

— IMPROVING PREVENTION OF —

WOMEN'S CANCERS

IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Breast and cervical cancer are the most common women's cancers globally.



#2

IN THE AMERICAS
CANCER IS THE
2ND LEADING
CAUSE OF DEATH



EACH YEAR



400,000 women are diagnosed with breast and cervical cancer

120,000 women die from cancers



92,000 from breast cancer

36,000 from cervical cancer

Women suffer from largely preventable and treatable cancers. Many lives could be saved thanks to timely prevention and early detection and care.

Prevention is key!

- Limit alcohol intake
- Don't smoke
- Eat healthy and exercise
- Get regular screenings
- Know your family history
- Know the symptoms

Critical interventions include:

- Increase awareness of breast and cervical cancer
- Improve screening and early detection services
- Improve the quality of cancer registries

1 Empowering Women: Understanding Breast and Cervical Cancer

An empowered community of women:

- Knows about risk factors and recognizes signs and symptoms of cancer.
- Seeks screening and early diagnosis when symptoms are present.
- Helps break down the prevailing culture of stigma and isolation.

2 Capacity-Building: Improving Screening and Early Detection Services

Investments in capacity-building:

- Equip healthcare workforces with knowledge and tools to recognize the early signs and symptoms of breast and cervical cancer, as well as to perform appropriate early detection measures.
- Improve screening coverage, early detection services and pre-cancer treatment rates.
- Leverage cost-effective interventions, including immunization against HPV.

3 Cancer Registries: Using Data to Allocate Resources Where it Matters Most

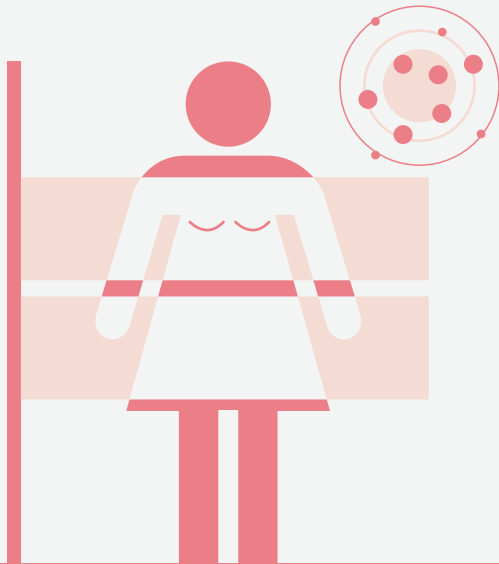
High-quality population-based cancer registries:

- Provide reliable data to understand the burden of cancer in countries.
- Enable evidence-based development and implementation of cancer control programs, and allow evaluation of specific interventions in targeted populations.
- Help determine where the real care needs are and identify the right interventions for saving lives, improving cancer patients' conditions and those of their families.

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DID YOU KNOW?

- > Despite being largely treatable through early detection, breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in women worldwide.¹
- > Cervical cancer is the easiest woman cancer to prevent with regular screening and testing. Despite this, more women die in Latin America from cervical cancer than from pregnancy-related causes.²

1 NCD Alliance, Non-Communicable Diseases: A priority for Women's Health and Development, p. 11.

2 Idem.

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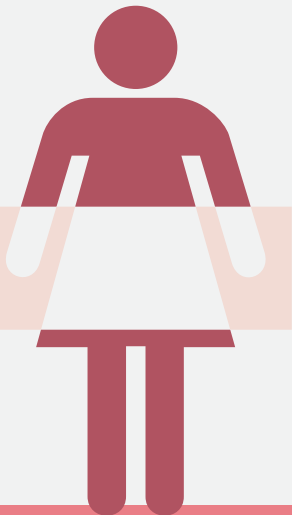
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Screening can
reduce deaths
from cervical
cancer by

80%



DID YOU KNOW?

> Screening can reduce deaths from cervical cancer by 80% or more among screened women. Even a single screening between the ages of 30 and 40 can reduce a woman's lifetime risk of cervical cancer by as much as 25% to 36%.¹

> Preventing cervical cancer through screening is one of the WHO's "best buys".²

> Two vaccines are available to prevent multiple strains of HPV that cause 70% of cervical cancer cases.

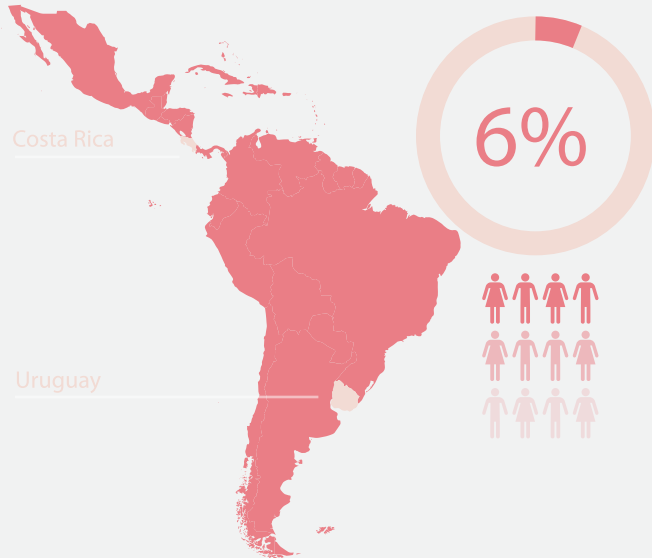
1 UICC, World Cancer Day 2015 "Not Beyond Us", Prevention Factsheet.

2 Visual inspection with acetic acid [VIA] linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions.

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DID YOU KNOW?

- > Currently only 2 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica and Uruguay) have national high-quality population-based cancer registries (PBCR).
- > Only 6% of Latin Americans are covered by high quality population based cancer registries (PBCR).*

* IARC, Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, (CI5) vol IX (2007).