

### 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



### 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.



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** 

<u>French</u>

# Framework for action on cance Mediterranean Region

Updated June 2019, based on resolution EM

### Strategic interventions

## In the area of governance

- » Develop a multisectoral st prevention and control, as disease response
- » Establish a national multis and control
- » Ensure a sufficient national efforts
- » Define an essential cance mechanisms to reduce ou
- » Appoint a national cancer

### Strategic interventions

# In the area of prevention

- Implement healthy lifestyl control, physical activity, he regional framework for ac
- Vaccinate against hepatiti
- Vaccinate girls between the doses of human papillom
- » Fliminate or reduce expos

### Framework for action on cancer prevention and control in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

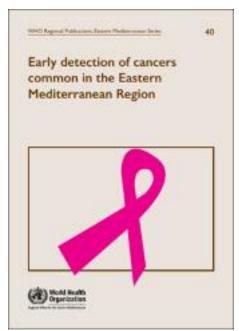
Publication date: 2019

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.

# Policy statement and early detection of bre in the Eastern Medite

### Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme to stage when they are small and localized, thu

### Background

Breast cancer is the most common cancer Mediterranean Region, and its impact is gro (IARC) estimates that 61 000 cases of breast 99 000 in 2012, with 31 000 deaths from the to rise. IARC has projected that by 2030 the Region will be around 169 100 and 74 200.

The risk of breast cancer is higher in women

### 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.

# Policy statement and early detection of cer Mediterranean Regio

### Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme to stage when they are small and localized, thus

### Background

The International Agency for Research or were diagnosed in the Eastern Mediterrane Population-based cancer registry data from incidence rates of less than 6 cases per 100 with successful screening programmes. Sign 100 000 women have been reported in Mormortality are generally low in the Region.

Screening is highly effective in the prevention

### 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.

# Policy statement and for early detection of Eastern Mediterranea

### Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme t early stage when they are small and localize

### Background

Despite comparatively lower incidence rate rising trend in the incidence of colorectal carminate Mediterranean Region. It has been estimated in men and 15 000 in women in 2012 in the countries of the Region are diagnosed in advantable of colorectal cancer patients with metastases. Early diagnosis in symptomatic outcome of colorectal cancer. Primary prevents

### 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.

# Policy statement and early detection of bre oral and prostate can Mediterranean Region

### Policy goal

Implement early detection programmes for detect the cancer when it is small and loca

### Background

The impact of the growing burden of cand evident, and necessitates implementation of s component of cancer control is the early det treatment.

Early detection of cancer aims to detect the affordable, resulting in higher cure rates. H

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.

# Policy statement and for early detection of Mediterranean Regio

### Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme to and localized, thus reducing mortality from

### Background

The incidence and frequency of oral cance Mediterranean Region with the exception Yemen.1 A high risk of oral precancerous les (e.g. in Yemen)2 and toombak (e.g. in Sud

Early diagnosis of oral cancer is feasible, as the health professionals or individuals. Cases of with advanced disease.

### 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.

# Policy statement and early detection of pro Mediterranean Regio

### Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme early stage when they are small and localiz

### Background

Although the age-standardized incidence of Region is lower than that in the high-incidence of the Region was challenge to the existing cancer health of proportion of men with prostate cancer, the patient's lifetime. Therefore, although early persons will receive little or no benefit from which, if treated, might result in substants

### <u>Policy statement and recommended actions for early detection of</u> 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)

Friday 10th of May 2024 02:08:44 PM