

Integration of Cervical Cancer within FP platforms

**Accelerating Cervical Cancer
Prevention and Family
Planning Integration
November 19th 2019**

Models of integration

- **Where** services are delivered: Static centres, outreach & social franchises
- **What** we did: MoH approval, training, procurement, demand generation, MIS updates
- **How** services are delivered: Special events, routine service delivery



Integrating CCS&PT into MSI Channels

Centres

- Easy to monitor quality & provide SVA
- Improves sustainability for clinics
- Increases client numbers
- Helps to improve productivity

Outreach

- Helps to reach a larger number of women
- Need to ensure SVA
- Can bring in additional FP clients
- Mini-outreach Bajaji model is effective

Social Franchises

- An attractive value add to a social franchise
- Need to closely monitor quality
- Need to provide SVA
- Best for high volume, high capacity facilities
- Need support to set up higher level referrals

Integration Success 1

**2.1 million women screened
and 34,000 received
cryotherapy- over 90%
treatment rate**

Integration Success 2

Integration brought in different clients

What evidence tells us about our cervical cancer clients? [Operations Research in Uganda]

Who are our CCS&PT clients?*

Demographics			
Mean Age	Mean Parity	Education Level	Wealth
34.2 [26 for MSI Uganda clients]	4 [3 for MSI Uganda clients]	48% LESS THAN PRIMARY [45% for MSI Uganda clients]	19% POOREST WEALTH QUINTILE [20% MSI Uganda clients live below \$1.25/day]
Health Status			
HIV+	First Time Screening	Positive CCS result	
14% SELF REPORTED	82%	8%	

Insight:

CCS&PT clients tend to be older and have more children, reached or exceeded their desired family size – may be more interested in LAPM.

* Results from exit interviews with N=542 clients across MSU, PACE and RHU.

Integration Success 3

Integration brought in new clients to our centres, most of these were first time screens

Can CCS provision expand access to other services? [Multivariate Analysis of CLIC data, Uganda Centres*]

FP clients who received CCS&PT were:

132% more likely to be a new client

Than FP clients who did not receive CCS&PT

90% of clients were first time screens

*Results from N=279,446 CLIC records from Sept 2012 to April 2016. Results are adjusted odds ratios and controlled for age, new/repeat clients, education, occupation, and parity.

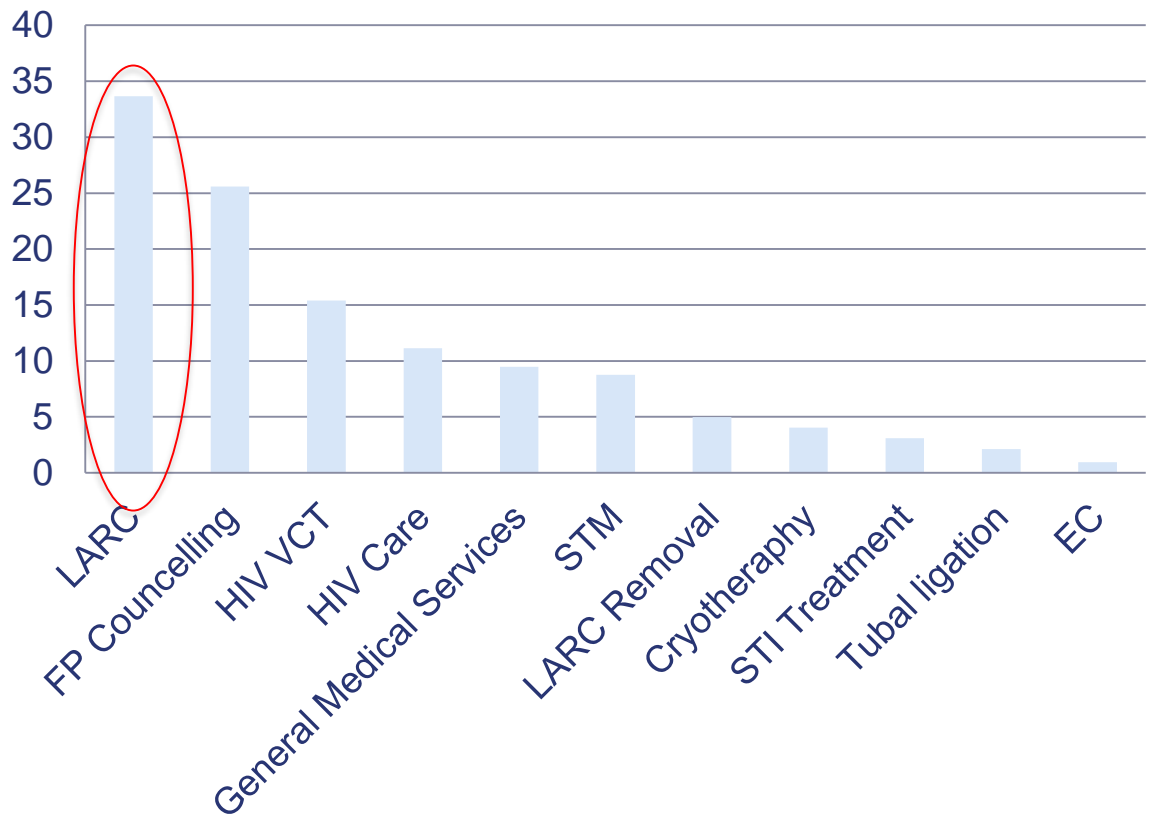
Integration Success 4

Once these client came in for screening, they took up other services

Can CCS provision expand access to other services? [Operations Research in Uganda]

- **68%** (95% CI 59-75) of clients said CCS was their primary reason for attending the facility*
- **77%** (95% CI 71-84%) accessed other services in addition to CCS&PT*

Other Services Used by CCS Clients



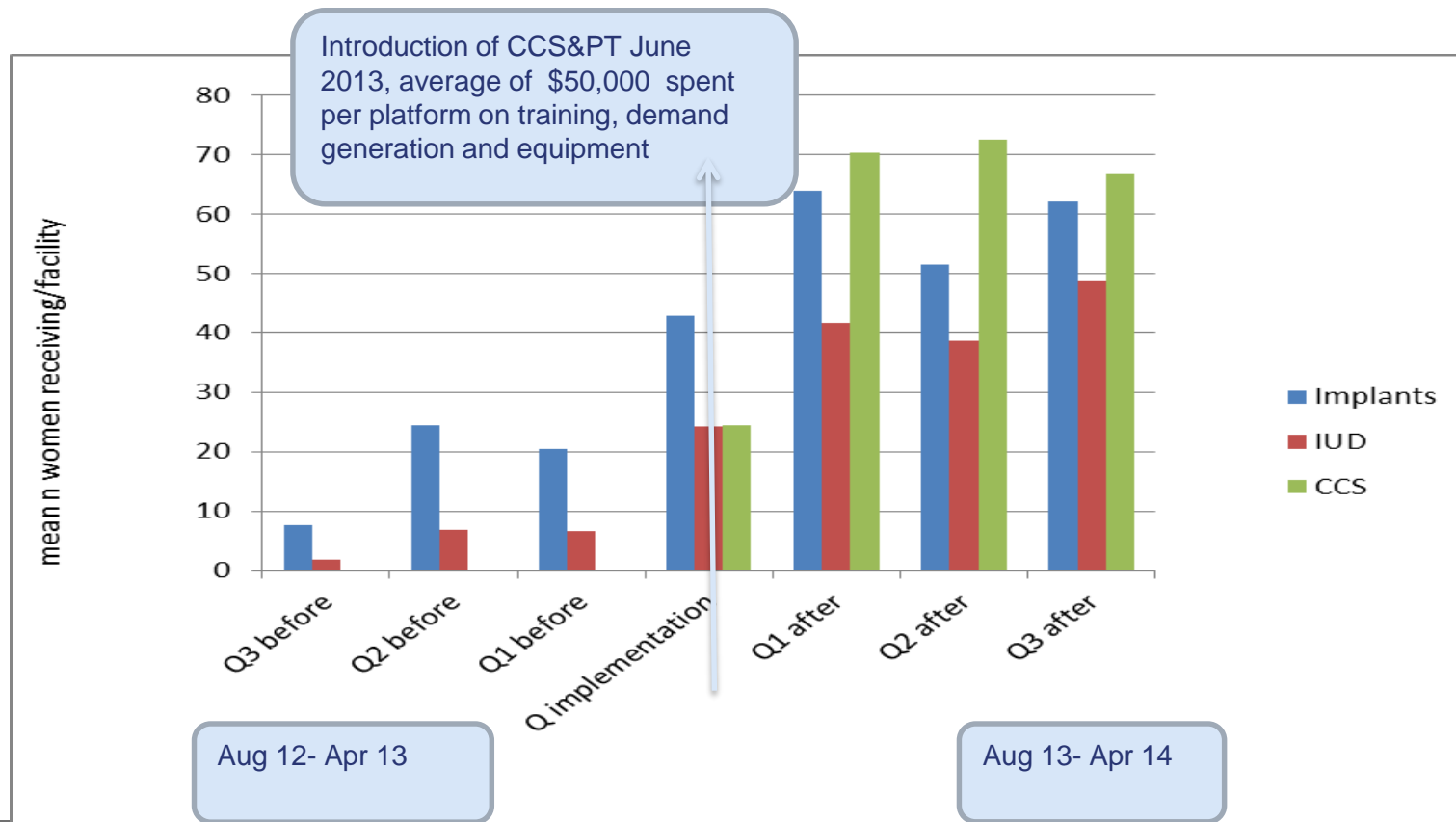
* Results from exit interviews with N=542 clients across MSU, PACE and RHU.

Integration Success 5

Screening clients were more likely to accept a LARC

Can CCS provision expand access to other services? [Operations Research in Uganda]

Implant & IUD Provision in Centres Before and After CCS&PT*

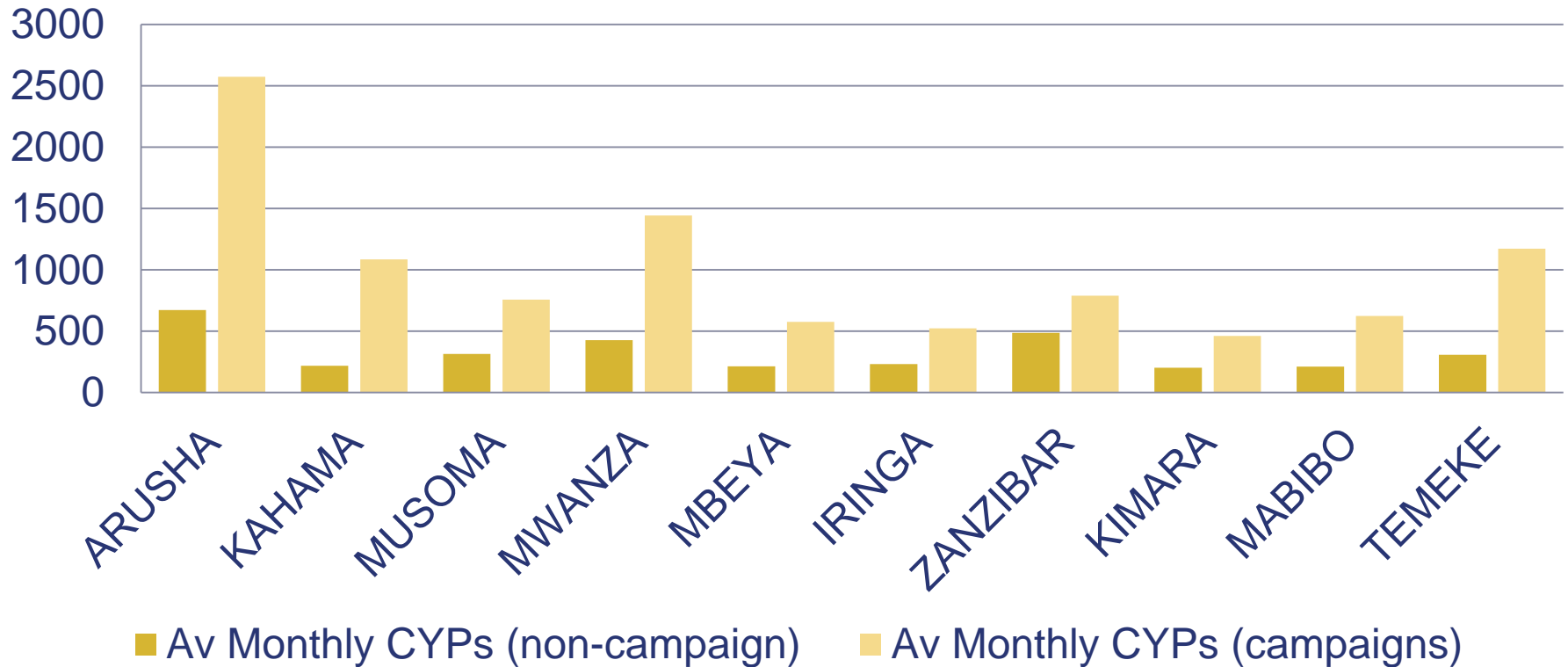


Integration Success 6

**An increase in overall
volume of family planning
services**

Can CCS provision expand access to other services? [Routine analysis from Tanzania]

Marie Stopes Tanzania Centres: January 2016 – March 2017



Operational Lessons

- **Provider skills:** Considerable service provider skills required for high quality screenings
- **Supplies:** Strong oversight needed to ensure that high quality supplies are procured (CO2 gas, Vinegar)
- **Training:** Long period of mentorship is required for service providers to become master trainers
- **Client load:** Heavy client load on outreach requires careful triaging
- **Demand generation:** Specific demand generation activities needed to get older women through the door (specifically in centres)
- **Single Visit Approach:** Provide a single visit approach to ensure that all women who need treatment get it during the same visit
- **Comprehensive SRH counselling:** Service providers become more effective if they are trained



MIS systems: Need to be robust enough to track a larger number of indicators

Key Takeaways and Considerations

Takeaways: It is feasible to integrate cervical cancer prevention with Family Planning

- Increases uptake of all services
- Reduces the stigma
- Improves dialogue with client through a “life cycle approach”

Considerations:

- Referral networks
- Political support hard to sustain
- Needs investment
- Technical capacity
- Service delivery capacity





Thank you for listening