Abstract ID Number: 1596

XXVIII. Medical Women's International Association International Congress 2010 Munster, Germany July 27 to 31, 2010



SAVE OUR FUTURE FOUNDATION (SOFF) (CAC/IT.NO 25554)

(Promoting women's health through awareness and prompt action)

A Medical Woman's Effort on Cervical Cancer Prevention

Increasing access to screening, using Visual Inspection with acetic acid (VIA) Presented by Cecilia O. Amotsuka MBBS (Ib.), MPH (Tulane), Hubert Humphrey Fellow July 30, 2010

Personal profile: Amotsuka C. O.

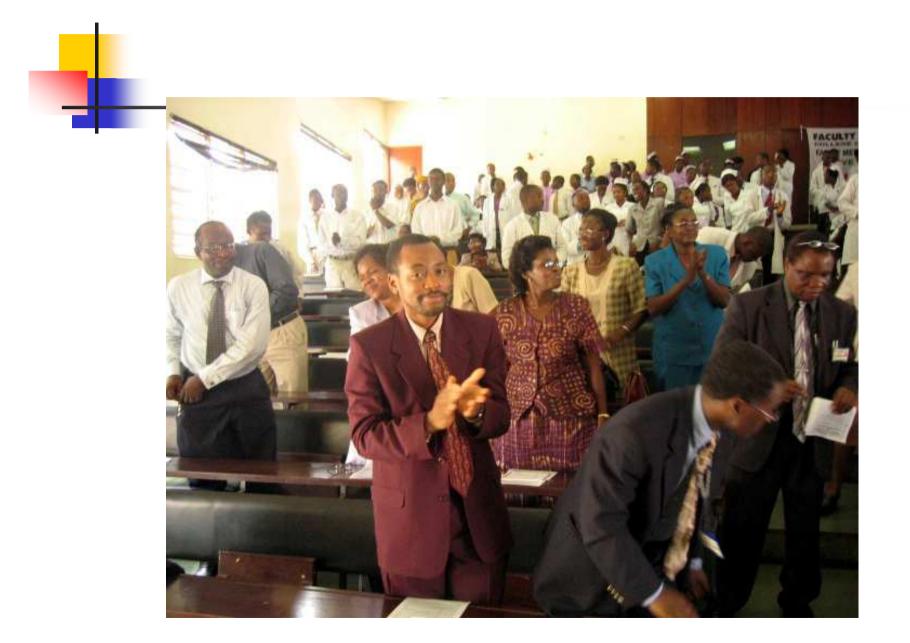
- MBBS, Ibadan 1981
- MPH, Tulane 2001
- Hubert Humphrey Fellow, 2000/2001
- Compton Fellow, 2001
- Medical Director, J-Rapha Hospital & Maternity Ltd. Ibadan, Nigeria
- President & Founder, save Our Future
 Foundation, Ibadan, Nigeria





Other Presenters and Partners

- Abimbola Oluwatosin, RN, PhD Nursing, FUICC
- Akinyinka Omigbodun, MB;Bs (Ib) FWAS, FMCOG (Nig), Provost, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan
- **Titi Akinremi,** MBChB, FRCPath, FUICC, MPH
- E. E. U. Akang, MBBS, FMCPath., FWACP(Lab Medicine)
- Dr. C. A. OKOLO, MBBS, FMCPath







Other Partners in Nigeria & the USA

- Dr. Joyce Olutade
- Dr. Melessa Phillip
- Dr. Bola Ofi
- Prof. Modupe Onadeko
- Dr. Kunle Adesina
- Dr. Zelma Cason
- Professor Taiwo Lawoyin
- Dr. Shannon Pitman



Introduction- Cervical Cancer in Nigeria

- Cervical cancer: leading cause of gynecology deaths^{3,9}
- Level of awareness, screening access: very low^{1,3,7,8}
- **HPV prevalence:** 26.3%² Incidence: 25/100,000 ^{4,9}
- Late presentation: About 80% of cervical cancer present at stage III⁴
- Doctor/patient ratio in Nigeria:28/100,000 (2006, WHO)
- 70 pathologists in the country in 2005 (Prof. Akang)
- Nigerian Population: > 140 million nation

Increasing Access to Cervical Screening

- Our Response: we and our collaborators in Nigeria and the USA initiated the Cervical Cancer Prevention Program (CCPP)
- Started in October/November 2001 after the presenter's return to Nigeria from the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship program of the USA Department of State

Strategy: "ACCESS!"

- Advocacy
- Community Awareness & Counseling
- Capacity Building
- Extension & exposure of services & programs to other professionals/organizations
- Service Delivery on treatment of pre-cancer of the cervix
- Social Mobilization

Strategies for Increasing Access- 1

- Training of doctors and nurse/midwives
- Community Outreaches: Churches, markets, mosques, Women groups, NYSC, Schools
 - Increase awareness
 - Screening with VIA and the Pap Smear (+Breast exam, BP check
- Hospital services (J-Rapha Hospital, Ibadan)
 - Pap Smear and VIA
 - Colposcopy with/without biopsy
 - Cryotherapy & Follow-up

Strategies for Increasing Access - 2

 Training for doctors and nurses was initiated, first edition partly sponsored by the Hubert H. Humphrey Alumni Impact award.

Subsequent training by participants' fees subsidized by J-Rapha Hospital

Health Professionals Trained

Year	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	CHEW	Auxiliaries	Total
2002	6	8		3	17
2003	5*	4		4	18
2004	3*	4			7
2007	3	5	2		10
2008	2	3	1	2	8
2009	2	3	3		8
Total	19*	27	6	9	61

* 2 doctors trained in 2003 participated in 2004





Community Outreaches

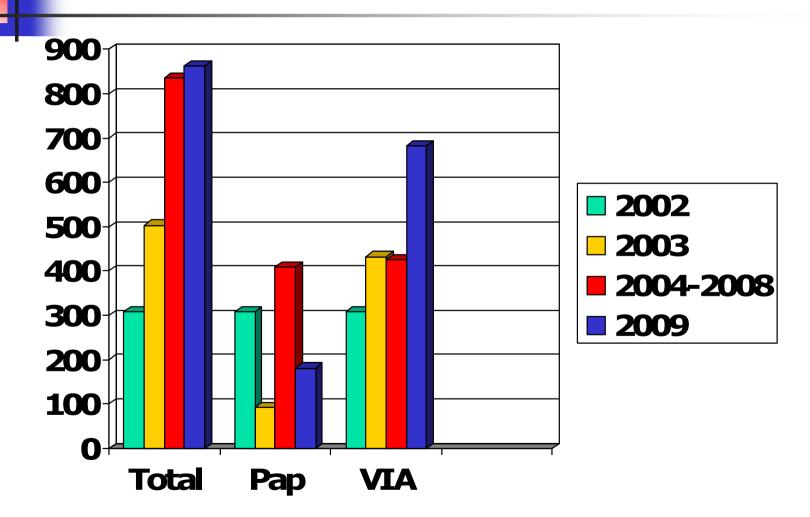
						NON-
Year	Total	Рар	VIA	VIA +	Pap+	satisfactory Pap
2002	309	309	309	12%	4%	2.7%
2003	503	92	503	17.50%	3.20%	10%
2004 to					10.70	
2008	835	409	426	6%	%	9.90%
2009	863	181	682	13%	2.40%	5%
Total	2510	991	2040	12.1%	5.1%	



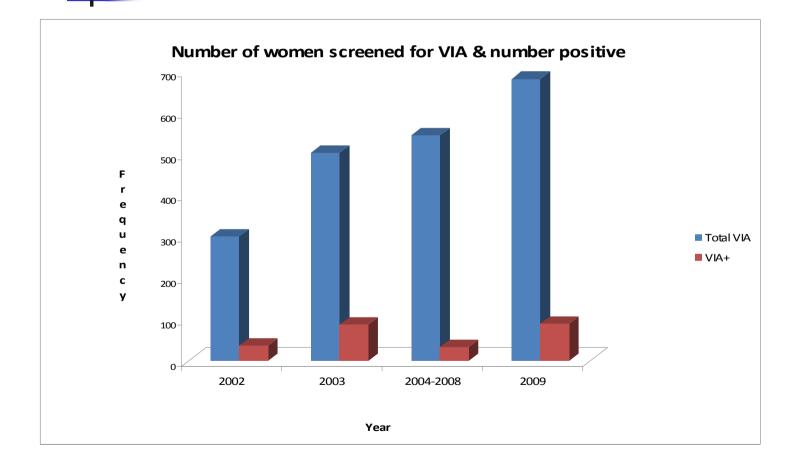
At A Lecture by SOFF 2004



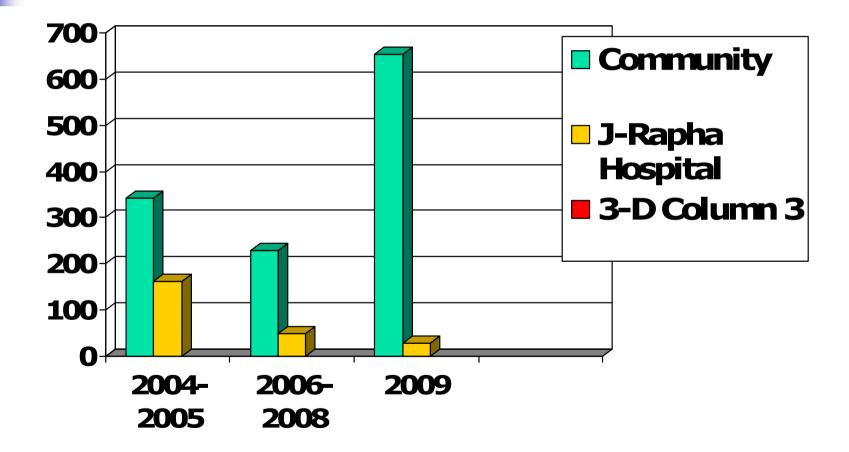
Chart of Screening 2002-2009



Screening with VIA



VIA at J-Rapha Hospital and at Community Outreaches



Outreach to the NYSC Camp

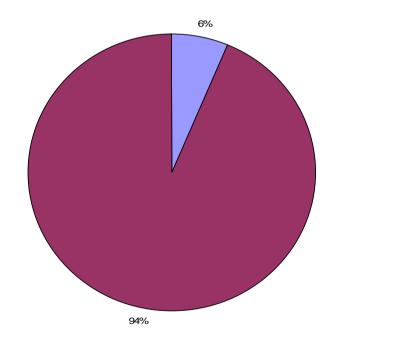


Sources of VIA+/Pap Smear Discrepancies

- All examinations looking abnormal to nurses are referred to doctor for review
 - Post-menopausal cervix with petechial haemorrhagic appearance
 - Cervicitis with white spots
 - Ectropion
- There was one case of Positive VIA, Normal Pap Smear but biopsy with High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial lesion
- Not exposing the Transformation Zone (TZ) or squamo-columnar junction (SCJ) may lead to VIAve/Pap+ve

VIA 2004 to 2008

Figure 3: Pie chart showing VIA result



positive
 negative

VIA Positive:401; VIA Negative: 25

Age & Marital Status of Women Screened

Variable	2002	2004-2008
Age range: <30	14.0	9.6
30-44	56.2	42.0
45-60	25.5	32.2
>60	4.5	16.1
Mean SD	40.2 (9.5)	45.4 (12.5)
Marital Status:		
Single	2.3	3.7
Married	96.6	96.3
Widowed/separated	1.0	

Hospital Contribution

- Colposcopy 28
- Biopsy 15
- Cryotherapy 34
- Hysterectomy 1
- Referral to tertiary care for invasive cancer of the cervix: 2, for severe dysplasia: 3
- Follow-up post therapy: 2 required repeat cryotherapy, a 3rd opted for hysterectomy at tertiary hospital, an Asian opted to go to her country

Ripple Effect of SOFF's CCPP

- Level of awareness had increased in one market we used from less than 15% to 40.8% in one year with 2 sessions of awareness and screening programs ^{5,6}
- Screening Services at the followings:
 - Catholic Hospital, Oluyoro Oke-Offa, Ibadan a big facility with hundreds of beds had started cervical after training
 - St. Clavier's Hospital, Lagos in 2005/2006
 - the mass medical missions, Lagos since 2008
 - Molly Group Specialist Hospital commenced screening July 2010

The Future Direction

- Institutionalize the program to be selfsustaining :
 - A screening centre in semi-urban area- rented
 - A screening centre in rural areas- space available
- Provision of LEEP Equipment needed
- A program officer for data management and to remind women of re-screening, treatment and follow-up
- A mobile cryotherapy unit in a vehicle

Conclusions & Recommendations

- VIA is acceptable by women in South-West Nigeria as a cervical screening tool
- VIA helps to increase access to cervical screening
- Viewing the TZ or the SCJ must be emphasized in VIA
- All positive VIA should be reviewed by a doctor trained in cervical cancer prevention and colposcopy

SAVE OUR FUTURE

References

- Gabriel Olabiyi Ogun, and Ronald Bejide, Cervical Cancer in Nigeria, Still a Dismal Story: the Poor State of Cervical Cytology Screening, Factors Responsible for Continuous High Incidence of Cervical Cancer and Hope for Improvement:UICC World Cancer Congress2006 July 10, 2006 (2006.confex.com/uicc/uicc/techprogram/P1877.HTM)
- J O Thomas, R Herrero, A A Omigbodun, K Ojemakinde, I O Ajayi, A Fawole, O Oladepo1, J S Smith, A Arslan, N Muñoz, P J F Snijders, C J L M Meijer and S Franceschi , *Prevalence of papillomavirus infection in women in Ibadan, Nigeria: a population-based study: British Journal of Cancer* (2004) 90, 638–645. doi:10.1038/sj.bjc.6601515 <u>www.bjcancer.com</u> Published online 3 February 2004:
- 3. O.A. Ayinde and A. O. Omigbodun, Knowledge, attitude and practices related to prevention of cancer of the cervix among female health workers in Ibadan: British Journal of Cancer (2003), Vol. 23, No. 1, pages 59-62
- 4. Isaac F. Adewole , J.L. Benedet, Brian T. Crain and Michele Follen: Evolving a strategic control to cervical cancer control in Africa, *Annals of African Medicine, Vol. 4, No. 4, 2005, pp. 160-163*
- 5. O. O. Ogunbode and O. A. Ayinde AWARENESS OF CERVICAL CANCER AND SCREENING IN A NIGERIAN FEMALE MARKET POPULATION: *Annals of African Medicine, Vol. 4, No. 4, 2005, pp. 160-163 (*<u>http://www.bioline.org.br/request?am05040</u>)
- 6. C. O. Amotsuka, A. O. Oluwatosin et al, Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour of market women on cervical cancer prevention, Save Our Future Foundation, Ibadan 2002, unpublished study
- 7. Ajayi IO, Adewole IF. Knowledge and attitude of GOPD attendants in Nigeria to cervical screening
- 8. OA Ayinde , AO Omigbodun and AO Ilesanmi, Awareness of Cervical Cancer, Papanicolau's Smear and its utilization among female undergraduates in Ibadan, 2004, <u>https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/4943/1/rh04043.pdf</u>
- Brenda K. Shelton, Cervical Cancer, http://www.socron.net/socron_new/downloads/CONFERENCE_PAPERS/Nursing_Slides/Cervical_Cancer_Nigeria.pdf