OCI Foundation's Arm Our Youths (ArOY) Health Campaign

Capacity Building for NYSC Volunteer Corps Members

MODULE 2A: TALKS ON CERVICAL CANCER

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OUTLINE

- 1. The Cervix: What is it?
- 2. Relevant facts on cervical cancer in Nigeria
- 3. Causes and risk factors for cervical cancer



....we rise, by lifting other:

- 4. Cervical cancer signs and symptoms
 - 1. Preventing measures: Vaccines, Screening and Lifestyle
 - 2. Myths
 - 3. Trial Quizzes

References from: https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6890-2

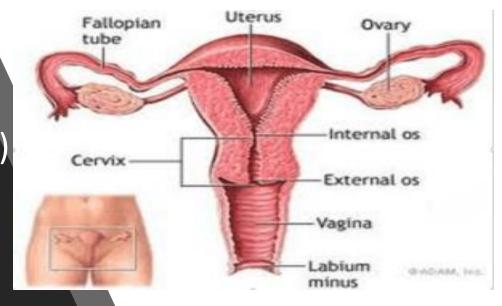


THE CERVIX: WHAT IS IT?

 The cervix is part of the female reproductive organ;

- It is called neck of the "neck" of the womb
- It is the narrow, lower part of the womb (uterus)
 - Joins it to the top of the vagina
 - Like a neck connects the human body to the head (see the image below).
 - Cervical cancer is a cancer that affects the cervix
 - The cancer is completely preven
 - Its roots in the teenage years, as will be explained shortly.
 - As such, the teenagers and young adults are perfect targets





CERVICAL CANCER: RELEVANT FACTS N NIGERIA

- Second most common cancer in Nigerian women (ranked 4th globally).
- Mostly manifests in women between mid-30s to the mid-40s.

OCCURRENCES:

- 84% of all global cases occur in developing countries like Nigeria.
- 85% of all global deaths occur in developing countries like Nigeria.
- In 2017: 8,240 of the 14,089 affected Nigerian women, died (IARC, 2018).
- In 2018: <u>10,403 of 14,943</u> affected Nigerian women died (IARC, 2019).
 - By 2025: Related deaths in Nigerian women will <u>rise by 63% for</u> those aged ≤65 years
 - By 2025: Related deaths in Nigerian women will <u>rise by 50% for those >65 years.</u>
 - IT NEEDS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY!!!!!
 - Luckily, the cancer is 100% preventable, and very simply too!!!



CERVICAL CANCER: CAUSES



- Almost all cases of cervical cancers are transmitted by a virus.
- This virus is called the <u>HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS OR HPV FOR SHORT.</u>
- HPV has about 100 strains, but most do not cause cervical cancers.
 - Only about 2 of them cause it.
- This virus is sexually-transmitted!!! Just like Gonorrhoea, HIV, and Syphilis.
 - This is important to know, as it gives us the opportunity to fight.
 - For clarity, women who do not have sex, are unlikely to get cervical cancers!!!!
 - For instance, cervical cancers are not common among nuns.
 - Good news: Most HPV infections do not result in cervical cancer: The body fights off most of them.

CERVICAL CANCER: RISK FACTORS

- 1. Early age (<18) of first sexual intercourse:
 - before a woman's reproductive tract is fully developed
- 2. Unprotected sexual intercourse (not using condoms)
- 3. Having multiple sexual partners
- 4. Having many children (usually more than 4)
- 5. Lowered immunity: e.g. HIV, other cancers, etc.
 - 1. Presence of other sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs)
 - 2. Poor diet and poor hygiene
 - 3. Smoking (tobacco use)
 - 4. Lack of regular cervical screening tests
 - 5. Others



"...we rise, by lifting others"



CERVICAL CANCER: SYMPTOMS

- Majority of HPV infections do not cause symptoms, and generally resolve on their own.
- When infections persist, they may lead the cancer: Cervical cancer screening detect these.
- Unfortunately, even with full blown cervical cancers, there may be no symptoms.
 - This makes it deadly, since symptoms usually appear at the late stages.
- By the time a woman notices the symptoms, it is already too late for many.
- When symptoms appear, the following are usually noticed:
 - .. Irregular, inter-menstrual bleeding (bleeding between periods)
 - 2. Bleeding after sexual intercourse.
 - 3. Pain at the lower back, leg or pelvis. This only happens in really advanced stages.
 - 4. Fatigue/tiredness, weight loss and loss of appetite.
 - 5. Vaginal discomfort or odorous discharge from the vagina.
 - 6. Swollen leg on one side. Again, at really advanced stages
 - 7. Please see your doctor if concerned with any of the above.





CERVICAL CANCER: PREVENTION

• Cervical cancer is 100% preventable. Ways to achieve this include:

1. Regular screening

- Recommended for most women who are already sexually active.
- Even after the vaccine, one must continue the cervical cancer screening
- The test available in Nigeria is repeated every 2 years (Every 5 years in Australia).

2. Use of preventive vaccines (prevent up to 80% of cervical cancer deaths).

- Effective if started early, before the first onset of sexual activities.
- WHO recommends it for boys and girls aged 9 to 13: Free in most developed countries (not in Nigeria)
- The vaccines cannot treat HPV infection, once already contracted.
- Older women can still get this vaccine, particularly if they are not yet sexually active.
- Two types of vaccine, usually give over 3 injections spread out over 6 months

3. Preventive lifestyles

- Avoid early age sexual intercourse. If possible, avoid it till marriage or till 18.
- Use condoms if premarital sex is a must. Protects against other STDs.
- Stick to one sexual partner.
- Try not to have more than 4 children.
- Any STD should be treated promptly and thoroughly.
- Healthy lifestyles: exercises, healthy diet, and healthy weight, avoid smoking.
- Regular cervical screening tests, if affordable; See doctor if suspicious symptoms

CERVICAL CANCER: MYTHS

- Cervical cancer is not hereditary:
 - One cannot get it from own parents.
- It cannot be transmitted by:
 - Non-sexual contacts, or
 - Through the respiratory airways.
- The only known means of transmission is:
 - THROUGH SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
 - It cannot be given through:
 - Black magic, or by witches and wizards





THE END

Let us join hands to Arm Our Youths

... While Young

... All of them

... Right Now



"...we rise, by lifting athers"

... Let's do it for our families, our states, and for Nigeria

THANK YOU!!!

