

CERVICAL SCREENING IN MOROCCO : CURRENT STATUS & FUTURE



An Organization of International Cooperative Groups for Clinical Trials in Gyneeologic Cancers

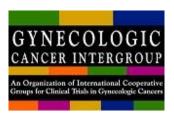
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International Symposium about Ovarian and Cervical Cancer, April 6-7th 2018, Marrakech/Morocco





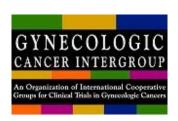


 Cervical cancer is a big public health problem in Morocco :

- High frequence ;
- High Mortality ;
 - Delay in diagnosis in more 2/3 cases.



Epidemiological data of cervical cancer in Morocco



[Casablanca Registry 2004-2008-2012]

- 2th cancer of women.
- **11.2** % of women cancers.
- Incidence : 14,8 / 100.000 women.

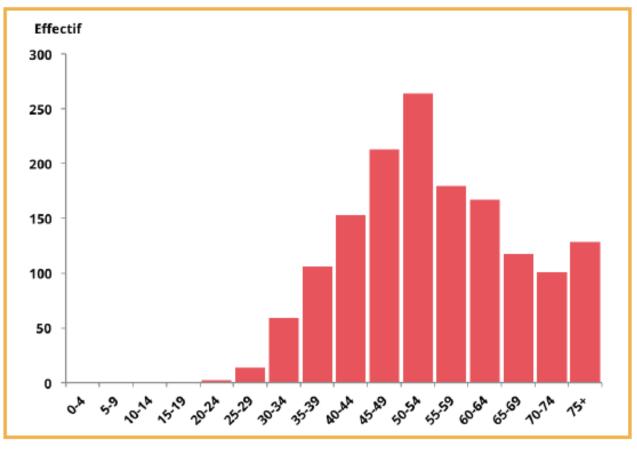
• ³/₄ cases advanced stage (2 et 3).



Cervical cancer repartition / age

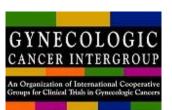


[RCGC 2008-2012]



32% of cases between 2008 et 2012 : 45 - 54 years old





• Before 2010

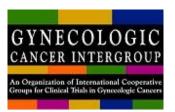
NO strategy

• After 2010

Strategy of organised screening endorsed



In Morocco

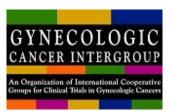


• STRONG WILL TO FIGHT CANCER

• LEADERSHIP

- HIGHNESS PRINCESS
 LALLA SALMA
- FLCC (Lalla Salma Fondation against cancer)



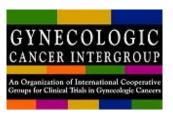


Practitioners Gynecologists Surgeons Radiologists Pathologists Administrator Decision Makers NGO







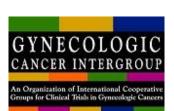


 To Reduce Mortality and Morbidity of cervical cancer

 To Reduce the Incidence of cervical cancer



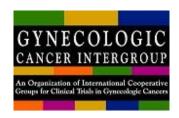
National Plan Against Cancer 2010 - 2019



Prevention		
Early Detection		
Diagnosis		
Treatement		
palliative care		
Social back		
Communication & social mobilization		
Follow up and evaluation		



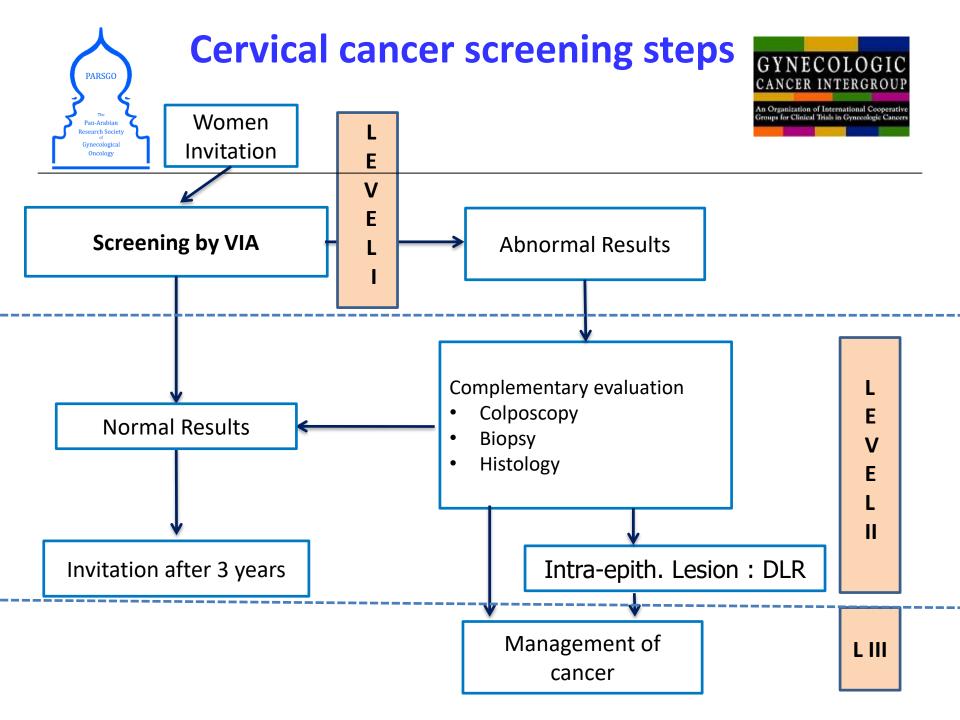
Screening of cervical cancer



 TARGET : Women aged : 30 - 50 years old

TEST: VIA at primary health structure

Repeat : every three years





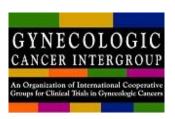
Strategic orientations



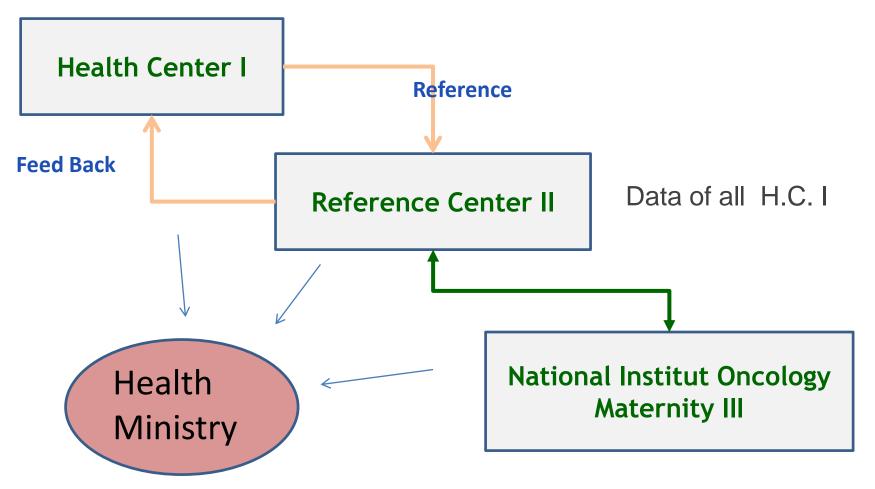
опсоюду		
Fonction	Actions	Assurance Quality Norms
Structures	Suffisant number of health center I Activity in public health system	
Humans Ressources	Personnel in charge of screening in suffisant number, skill	Obligatory training with certification; verification of individual performance; reorientation
Equipement and laboratory	Availability and maintenance equipement; use of standard shape for creation of repports; proper quality of tests	Process of quality control conducted by medical physicists ; Quality control of Laboratories
Information System	Suitable System to collect data , analysis and repports; follow of women with abnormal results	Update of registries or computerized register
Direction	Chief identified to manage of changes, improve of quality and manage of incidents	Coordinator of the program is mandatory

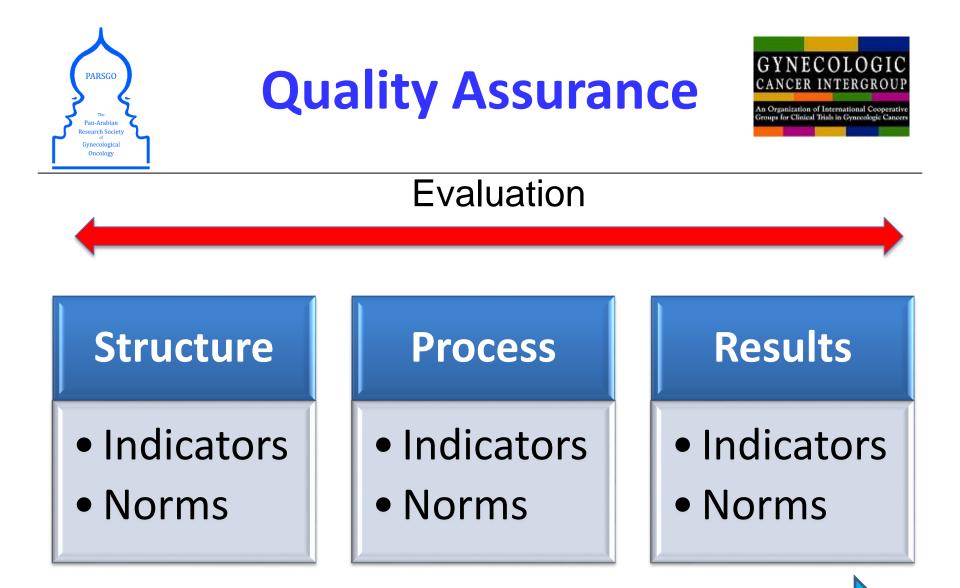


System of information



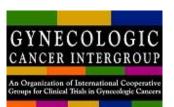
Register and information technology





Improve the quality

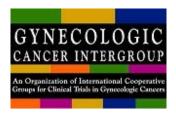




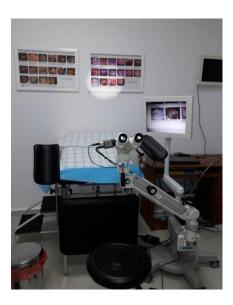
Principal implementations



Improvement of service's availability



- Construction of Reference Centers
- Aquirement of necessary equipements

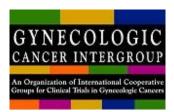


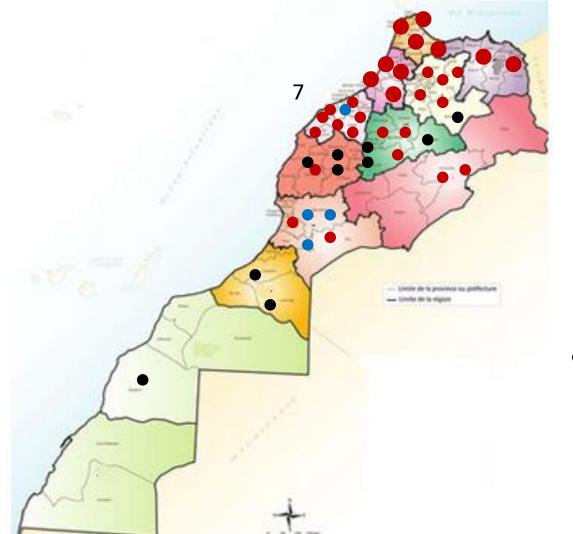






Reference Centers





30 centers functioning

4 sooner

10 in project



Strategy of training



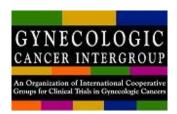
- Elaboration guide;
- Training of teachers ;
- Training of 3000 personnels;
- Training in Communication and Counseling;
- Training in matters of management and follow up of program;
- Including the early detection in nurses school, ISPITS (2015)







Communication about the program



Breast cancer :

- Annual campaign ;
- Plans of regional communication ;
- Supports (posters and folds);
- NGO





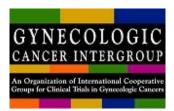
Cervical cancer :

Regions : yes

National : Not yet





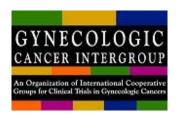


•First evaluation of the whole activity : 2016 Fondation LC, IARC commission

• Accompaniment et oversight of activities.

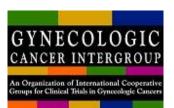


Studies and research



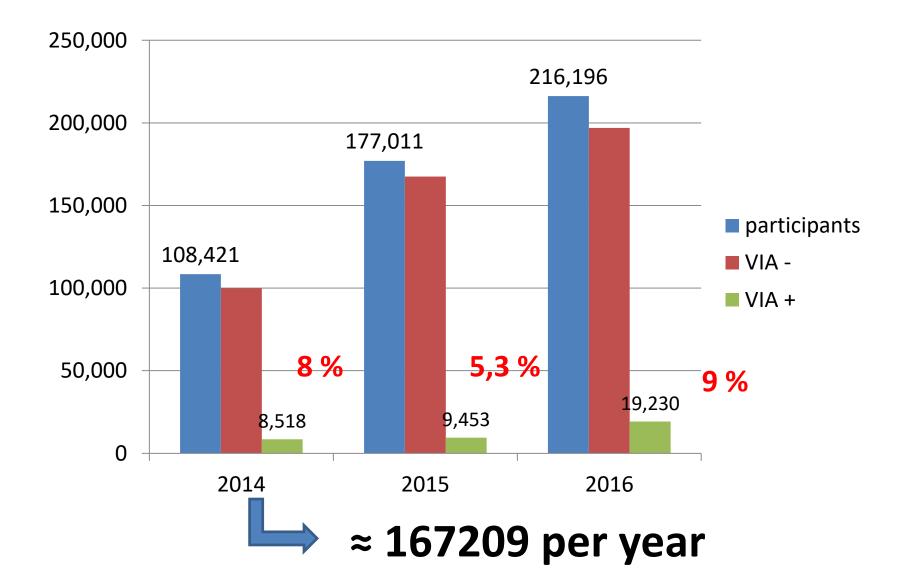
- Prospective study about patient circuit (2010-2012);
- Global study of the program (2013);
- Study about profile, reasons and the becoming of women lost after being screened for cervical cancer (2015-2016);
- Retrospective study about the becoming women screened for cervical cancer (2015-2016);





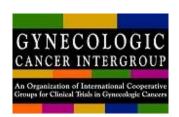
Indicators of performance

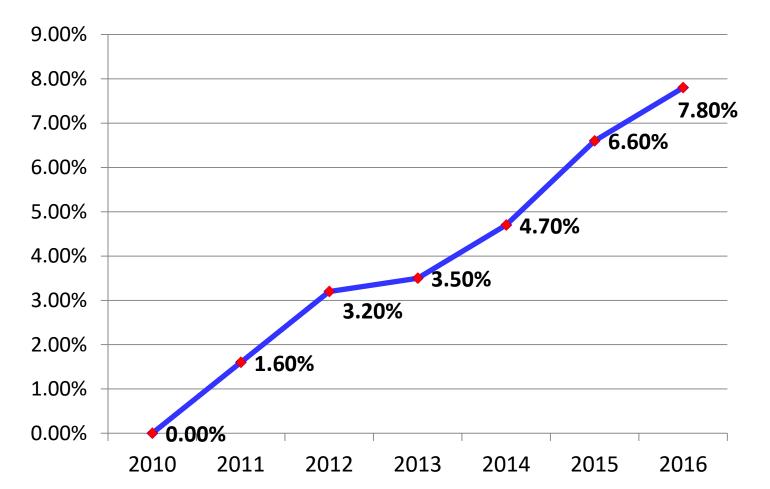
Screening test results

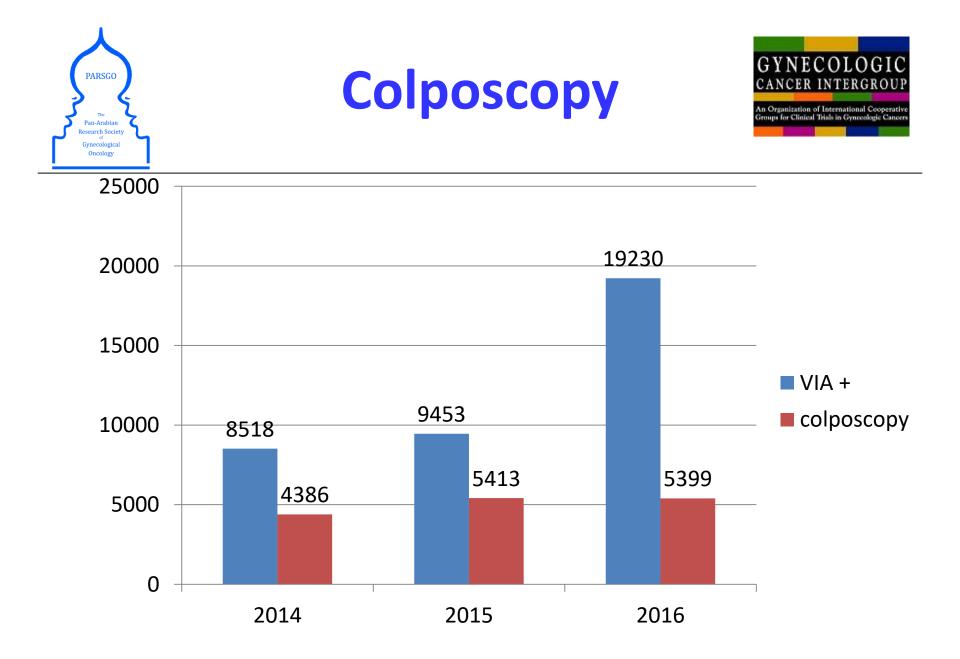




Participation rate evolution 2010 - 2015

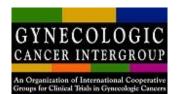


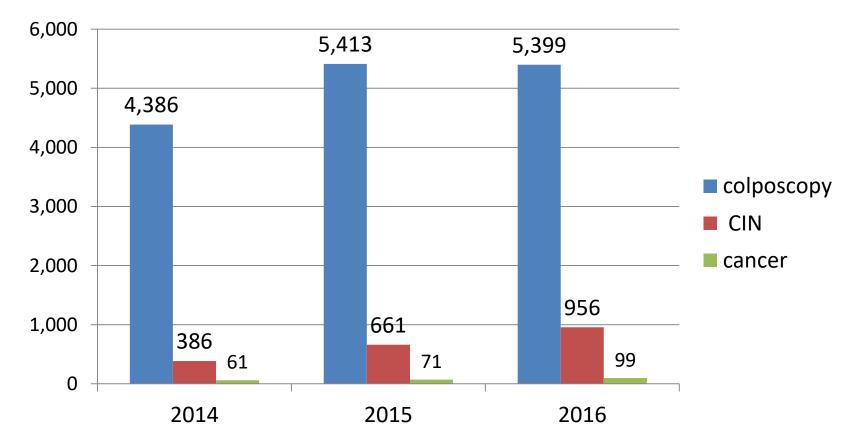


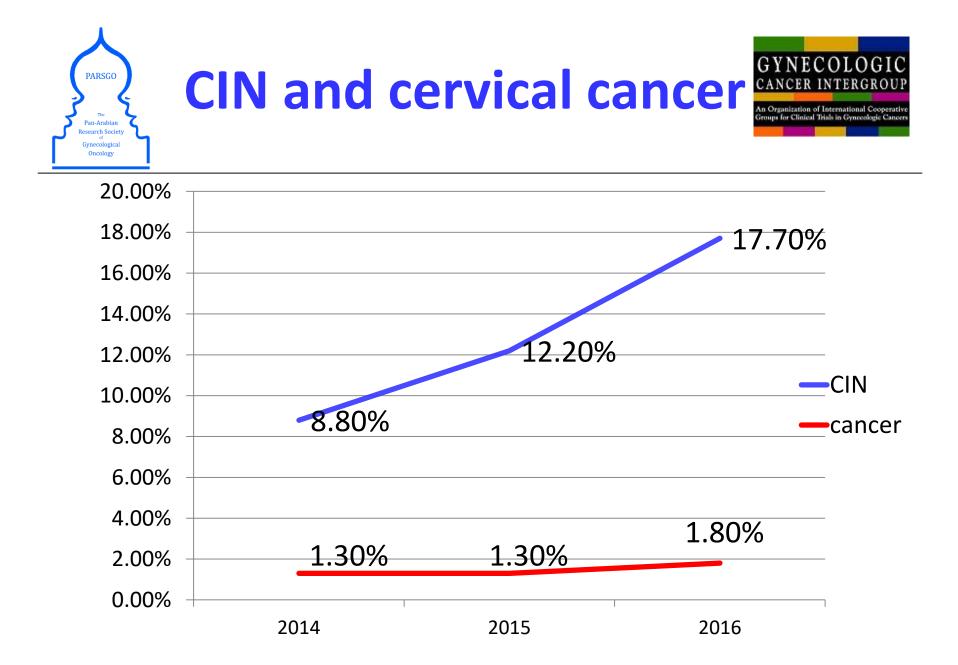




Results of colposcopy

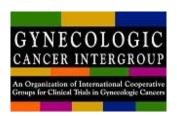








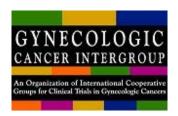
Results of cervical cancer screening program evaluation in Morocco



- Low coverage rate :
 - No campaign about cervical cancer
 - Screening no available every where
- Positif VIA test is high and variable
- Low rate of colposcopy :
 - Number of gynecologist is not sufficient
- Low rate of diathermic loop excision :
 - Number of gynecologist is not sufficient
 - Not all gynecologist have the skill of ER or have fear to do it at the Reference Center.



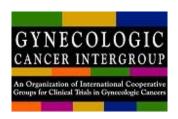
Challenge and perspectives



- To reinforce the **AVAILABILITY** of structures and equipements all around the country ;
- To INCREASE the rate of participants ;
- To ensure the **DIAGNOSIS** of all women with positive VIA;
- TO ensure the **TREATMENT** of all women with CIN or cervical cancer



Challenge and perspectives



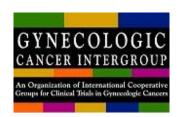
• To be sure that every participant return every 3 years ;

 To implement an efficient information technology in order to follow up all participant in every steps.

• To reinforce the evaluation of the program.



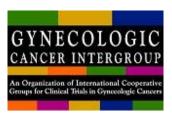
How to be sure that every woman with a positive VIA could have a colposcopy ?



- Training more caregivers in coposcopy :
 - Gynecologists
 - General practitionners ++++
- To organize a certified training
- Good accompaniment

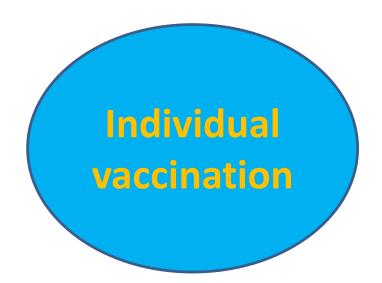






• Quadrivalent Vaccine : 6 11 16 18

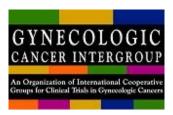
- Prevention of CIN 2/3
- Cervical cancer
- VIN 2/3
- ValN 2/3
- Genital wart
- Bivalent Vaccine : 16 18
 - Prevention of CIN 2/3
 - Cervical cancers



Available in Morocco since 2008



Conclusion



Evolution very good of the program :

Successful partnership between Health
 Ministry and LS Fondation ;

Commitment and involvement of all collaborators.

