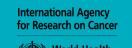
CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH SYSTEMS TO DEVELOP A TAILORED IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR CERVICAL





CANCER SCREENING AMONG VULNERABLE WOMEN IN EUROPE

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer screening (CCS) needs to be improved in many european countries

Vulnerable women: hard-to-reach or low adherence to CCS

CBIG-SCREEN: EU-funded project with co-constructed tailored implementation strategies in Estonia, Portugal, Romania

Prior need to assess country specific context

OBJECTIVES

Assess capacities of CCS programmes in each country

METHODS



Desk review • CCS policies and

- governance
- Screening protocols
- Information system
- Quality assurance

Facility visit

- •Screening centres
- Colposcopy and treatment centres

Key informant interview

One on one interviews

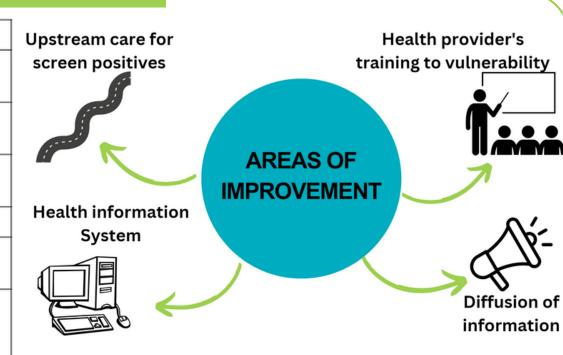
Mixed-methods

- Policy analysis
- Health services readiness score
- Implementation climate



RESULTS

Building blocks	Similarities	Disparities
Leadership	Lack of clear identified responsible body for CCS	Regional autonomy differs
Funding	CCS is funded in every country	Funding stream differs
Health workforce	Lack of trained colposcopists	GP's involvement in CCS
Access to care	Screening free of charge	No universal access to CCS
Delivery of care	Identification of vulnerable women is difficult	Perception of self- sampling
Information system and quality assurance	Hiatus between quality assurance protocols and practice	Centralisation of health information system



Conducted from October 2021 to August 2022 for the three countries 36 documents reviewed

27 screening centres and 16 colposcopy centres visited 16 interviews performed (45 to 75min)

CONCLUSION

- First time a capacity assessment for HPV-based CCS is performed
- Contribution to co-construction of tailored strategies
- Help to guide stakeholders to prioritize areas of improvement for CCS pathway

