



Inequality and screening, results from iPAAC Best practices competition

Ana Molina Barceló, *FISABIO*

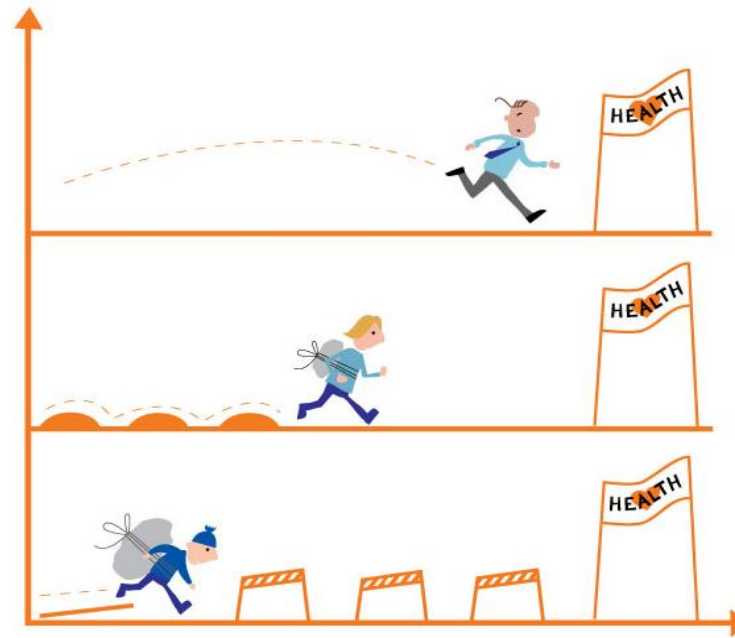
14 January 2021, WP5 Cancer Screening Conference

Research team: Marta Hernández García and Dolores Salas Trejo.



Co-funded by
the Health Programme
of the European Union

Introduction



SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN HEALTH AND CANCER

From: Norwegian Ministry of health and care services. National strategy to reduce social inequalities in health. Report No. 20 (2006–2007).

Introduction

WP5: Early detection, prevention and health promotion.

- 1** Strategies for early detection of cancer
- 2** Effective solutions for population-based screening programmes
- 3** Cancer prevention & health promotion: implementation of the European Code Against Cancer

■ Inequality a **cross-cutting** theme integrated in above mentioned tasks



WP5 main tasks



Policy Paper on Tackling Social Inequalities in Cancer Prevention and Control for the European Population

R. Pérez Pérez, A. Molina Barceló, F. De Lorenzo, T. Spadrea, S. Missinne, F. Fiorindi, N. Zengari, K. Apostolaki, M. P. Coleman, C. Altieri, M. Lawler

Contest of Best Practices Tackling Social Inequalities in Cancer Prevention

Ms Satu Lipponen, WP5 leader, Cancer Society of Finland/ THL (9 October 2019, Governmental board, WP4, Barcelona).



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Investigació Sanitària i Biomèdica
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Introduction

Aims of the Contest

- ✓ **Identify and compile** European experiences.
- ✓ **Disseminate** these experiences in order to promote **replication** of best practices.
- ✓ Ensure **continuity** of previous work with a **practical and innovative approach**.



Aligned with **DG Sante's priority** on
*“identifying, disseminating and transferring best
practices in order to make progress in health
promotion and in non-communicable disease
prevention in Europe”.*

Introduction

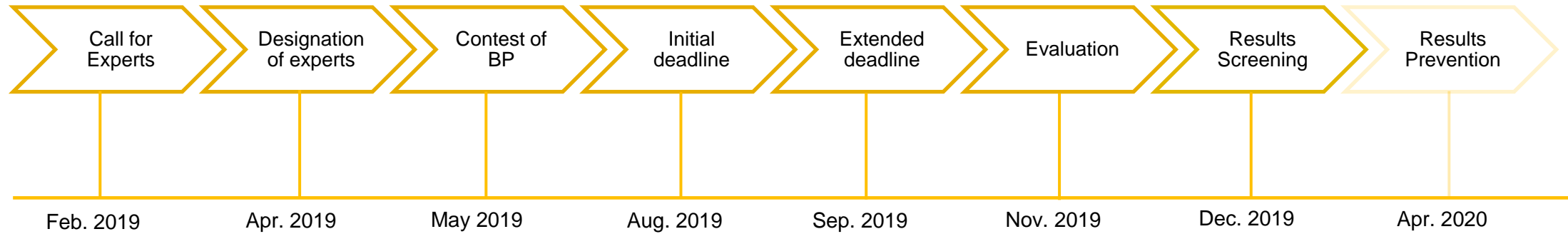


What is a Best practice?



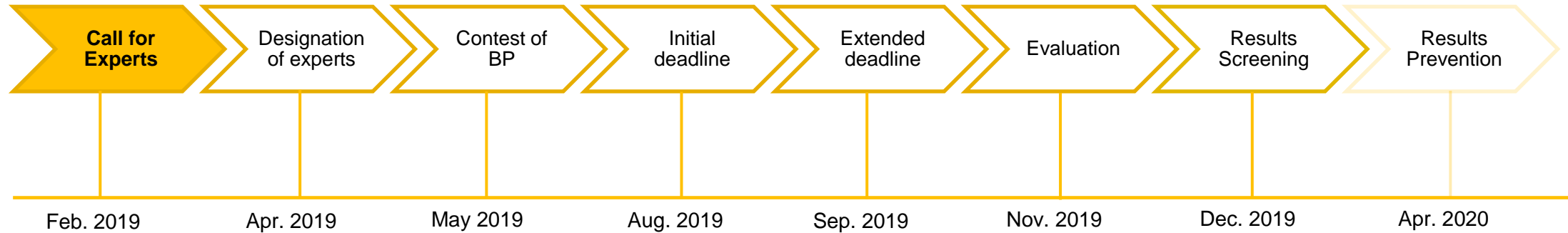
***“Evidence-based** intervention or experience aimed at **reducing social inequalities in cancer prevention**, that has proven to be **effective**, can be **transferable** and represents an **innovative** element for the health system”.*

Methodology



Methodology

Call for
Experts

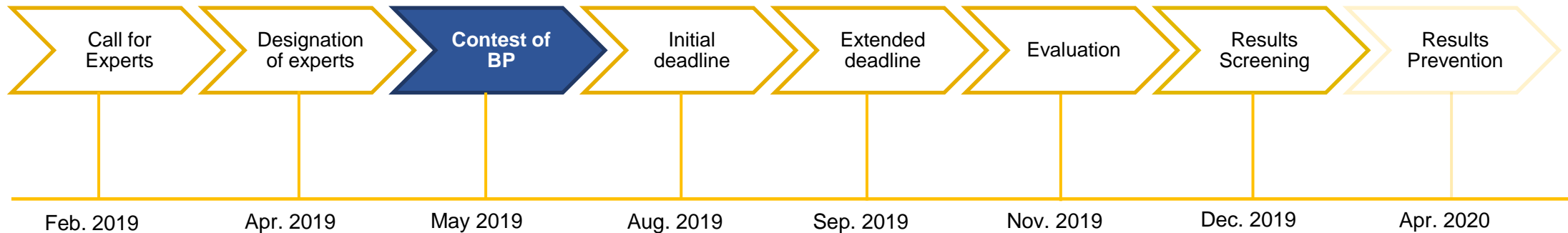


Areas of expertise

- Social inequalities in health
- Cancer prevention
- Health Promotion
- Population-based cancer screening

Independence

Avoiding Potential Conflict of interest



Submitter's Guide.

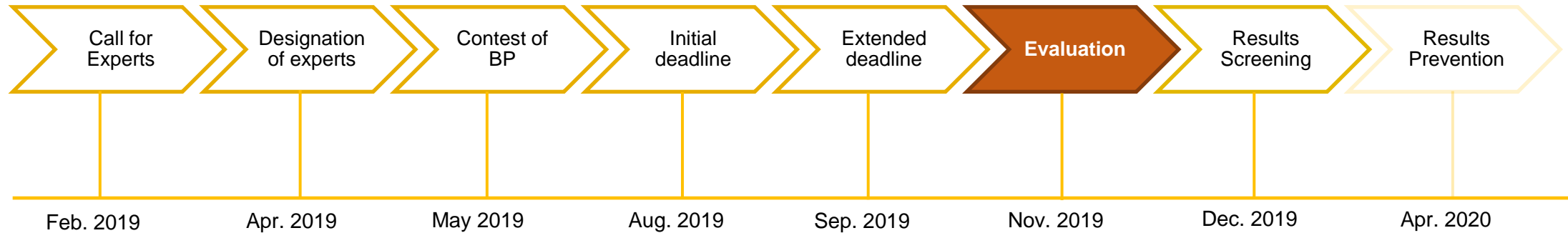
- A. BACKGROUND
- B. PRACTICAL INFORMATION
- C. EVALUATION CRITERIA

APPLICATION FORM

- A. CHECKLIST FOR COMPULSORY CRITERIA
- B. GENERAL INFORMATION
- C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICE
- D. SELF-ASSESSMENT

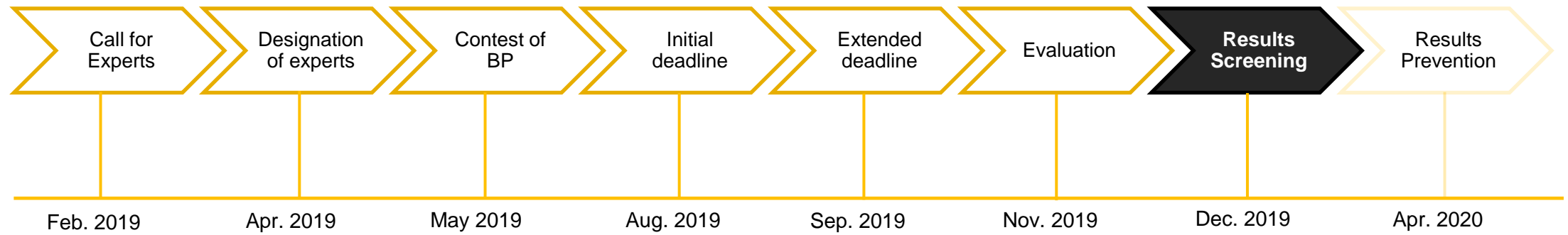
Methodology

Evaluation



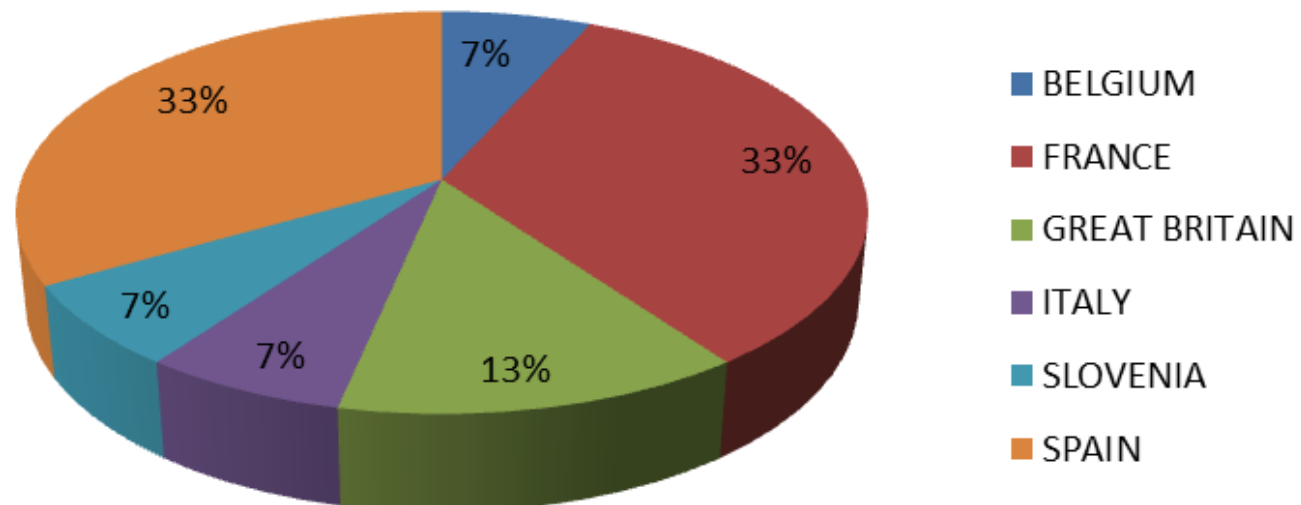
<i>Compulsory criteria</i>	<i>Basic criteria</i>
<i>Relevance</i> <i>Equity</i> <i>Effectiveness</i>	<i>Gender perspective</i> <i>Efficiency</i> <i>Ethics</i> <i>Sustainability</i> <i>Intersectorial collaboration</i> <i>Transferability</i> <i>Innovation</i> <i>Evidence and/or theory based</i> <i>Public Engagement</i>

Results

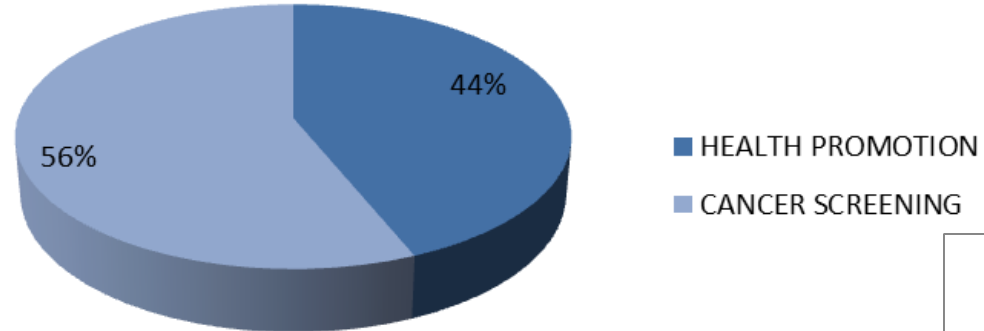


Results

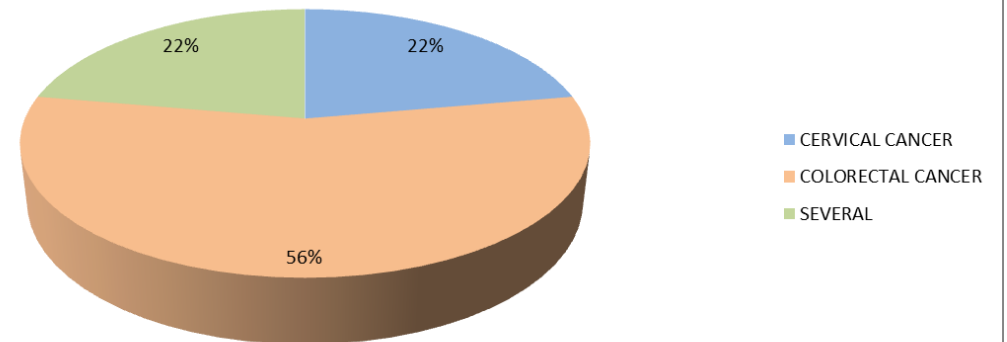
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



SCOPE



Screening programmes



Organisation	Aim	Type of intervention
Flemish Centre for Cancer Detection (Belgium)	Improve informed decision making in cancer screening of people with a disability	Improvement of digital accessibility, constructing a Perceivable, Operable, Understandable and Robust Website.
NHS England/Improvement (United Kingdom)	Reduce age inequalities in cervical screening uptake	Reinforcing invitation strategy by sending text reminders (in addition to invitation letter).
English NHS Bowel Cancer Screening Programme (United Kingdom)	Decrease SES gradient in bowel cancer screening uptake	Sending Enhanced Reminder letters aimed specifically at individuals who had not responded to the initial invitation.
National Institute of Public Health (Slovenia)	Increase participation of people with lower level of education, male population, and communities with the lowest response.	Extensive information and awareness campaigns (TV, radio, local exhibitions and fairs, SVIT ambassadors, information points at primary care centers).
Public Health Local Centre (Spain)	Promote a favourable attitude of deprived population towards cancer (primary and secondary) prevention.	Empowerment and Peer-education on cancer prevention by community health agents.
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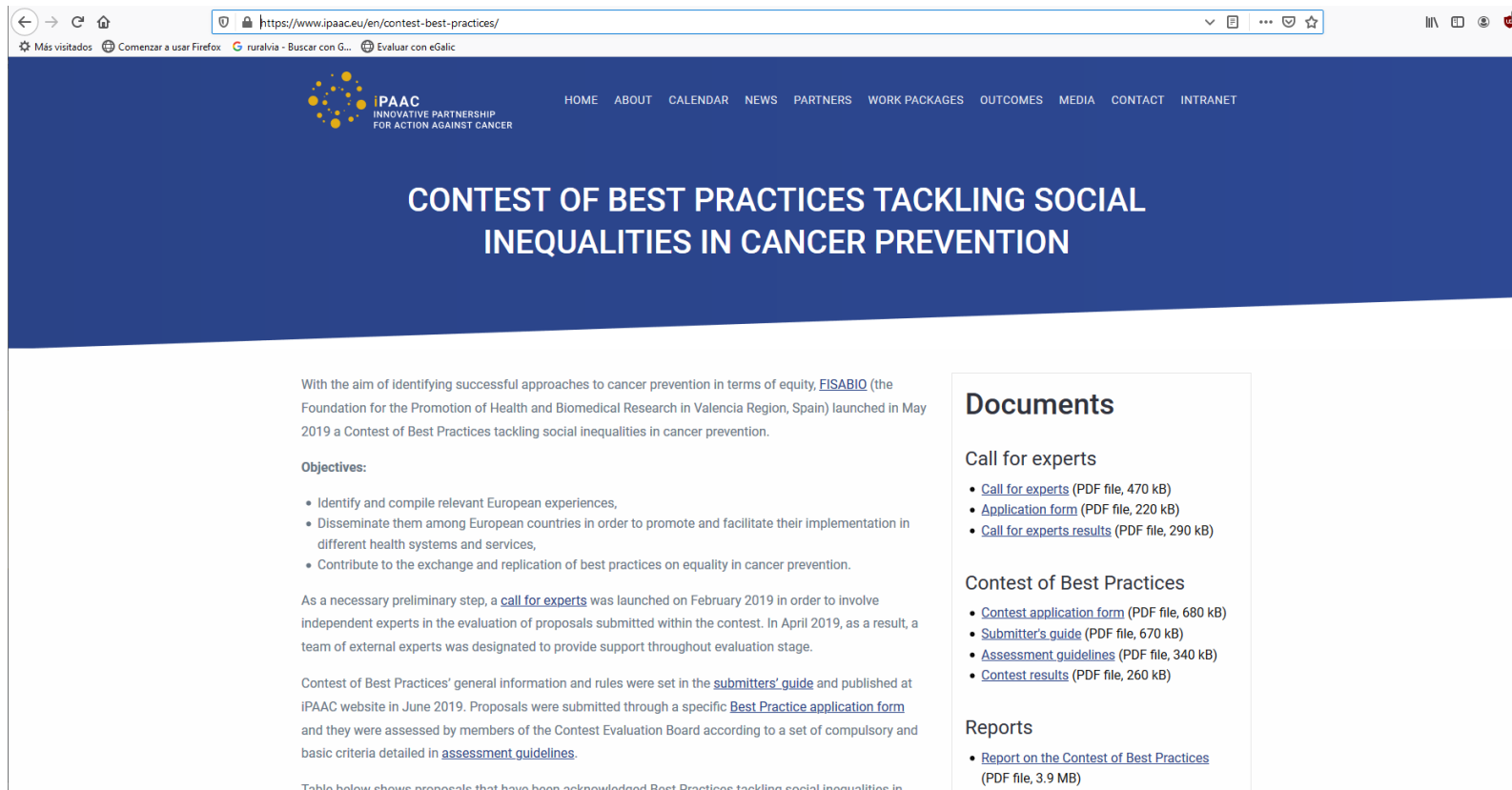
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Specific website

Social inequalities and cancer prevention: **Best Practices**



<https://www.ipaac.eu/en/contest-best-practices/>



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the iPAAC website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.ipaac.eu/en/contest-best-practices/>. The website has a dark blue header with the iPAAC logo and a navigation menu. The main content area has a dark blue background with white text. The title 'CONTEST OF BEST PRACTICES TACKLING SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN CANCER PREVENTION' is prominently displayed. Below the title, there is a paragraph about the contest's purpose, followed by a section on 'Objectives' with a bulleted list. Another paragraph describes the contest's timeline and the role of external experts. A section on 'Documents' lists various PDF files available for download, including a 'Call for experts' and 'Contest results'. A 'Reports' section also lists a document. At the bottom, a caption indicates that a table below shows proposals that have been acknowledged.

With the aim of identifying successful approaches to cancer prevention in terms of equity, [FISABIO](#) (the Foundation for the Promotion of Health and Biomedical Research in Valencia Region, Spain) launched in May 2019 a Contest of Best Practices tackling social inequalities in cancer prevention.

Objectives:

- Identify and compile relevant European experiences,
- Disseminate them among European countries in order to promote and facilitate their implementation in different health systems and services,
- Contribute to the exchange and replication of best practices on equality in cancer prevention.

As a necessary preliminary step, a [call for experts](#) was launched on February 2019 in order to involve independent experts in the evaluation of proposals submitted within the contest. In April 2019, as a result, a team of external experts was designated to provide support throughout evaluation stage.

Contest of Best Practices' general information and rules were set in the [submitters' guide](#) and published at iPAAC website in June 2019. Proposals were submitted through a specific [Best Practice application form](#) and they were assessed by members of the Contest Evaluation Board according to a set of compulsory and basic criteria detailed in [assessment guidelines](#).

Table below shows proposals that have been acknowledged Best Practices tackling social inequalities in

Documents

Call for experts

- [Call for experts](#) (PDF file, 470 kB)
- [Application form](#) (PDF file, 220 kB)
- [Call for experts results](#) (PDF file, 290 kB)

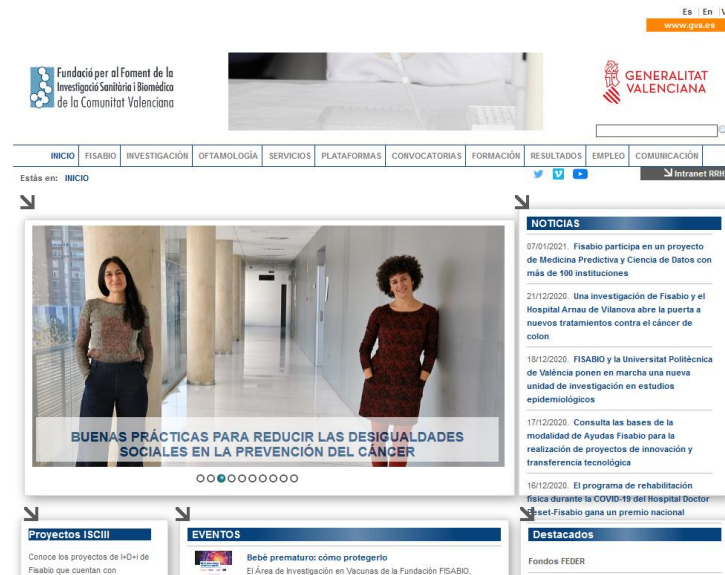
Contest of Best Practices

- [Contest application form](#) (PDF file, 680 kB)
- [Submitter's guide](#) (PDF file, 670 kB)
- [Assessment guidelines](#) (PDF file, 340 kB)
- [Contest results](#) (PDF file, 260 kB)

Reports

- [Report on the Contest of Best Practices](#) (PDF file, 3.9 MB)

Dissemination activities



Best practices to reduce social inequalities in cancer prevention



- The Area of Cancer and Public Health of the Foundation for the Promotion of Health and Biomedical Research of Valencia Region (Fisabio) identifies cases of "best practices" in Europe in order to reduce inequalities in cancer prevention
- The initiative has emerged from the framework of iPAAC, "Innovative Partnership for Action Against Cancer"

With the aim of identifying the successful cases to reduce the inequalities in cancer prevention, in February 2019, the *Area of Cancer and Public Health of Fisabio* launched a contest about best practices in Europe. It was widely disseminated on the websites and social media of the consortium partners, targeting circles of experts in this field. From there, a panel of international specialists evaluated the proposals presented and, according to rigorous criteria, selected the best initiatives.

Recently, the *report* where all the effective interventions for the reduction of these inequalities are gathered has been published. Some of these initiatives have been carried out in countries such as Spain, Belgium, United Kingdom, Italy and Slovenia.

Conclusions

- ✓ Has allowed identification and dissemination of health and social interventions reducing inequalities in cancer prevention
- ✓ Facilitates implementation and replication of good practices in different health systems and services

Thanks for your attention!

