CANCER SCREENING (NON-)ATTENDANCE: DETERMINANTS, BARRIERS AND MOTIVATIONS

A surprisingly complicated journey from Measuring to Understanding

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS





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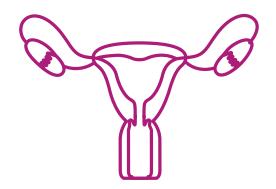
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RESEARCH: BACKGROUND

What do the stats say:



58,000 cases (10.7 per 100,000) and 26,000 deaths (3.8 per 100,000) in Europe

750 cases (9.1 per 100,000) and 293 deaths (2.7 per 100,000) in Czechia



531,000 cases (74.3 per 100,000) and 142,000 deaths (84.9 per 100,000) in Europe

7,256 cases (72.35 per 100,000) and 1,710 deaths (12.27 per 100,000) in Czechia

(in 2020)

RESEARCH: BACKGROUND

What do the stats say:

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

10.7 case and 26,0

and 142,000 deaths in Europe

750 cases (9.1 per 100,000) and 293 deaths in Czechia

7,256 cases (69.6 per 100,000) and 1,710 deaths in Czechia

(in 2020)

, Jou temales

CANCER SCREENING

"Screening is the systematic application of a test or inquiry to identify those individuals at sufficient risk of a specific disorder to benefit from further investigation or direct preventive action, among persons who have not sought medical attention on account of symptoms of that disorder."

Wald, 2008

CANCER SCREENING

- ~40-90% cervical cancer deaths can be prevented
- ~20-50% breast cancer deaths can be prevented

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~20-50% breast cancer deaths can be prevented

EU GUIDELINES (2003):

우 ~20-60 y.o.

every **3-5 years** → cervical

cytology

우 50-69 y.o.

every 2 years -> mammography

CZECH GUIDELINES:

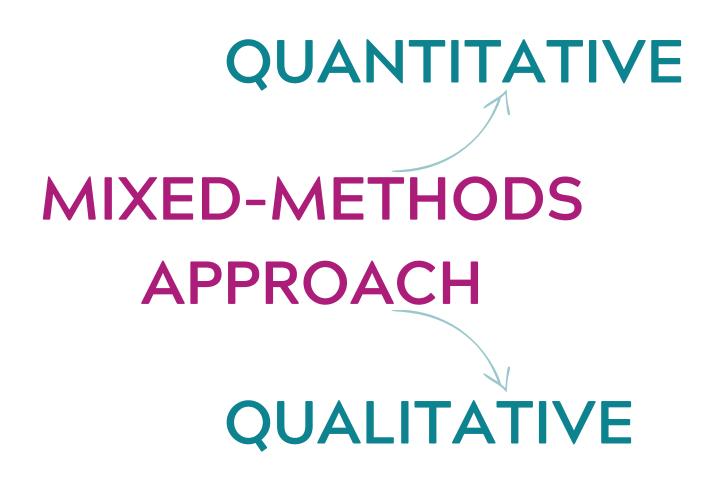
우 15+ y.o.

every **year** → cervical cytology

우 **45+ y.o.**

every 2 years -> mammography

MY RESEARCH



MY RESEARCH

QUANTITATIVE
MIXED-METHODS
APPROACH
QUALITATIVE

screening attendance

Czech vs. European women

determinants and barriers to screening attendance



AND ARE THERE ANY INEQUALITIES?

Countrie	Cuarrie	~	Consonius internal	V
Country	Group	Target age	Screening interval (years/age group)	Year of programme initiation
Belgium	1	25–64	3	2013
Czechia	1	15+	1	2008
Denmark	1	23-64	3 (23-49); 5 (50-64)	2007
Estonia*	2	30-55	5	2006
Spain	2	25-64	3 (25-34); 5 (35-64)	2019
Finland	2	25-65	5	1963
Croatia	1	20-64	3	2012
Hungary	1	25-65	3	2003
Germany†	1	20+	1 (20-34); 3 (35+)	2020
Ireland	2	25-60	3 (25-44); 5 (45-60)	2008
Iceland	1	23-69	3	1964
Italy	1	25-65	3 (25-64)	2014
Lithuania	1	29-59	3	2004
Latvia	1	25-69	3	2009
Malta**	2	27-64	3	2016
the Netherlands	2	30-65	5	1970
Norway	1	25-69	3	1995
Poland	1	25–59	3	2006
Portugal‡	1	20-64	3	1995
Romania	2	25-64	5	2012
Serbia	1	25-69	3	2012
Sweden	1	23-64	3 (23-50); 7 (51-64)	1967
Slovenia***	1	20-64	3	2003
Slovakia***	1	23-64	3	2008

^{*} In Estonia since 2021 target age was expanded to 65 years of age.

^{**}In Malta women at age 40-64 are still screened opportunistic.

^{***}In Slovenia, Slovakia the first two screenings are in 1-year intervals, then 3-year intervals.

[†] In Germany, a population-based cervical cancer screening program was introduced as of January 2020. Data for EHIS 2019 were collected in 2020 in Germany.

[‡] In Portugal a population-based CCS program is implemented that covers all the regions of the country, except for Madeira Autonomous Region. There are also variations in the CCS program specificities across regions in terms of primary screening test (HPV test, liquid-based cytology, or conventional cytology), periodicity (every 3 or every 5 years), and target age groups (women aged 25-60, 25-64 or 30-65 years old).

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group 2 = 5-year screening intervals in
all or major part of age-groups + Malta

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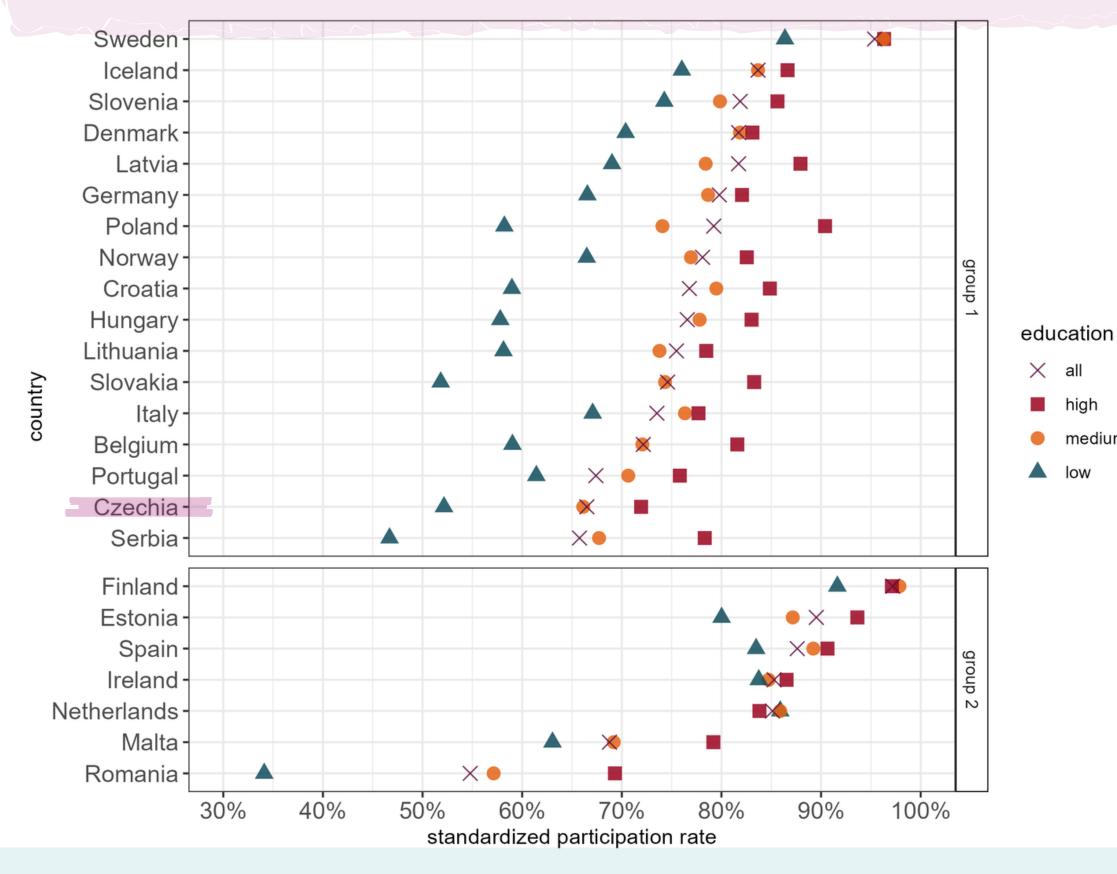
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- data: EHIS 2019
 - self-reported
- "Last time of cervical smear test"
 - within the past 12 months, 1 to less than 2 years, 2 to less than 3 years, more than 3 years, never
- up-to-date participation based on country-specific screening interval
 - "ability" of women to use the offered preventive care
 - group 2: ever screened



large differences - within and between countries

group 1 - all:

medium

highest: Sweden, 95.4%

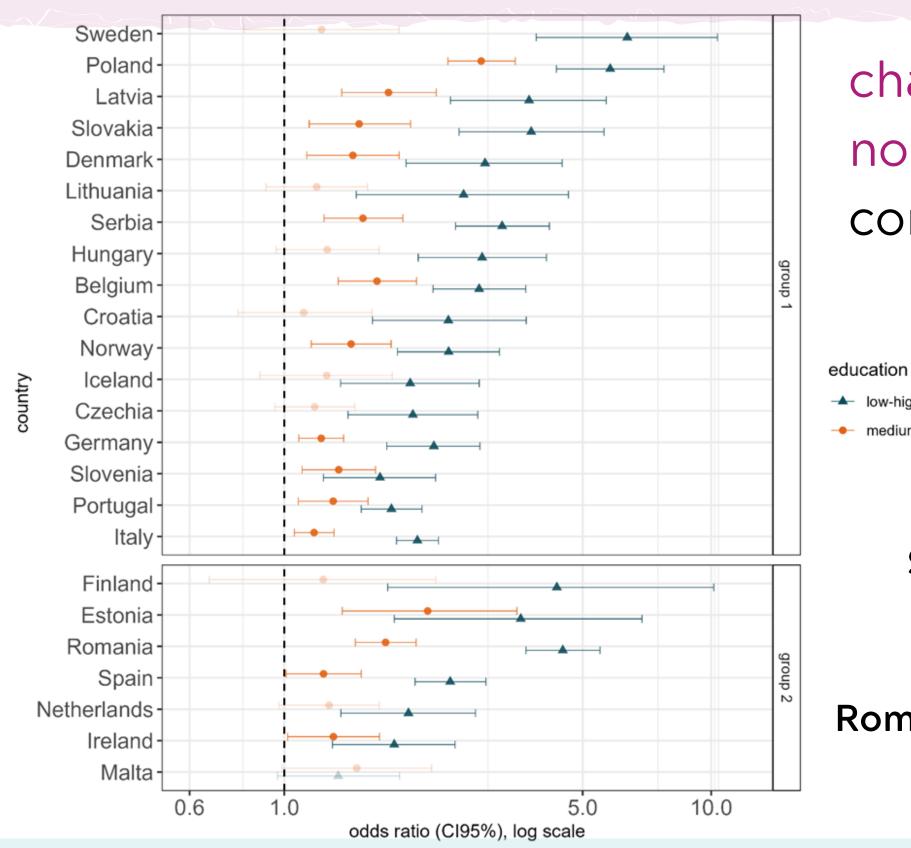
lowest: Serbia, 65.8%

Czechia: **66.5**%

high edu: 71.9%

• low edu: 52.2%

... AND YES, THERE ARE INEQUALITIES



chances of up-to-date non-participation by education compared to high education

LOW-high
★ medium-high
LOW-HIGH:

group 1

Sweden OR= 6.36 (95%CI 3.89-10.35)

Slovenia OR = 1.67 (95%CI 1.24-2.26)

group 2

Romania OR = 4.49 (95%CI 3.68-5.49) Ireland

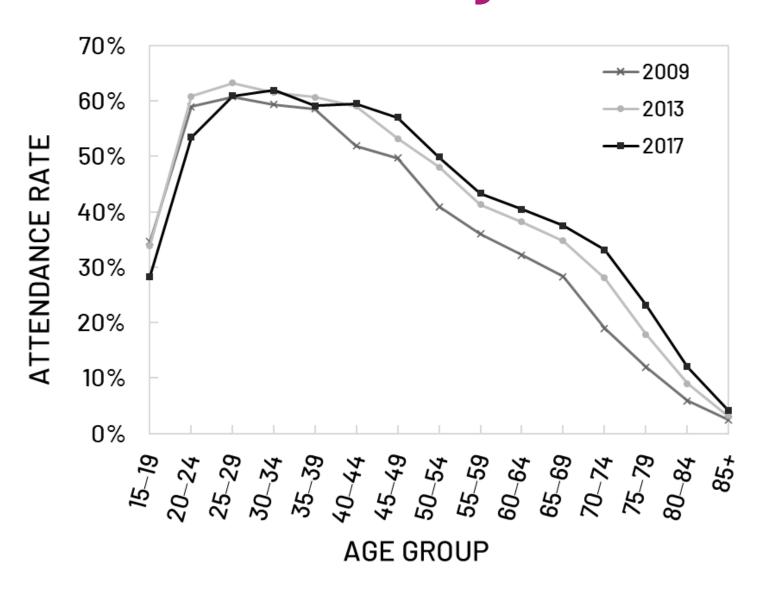
OR = 1.81 (95%CI 1.30-2.51)

Part Tua

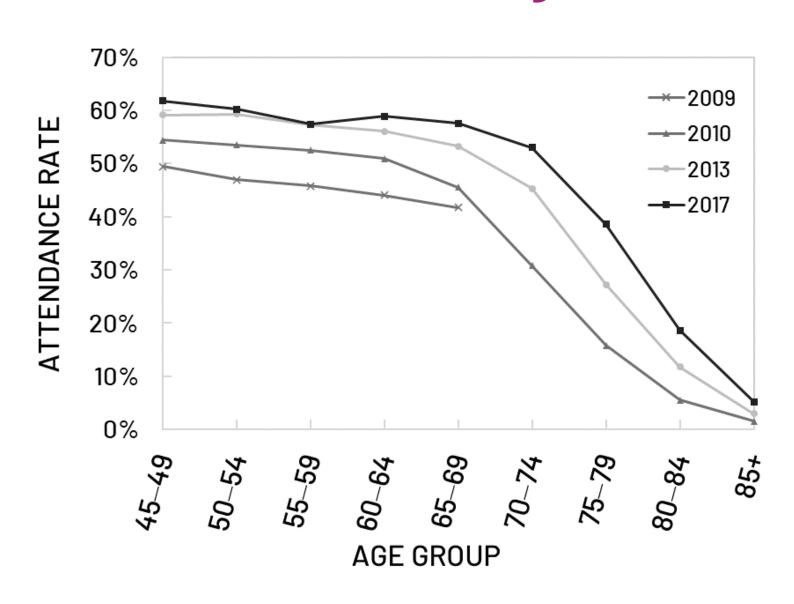
HOW MANY WOMEN ATTEND SCREENING IN CZECHIA?

- data: VZP administrative data from largest health insurance company (~2.5 milion women)
- standardized and age-specific attendance rates
- regional attendance?

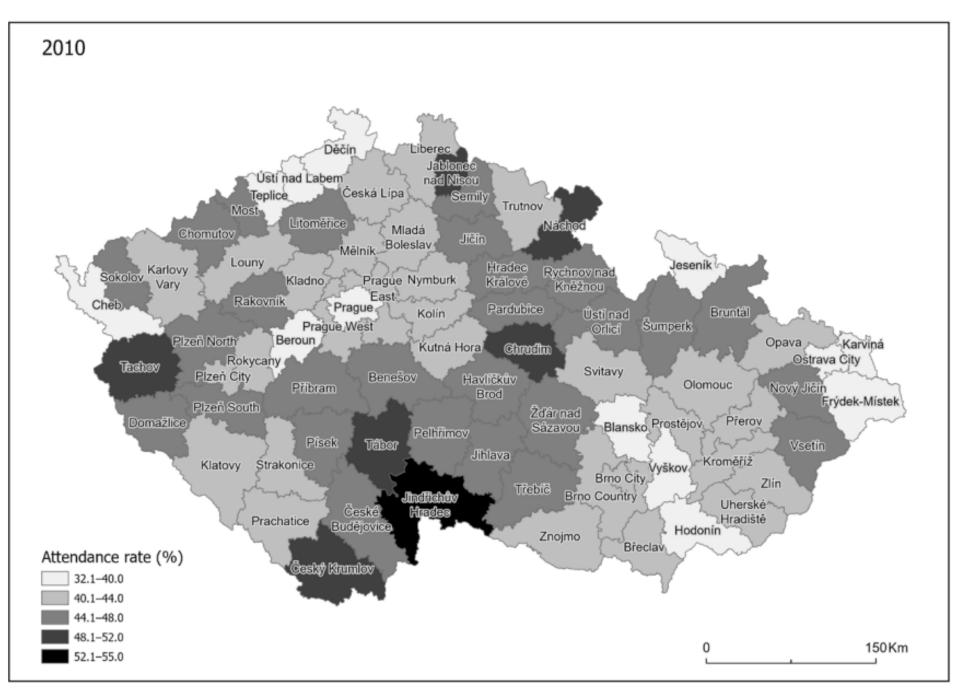
46% cervical cancer screening

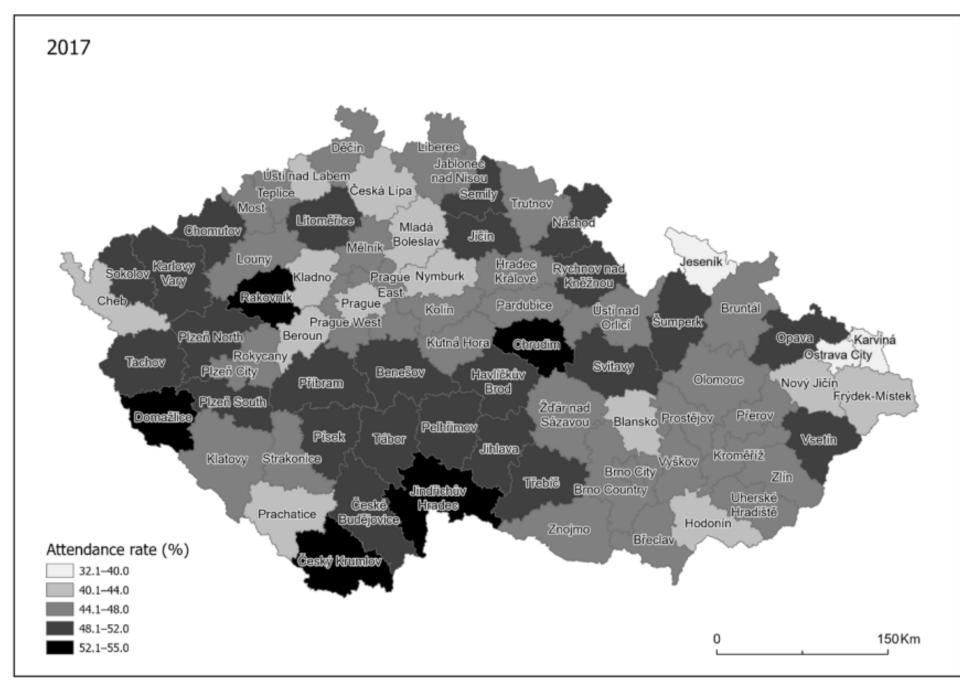


52% breast cancer screening



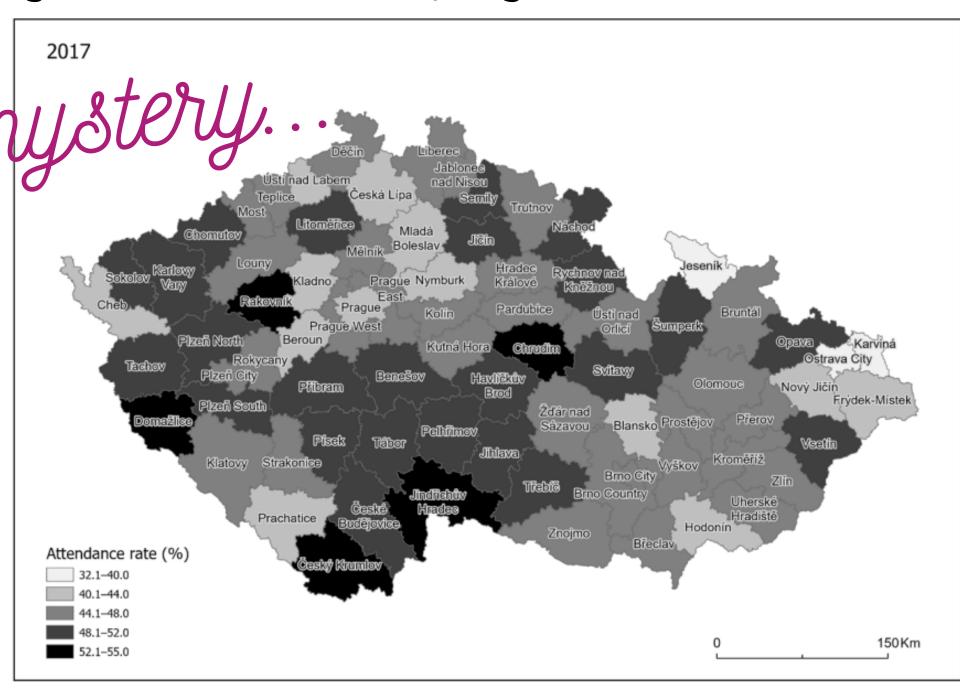
standardized cervical screening attendance rates by region





standardized cervical screening attendance rates by region





Part Three

WHO ARE THE WOMEN NOT-ATTENDING SCREENING?

WHAT ARE THEIR REASONS?
AND DO WOMEN DIFFER BY REASON?

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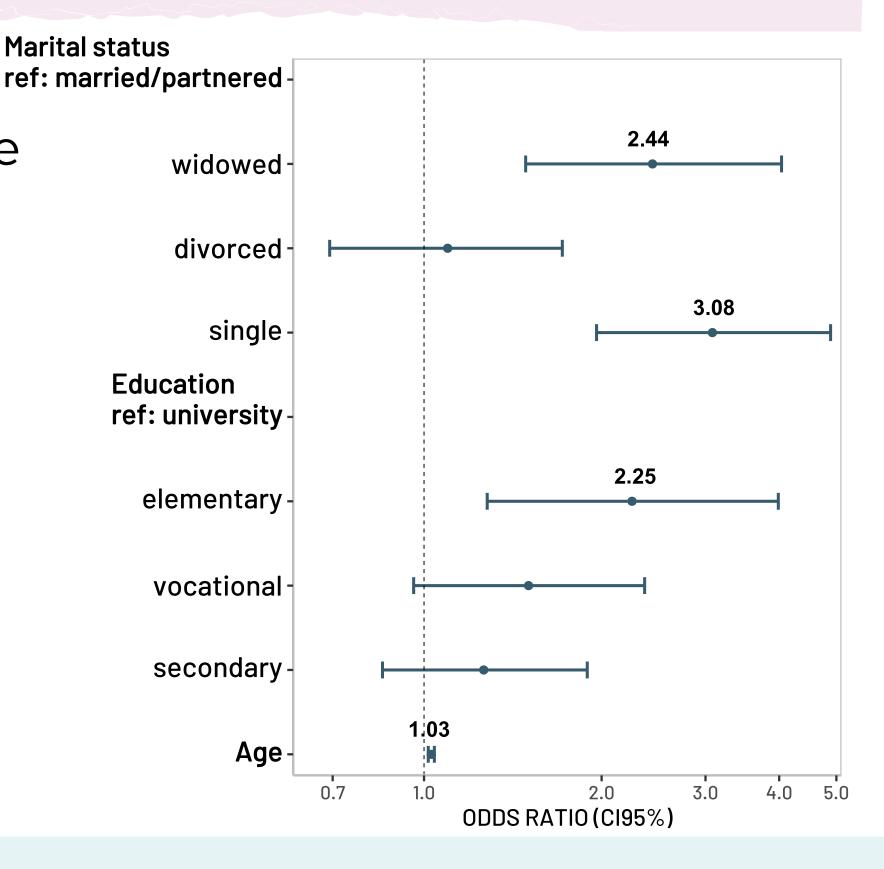
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- non-attendee: >2 years OR not regularly

WHO ARE THE WOMEN NOT-ATTENDING SCREENING?

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- non-attendee: >2 years OR not regularly

35.5% non-attendees

in cervical screening

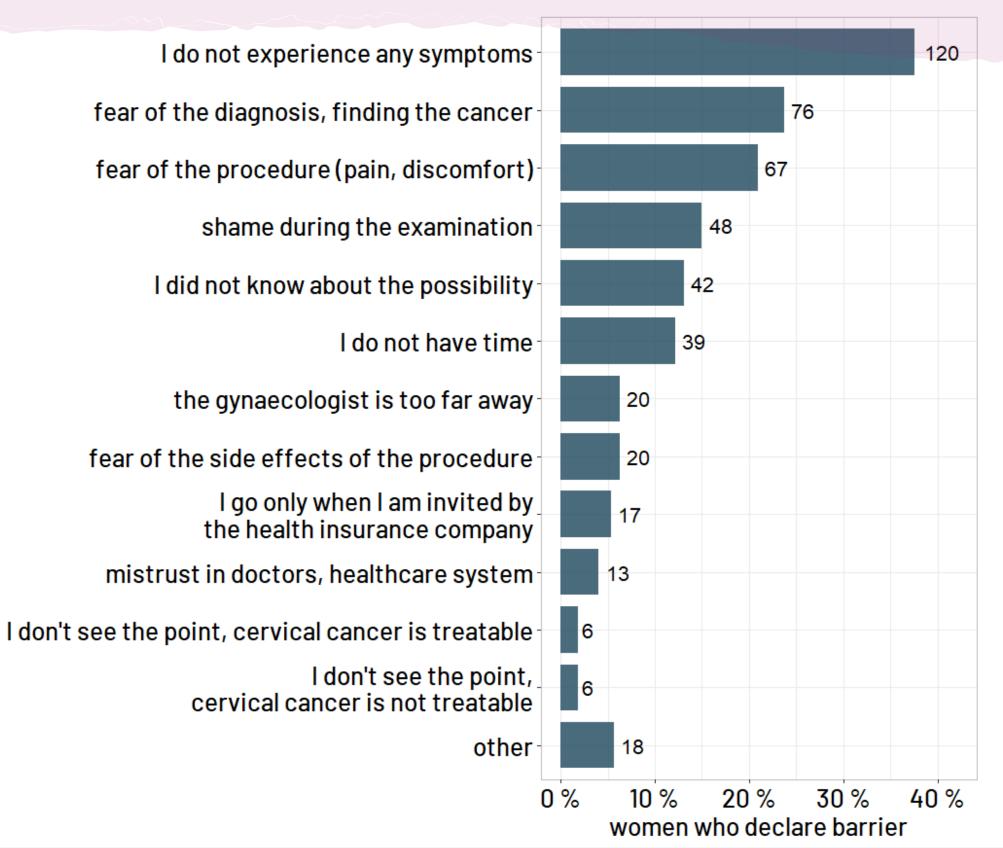


AND WHAT ARE THEY REASONS?

37.5% I do not experience any symptoms

23.8% fear of the diagnosis

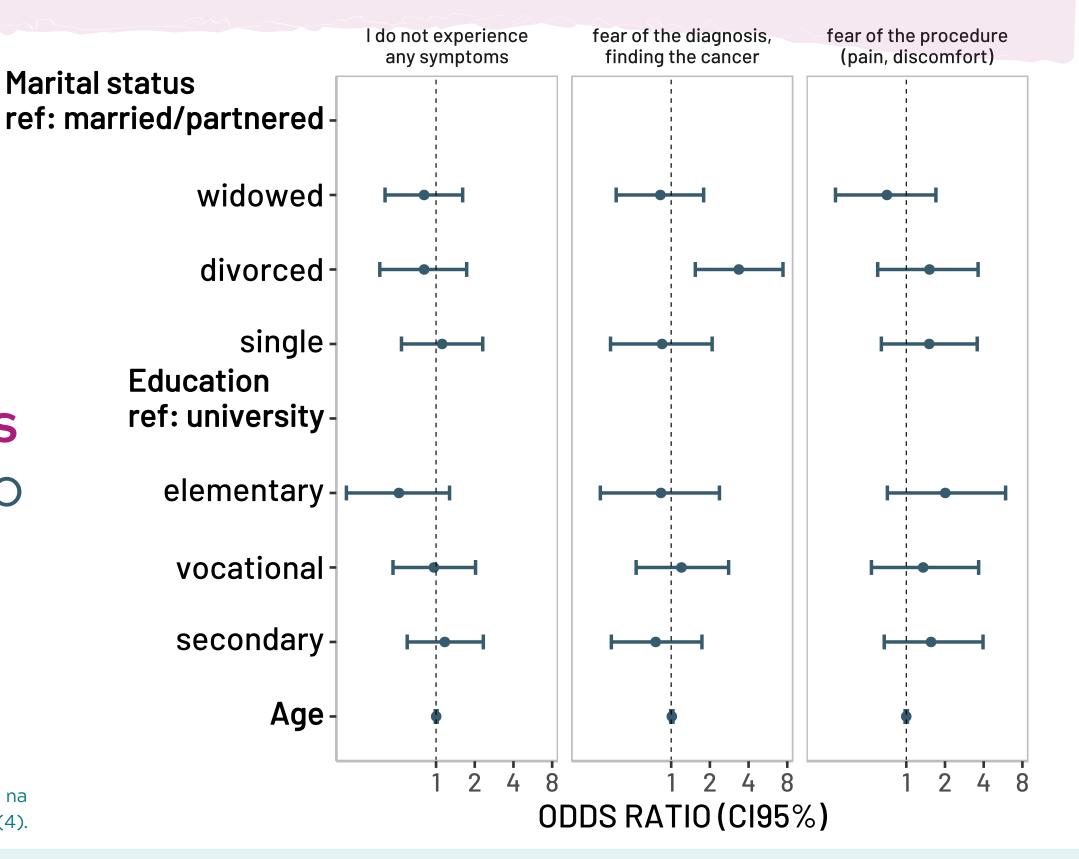
20.9% fear of the procedure



DO THE REASONS DIFFER AMONG NON-ATTENDEES?



Altová, A., & Lustigová, M. (2022). Bariéry českých žen v účasti na screeningu karcinomu děložního hrdla. Česká gynekologie, 87(4).



Part Faur

IS THERE MORE TO THAT?

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semi-structured interviews,
 N=10 women (non-attendees)

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IS THERE MORE TO THAT?



perceived risk of cancer and a healthy lifestyle

"I think that I have such a good lifestyle that I've reduced the risk, so it will only begin to increase as I get older. I don't smoke, I don't drink, I don't eat cancer-causing products. I think I have nothing to worry about."



health literacy and awareness

"I mean, it's not smallpox, it's not some sort of thing that's worthy of eradication... Because for me, cervical cancer, and in general, bottom problems, breast problems, everything, are really linked to disrespecting yourself. It is just connected with the psychological stuff."



previous experiences with healthcare and healthcare professionals

"When I was a kid, I wasn't thin. And we had a doctor who was constantly scolding my mom for that and yelling at me."



"There are very few doctors here in [my traditional hometown]. If I want to find a good doctor, I go to Prague, right? But I don't really want to go to Prague to see a gynecologist..."



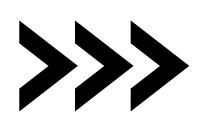
"I wish I hadn't neglected [my health] as much as I did my entire life. But I can't change that now.

Time for commercial break

We want you to submit your research to the

15th Conference of #YoungDemographers

7-9 February 2024, Prague deadline: 20 October 2023







attendance is still quite low



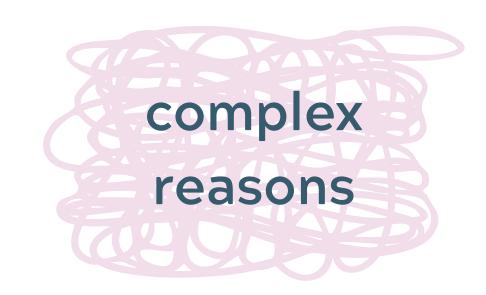
attendance is still quite low

attendanees x
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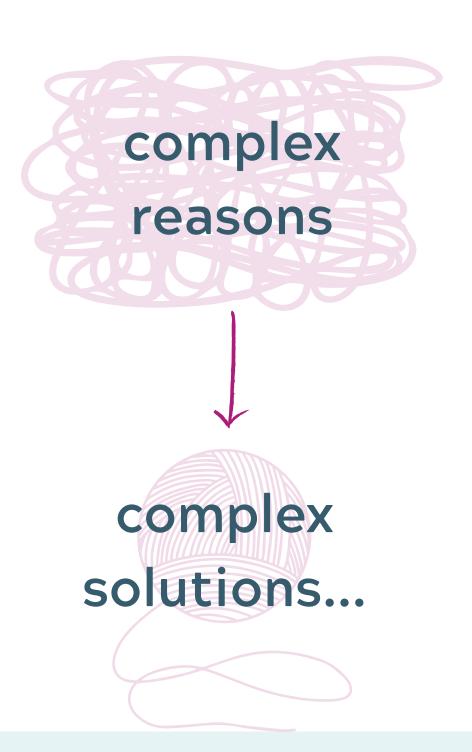
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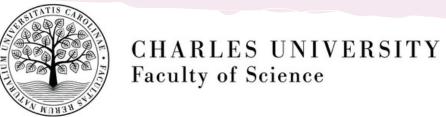


... COMPLEX SOLUTIONS?

- switching from the opt-in to opt-out invitations
- educationg healthcare professionals in communication
- rasing health literacy and screening awareness

DON'T FORGET ABOUT PREVENTION AND GO GET SCREENED!





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