

## SOS Médecins-Burkina Faso



#### Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control Landscape in Displaced Populations

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# Organization's Role and Activities

**SOS Médecins-Burkina Faso (SOS MBF)**: is a non-profit medical humanitarian association.

**Mission** : provide the aid to populations in distress and vulnerable situations. Its focus is on health: primary health care, & specific care for HIV, child malnutrition, health in emergencies situation , care for inmates.

**Target**: people in precarious social or economic situations.

## Overview of Displaced Populations

- Approximately 1,052,388 IDPs on 12/31/2024 (source: CONASUR January 16, 2025). Installed in 22 reception zones across the country.
- Main regions : BMH: 09, CN: 05; Cascade: 03 Haut Bassin: 03 and l'East: 2.
- Epidemiological data on HPV infection rates and HPVrelated diseases among IDPs: NA
- Estimated burden of cervical cancer within IDPs: NA

SOS MBF regularly carries out cervical cancer screening and referral campaigns for IDPs and host populations, as well as women in prison. We plan to combine our screening interventions with vaccination for the benefit of IDPs in our areas of intervention.

- 7 administrative regions benefit from the care provided to IDPs and host populations by SOS MBF and partners : Sahel (1), Center(2) North (3), center-North (4), Center East (5), Hauts Bassins (6), Cascades
- 325,181 IDPs & host population received health care through the consortium, including screening and referral of cervical cancer cases in 2023
- Based on this long and rich experience of providing care in emergency situations, SOS MBF has the human and technical resources to support the State in achieving the PDI target for HPV vaccination.
- Main donors : BMGF , BMGF, BHA, CAA, ALIMA... based on calls for projects

1,132 cases of cervical cancer reported in the country including 839 deaths in 2020 (WHO)

## Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control

- HPV vaccination is included in the Expanded Program on Immunization since April 22, 2022. It is offered at advanced health posts and mobile clinics on PDI sites to girls aged 9 to 14 at regular intervals (Gardasil)
- HPV vaccination and screening benefit from a free-ofcharge policy. But patient care is not free of charge, which leads to delays in diagnosis and treatment
- The main challenges remain security, logistics for vaccine deployment in conflict zones and financial inaccessibility for specialized or care secondary prevention
- Continuity of care is the principle , but there are limits to the effectiveness of this continuity.

#### A Barriers to Access and Implementation Among These Populations

Other challenges lie in people access to information about vaccination. Also, the eligible age for vaccination being 9 to 13 years is a limit. Integrating the vaccine into early childhood would be a way of reaching more targets.

### The Way Forward

• Efforts need to be stepped up in terms of mass awareness-raising, organizing vaccination campaigns for young girls, screening campaigns for IDPs and host populations and integrate vaccine earlier.

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**Global Meeting on Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control in Displaced Populations** Istanbul, Türkiye. 13-14 February 2025

