

Development of Consensus Educational Materials on HPV & Cervical Cancer for Europe

Philip Davies

European Cervical Cancer Association

International Breast Cancer Screening Network

Ottawa, May 10-11, 2006

ECCA'S EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- To raise awareness of cervical cancer and the means by which it can be prevented
- To raise awareness of HPV's role in cervical carcinogenesis and to de-stigmatise HPV infection in preparation for the implementation of new technologies



ECCA: A NETWORK

- 31 member organisations in 19 countries

BELGIUM	Scientific Institute of Public Health
CROATIA	Ruder Boskovic Institute, Croatian National Institute of Public Health
CZECH REP	Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion
DENMARK	Danish Cancer Society
FINLAND	Finnish Cancer Registry
FRANCE	University Hospital Centre of Grenoble, University Hospital Centre of St Etienne, Centre Léon Bérard, Hospices Civils de Lyon, French College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
GEORGIA	Women's Center of Georgia
GERMANY	University Hospital of Tübingen, University Hospital of Freiberg
GREECE	Papageorgiou General Hospital
IRELAND	Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland
ITALY	University of Bari, University of Foggia Centre for Epidemiology and Tumor Prevention, Centro di Citologia Cervicovaginale di Screening
LATVIA	Latvian Association for Family Planning and Sexual Health
LITHUANIA	University of Vilnius
NORWAY	Cancer Registry of Norway
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	Clinical Centre of Serbia
SPAIN	Catalan Institute of Oncology, Spanish Association Against Cancer, Spanish Association of Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy
THE NETHERLANDS	PAMM Laboratories
TURKEY	Yeditepe University Hospital
UNITED KINGDOM	Marie Stopes International, Jo's Trust

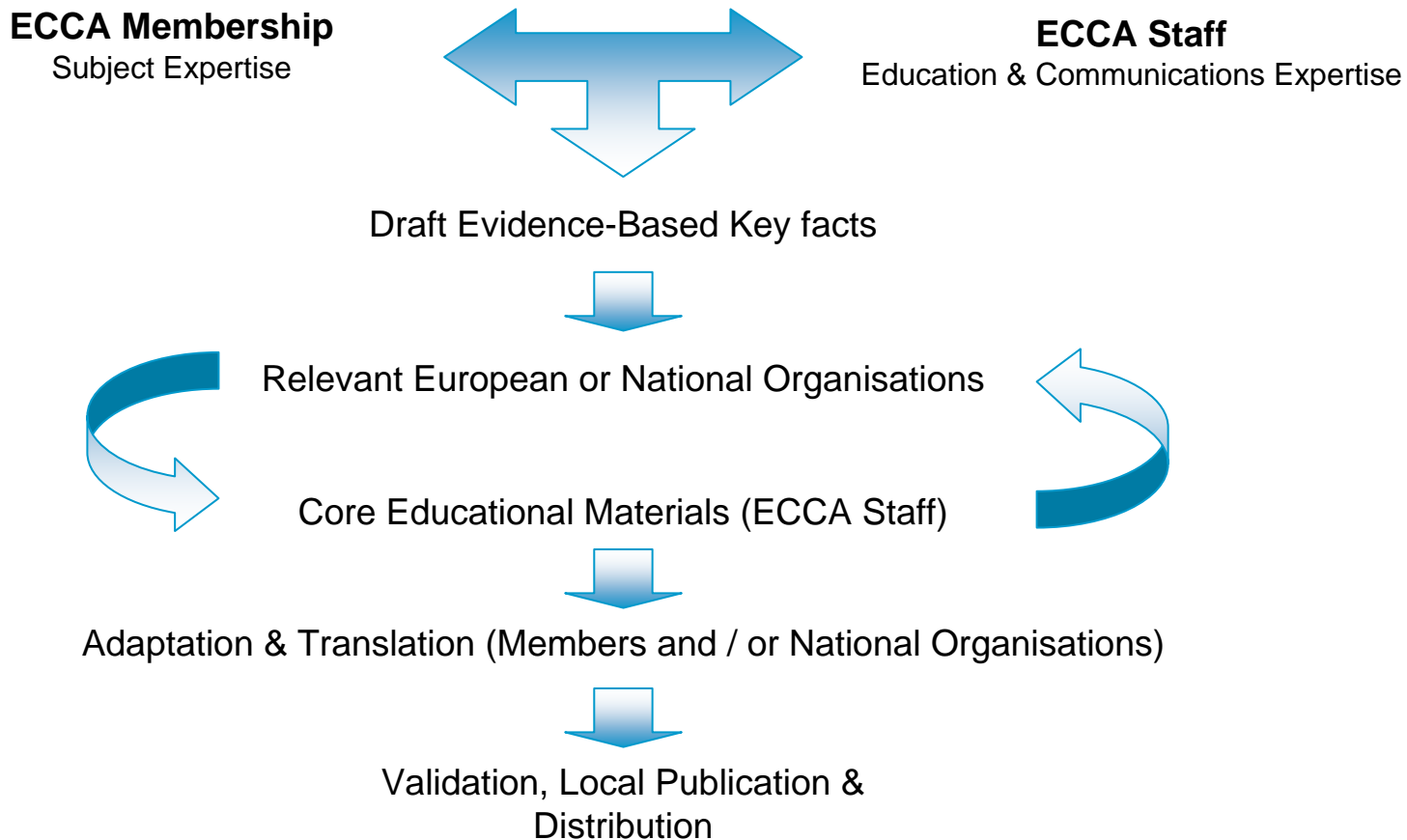
ECCA EUROPEAN OFFICE

- Skills to complement the subject expertise available through the network
 - Competences
 - Health education expertise
 - Internet communication expertise
 - Location
 - The central office is based in Lyon (France)



DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Combine subject, educational and communications expertise for the development and delivery of educational materials on cervical cancer prevention – at a European level



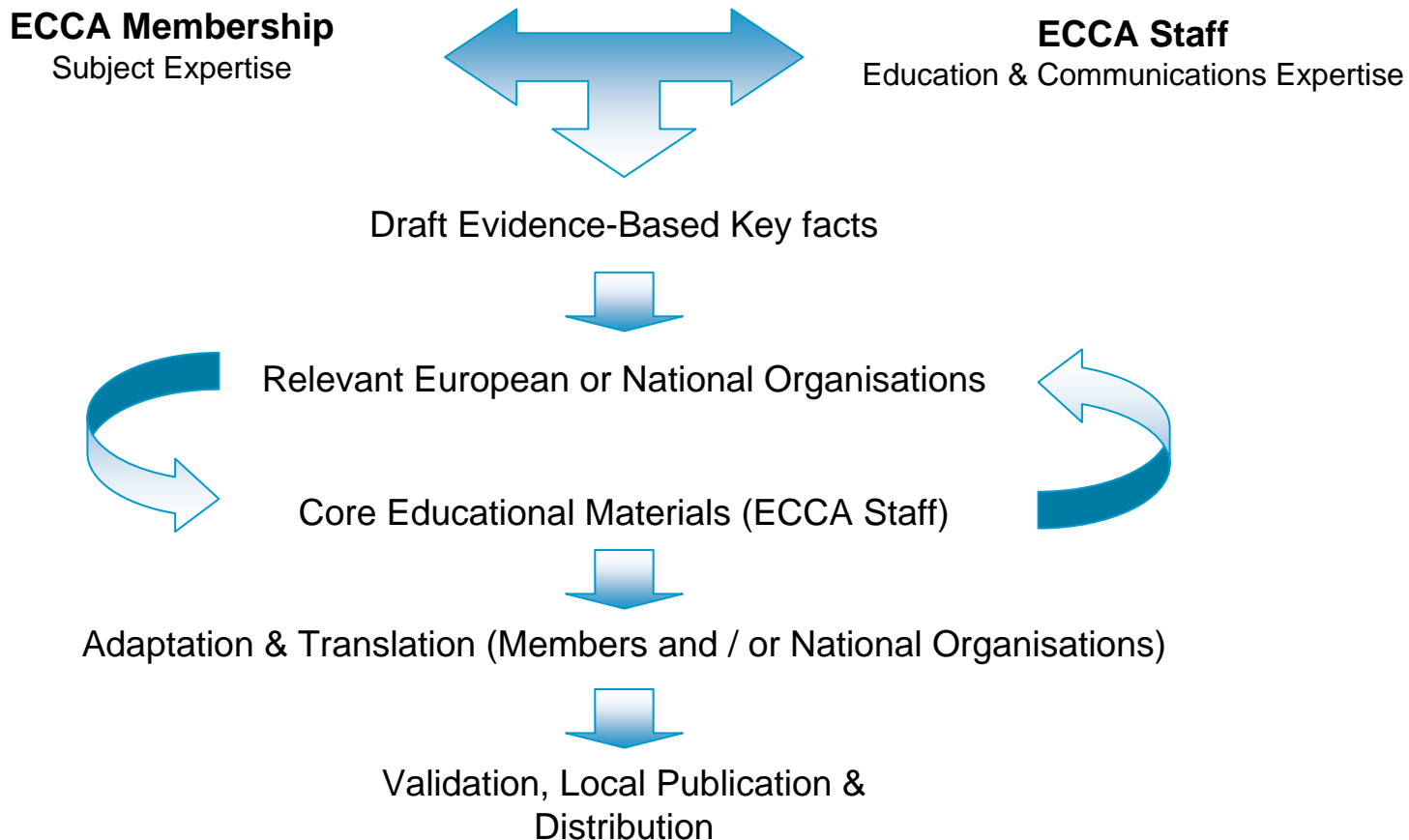
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

28 European or National Cancer, Gynaecology, Colposcopy, STI Societies or patient groups

- Dr Bengt Andrae, Swedish Society of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Prof Antonio Ambrosini, Italian Society for Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Dr Javier Cortés-Bordoy, Spanish Society for Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Prof Emmanuel Diakomanolis, European Federation for Colposcopy
- Prof Vladimír Dvořák, Czech Gynaecology & Obstetrics Society
- Dr Daniel Fink, Swiss Society for Gynaecology
- Prof Alberto Giannetti, Italian Society of Dermatology
- Prof Gerald Gitsch, European Board & College of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
- Prof Gerd Gross, German Society for Dermatology & Venereology
- Prof Goran Grubišić, Croatian Society for Colposcopy & Cervical Pathology
- Dr Felix Gueissaz, Swiss Society of Dermatology & Venereology
- Dr Maria Hadjivassiliou, Diagnostic Laboratory, National University of Athens
- Prof Attila Horváth, Hungarian Dermatological Society
- Prof Ole Erik Iversen, Norwegian Society for Gynaecology & Obstetrics
- Dr Joseph Jordan, European Federation for Colposcopy
- Dr Tonny Karlsmark, Danish Society of Dermatology & Venereology
- Prof Vesna Kesić, Serbian Society for Gynaecologic Oncology
- Prof Geo von Krogh, Swedish Society for Dermatology & Venereology
- Dr Raymond Maw, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Northern Ireland
- Dr Pekka Nieminen, Finnish Gynaecological Association
- Prof Juraj Péč, Slovak Dermatovenereological Society
- Dr K.U. Petry, German Society for Colposcopy & Cervical Pathology
- Dr Ana Rodrigues, Portuguese Society of Dermatology & Venereology
- Prof Helen Sancho-Garnier, EPIDAURE-C.R.L.C. France
- Prof Angelika Stary, International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Prof Mihael Skerlev, Croatian Dermatovenereological Society & Croatian Society for STDs
- Ms Anda Vaisla, Latvia's Association for Family Planning & Sexual Health
- Dr Angela Robinson, British Association for Sexual Health & HIV
- Dr Patrick Walker, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Royal Free Hospital, UK

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

- Combine subject, educational and communications expertise for the development and delivery of educational materials on cervical cancer prevention – at a European level



INFORMATION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC

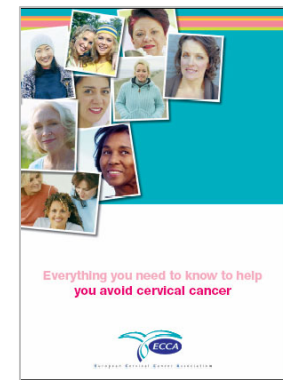
- **Introductory brochures**
 - Cervical cancer screening
 - Human papillomavirus (HPV)
 - Abnormal Pap smear

(Greece, Germany, France, UK, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Czech Rep)



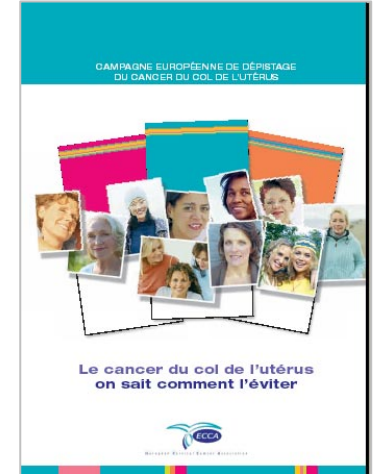
- **Information booklets**
 - Cervical cancer prevention
 - Follow-up of an abnormal Pap smear

(France, UK)



INFORMATION FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

- **Patient Communication Tool Kit**
 - Introductory brochures & information booklets
 - Guide on how & when to use the brochures and booklets
 - Commonly asked questions with evidence-based answers
 - Further background information



INFORMATION FOR POLITICANS & PUBLIC HEALTH DECISION-MAKERS

- Monthly Cervical Cancer Fact-sheet



Report on cervical cancer in Europe



Cervical Cancer in Europe
European Cervical Cancer Association

ECCA MISSION
The European Cervical Cancer Association has a mission to support the development of cervical cancer research. The objective is to bring clinical research and scientific data to a European public health administration in order to improve the prevention of cervical cancer.

ECCA NETWORK
The ECCA network comprises 28 different organizations from 28 European states that have signed up to the 1995 European Cervical Cancer Declaration. The network is made up of:
• Cervical cancer units
• Cancer registries
• Public health authorities
• The National Cancer Institute

ECCA BOARD
The ECCA Board is made up of 28 representatives from 28 European states. The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Association and for the implementation of the ECCA mission.

CONTACT US
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Cervical Cancer: The current situation in Europe

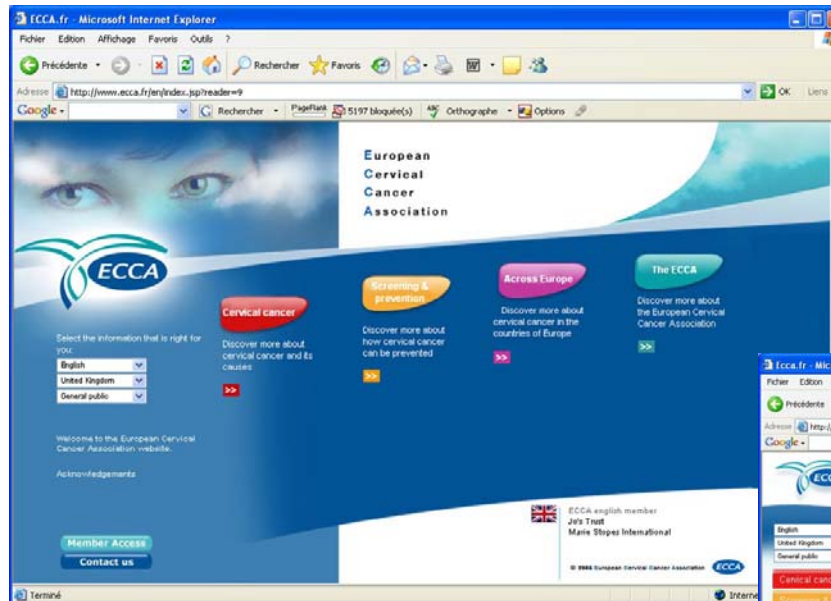
- Across Europe, 50,000 women develop cervical cancer and 25,000 die from it every year
- The majority of cervical cancer cases in Europe could now be prevented
- The new EU member states have twice as many cervical cancer cases than the EU15

1. 50,000 women develop cervical cancer and 25,000 die from it every year in Europe
Cervical cancer remains a major public health problem in Europe where 50,000 women develop cervical cancer and 25,000 die from it every year. Of these, 15,000 die from it every year. The number of women living with cervical cancer (being treated or observed) at any one time in Europe is more than 1.5 million. However, the incidence and mortality statistics do not present the complete picture for cervical cancer as it generally affects younger women with the majority of cases appearing between the ages of 30 and 45, an age when many women are already involved in their careers, raising their families or both. Consequently, the total years of life lost is proportionately higher than for cancers which have a later age of onset and the impact for society as a whole is greatly increased.

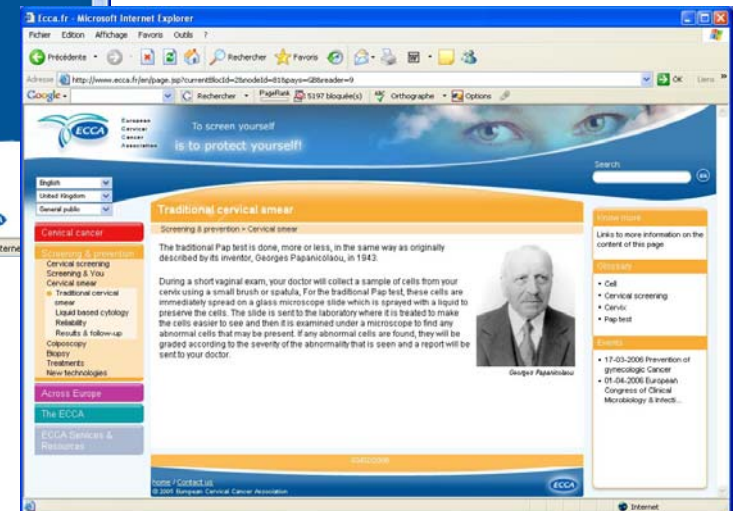
2. The vast majority of cervical cancer cases can now be prevented
The greatest tragedy with cervical cancer is that we already have the means to prevent the majority of cases in Europe and yet it remains a significant cause of disease and death. Cervical cancer, particularly well suited to screening, is one of the few cancers where the incidence can be reduced by screening. The introduction of new diagnostic techniques and vaccines against cervical cancer now offers the potential for the virtual elimination of this disease in Europe. Given that we have the means to prevent the majority of cervical cancers, it is now imperative that the European Parliament takes a lead in driving the rest of the world to take up the challenge to eliminate this disease in Europe.

INFORMATION FOR ALL AUDIENCES

- Multi-lingual website (www.ecca.fr)



(Germany, France, UK)



Thank you for your attention

ECCA your partner to fight cervical cancer in Europe