Treat OR Screen, Triage and Treat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV DNA as primary screening test</li> <li>• Starting at age 30</li> <li>• Every 5 to 10 years screening interval</li> </ul>	<p><b>Screen, Triage and Treat - ONLY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV DNA as primary screening test</li> <li>• Starting at age 25</li> <li>• Every 3 to 5 years screening interval</li> </ul>

**Move Toward High Performance Tests and Role of Triage test**

Primary screening tests	Primary screening test: High Performance Alternatives
<p><b>Cytology:</b></p> <p>Successful in high-resource countries, but implementing quality cytology screening is challenging in middle and low resource countries</p> <p><b>VIA:</b></p> <p>Naked eye visual inspection with 3-5% acetic acid</p>	<p><b>HPV DNA Testing</b></p> <p><b>Screen and Treat approach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No triage (not for WHIV)</li> <li>• Followed by treatment with cryotherapy or thermal ablation or referral</li> </ul> <p><b>Screen, Triage and Treat approach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triage with HPV 16/18, VIA or cytology or colposcopy</li> <li>• Followed by treatment with cryotherapy or thermal ablation or referral</li> </ul>

**Achieving Management of 90% of Invasive Cancer Cases: Strategic Actions**

- Invest in pathology, surgical oncology, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and palliative care capacity
- Optimize health workforce competencies across continuum of care
- Implement cervical cancer management guidelines
- Reduce cancer stigma
- Ensure financial protection


**WHO guidance to support the introduction and scale-up of screening and treatment guideline**

**Cervical cancer elimination: a key to unlocking full cancer control**

Q1 83,254 Lancet. 2019 Mar 9;393(10175):969-970. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32849-0.

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**Cervical cancer prevention in China: a key to cancer control**  
Fanghua Zhou <sup>1</sup>, Yan Youde Guo <sup>2</sup>   
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**WHO "Cervical cancer elimination" mobilization order**

**Witness the power of China to the world**

Combination HPV vaccine and screening  
... preventable and treatable ...  
The goal of Cervical cancer elimination is expected

 **90%**

 **70%**

 **90%**

- 90% of girls fully vaccinated with the **HPV vaccine** by the age of 15
- 70% of women **screened** using a high-performance test by the age of 35, and again by the age of 45
- 90% of women identified with cervical cancer received **treatment and management**

