





**World Health  
Organization**

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE **Eastern Mediterranean**

[Regional cervical cancer elimination strategy](#)

Publication date: 2023

Cervical cancer is a preventable and curable disease that disproportionately affects women in low- and middle-income countries. WHO aims to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health issue globally by 2120. To achieve this, WHO has set interim targets to be met by 2030, including vaccinating 90% of girls with the HPV vaccine, screening 70% of women with high-performance tests, and ensuring 90% of women with pre-cancer and invasive cancer receive treatment. To support this global effort, a regional strategy has been developed for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, taking into account its unique religious, cultural, social, economic and geographical contexts.

[English](#)[Arabic](#)[French](#)

WHO-EM/NCD/151/E

[Regional cervical cancer elimination strategy: Executive summary](#)

Publication date: 2023

Cervical cancer is a preventable and curable disease that disproportionately affects women in low- and middle-income countries. WHO aims to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health issue globally by 2120. To achieve this, WHO has set interim targets to be met by 2030, including vaccinating 90% of girls with the HPV vaccine, screening 70% of women with high-performance tests, and ensuring 90% of women with pre-cancer and invasive cancer receive treatment. To support this global effort, a regional strategy has been developed for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, taking into account its unique religious, cultural, social, economic and geographical contexts.

[English](#)

[Arabic](#)

[French](#)



[Cancer Control: Eastern Mediterranean Region Special Report](#)

Publication date: 2022

This regional report on the 2017 noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) country capacity survey offers an overview of the current capacities of the countries of the Region to prevent and control NCDs, particularly in regard to the four key areas of: governance, prevention and reduction of risk factors, surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and health care. The report aims to inform the work of decision-makers in ministries of health and other sectors related to health, NCD managers, physicians, clinicians, researchers, the media and others.

[English](#)



[Global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem](#)

Publication date: 2020

In August 2020, the World Health Assembly adopted the Global strategy for cervical cancer elimination. The strategy outlines a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, effective screening and treatment of pre-cancerous lesions, early cancer diagnosis and programmes for the management of invasive cervical cancer including palliative care. It proposes: a vision of a world where cervical cancer is eliminated as a public health problem; a threshold of 4 per 100 000 women-years for elimination as a public health problem; the 90-70-90 targets that must be met by 2030 for countries to be on the path towards cervical cancer elimination; and a mathematical model that illustrates the interim benefits of achieving the 90-70-90 targets by 2030 in low- and lower-middle-income countries.

[English](#)

[French](#)

stern



World Health  
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE

Eastern Mediterranean

ended national multisectoral strategy/action plan  
areas of cancer prevention and control

action measures of the WHO FCTC<sup>2</sup> implemented  
reduce unhealthy diet<sup>3</sup> implemented  
national public awareness campaign on diet/physical  
every 5 years  
ants receiving three doses of Hep-B vaccine



[Framework for action on cancer prevention and control in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

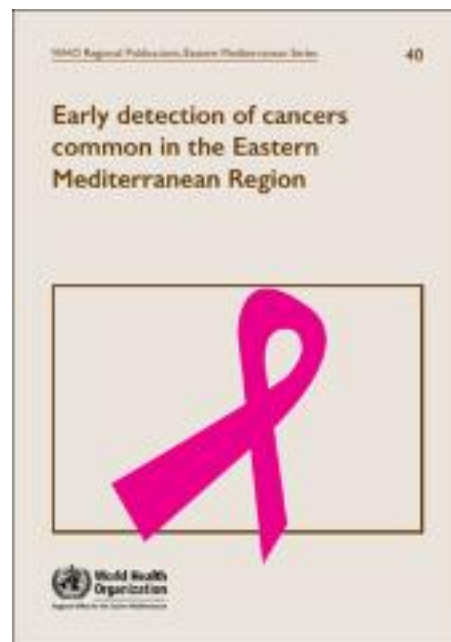
Publication date: 2019

In October 2019, the WHO Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean endorsed the updated regional framework to support countries scale up action on cancer prevention and control in the Region. The regional framework provides strategic interventions and indicators for countries to assess their progress in the six domains of: governance; prevention; early detection; management; palliative care; and surveillance and research.

[English](#)

[Arabic](#)

[French](#)



[Early detection of cancers common in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2017

The impact of the growing burden of cancer in countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region is evident and necessitates implementation of suitable and effective cancer control policies. Cancer control programmes should primarily target those cancers most responsible for the high burden of disease, that have major public health implications, and for which there is robust evidence that the systematic application of interventions will lead to a reduction in mortality in a cost-effective manner, in the context of the available health care resources.

[English](#)

# Recommended actions for Cancer in Region

t cancer and precancerous lesions at an early  
ortality from breast cancer.

men in all countries of the WHO Eastern  
ternational Agency for Research on Cancer  
e diagnosed in the Region in 2008, rising to  
08 and 42 000 in 2012.<sup>1</sup> The rates continue  
ber of breast cancer cases and deaths in the

childbirth, especially beyond the age of 30  
children and duration of breastfeeding. Breast

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of breast cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in all countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, and its impact is growing. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to Implement an early detection programme to detect breast cancer and precancerous lesions at an early stage when they are small and localized, thus reducing mortality from breast cancer.

[English](#)

# Recommended actions for cancer in the Eastern

al cancer and precancerous lesions at an early  
cervical cancer mortality rates.

mates that 15 000 cases of cervical cancer  
2012, with 8000 deaths due to the disease.<sup>1</sup>  
ies in the Region indicate age-standardized  
similar to rates in high incidence countries  
er age-standardized rates of 10–15 cases per  
lan. However, cervical cancer incidence and

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of cervical cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

The International Agency for Research on Cancer estimates that 15 000 cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in 2012, with 8000 deaths due to the disease. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to implement an early detection programme to detect cervical cancer and precancerous lesions at an early stage when they are small and localized, thus reducing cervical cancer mortality rates.

[English](#)

# Recommended actions for colorectal cancer in the region

colorectal cancer and precancerous lesions, at an aim of reducing colorectal cancer mortality rates.

Colorectal cancer is more prevalent in industrialized countries, a trend also observed in some countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region. In 2010, 100 cases of colorectal cancer were diagnosed in the region. Currently most cases of colorectal cancer in the region are diagnosed at advanced stages. In a recent study in Saudi Arabia, the 5-year survival rate was 28% of patients were diagnosed with distant metastases. This highlights the need for a strategy to improve the early detection of colorectal cancer, especially reduction in the prevalence of precancerous lesions.

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of colorectal cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

Despite comparatively lower incidence rates of colorectal cancer than in industrialized countries, a rising trend in the incidence of colorectal cancer has been observed in some countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region. It has been estimated that 18 000 cases of colorectal cancer were diagnosed in men and 15 000 in women in 2012 in the Region. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to implement an early detection programme to detect colorectal cancer and precancerous lesions, at an early stage when they are small and localized, thus reducing colorectal cancer mortality rates.

[English](#)



# Recommended actions for cervical, colorectal, the Eastern

ical, colorectal, oral and prostate cancer to  
ducing cancer mortality rates.

es of the Eastern Mediterranean Region is  
ffective cancer control policies. An important  
or types of cancer that benefit from effective

s early stages when treatment is simple and  
degree to which this goal can be achieved is

---

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of breast, cervical, colorectal, oral and prostate cancers in the Eastern Mediterranean](#)

[Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

The impact of the growing burden of cancer in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region is evident, and necessitates implementation of suitable and effective cancer control policies. An important component of cancer control is the early detection of major types of cancer that benefit from effective treatment. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to implement early detection programmes for breast, cervical, colorectal, oral and prostate cancer to detect the cancer when it is small and localized, thus reducing cancer mortality rates.

[English](#)

# Recommended actions Cancer in the Eastern

Cancers at an early stage when they are small

In almost all countries of the WHO Eastern  
Southern Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and  
cancer has been reported among users of qat

is an easily accessible site for examination by  
oral cancer have a better prognosis than those

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of oral cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

The incidence and frequency of oral cancer are low in almost all countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region with the exception of Pakistan, southern Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to implement an early detection programme to detect oral cancers at an early stage when they are small and localized, thus reducing mortality from oral cancer.

[English](#)

# Recommended actions for cancer in the Eastern

state cancer and precancerous lesions, at an increasing prostate cancer mortality rates.

er in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean  
ialized countries, the incidence is steadily  
available.<sup>1</sup> The increasing incidence presents  
n all countries. However, in a considerable  
not become clinically significant during the  
symptomatic men is essential, asymptomatic  
on of localized, low-risk, non-lethal cancers  
as impaired urinary function and erectile

---

[Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of prostate cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region](#)

Publication date: 2016

Although the age-standardized incidence of prostate cancer in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region is lower than that in the high-income industrialized countries, the incidence is steadily increasing in those countries of the Region where data are available. This policy statement was published in 2016 with the goal of identifying the priority actions for Member States to implement an early detection programme to detect prostate cancer and precancerous lesions, at an early stage when they are small and localized; thus reducing prostate cancer mortality rates.

[English](#)

Related resources

[Cervical cancer elimination initiative](#)

[Global breast cancer initiative](#)

[Global initiative for childhood cancer](#)

[World Cancer Reports \(International Agency for Research on Cancer\)](#)

Saturday 11th of May 2024 02:22:57 PM