



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

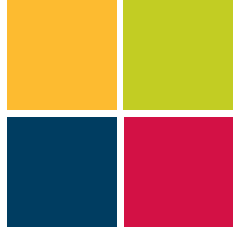
Cancer prevention as one of the priorities of the Czech health care policy

S. Němeček

Cancer prevention is one of the main priorities of the Czech Ministry of Health

- **Support of running and well organized cancer screening programmes**
- **Support of sustainability of personalised invitation of citizens to the screening programmes**
- **Support to data collection background, mainly to the National Cancer Registry**
- **Newly prepared National Action Plan focused on Screening Programmes**

**Cancer prevention is one of the main priorities
of the Czech Ministry of Health**



I.

**Czech Republic supports well organized
cancer screening according to relevant
international guidelines**



National organised screening programmes in the Czech Republic

- Council Recommendation of 2 December 2003 on cancer screening (2003/878/EC)
- Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic no. 70/2012



Mamo.cz

Breast Cancer Screening Programme

women aged over 45 years
mammography every 2 years



screening
kolorektálního
karcinomu

Colorectal Cancer Screening Programme

men and women aged over 50 years
50-54 years – faecal occult blood test every year
over 55 years – faecal occult blood test every 2 years
OR primary screening colonoscopy every 10 years



CERVIX

Cervical Cancer Screening Programme

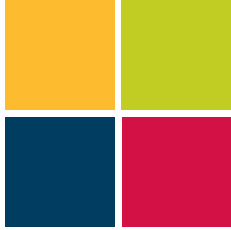
all adult women
annual Pap smear

- Since 2014, the non-attenders to cancer screening programmes have been personally invited to the screening examinations by their health insurers

Performance of cancer screening programmes: before personalised invitations

	Cervical cancer screening	Breast cancer screening	Colorectal cancer screening
Monitored period of organised screening programme	2010-2013	2002-2013	2006-2013
Total number of cancer screening examinations	8,411,969 cytology examinations	4,863,628 mammography examinations	3,559,558 faecal occult blood tests 19,798 screening colonoscopy examinations
Number of patients with significant cancer screening finding	19,405 patients with neoplasia	24,994 patients with breast cancer	44,378 patients with adenoma 5,066 patients with cancer

Gradually implemented organised screening programmes in the Czech Republic achieved visible population impact and substantially contributed to early cancer detection or prevention



II.

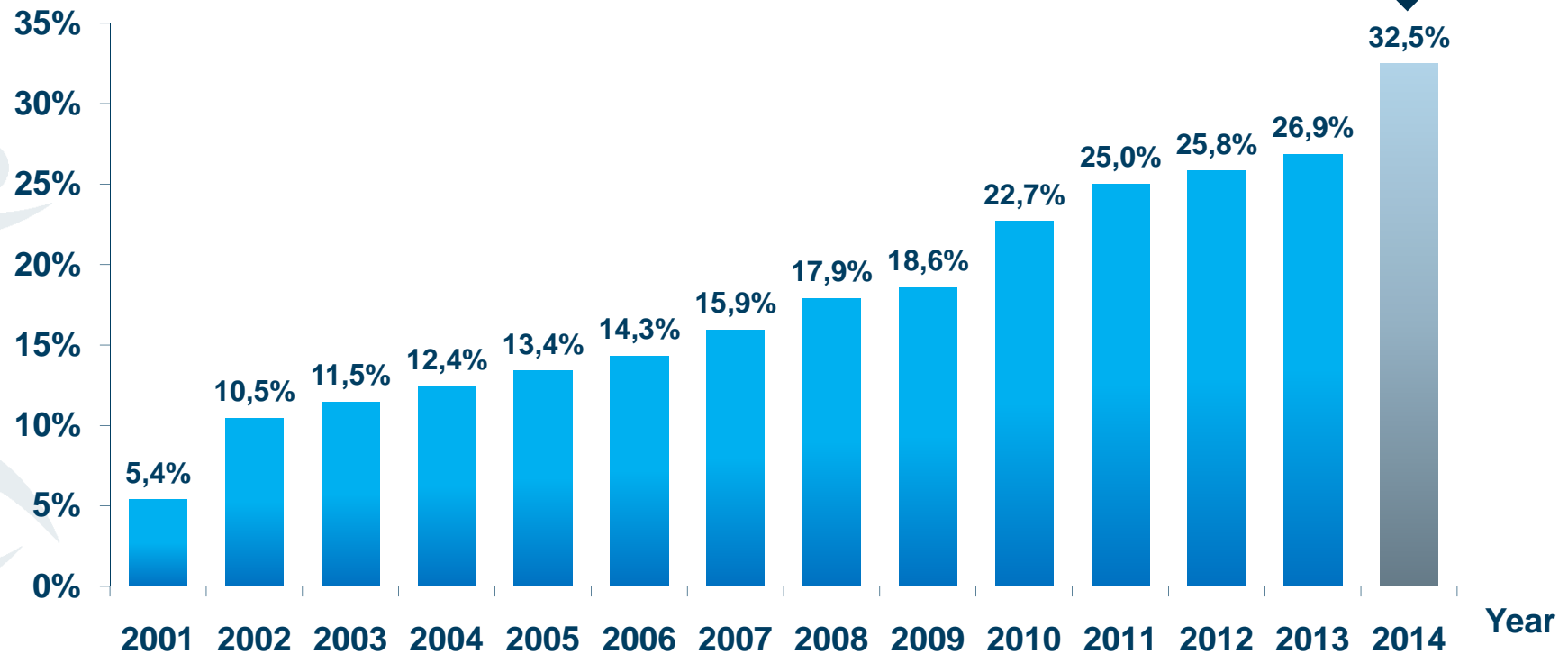
**In 2014, personalised invitation of
citizens to the screening was started**



Time trend in colorectal cancer screening coverage

Coverage by examination (50+)

Coverage after first year of invitation project:

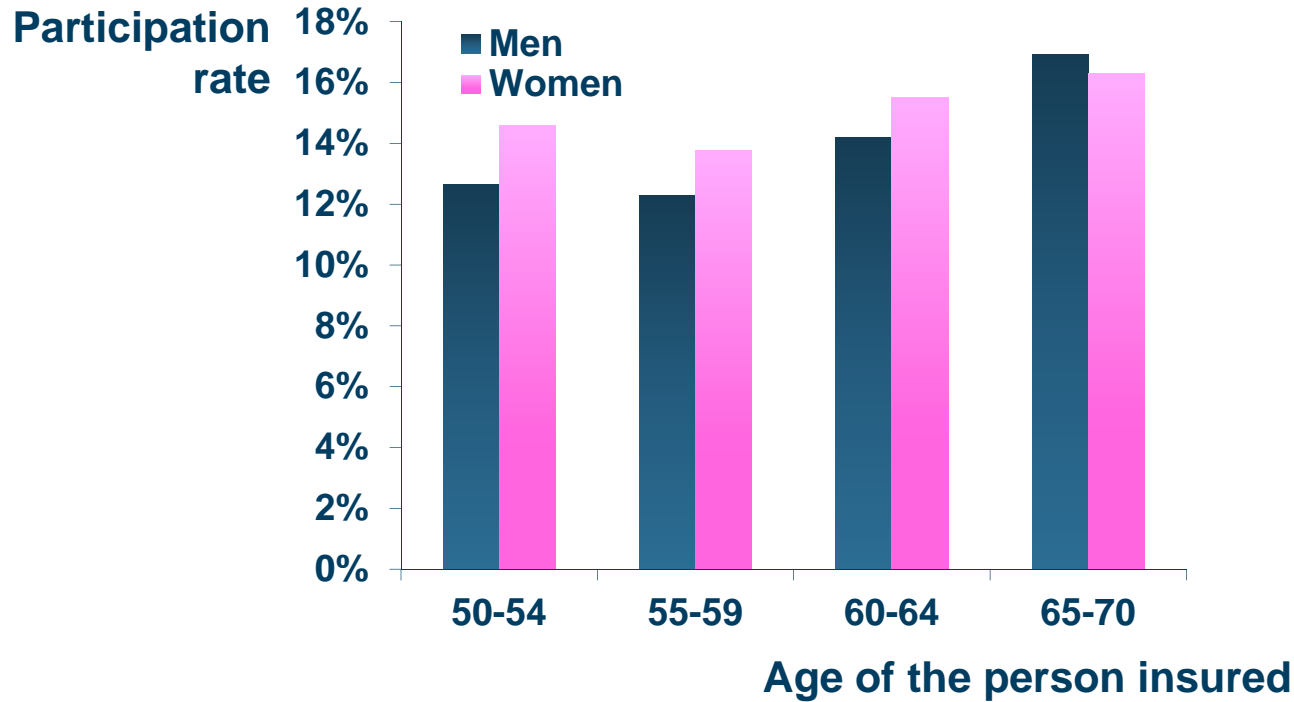


Unsatisfactory coverage by colorectal cancer screening examinations was substantially increased (by one fifth) after first year of personal invitations

Colorectal cancer screening

Response to invitations, according to age

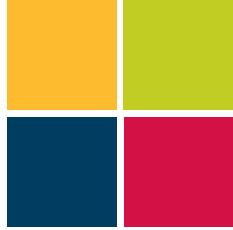
Invitations in the period from January 2014 to June 2014, a total of 989,905 invitations
Men and women aged 50 to 70



Overall participation rate: 14.5 %

(participation in FOBT or colonoscopy)

More than 1 in 10 persons responded to an invitation to colorectal cancer screening; in this case, the participation rate was higher in older age groups.



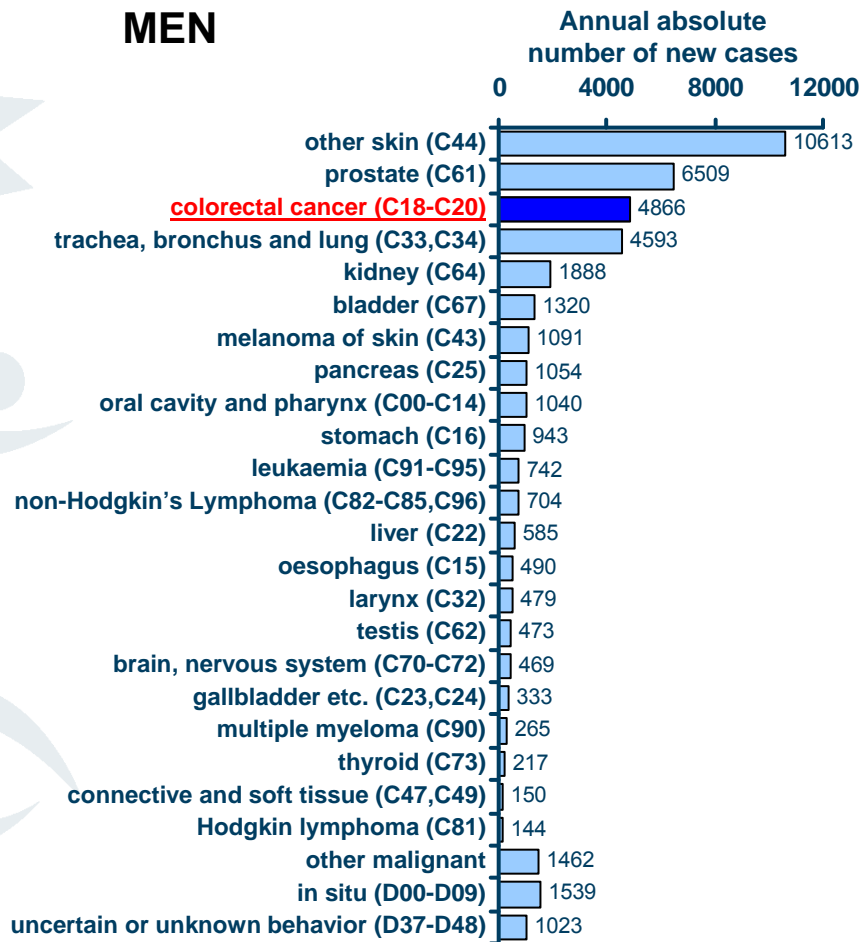
III.

**Although the population burden is high,
the Czech health care system managed
to decrease colorectal cancer mortality**

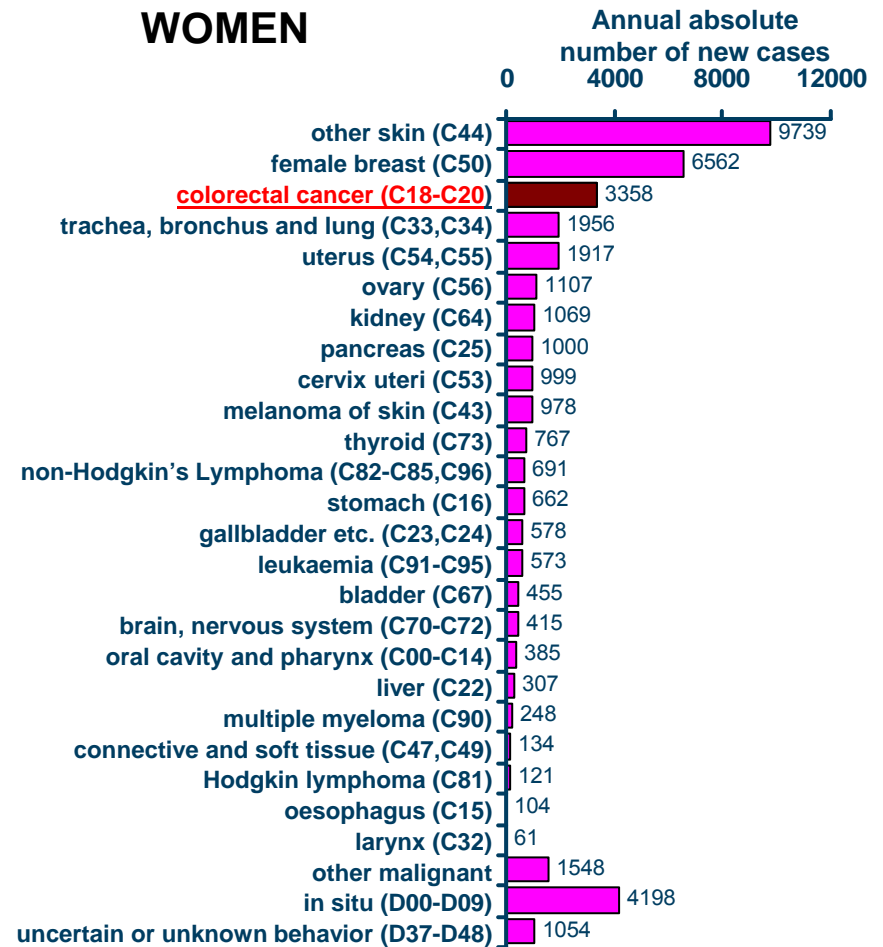


The incidence of neoplasms in Czech men and women (2008 – 2012)

MEN



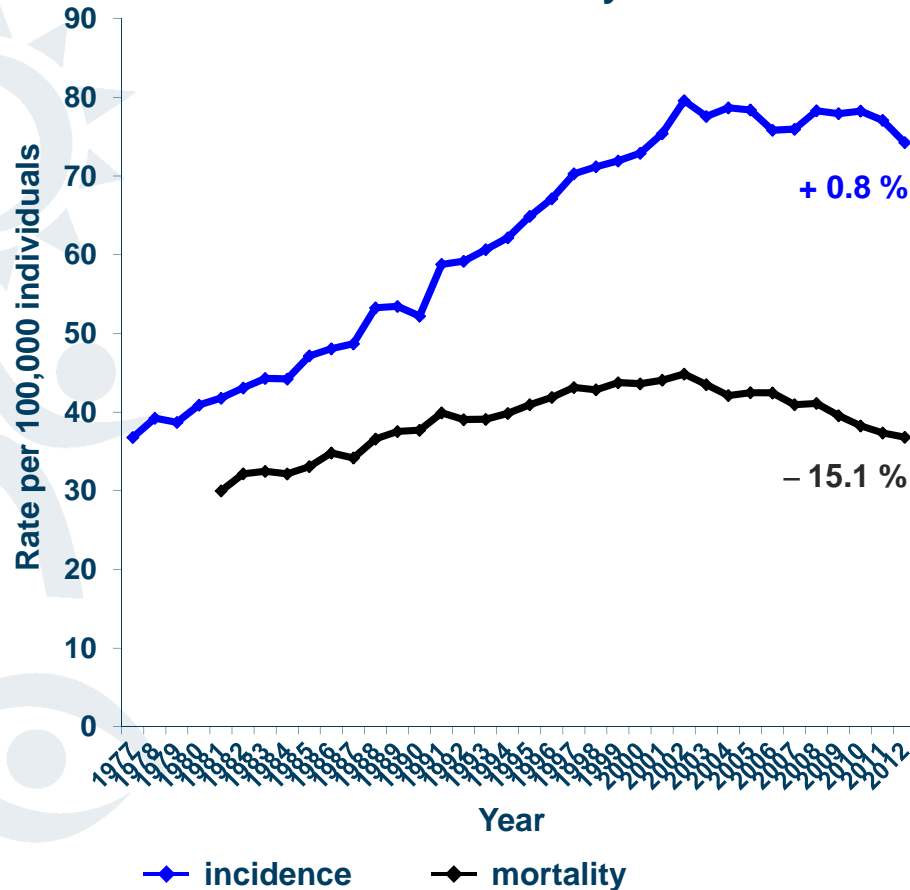
WOMEN



In the Czech Republic, the colorectal cancer represents 12.0 % of malignant neoplasms in men (third most frequent) and 9.4 % in women (third most frequent).

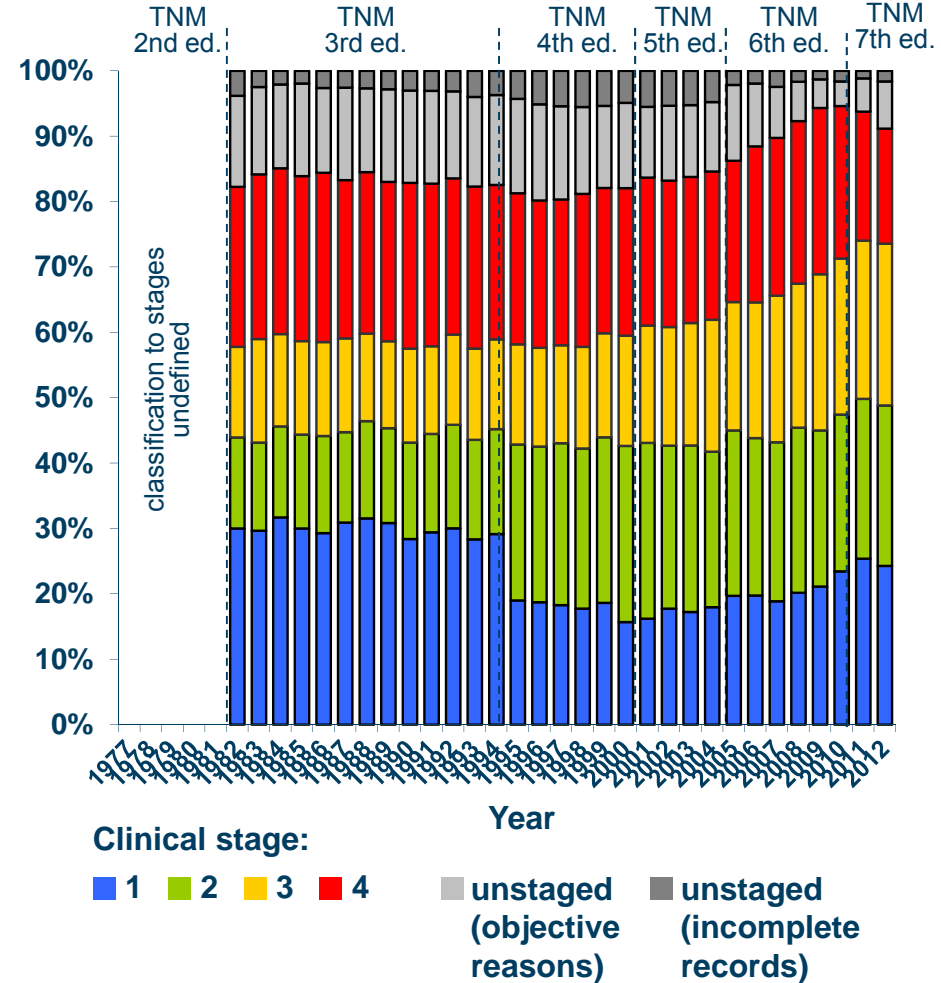
Time trends in colorectal cancer burden in the Czech Republic (both sexes)

Incidence and mortality trends



:%: growth trend in the period 2002–2012

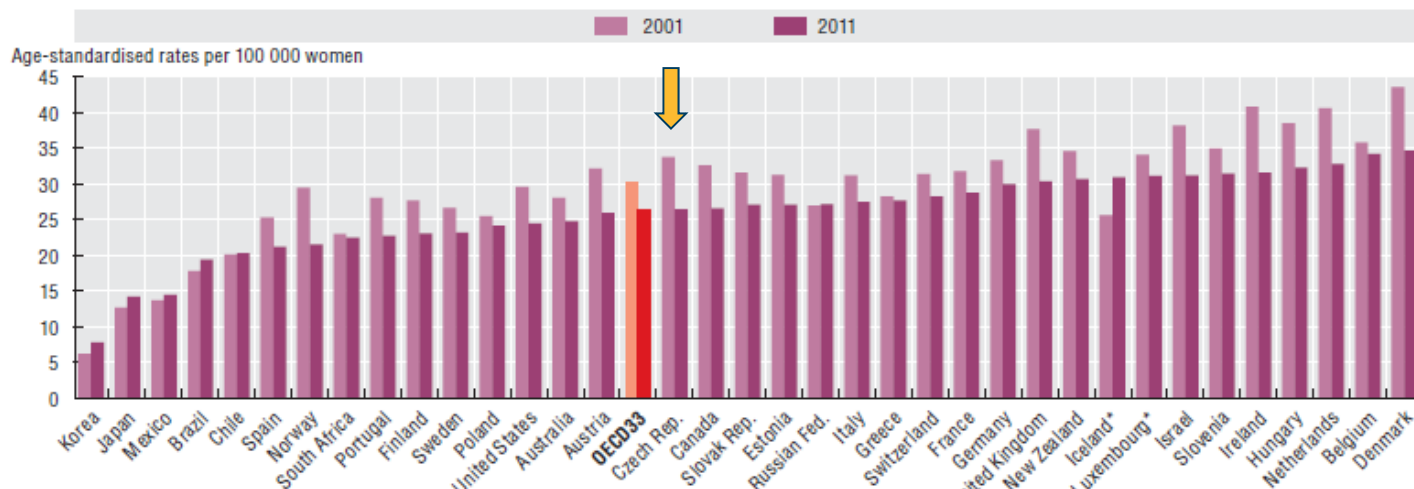
Trends in the proportion of diagnosed clinical stages



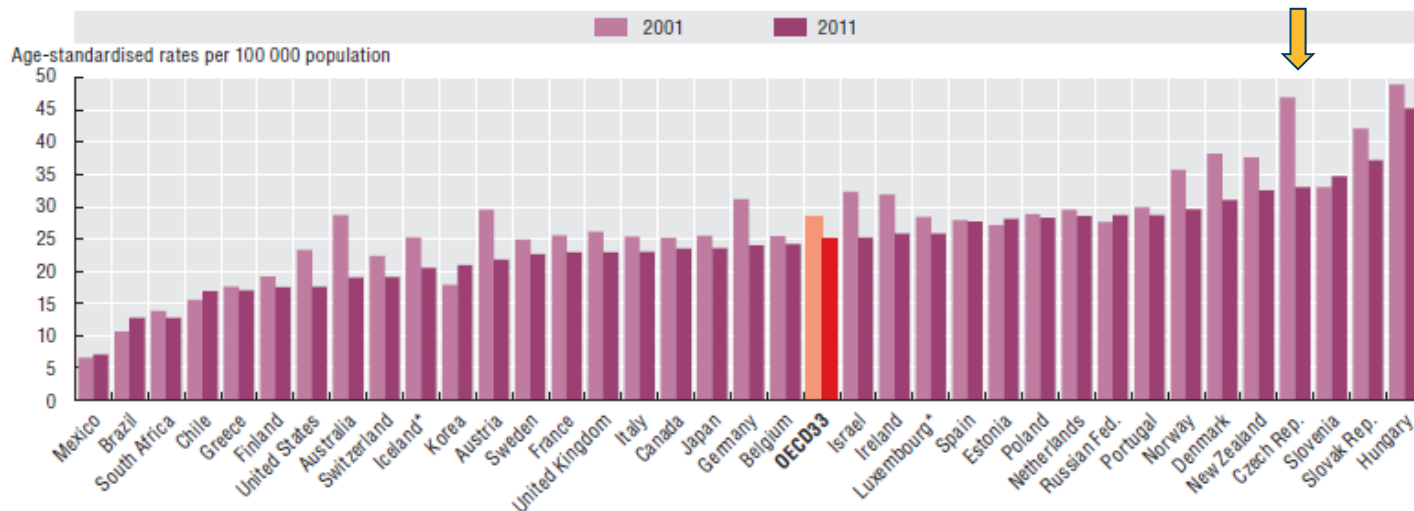
In the last decade, the colorectal cancer mortality decreased; however, colorectal cancer early detection is still insufficient

International comparison in cancer mortality: OECD's Health at a Glance 2013

5.10.3. Breast cancer mortality in women, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)



5.11.3. Colorectal cancer mortality, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)



The decrease in colorectal cancer mortality was confirmed by the international study performed by OECD





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Thank you for your attention