



Australian Government
Cancer Australia

The National Framework for Gynaecological Cancer Control

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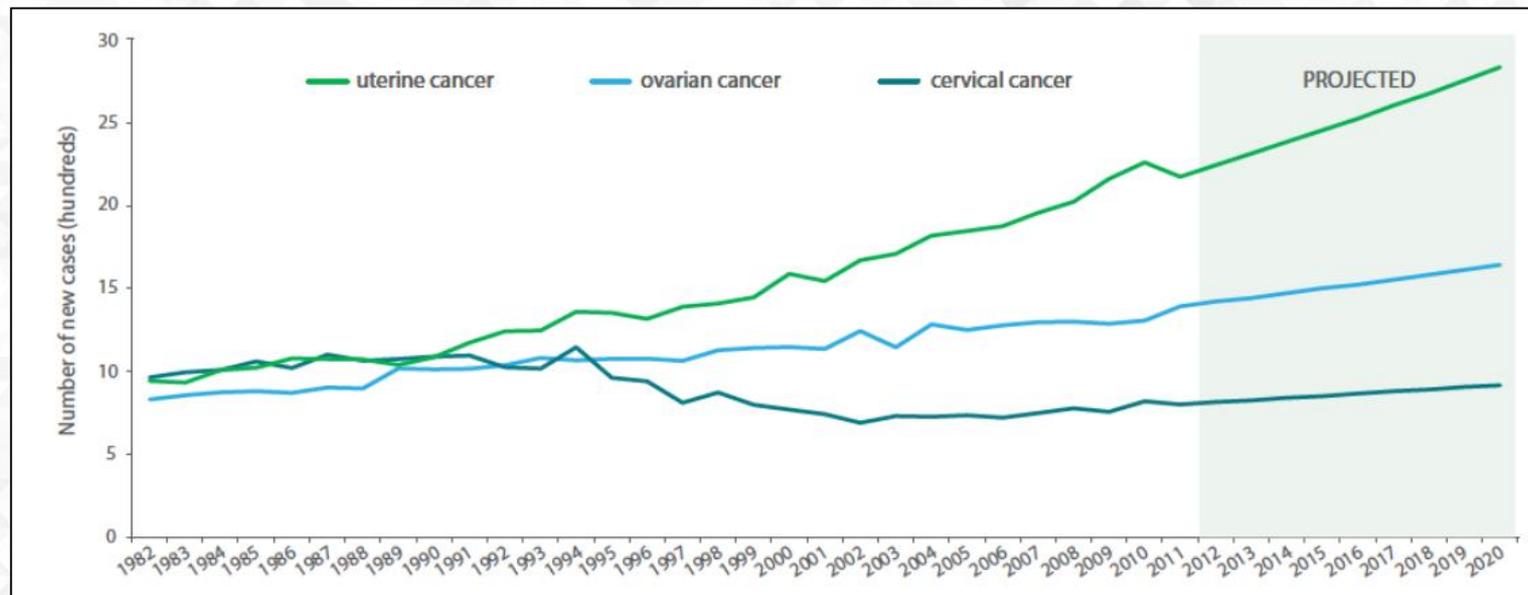




Current and emerging issues in gynaecological cancer

► Incidence

Trends in number of new cases of uterine, ovarian and cervical cancers, Australia, 1982-2020





Current and emerging issues in gynaecological cancer

- ▶ Mortality
- ▶ Survival
- ▶ Gynaecological cancers in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women
- ▶ Risk factors and prevention
- ▶ Screening and early detection
- ▶ Treatment
- ▶ Psychosocial wellbeing and supportive care

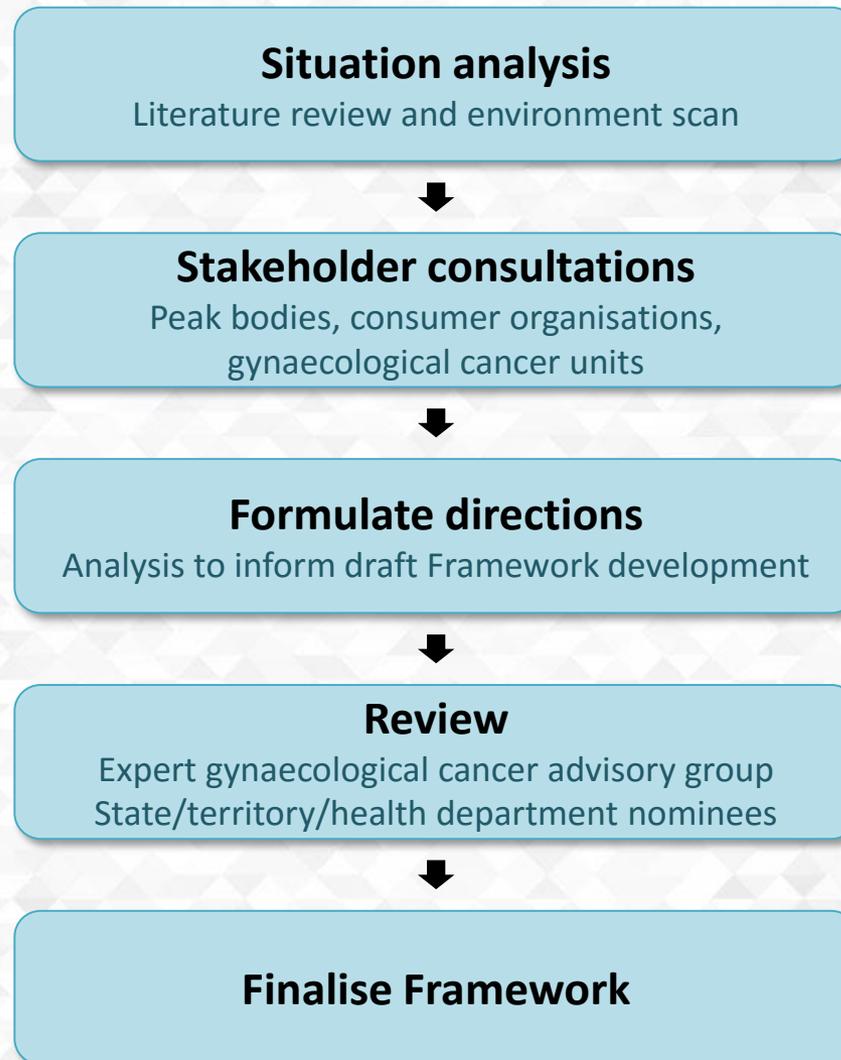
Rationale: A strategic approach is required to improve outcomes for women with gynaecological cancers in Australia and to meet increasing pressures on health services



Methodology for development of the National Framework for Gynaecological Cancer Control



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Priority areas for action

Priority Area One

Enhancing the centralised model of treatment planning

Priority Area Two

Improving outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women

Priority Area Three

Promoting a holistic approach to person-centred care

Priority Area Four

Developing sustainable models of care

Priority Area Five

Enhancing health promotion and public awareness

Priority Area Six

Targeting research funding

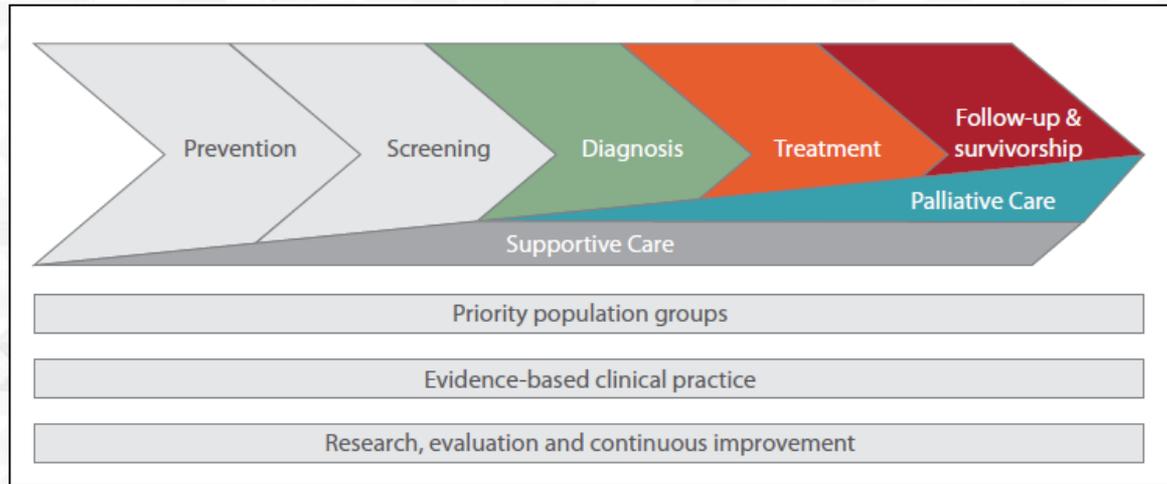
6 priority areas
19 strategies





Priority Area One

Enhancing the centralised model of treatment planning



Strategies

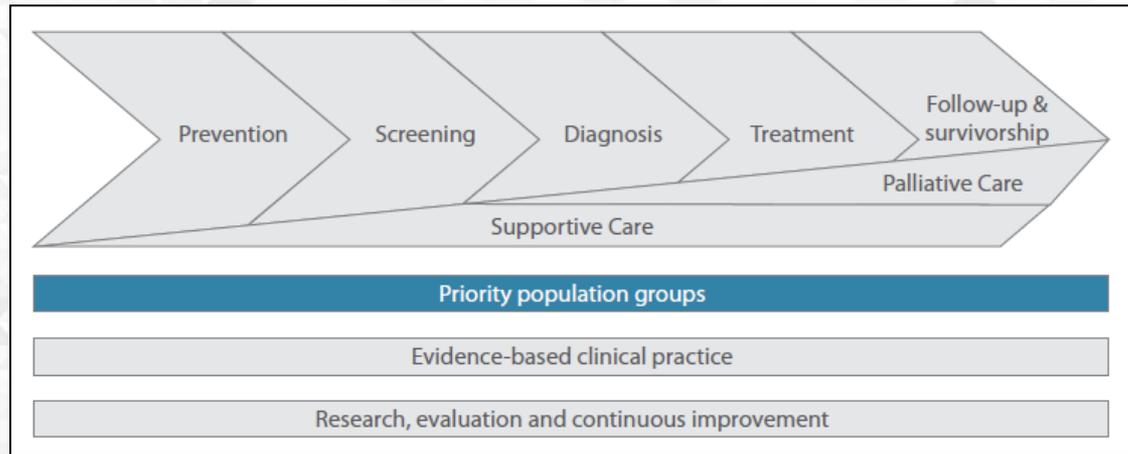
- ▶ **Diagnosis and treatment**
 - Ensure appropriate and timely referral to specialist gynaecological MDTs
 - Ensure right expertise is available to inform delivery of clinical and psychosocial care
- ▶ **Promoting multidisciplinary care**
 - Develop models of care which incorporate evidence-based and coordinated multidisciplinary care
 - Provide timely and adequate communication between all members of MDT , including primary care





Priority Area Two

Improving outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women



Strategies

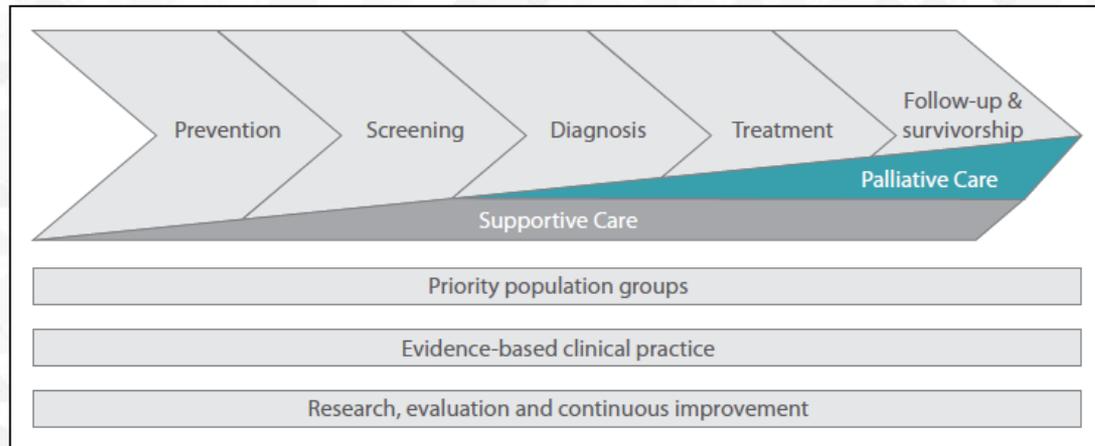
- ▶ Undertake research on views to identify barriers to screening, detection, treatment, and access
- ▶ Raise awareness of risk factors and symptoms to support prevention and early detection
- ▶ Increase participation in the National Cervical Screening Program
- ▶ Improve national recording of Indigenous status in pathology requests and reports
- ▶ Strengthen capacity to deliver culturally appropriate, integrated services
- ▶ Identify current patterns of care including referral, treatment, and follow-up care





Priority Area Three

Promoting a holistic approach to person-centred care



Strategies

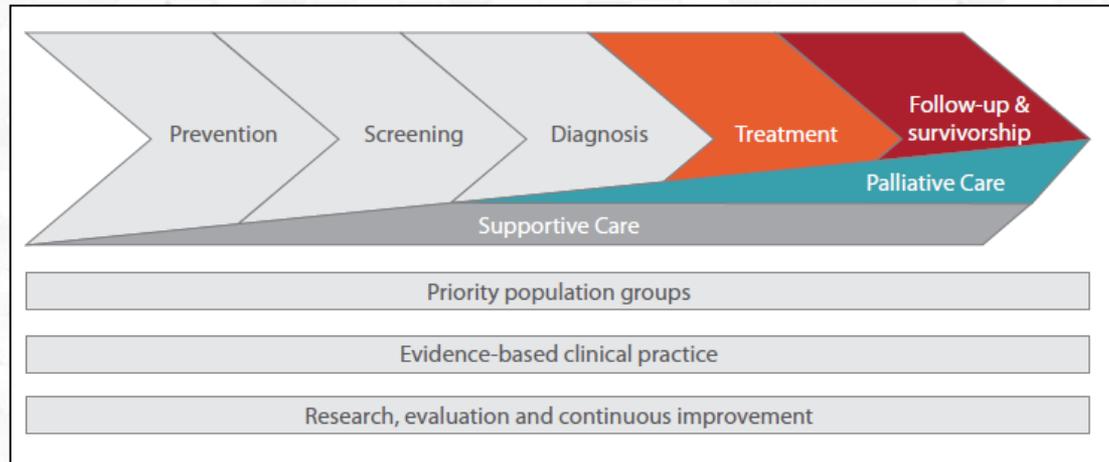
- ▶ Alert health professionals to specific psychosocial, psychosexual and other supportive care needs
- ▶ Assess patient needs systematically and ensure timely referral to support services
- ▶ Include a focus on quality of life and secondary prevention as part of survivorship care
- ▶ Increase knowledge of effective psychosocial-cultural care





Priority Area Four

Developing sustainable models of care



Strategy

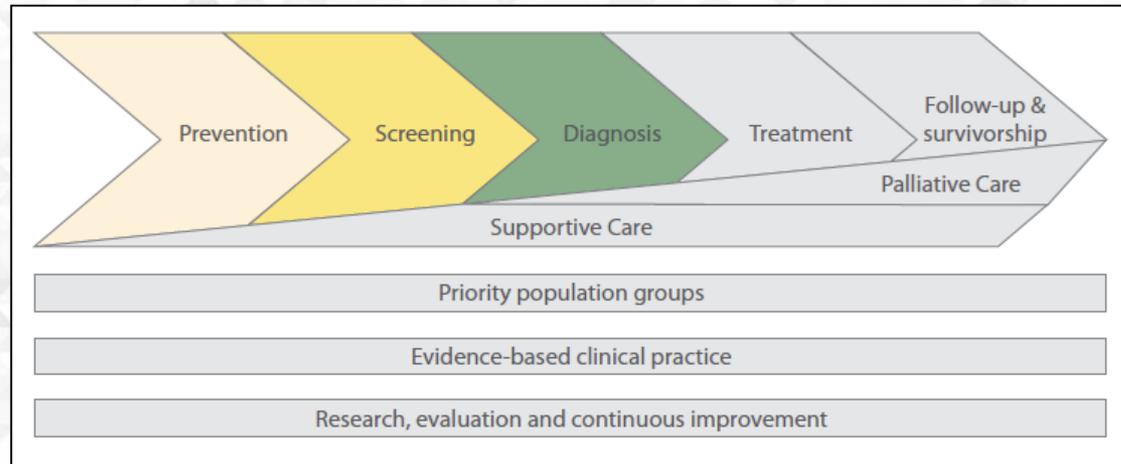
- ▶ Explore sustainable models of care, which deliver safe, effective person-centred care, particularly in follow-up, survivorship and palliative care





Priority Area Five

Enhancing health promotion and public awareness



Strategies

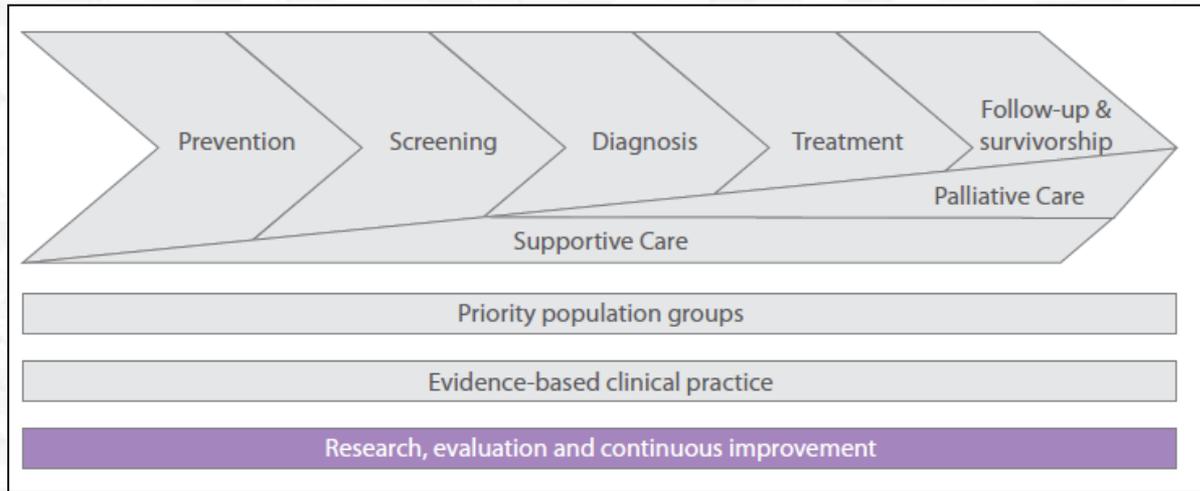
- ▶ Develop and promote consistent evidence-informed messages about prevention, screening and symptom awareness for community, specific groups with poorer outcomes, and health practitioners
- ▶ Engage GPs and primary healthcare providers about importance of their role in screening, prevention and appropriate investigation of symptoms





Priority Area Six

Targeted research effort



Strategies

- ▶ Use the evidence to invest in priority areas of research and form partnerships to leverage investment for research, including in identified gaps
- ▶ Encourage consistent uptake of standardised data collection as the evidence base to inform future work in gynaecological cancer control at both the national and local level





Conclusion

- ▶ Through the development of nationally agreed, evidence-based priority areas in gynaecological cancer control, the Framework will guide national efforts to improve gynaecological cancer outcomes
- ▶ The strategies outlined in the Framework are designed to support implementation at state and regional levels, while promoting a consistent approach to national gynaecological cancer control





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