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.

CONTEXT

OBJECTIVES

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.

PARTNERS

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