# Cervical Cancer Elimination in Pacific Island Countries: Pacific Heads of Health Meeting, April 2024

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ELIMINATION PARTNERSHIP IN THE INDO-PACIFIC FOR CERVICAL CANCER





# Disclosures

KC, DB, AV, MS are co-PIs on the implementation program *Elimination of Cervical Cancer in the Western Pacific* which has received support from the Minderoo Foundation and equipment donations from Cepheid Inc.

KC, MS are co-PIs of an investigator-initiated trial of cervical screening, Compass, run by the Australian Centre for Prevention of Cervical Cancer (ACPCC); ACPCC has received equipment and a funding contribution from Roche Molecular Diagnostics.





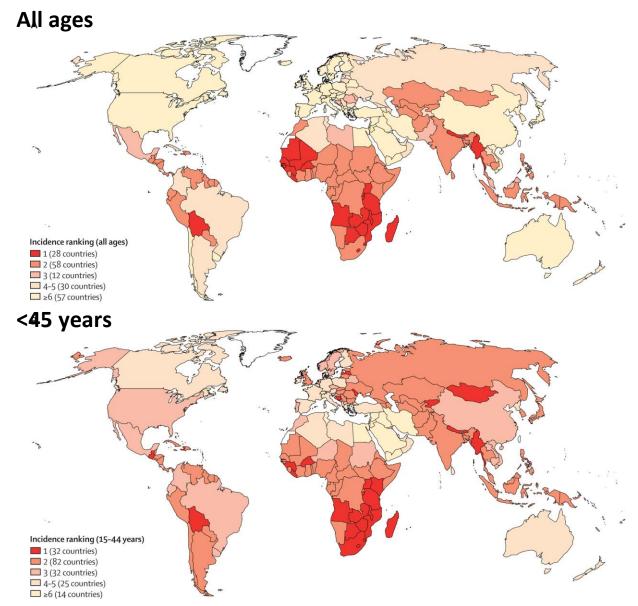
### **Cervical cancer:** A case study for global inequity in health

- Ranks in the **top three cancers** in women in the majority of countries **worldwide**.
- **90% of the burden** is concentrated in LMIC where it is the leading cause of cancer death in women in many countries.
- **One quarter** of cases occur in the Indo-Pacific.
- Tragically, women are dying at up to 13 times the rate of women in Australia.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Cancer

The D<sup>+</sup>ffodil Centre

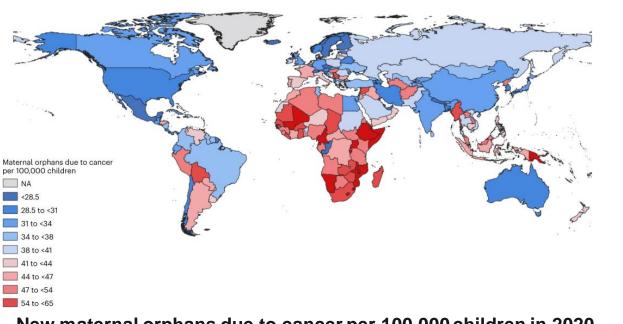


Arbyn M, Weiderpass E, Bruni L, de Sanjose S, Saraiya M, Ferlay J, Bray F, Estimates of incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in 2018: a worldwide analysis, *Lancet GH* 2019

# The intergenerational consequences are profound

### All cancers

In 2020, 4.4M cancer deaths in women resulted in 1.0M new maternal orphans globally



New maternal orphans due to cancer per 100,000 children in 2020

The D<sup>+</sup>ffodil Centre

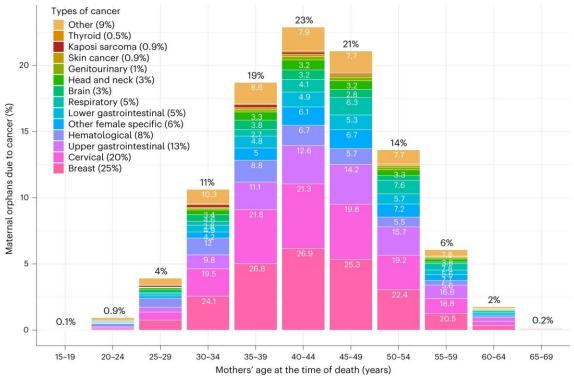
SYDNEY

Cancer

Council

#### **Cervical cancer**

Est. 341,000 cervical cancer deaths, resulting in 210,000 new maternal orphans



### Global distribution of maternal orphans due to cancer by mother's age at time of death and type of cancer

Guida, F., Kidman, R., Ferlay, J. *et al.* Global and regional estimates of orphans attributed to maternal cancer mortality in 2020. *Nat Med* **28**, 2563–2572 (2022).

# We have the tools and a strategy to globally eliminate cervical cancer

FOR THE FIRST TIME EVER,

Save the date

# the world has committed to eliminate a cancer.

#### EVERYONE IS INVITED TO JOIN THE LAUNCH

Since Dr. Tedros' Call to Action in May 2018, the world has responded: in August 2020, the World Health Assembly passed a resolution calling for elimination of cervical cancer and adopting a strategy to make it happen.

On November 17, following the close of the 73rd World Health Assembly, WHO will mark this historic announcement and officially launch the elimination strategy.

Women who have survived cervical cancer from all regions of the world - women who have fought the disease - will open the event. All around the world, companion events and launch activities will mark a day of action.

The moment has arrived for an ambitious, concerted and inclusive strategy to accelerate eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem.



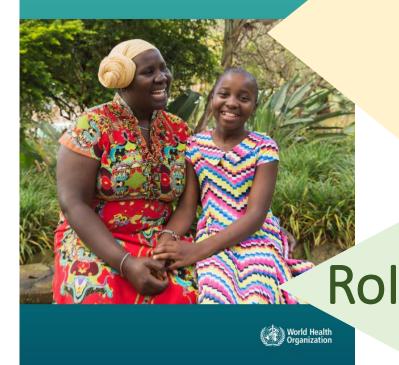


Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem



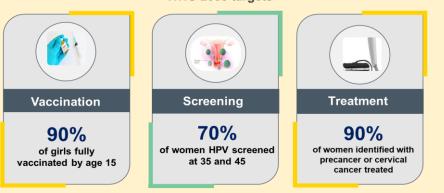
# The three pillars of elimination

Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem





The three pillars of cervical cancer control WHO 2030 targets



Cervical cancer threshold for elimination as a public health problem: 4 cervical cancer cases per 100,000 women per annum

US \$3.20 returned to the economy for every dollar invested through 2050 and beyond.

The figure rises to US \$26.00 when the benefits of women's improved health on families, communities, and societies are considered.

World Health Organization. Global strategy towards eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem, November 2020.



Seventy-third session of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for the Western Pacific

24 – 28 October 2022 Manila, Philippines



# WPR RCM 73 Resolution 4: Cervical Cancer



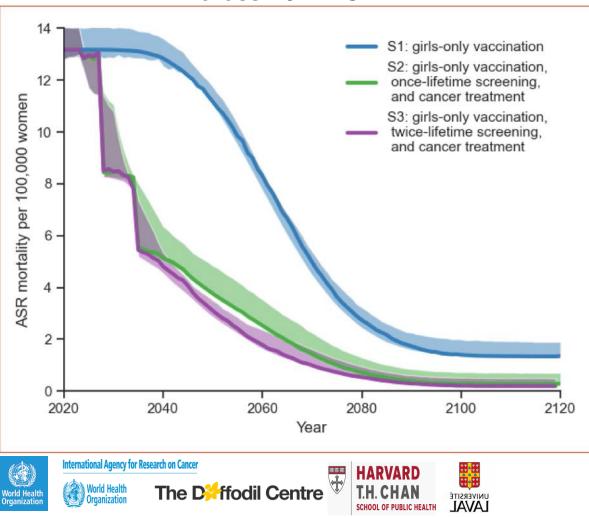


Strategic Framework for the Comprehensive Prevention and Control of Cervical Cancer in the Western Pacific Region 2023–2030



# We must act now, on all three fronts...

Across 78 LMIC



Combined impact of three pillars results in both short- and longerterm population-wide benefits:

300,000-400,000 deaths averted by 2030

14.6M deaths averted by 2070

# 62.6M deaths averted over the course of the century

Canfell K/Kim JJ/Brisson M et al., Mortality impact of achieving WHO cervical cancer elimination targets: a comparative modelling analysis in 78 low-income and lower-middle-income countries *Lancet* Jan 30 2020





WHO guideline for screening and treatment of cervical pre-cancer lesions for cervical cancer prevention, second edition



Cancer

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### Game-changing screening guidelines from WHO have been released

"WHO recommends using **HPV detection as the primary screening test** rather than VIA or cytology in screening and treatment approaches among **both the general population of women and women living with HIV**"

WHO guideline for screening and treatment of cervical pre-cancer lesions for cervical cancer prevention, 2nd edition: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240030824

# Australia is on track to eliminate cervical cancer by 2035



On November 17<sup>th</sup> 2023, Australia launched a national plan, vision & ten strategic priorities to eliminate cervical cancer by 2035...

### This plan has equity at the core





Australian Centre for the Prevention of Cervical Cancer

#### NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF CERVICAL CANCER IN AUSTRALIA

A pathway to achieve equitable elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem by 2035

November 2023



https://www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/national-strategy-for-the-eliminationof-cervical-cancer-in-australia?language=en

# Eliminating Cervical Cancer in the Western Pacific (ECCWP)



### COLLABORATIVE CERVICAL CANCER PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC THROUGH LANDMARK INVESTMENT

The new program aims to deliver life-saving impacts in Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.







MINISTRY OF HEALTH





### ECCWP Vanuatu - screening hubs in Port Vila (09/22), Luganville (02/23)



### **Outreach** in Sanma, Malampa Provinces





### Eliminate Cervical Cancer in Vanuatu Launch (10/23)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING CLINIC

sem dei

- Monday To Friday Time: 8am To 3pm Phone: 7789381/5007886
- Sapos yu kat 30-54 yia,kam visitim ClinicTes hemi FRI mo yu karem resal mo tritme



### HPV screen and treat program in Tuvalu

- Tuvalu has become the first country in the Pacific to achieve the 70% screening target
- 76% eligible women between 30-49 years have received HPV screening

The Diffodil Centre

Cancer Council THE UNIVERSITY OF A UST ralian Centre for the Prevention of Cervical Cancer

MOH first dose vaccination rate >79%

ELIMINATION PARTNERSHIP IN THE









# Elimination Partnership in the Indo-Pacific for Cervical Cancer (EPICC)

- Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 5-Year Initiative under the Partnerships for a Healthy Region scheme.
- Supporting cervical cancer elimination in the region and improved, sustainable health outcomes and equity to meet the needs of partner countries.







Sustainable 4-tiered EPICC approach: partner countries placed on the path towards elimination

ELIMINATION PARTNERSHIP IN TH INDO-PACIFIC FOR CERVICAL CANC Tier-1

Support establishment of national sustained elimination programs

Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Nauru

### Tier-2

# Sub-national expansion of current programs to support national readiness

PNG (New Ireland Province), Malaysia (Sarawak), Fiji

### Tier-3

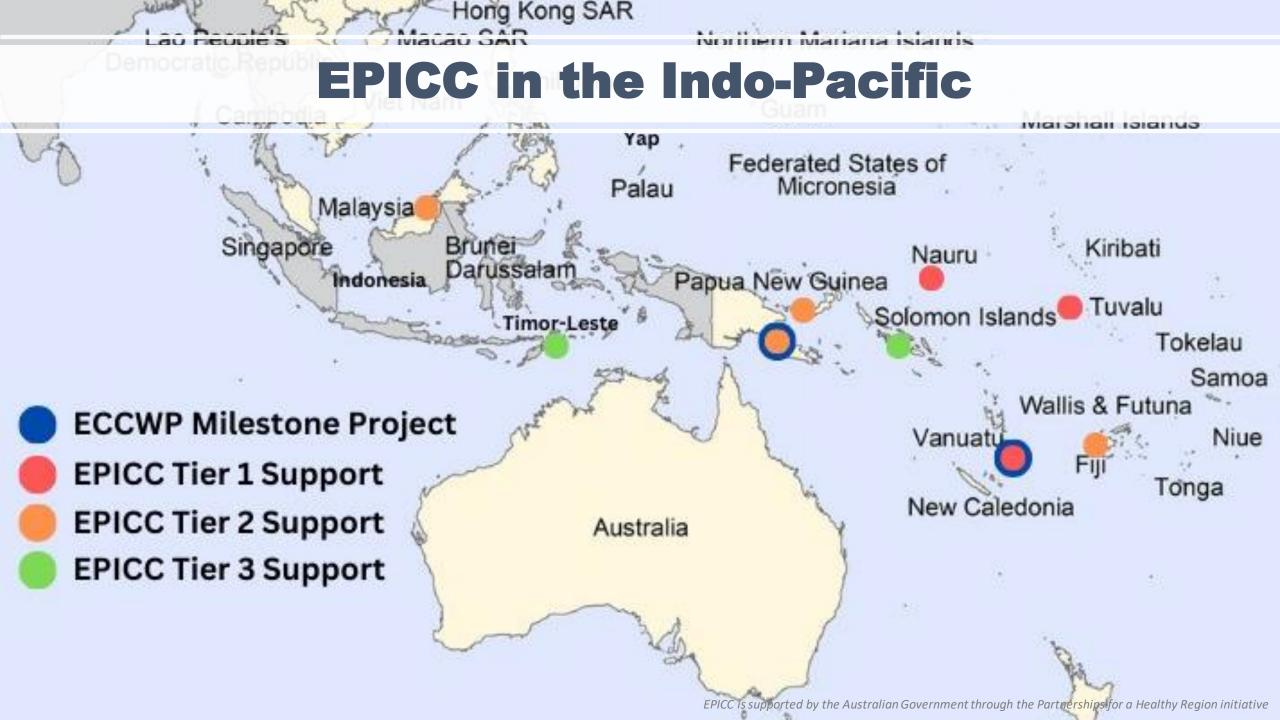
Implementation of demonstration programs for future scale-up to advance co-design, policy development, and strategic planning

Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands

#### Tier-4

Advancement of co-design, policy development, and strategic planning to support readiness for future implementation

Any Indo-Pacific country potentially in scope



**EPICC** has a core structure of six complementary **Priority Areas of** Work, designed to provide support across all WHO elimination pillars

Gender equity, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) at the core of all activities



EPICC is supported by the Australian Government through the Partnerships for a Healthy Region initiative

### Sustainable Tiered Approach

EPICC sets out a four-tiered country approach to identifying and meeting policy objectives essential to the development of sustainable cervical cancer control programs. Partner countries (Papua New Guinea, Malaysia, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Fiji and Nauru) are tiered according to readiness, gaps and priorities in relation to end-of-program outcomes

TIER 4	TIER 3	TIER 2	TIER 1
Advance co-design, policy	Implementation of demonstration	Sub-national expansion	Support
development, and strategic	programs for future scale-up to	of current programs to	establishment of
planning to support readiness	advance co-design, policy	support national	national sustained
for future implementation	development, and strategic planning	readiness	elimination programs
Any Indo-Pacific	<b>Countries in scope:</b>	<b>Countries in scope:</b>	<b>Countries in scope:</b>
country potentially in	Timor-Leste and	Malaysia, Fiji and	Tuvalu, Vanuatu
scope	Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea	and Nauru



### PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK

3

Laboratory

cervical cancer

treatment



canSCREEN<sup>™</sup> Digital Health Registry - data for decision making and strengthened models of care





5

Supporting cervical

cancer management

(treatment and

palliative care)

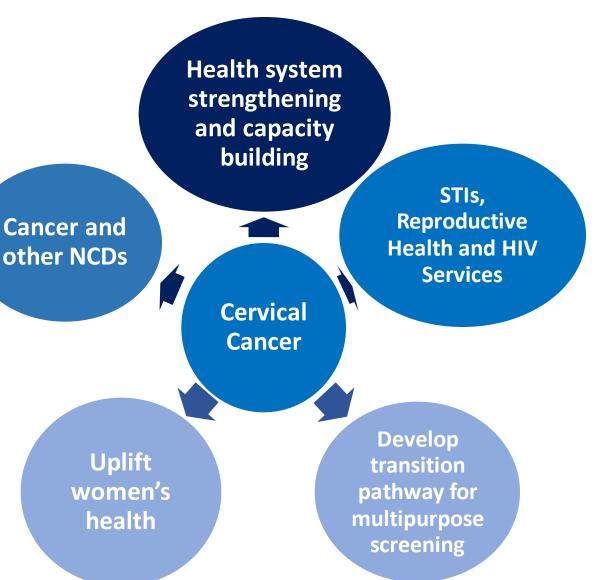


Policy and modelling support across all pillars of cervical cancer elimination pathway

### **Broader impact and basis for uplifting women's health in the Pacific**







# We acknowledge and thank the PIC leaders who are leading this critical agenda, and the women, families and communities impacted by cervical cancer.

"As a single mother, I am very grateful that I get to find out earlier so that I can get treatment in time and I can spend time with kids; see them grow in the future as some of them are still really small."

Floriana, Port Villa, Vanuatu (Photo credit, Kirby Institute, UNSW, Oct 2023)



