

Promoting cancer prevention among women in the Šumadija region



EVALUATION DEBRIEFING IN KRAGUJEVAC, 2 JULY 2015
REVIEWED BASED ON THE COMMENTS OF PARTICIPANTS

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CZECH REPUBLIC
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Goals of today



- Share key evaluation conclusions & recommendations
 1. **Relevance** to priorities of Serbia and needs of women?
 2. **Cooperation** with government & NGOs?
 3. What was **most effective** in getting women screened?
 4. **Impacts** of the project? Key factors?
 5. Who „**owns**“ the cancer prevention now?
 6. Potential for **further cooperation** with CR?
 7. **Replication** elsewhere, even beyond Serbia?
- Incorporate your feedback in the evaluation report

Project goal: prevention and early diagnosis of breast and cervical cancer among 4.000 women



385.000 EUR

equipment
vehicles
training
promotion
screening
coordination

2010 – 2012 (2 years)

Project was highly relevant and in time

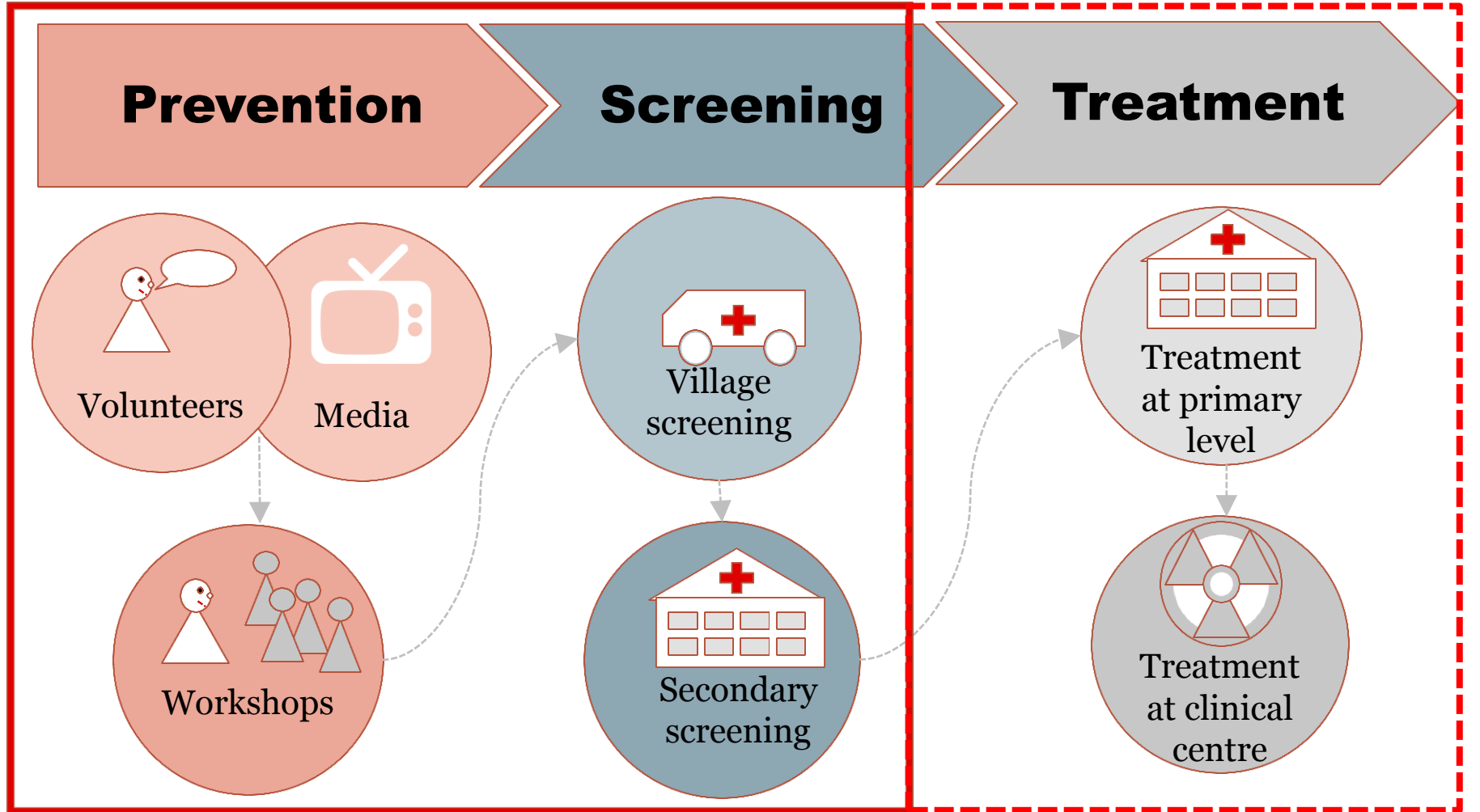


National Screenings
planned

Women in rural
areas:

- Some did not go to doctors for decades
- Some did not have health insurance
- Some do not trust doctors

Cooperation among Oasis, authorities, local volunteers, women groups, doctors was effective



More women were screened & lives saved




- 4,292 women screened (52% of all above 18 years)
- 36 % with gynecological issues
- 5,6% sent for further exams

Results:

- 14 with cancer (3 breast, 10 cervix, 1 ovarian)
- 100 with precancerosis

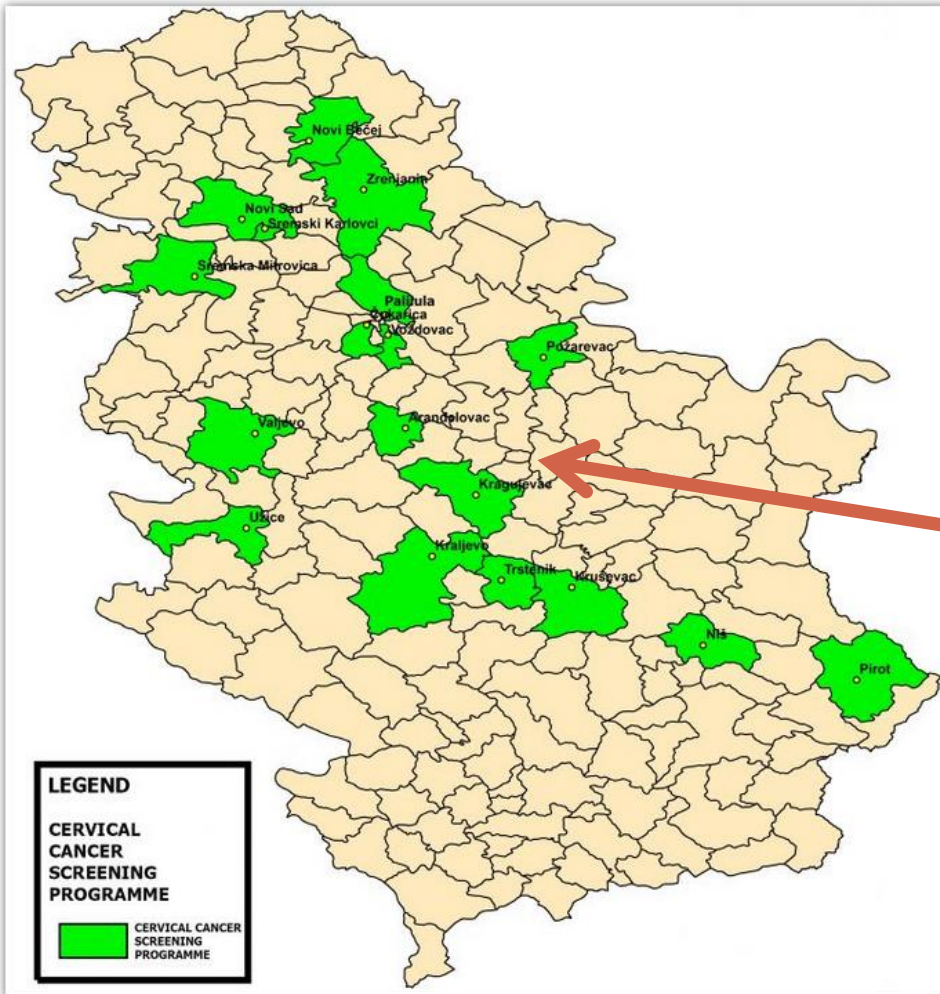
Key success factors: great people & easy access

- 
- Active volunteers
 - Cohesive groups of village women
 - Motivated doctors, nurses
 - It was „serious & fun“
 - Free & quick
 - At the door steps

Impact: Almost all women got treated and are alive, even socially excluded ones, without insurance



Impact: Project prepared Kragujevac for national cervical cancer screening since 2013



- Gynecologists with rural experience
- 2 more trained cytologists
- Equipment
- More women registered to gynecologists

Results of NS by May 2015 (?):

- **85 %** of invited women were tested (10.626) vs. the average of 56 % in Serbia
- **4.02 %** had precancerosis vs. 0.6% in Serbia, 0.04 % cancer vs. 0.06%.

Sustainability: most women have gynecologists, but only some go for screening



Barriers:

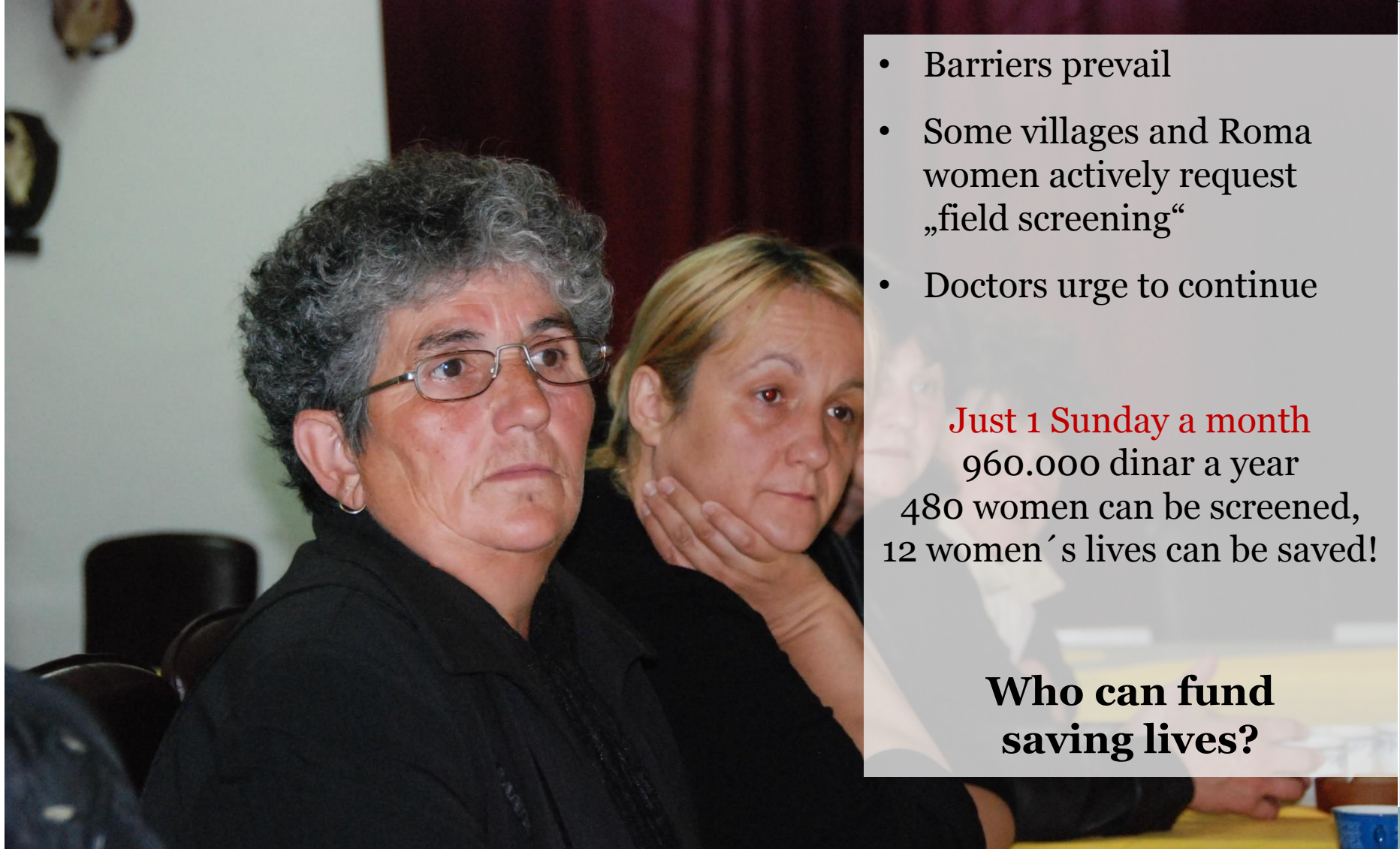
Public awareness

- Most women (and men?!) do not know the non-symptomatic cancer
- Most women do not know their screening rights

Institutional / Systematic

- Low accesibility of health insurance
- Limited screening accessibility: attitude of doctors / work flow differ, mamograph productivity
- Not enough gynecologists covered by health insurance
- Not all women invited for screenings
- Quality of care differs

Health institutions have the means, only 2.000 dinars per woman are needed to continue



- Barriers prevail
- Some villages and Roma women actively request „field screening“
- Doctors urge to continue

Just 1 Sunday a month
960.000 dinar a year
480 women can be screened,
12 women´s lives can be saved!

**Who can fund
saving lives?**

Proposals for future collaboration with the CR (experts, twinning, good governance)



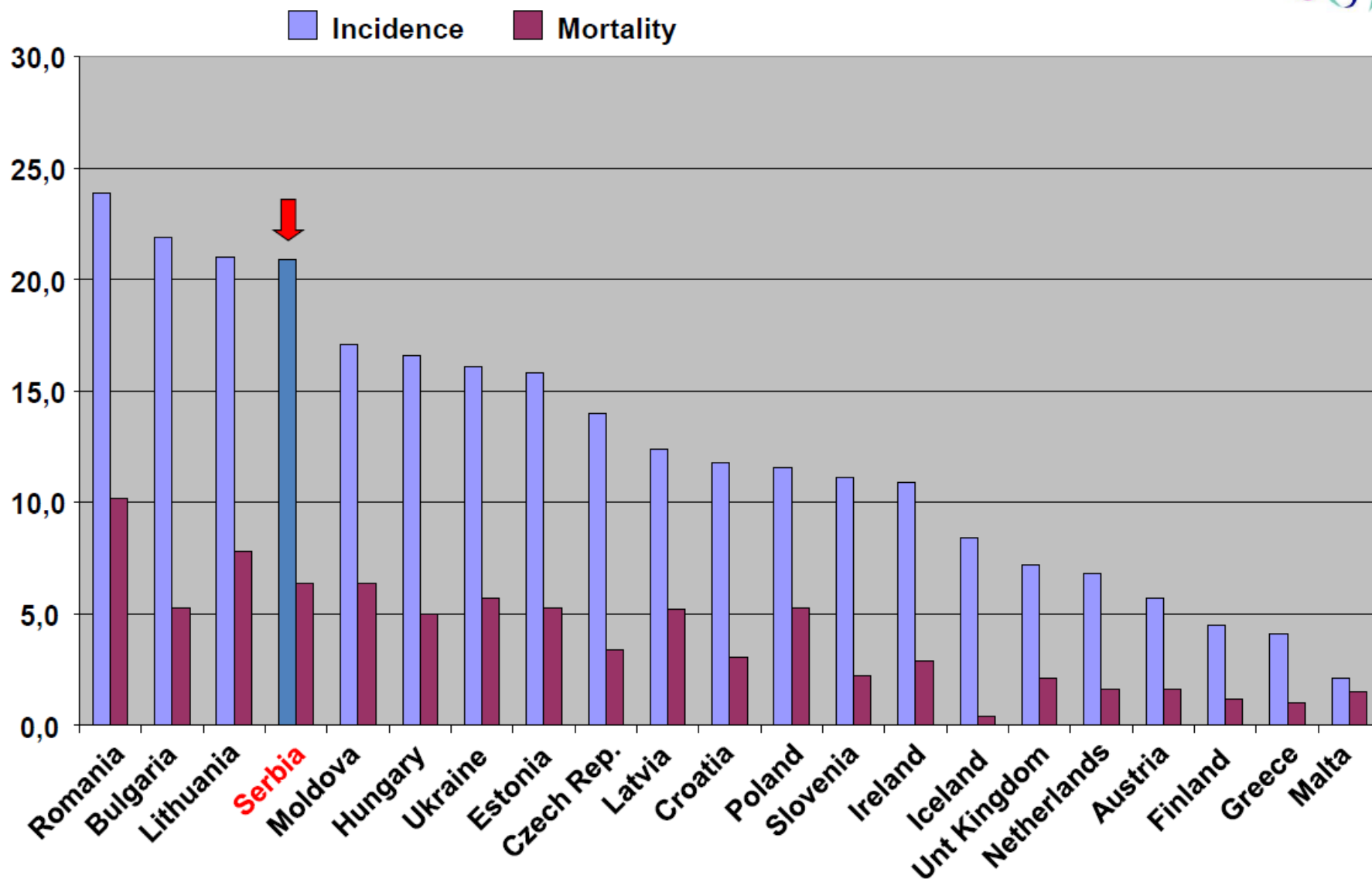
- **National Screening Centre**
 - Onco database, data management for evidence-based policies
 - Strengthening coordination and replicating best practice
- **Health Centre & Clinical Centre & Medical College Kragujevac**
 - Revision of breast screening procedures to increase productivity
 - Cooperation among medical colleges
- **Kragujevac municipality, Oasa Svirnosti & žensky centar DIVA**
 - Awareness raising at schools
 - Awareness raising in villages and mobilisation for screening
- **Cancer patient associations / NGOs**
 - Media, campaigning and advocacy strengthening
 - Approach, services, fundraising, exchange of experiences with Czech counterparts

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ASR incidence and prevalence of cervical carcinoma (all ages)

Implementation of the national screening programme for colorectal, cervical and breast cancer
An EU funded project



Incidence and mortality of breast cancer in selected European countries in 2008 (age standardised rate, all ages)

Implementation of the national screening programme for colorectal, cervical and breast cancer
An EU funded project



Country	Incidence	Country	Mortality
Netherlands	98,5	Ireland	21,4
Iceland	95,5	Netherlands	20
Ireland	93,9	Iceland	18,9
UK, Scotland	89,1	Hungary	18,4
Finland	86,3	Slovenia	18,3
Malta	72,2	Serbia	18
Czech Republic	70,9	Lithuania	17,7
Slovenia	64,9	Ukraine	17,6
Croatia	64	UK, Scotland	17,5
Austria	62,1	Croatia	17,5
Serbia	57,1	Latvia	17,5
Hungary	56,8	Moldova	16,9
Bulgaria	55,5	Bulgaria	16,3
Estonia	50,2	Malta	16
Poland	48,9	Estonia	15,8
Latvia	47,9	Romania	15,2
Lithuania	46,4	Greece	15
Romania	45,4	Austria	14,7
Greece	41,4	Poland	14,7
Ukraine	40	Czech Republic	14,4
Moldova	38,7	Finland	13,6