



[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.

[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](#)

Framework for action on cancer Mediterranean Region

Updated June 2019, based on resolution EMR/2019.1

Strategic interventions

In the area of governance

- » Develop a multisectoral strategy for cancer prevention and control, as well as disease response
- » Establish a national multisectoral strategy for cancer prevention and control
- » Ensure a sufficient national budget for cancer control efforts
- » Define an essential cancer control strategy and mechanisms to reduce out-of-pocket costs
- » Appoint a national cancer control authority

Strategic interventions

In the area of prevention

- » Implement healthy lifestyle interventions, including tobacco control, physical activity, and diet
- » Vaccinate against hepatitis B and HPV
- » Vaccinate girls between the ages of 9 and 14 with two doses of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine
- » Eliminate or reduce exposure to environmental and occupational carcinogens

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

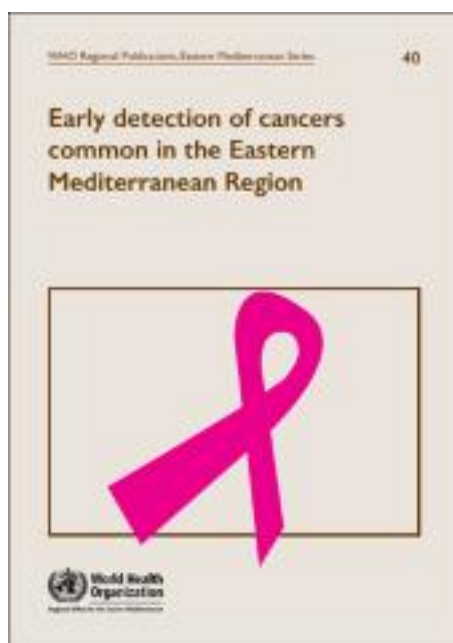
Publication date: 2019

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](#)

Policy statement and early detection of breast cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean

Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme to detect breast cancer at an early stage when they are small and localized, thus improving survival.

Background

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, and its impact is growing. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) estimates that 61 000 cases of breast cancer were diagnosed in 2012, with 31 000 deaths from the disease. IARC has projected that by 2030 the number of cases in the Region will be around 169 100 and 74 200, respectively.

The risk of breast cancer is higher in women aged 50 years and older. Breast cancer risk decreases with the age of menarche.

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](#)

Policy statement and early detection of cer Mediterranean Region

Policy goal

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

Background

The International Agency for Research on
were diagnosed in the Eastern Mediterranean
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 Mor
mortality 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.

[English](#)

Policy statement and for early detection of Eastern Mediterranean

Policy goal

Implement an early detection programme to detect colorectal cancer at an early stage when they are small and localized.

Background

Despite comparatively lower incidence rates, there is a rising trend in the incidence of colorectal cancer in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. It has been estimated that approximately 25 000 in men and 15 000 in women in 2012 in the countries of the Region are diagnosed in advanced stages. The survival rate of colorectal cancer patients with distant metastases.² Early diagnosis in symptomatic patients improves the outcome of colorectal cancer. Primary prevention

[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](#)

Policy statement and early detection of breast, oral and prostate cancer Mediterranean Region

Policy goal

Implement early detection programmes for breast, oral and prostate cancer to detect the cancer when it is small and localised.

Background

The impact of the growing burden of cancer is becoming increasingly evident, and necessitates implementation of strategies. One of the key components of cancer control is the early detection and treatment of cancer.

Early detection of cancer aims to detect the cancer at an early stage, when it is more affordable, resulting in higher cure rates. However, early detection of cancer is not always possible, and some cancers are not detectable until they have advanced to a stage where treatment is less effective.

[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](#)

Policy statement and for early detection of Mediterranean Region

Policy goal

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

Background

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

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.

[English](#)

Policy statement and early detection of pro Mediterranean Region

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-inc
increasing in those countries of the Region w
a challenge to the existing cancer health c
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 substanti

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

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