BREAST CANCER SCREENING IN MOROCCO: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS DURING THE TWO YEARS OF THE ORGANIZED PROGRAMME

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Prevention and early detection
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Background

• In Morocco, breast cancer is ranked the first female cancer (36.1%) and more than 60% cases are diagnosed at stage III or IV

• The method of breast cancer screening program based on clinical examination at primary health facilities, mammography at secondary level and treatment at tertiary level

• There is no information on the performance of the screening program for breast cancer in Morocco

Objective

• to analyze early performance indicators for the Morocco breast cancer screening programme

Methods

• Retrospective evaluative study conducted in Temara city.

• The target population: women population aged between 45–70 years

• The study is based on performance indicators collected from the various health structures in Tamara between 2009 and 2011

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared
Results:

- Participation rate (N = 2049): 35.7%
- Mean age: 53 years (SD 8 years)
- Women aged 45 to 70 years: 86.7%
- Women married: 76%
- No insurance healthcare: 82.4%
- Family history of breast cancer: 5.2% (106)
- Abnormal physical examination: 9.3% (190)
- Positive predictive value of clinical breast examination / mammography: 23.1%
- Positive predictive value of clinical breast examination / cyto-puncture: 2.1%
- Positive predictive value of mammography / cyto-puncture: 9.1%
- Lost to follow-up: 27%

Quality Indicators

- Rate of positive mammograms (mammography positive BI-RADS ACR (0,3,4 ou 5)): 35.5% (44/124)
- Rate of diagnostic workups: Ultrasound alone: 52.3%
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Results:

Quality Indicators

• Ultrasound with mammography (BI-RADS ACR1 or 2) normal and clinical breast examination normal: 26 women (44.9%)

• Biopsy rate: 1.95‰

• Cancer rates:
  
  ➢ In total, 10 cases of breast cancer identified among 2350 women between 2009 and 2011 (4.3‰)
  
  ➢ 4 cases of breast cancer among 2049 women who were 45 to 70 years old (1.95‰)

Indicators of organization

• Delay between the date of screening and the date of cyto-puncture: The median was 27 days (range 2-269 days)

• Delay between the date of positive screening mammograms and the date of cyto-puncture: The median was 9 days (range 2-240 days)

• Delay between the date of screening and the date of the first treatment: the average was 68 days (range 25-93 days)

Conclusion:

There is a need to closely monitor performance and to review programme policies and procedures with the aim of increasing both the participation rate and the proportion of women eligible to attend screening.