



# Europe's path to eliminating cervical cancer - panel discussion

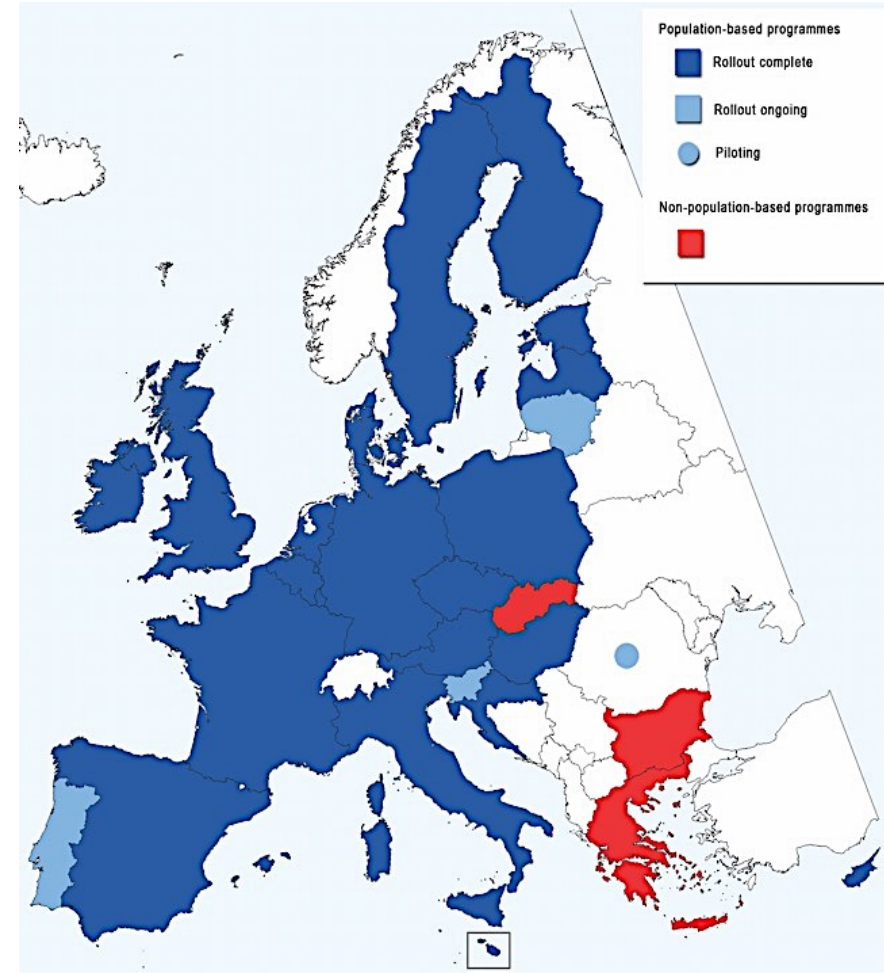
International Agency for Research on Cancer  
Lyon, France

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International Agency for Research on Cancer

# Opportunistic screening for cx cancer more prevalent than breast ca in EU



## <- BREAST CANCER

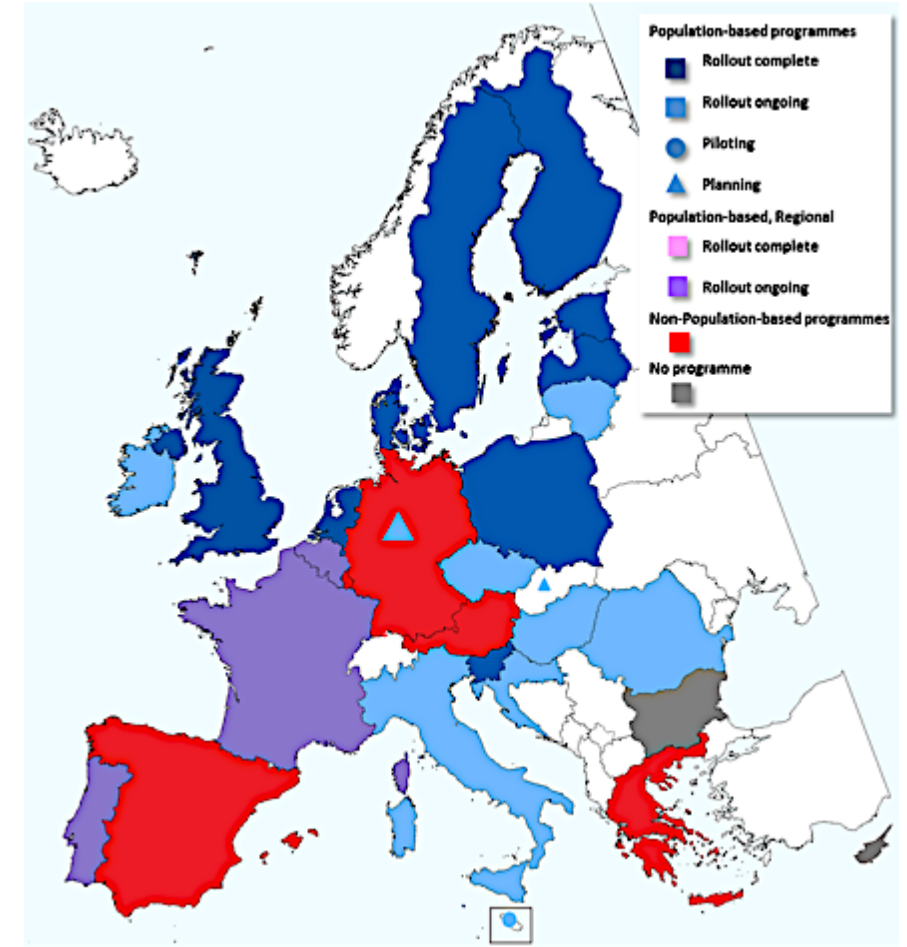
**Pop-based screening in 25 MS in 2017**

95% EU resident women aged 50-69 yrs had access

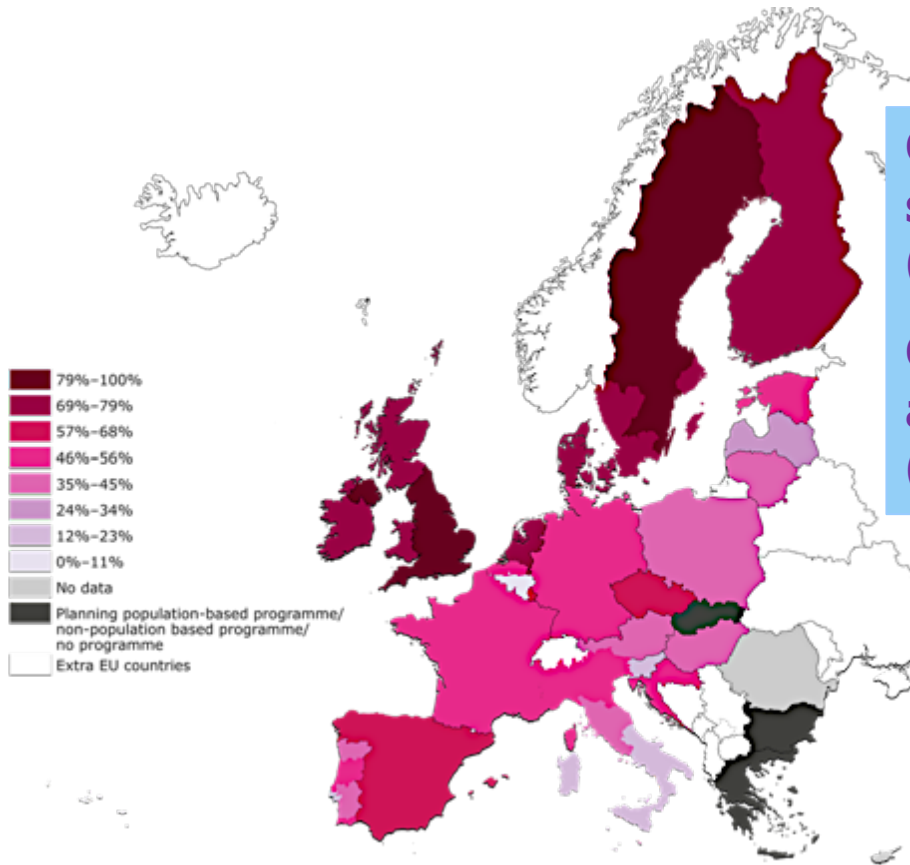
## CERVICAL CANCER ->

**Pop-based screening in 22 MS in 2017**

72% EU resident women aged 30-59 yrs had access



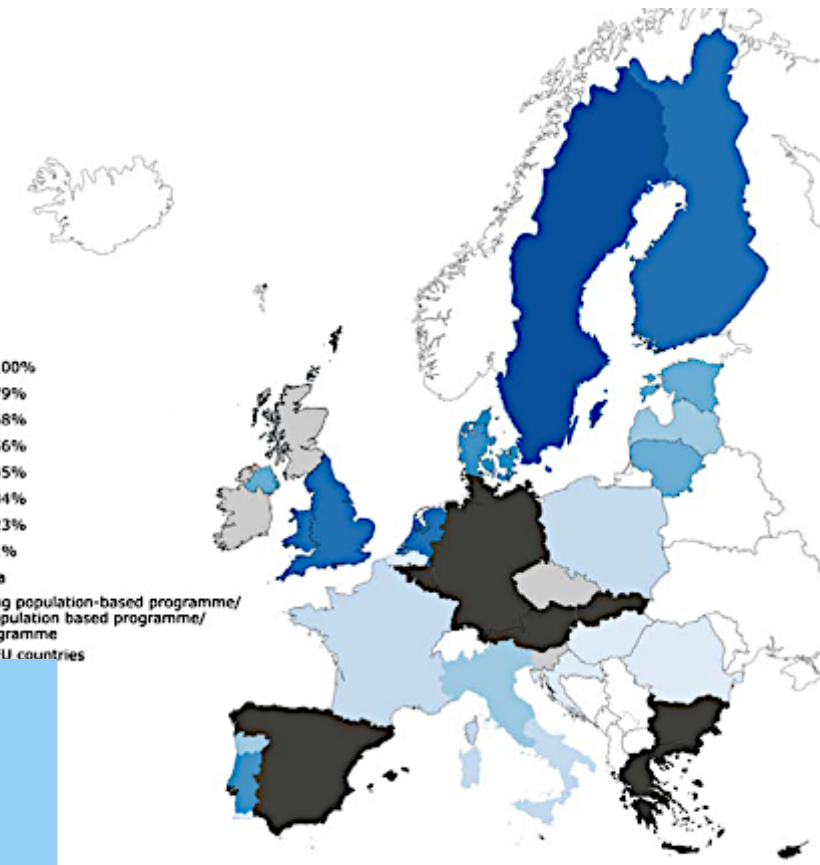
# Opportunistic screening has suboptimum coverage & quality



**Completeness of screening test results (>90%): 22/25**

**Completeness of further assessment results (>90%): 15/25**

**BREAST CANCER**  
Exam coverage – 49%



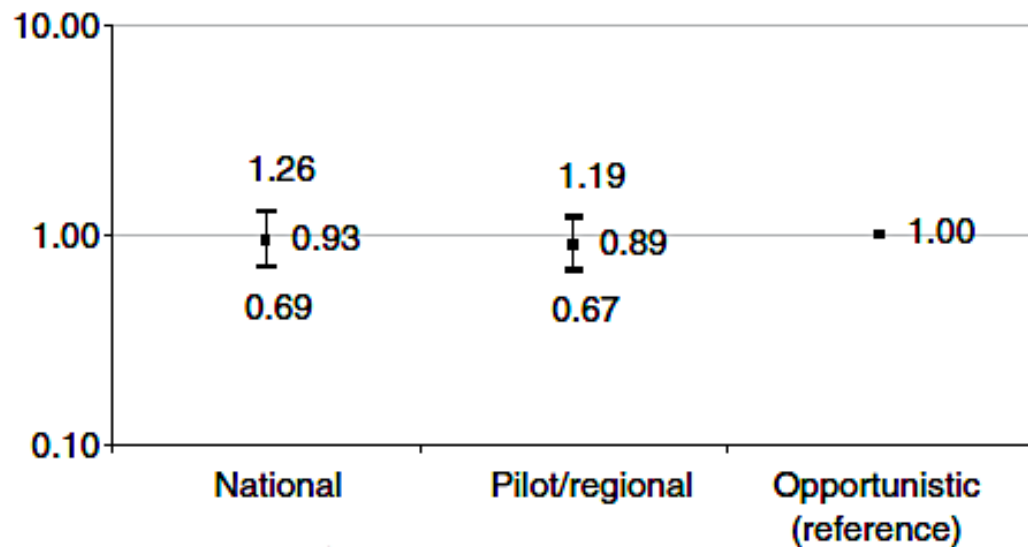
**Completeness of screening test results (>90%): 10/22**

**Completeness of further assessment results (>90%): 3/22**

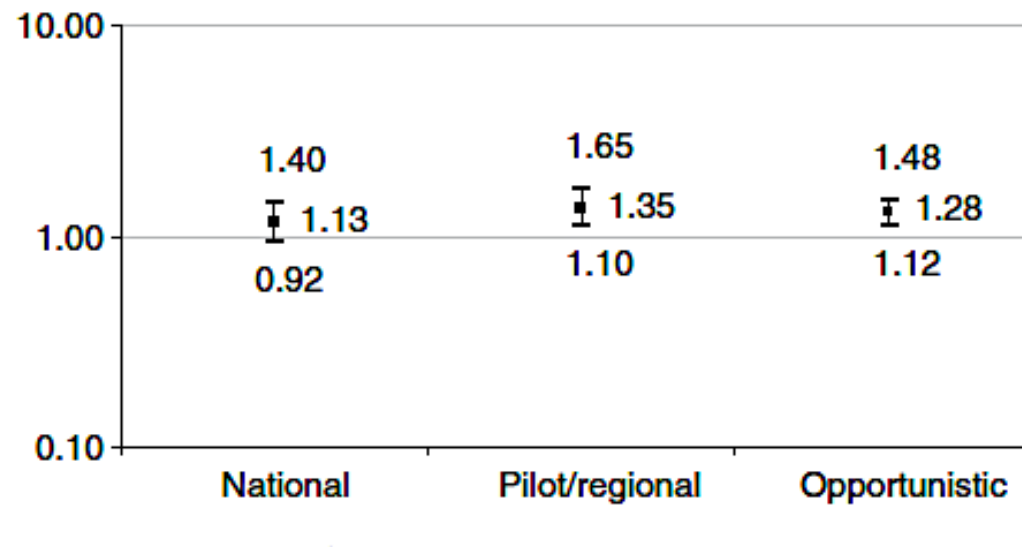
**CERVICAL CANCER**  
Exam coverage – 45%

# Socio-economic inequalities in cx cancer screening in Europe: influence of the type of program

(a) Prevalence ratios and 95% CI of cervical cancer screening



(b) Relative index of inequality and 95% CI by educational level (highest compared with lowest) for cervical cancer screening



- Study performed using individual-level data from the WHO World Health Survey (2002) and data regarding the implementation of cancer screening programs from 22 European countries
- Women with highest education level had significant 1.28 times higher prevalence of screening compared to those with lowest education level in opportunistic program

Working collaboratively with vulnerable women to identify the best implementation gains by screening cervical cancer more effectively in European countries

*CBIG-SCREEN*

**Three major pillars support the concept of *CBIG-SCREEN*:**

