Oncological program

MUDR. BIANKA NÉMETHOVÁ
Oncological program

The fight against cancer is a set of measures (economic, industrial, environmental, health, social and others) aimed at reducing the incidence and mortality of malignancies.
Oncological program

Belongs here:
1. primary prevention
2. secondary prevention
3. primary diagnosis
4. treatment
5. tertiary prevention
6. patient care at terminal stages
1. Primary prevention

- Removal, respectively to prevent the action of tumor developers (carcinogens)

- Aim is to prevent disease occurrence

- Eg: use of preservatives as protection against HPV infection
2. Secondary prevention

- the search for precancerous and early stages of carcinoma in clinically symptomless stages, i.e. subjectively healthy individuals

- signifies *early diagnosis*

- eg: screening *cytology and colposcopic examination* of the cervix
HPV Disease Prevention

Primary*
*Applicable for males & females
- Prevention of any factors that could lead to disease in healthy individuals
  - Vaccination
  - Modifying lifestyle risks
    - i.e., tobacco, keep healthy, sexual intercourse >20 yrs, condoms

Secondary*
*Applicable for females only
- Prevention by halting the progression of the infection/disease
  - Pap Smear
HPV Vaccine Facts
for boys and girls

Every year 26,800 women and men in the U.S. develop HPV-related cancer.

The HPV vaccine protects against nine HPV types and 6 kinds of cancer.

90% of genital warts, 74% of all HPV cancers, and 81% of cervical cancers are prevented by the vaccine.

In the U.S., 79 million are currently infected with HPV. Half of all new infections are in boys and girls aged 15-24.

Up to 80% of sexually active individuals have had HPV. Safer sex practices like condoms and monogamy do not fully protect against HPV.

11-12 years is the optimal age for the vaccine because antibody production is highest, and it should be given long before any sexual contact to be most protective.

source: CDC MMWR 2015;64(11):300-304 and CDC 2013 Surveillance
Illustration by Hannah Henry, courtesy of www.thervaccinepage.org

HPV CANCER PREVENTION

HPV Vaccine is cancer prevention:
HPV vaccine protects against HPV types that cause most cervical, anal, vaginal, vulvar, and penile cancers.
Every year in the U.S., 13,200 people get cancer caused by HPV.
That’s 1 cancer every 2 minutes of every day, all year long.
Most of these cancers can be prevented by HPV vaccine.

HPV Vaccine is recommended at the same time as other teen vaccines.
Parents need three vaccines at 11 or 12. They protect against 14 types of cancers caused by HPV and meningococcal.

HPV Vaccine is best at 11-12 years.
Youth that delay a longer interval between doses are likely to respond to HPV vaccine that older teens.

While there is very little risk of serious side effects for HPV before age 13, the risk of extreme reactions increases thereafter.

Parents and healthcare professionals are the key to protecting adolescents from HPV cancers.
VACCINATE YOUR 11-12 YEAR OLDS.
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/teens
3. Primary diagnosis

- determination of complete diagnosis as quickly as possible in individuals with symptoms of the disease
- eg: uterine curettage in postmenopausal metrorrhagia
4. Treatment

- providing optimal treatment in a qualified health facility

- some types of tumors are treated only in highly specialized devices (choriocarcinomas)
5. Tertiary prevention

- search for relapses and metastases in patients after treatment
- different control patterns are developed according to different types and localization of malignant tumors
- monitoring is very frequent: 1-fold in 3 months for the first 2 years after treatment, another 2 years once every 6 months and then at least 5-10 years once a year
6. Patient care at terminal stages of the disease -

- it focuses mainly on the quality of survival
- pain relief
- ensuring the physiological functions of chore
- nursing care and others
The fight against cancer means organizing various preventive examinations *not only of risk groups*, but in some cases *the entire population*.

The key place in the fight against gynecological cancer is *ambulatory gynecologist*. 
From the review of screening methods, it can be safely used in mass screening only cytology and colposcopy to diagnose precanceroses and early stages of cervical carcinomas of women over 25 years of age, and mammography in the screening of precanceroses and early stages of breast cancer for women over 45 years of age.
the issues of organizing screening and secondary prevention of gynecological tumors are **different in different countries**

their use depends on several factors (finance, technical equipment ...)

therefore, the managing authorities issue some recommendations

A whole set of measures is referred to as an oncology program.
THANKS FOR PAYING ATTENTION 😊