

# Cervical Cancer Treatment: Challenges of Access and IAEA Role in Closing the Gap

## TogetherHER Webinar Series

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# WHO Global Strategy for eliminating cervical cancer

By 2030

90%

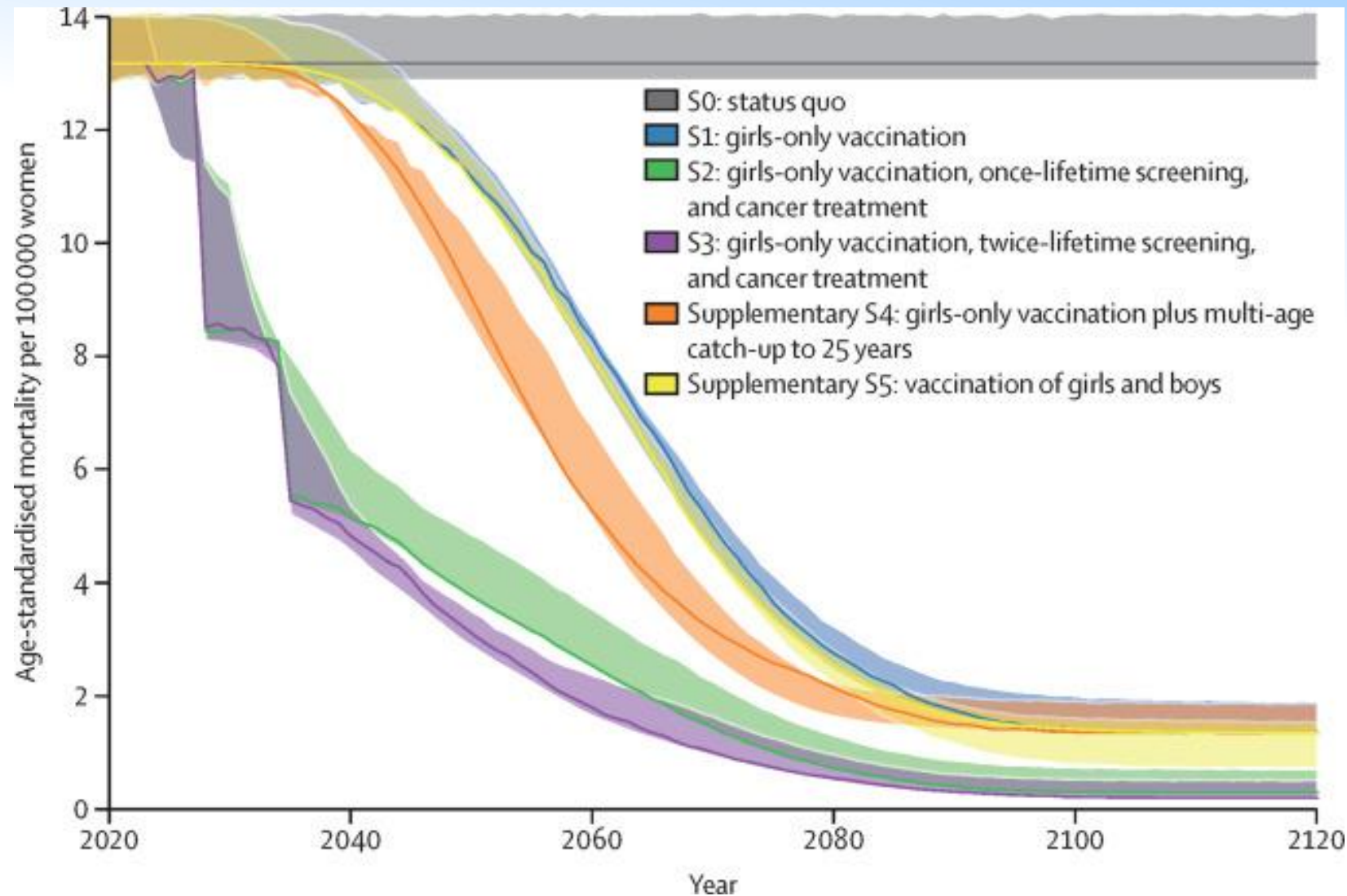
coverage of HPV  
vaccination of girls  
(by 15 years of age)

70%

coverage of screening  
with high-performance  
HPV test (between the  
ages of 35 and 45  
years)

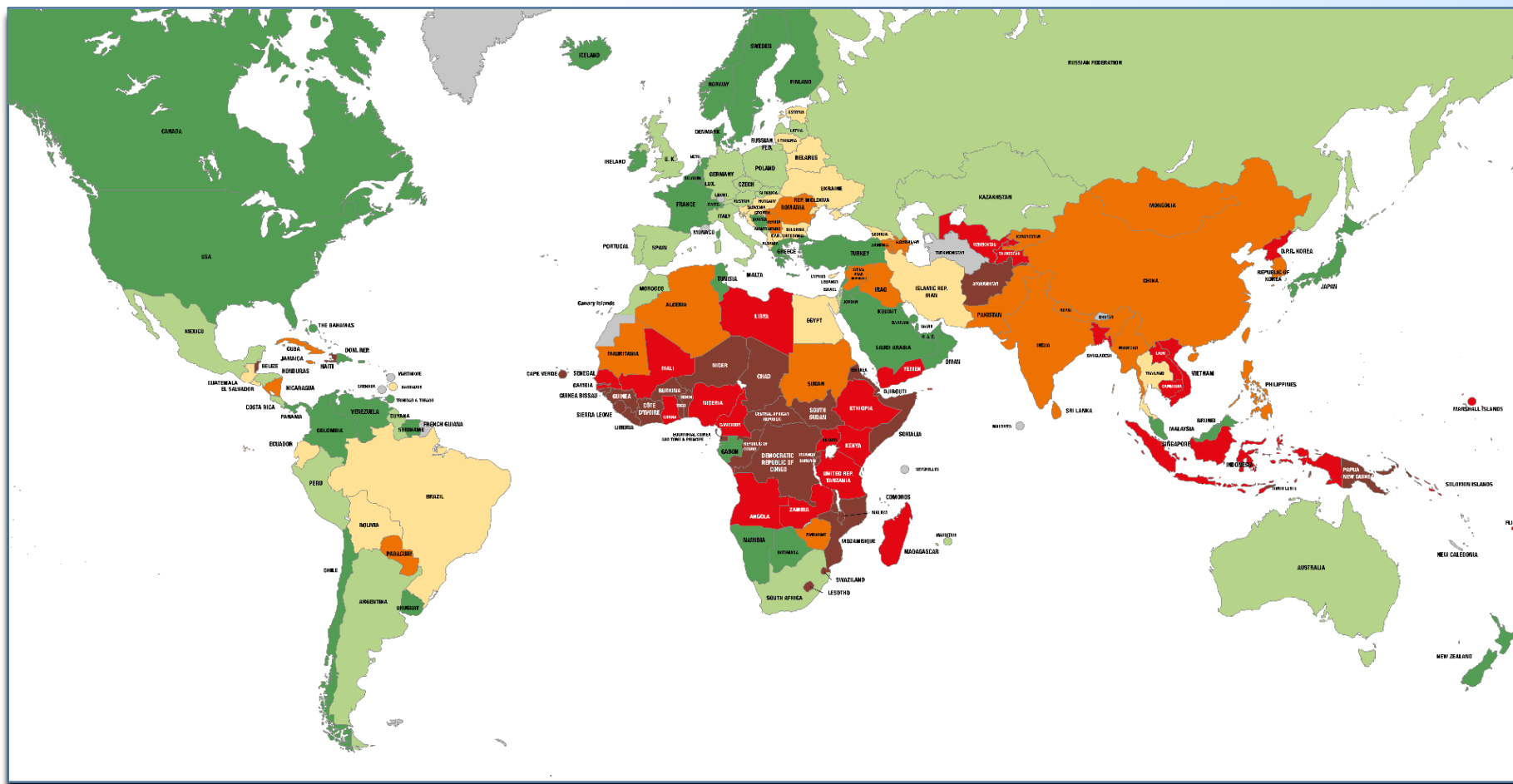
90%

treatment of  
precancerous lesions  
and management of  
90% of invasive  
cancer cases.



**A holistic approach to addressing cervical cancer will have the fastest impact toward elimination.**

# Global Inequity in Access to Cancer Care



**An estimated shortfall of over 5,600 radiotherapy machines in LMICs**



# CERVICAL CANCER

**MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG WOMEN  
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**NEW CASES: 570,000** (2018)



**DEATHS: 310,000** (2018)



☐ Global

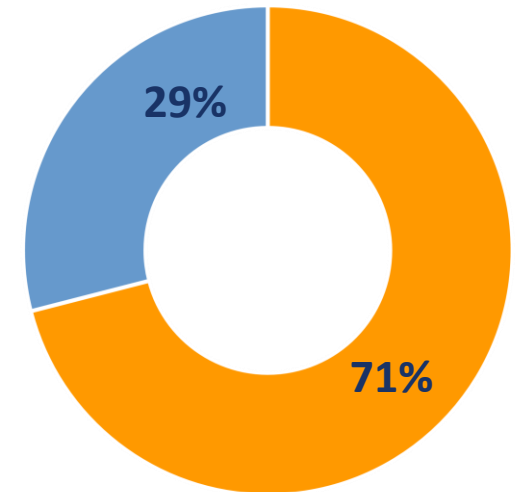
☒ Developing countries



**ONE WOMAN DIES  
EVERY 100 SECONDS**

**90% OCCUR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**5 out of 7 cervical cancer patients are  
recommended to receive  
radiotherapy**  
(alone or in combination with other  
treatments)



**Radiotherapy is essential for curing  
invasive disease**

# IAEA Role in Cancer Control

## Registration and Surveillance

Prevention

Early  
Detection

- X-Rays
- Mammography
- CT Scan

Diagnosis and  
Treatment

- Nuclear Medicine
- Diagnostic Imaging
- Radiotherapy

Palliative Care

- Palliative Radiotherapy

IAEA

Radiation  
Medicine for  
cancer  
management

Radiation  
Safety and  
Security  
forces

IAEA +Partners  
Comprehensive Cancer  
Control Strategy



WHO-IAEA  
Joint  
Programme on  
Cancer Control

UN Joint  
Global  
Programme  
on Cervical  
Cancer  
Prevention  
and Control





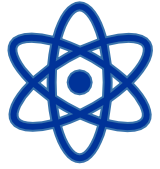
International Agency for Research on Cancer



**PACT undertakes joint efforts with other partners in cancer control.**



**World Health Organization**



**60+ years experience** in introducing, expanding and improving nuclear and radiation medicine services in developing countries



Over **EUR 172 million** have been disbursed by IAEA since 2011 in support of cancer-related projects



Around **115 active cancer-related technical cooperation projects** provide support to Member States





# Impact of imPACT Reviews



- Facilitate **evidence-based decision making** and prioritization
- Move towards robust **comprehensive cancer control planning**
- Inputs to **Strategic Documents**:
  - National Cancer Control Plans
  - NCD plans
  - Radiotherapy Plans
  - Programmatic proposals
  - Funding proposals
- Reviews include **specific recommendations** on cervical cancer

# Common challenges identified through imPACT Reviews (1)

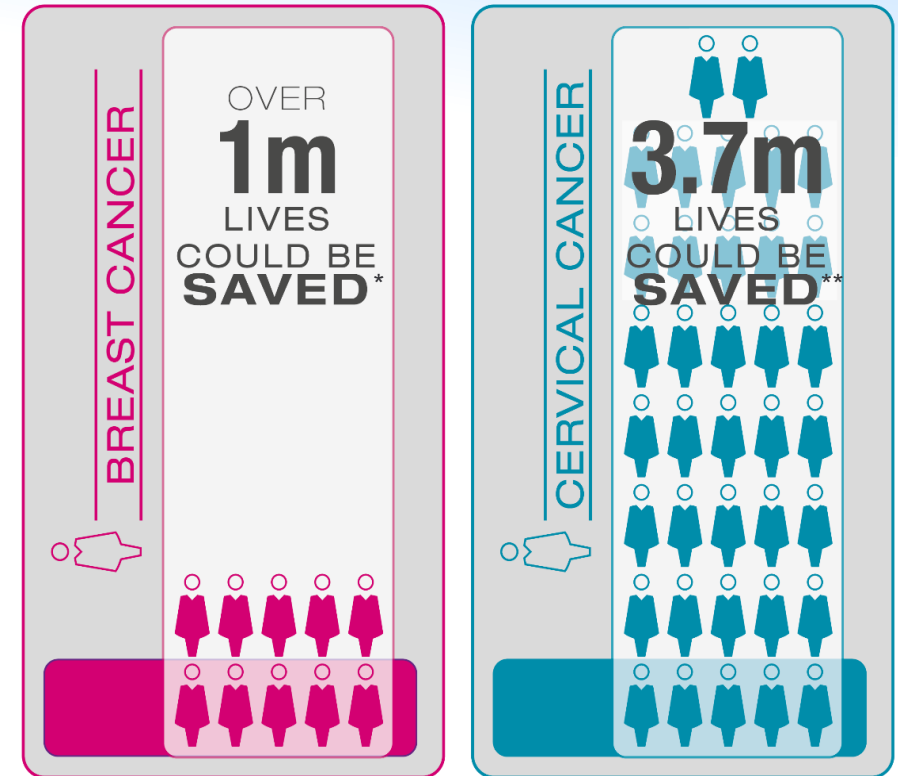
- Need for **long-term cancer control planning**, with a resource mobilization strategy & a multi-disciplinary approach
- **Access to cancer services** depends not only on availability of infrastructure and equipment. Sustained planning of adequate workforce, quality care and safety, geographical accessibility, financial affordability and associated stigma, play a major role
- **Compliance** with most-recent **evidence-based guidelines** in cancer control is required to enable most effective and efficient use of resources for the desired health benefits

## Common challenges identified through imPACT Reviews (2)

- Need to **prioritize cost-effective interventions** (e.g. HPV vaccination; screening and early treatment for cervical cancer)
- Very high **late presentation of cervical cancer** cases at treatment centers, mainly due to low coverage of early detection services and inadequate referral system
- Ensure a **balanced approach in cancer control investments** - cervical cancer early detection programmes are not always coupled with appropriate treatment services
- **Enhance coordination** and linkages with complementary public health programmes: **HIV/AIDS and reproductive health**

# Women's Cancers Partnership Initiative

- Expansion of national **breast- and cervical cancer awareness raising** programmes;
- Development of **national preventive and early cancer detection** programmes;
- **Training/education** of over 100 cancer care professionals;
- **Upgrading of over 40 cancer care facilities** through procurement of tools and equipment;
- Establishment of **Quality Assurance** and **Quality Management** systems.



If comprehensive breast and cervical cancer prevention, diagnostics and treatment services were available in all developing countries, **millions of lives could be saved** over the next decade.

# Leveraging Partnerships



- Engagement with WHO and other UN partners, e.g. UNAIDS, UNITAID
- IAEA, together with seven UN organizations, is part of the **Joint Global Programme on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control**



*Thank you!*

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