

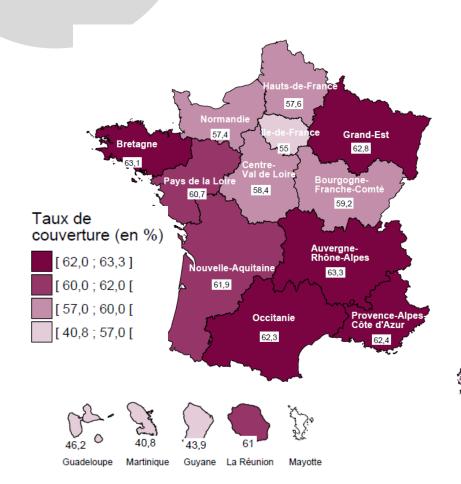
### HPV prevention & control board

# Practical organization of the French Cervical Cancer Screening system

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### The cervical cancer screening programme was rolled out recently



3 years coverage in 2019 in France

- There was an opportunistic screening since the 80s
- A few pilot organized programs were launched in the 90s
- As of now, for women between 25 and 65, national screening coverage is around 60% (lower in the overseas territories)
- There are important social inequalities of access
- Organized screening was launched in 2014 by the 3rd National cancer plan



### Guidelines published in 2020



The programme's objective is a 30% reduction of the incidence rate (3000 annual cases)

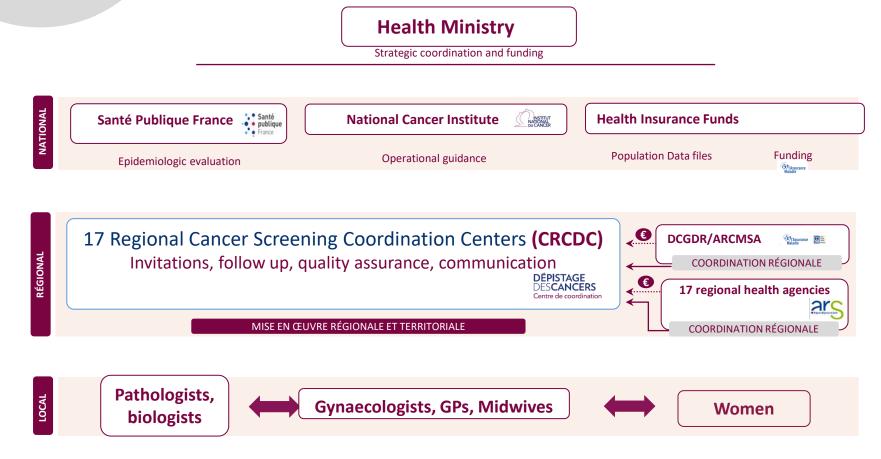
Cytology from 25 to 29 every 3 years
HPV Test from 30 to 65 every 5 years

Implementation in the 17 Regional Cancer Screening Coordination Centers

- Improve coverage
- Follow up of the positive women
- Reduce inequalities in access



### Programme organization





#### The CRCDCs missions

- Manage the regional population database
- Select non screened women in order to send them invitation's letters
- Promote the programme and fight social inequalities
- Train health professionals and provide feedback

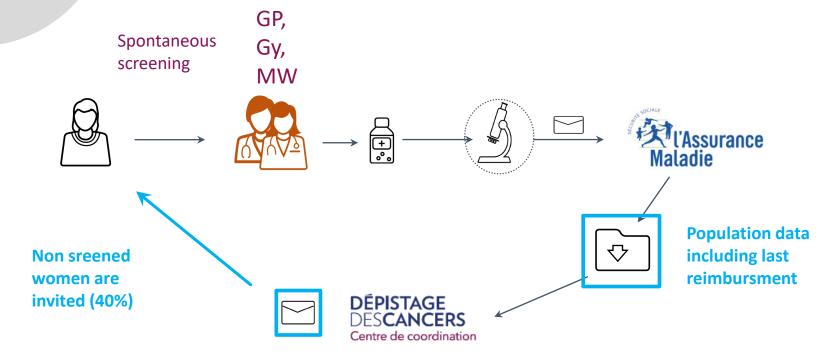
- Collect all results from hpv and cytology tests
- Follow up the positive women

- Monitor practices to improve quality
- Transmit data to Santé Publique France for evaluation

5



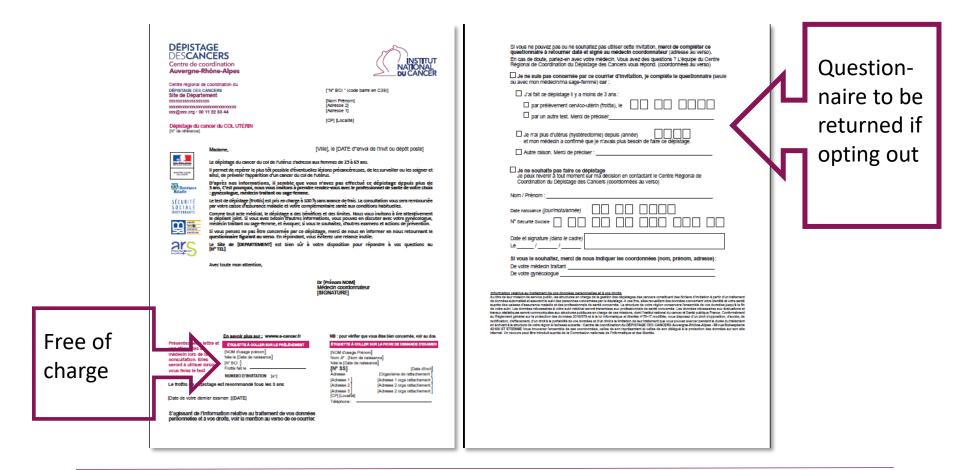
### **Inviting Women**



Non-screened women are invited by the programme which offers a free screening (tests costs except the medical consultation)



### Invitation letter





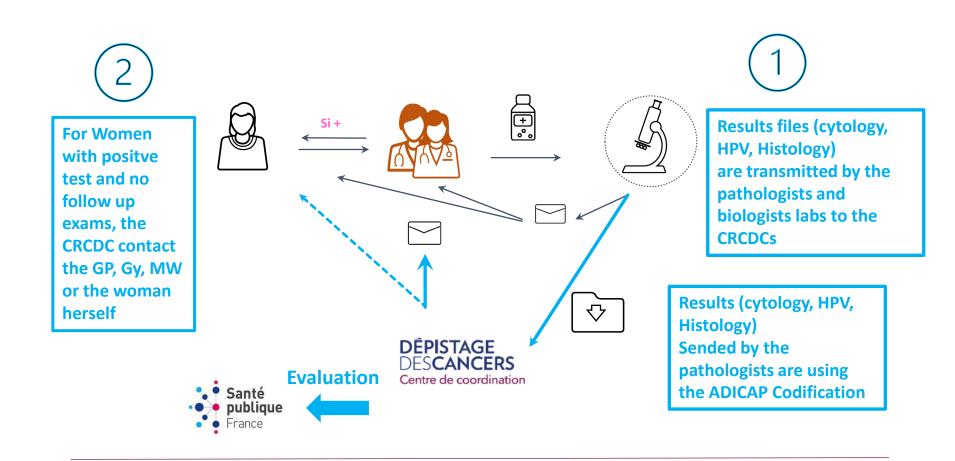
### National flyer



Sent with the invitation letter, it provides information on the screening protocol and about the transmission to CRCDC of the individual médical results



### Collect tests and follow the positives





### Collect tests and follow the positives

- Requires pathologists and biologists to extract files from their databases according to a national standard and send them securely to the 17 CRCDC on a regular basis
- Extra costs are considered by the funding organizations as part of the new financing of the tests
- Each practice should transfer to the 17 CRCDCs a file of results concerning the women living in their region

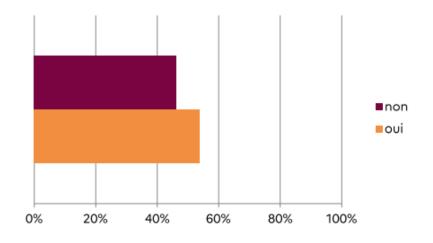


### The programme's status

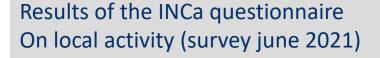
More than 3 years after the launch, the programme is not implemented consistently

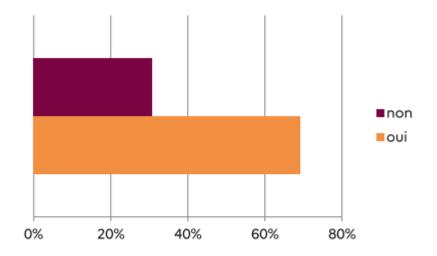
Invitations of women

Difficulties in reaching the providers



7 CRCDC / 13 ont invité l'ensemble des femmes éligibles identifiées au cours du T2 2021





9 CRCDC /13 rencontrent des difficultés à informer/sensibiliser les professionnels de santé.

69% vs 47% au T1

lésultats de l'enquête T2 2021 PNDOCCU

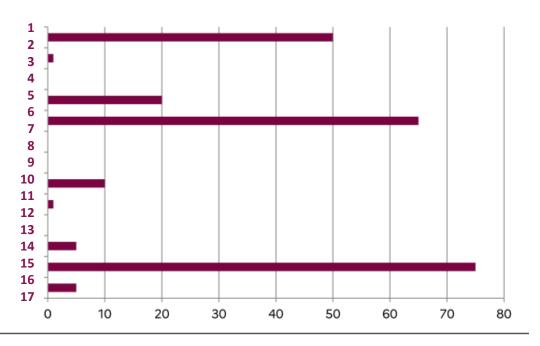
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### The programme's status

Collection of test results fairly advanced in 3 regions, minimal in 3 and absent in the others

Effectiveness of collection by region



Résultats de l'enquête T2 2021 PNDOCCU



### Challenges (1)

#### At the CRCDCs level

- The launch of the cervical programme has been contemporary of the regionalization of the management structures
- The screening test has changed one year after the start of these new regional structures
- There is no national information system for screening monitory but several systems, sometimes in the same region
- The relationship between the CRCDCs and the national technical coordinator (INCa) is currently difficult



### Challenges (2)

#### At the field level

- Operational details (especially conditions for transferring women's results to the CRCDCs) have not been validated before the start
- The numerous private field actors (pathologists and biologists) face constraints related to the program without any perceived benefit in return
- GDPR constraints are transferred to clinicians who are in charge of informing women
- Considering the local practices, there is heterogeneity in pathology coding and some pathologists are promoting co-testing



### What about the future?

- The INCa is working on a project to aggregate nationally all tests and histology results
- A national comity is working on the conditions for self sampling use for non respondent women
- The INCa is writing the future of the programme after a benchmark on existing strategies



#### Conclusion

- Real need for a performing cervical cancer screening programme (lack on coverage, inequalities of access, heterogenicity of practices...)
- Complex organization
- Difficulties both in the central management and for the fields actors



## Waiting for your suggestions to improve the process!