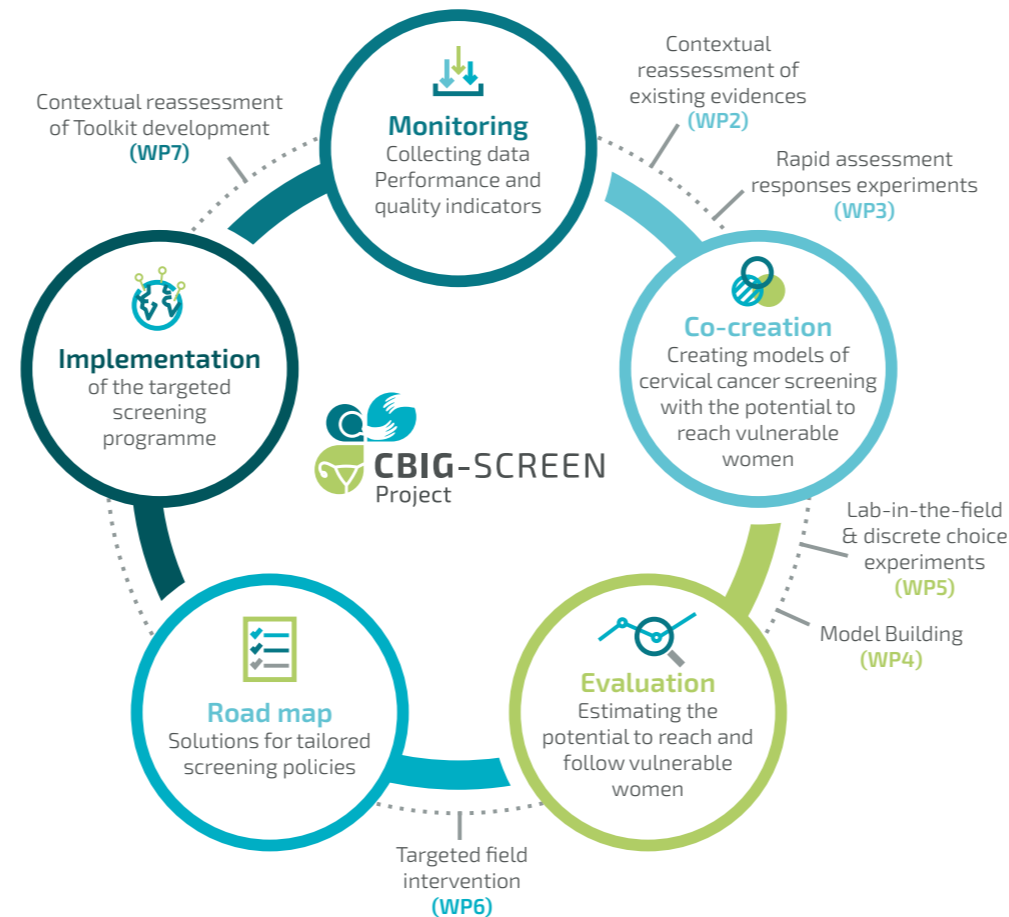
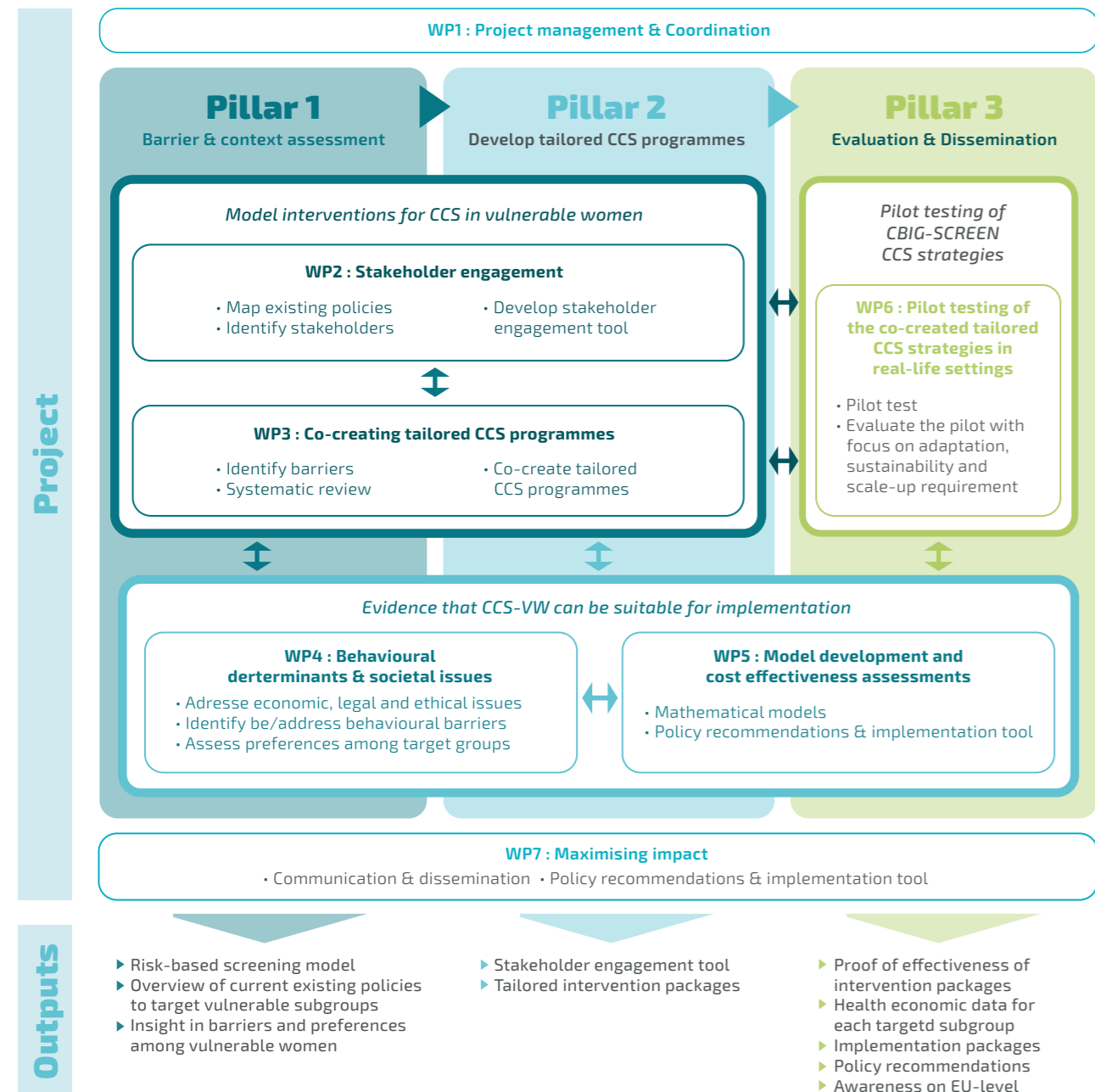


# PERT CHART



Steps of the CBIG-SCREEN project, shown as a health policy cycle. We will build capacity for RBCCS implementation and monitoring throughout the project

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## PARTNERS



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

cbig-screen.eu @CbigScreen cbig-screen

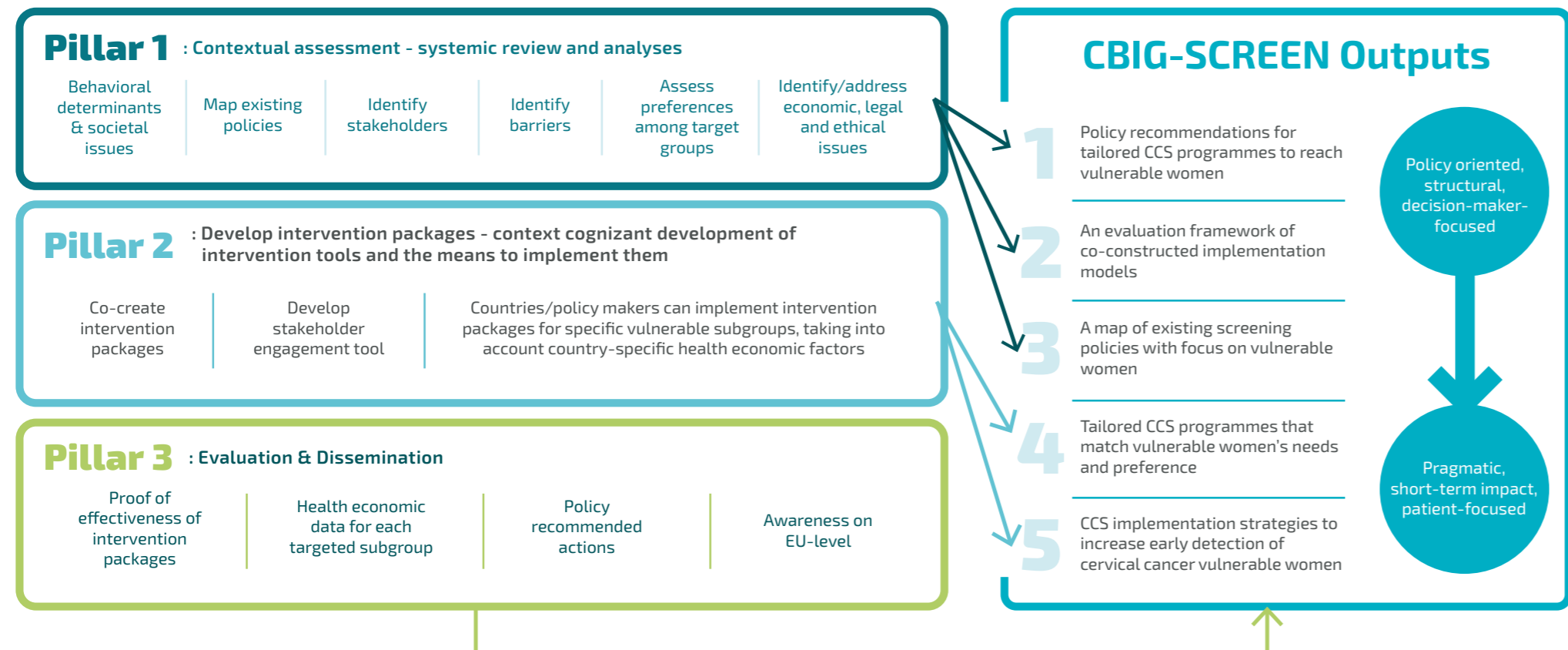
CBIG-SCREEN, a 5-year collaborative research project, has received funding from the EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No 964049.

# CONTEXT

Cervical cancer is the third most common gynaecological cancer and the second most common in women under 45 years. In Europe, over 61,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer each year and almost 26,000 of them will die of it – each death a tragedy considering that cervical cancer is today a preventable and treatable disease. The relatively high death rate has been largely attributed to low vaccination coverage and low cervical cancer screening rates among vulnerable women.

# THE CONCEPT

Three major pillars support the concept of CBIG-SCREEN



# THE PROJECT'S MISSION



A defined CCS implementation strategy that will increase early detection and appropriate management of cervical cancer screening in vulnerable women, alleviating the global burden of disease.



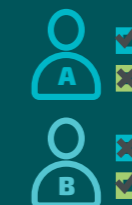
An evaluation framework of co-constructed implementation models that predict the contextual efficacy and effectiveness of tailored CCS programmes, including at the health systems level.



A map of existing screening policies focusing on vulnerable women.



Recommendations for tailored CCS programmes to reach vulnerable women.



Tailored CCS programmes that match vulnerable women's needs and preference and can be adapted to national and regional levels.

# EXPECTED RESULTS

- 1 Increase structural knowledge and provide insights into performance and policies of screening vulnerable women.
- 2 Increase early detection and appropriate management of CCS in vulnerable women.
- 3 Create a flexible and responsive evaluation framework of co-constructed implementation models that predict the efficacy and effectiveness of tailored CCS programmes.
- 4 Reduce the burden of CC in the European Union, improve life expectancy and well-being, and reduce health inequities.
- 5 Decrease disease burden by more efficiently targeting vulnerable women and thus accelerate cervical cancer elimination.