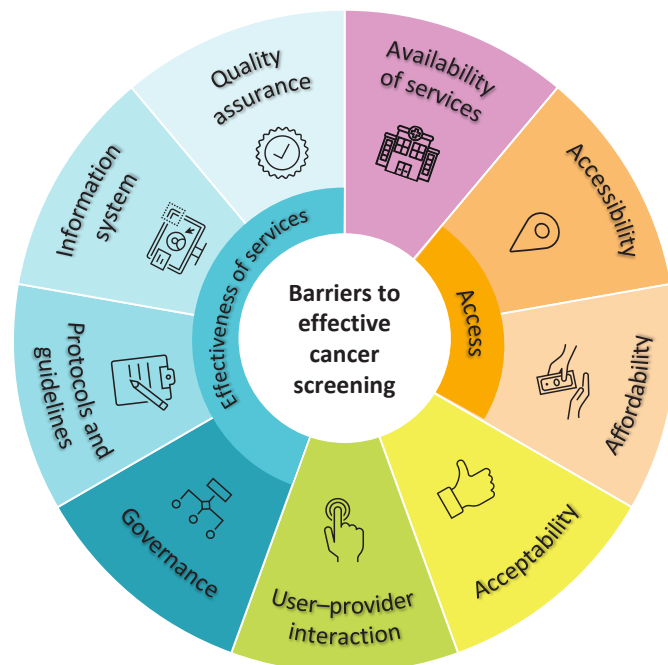


# Prioritized barriers to the cancer screening pathway and interventions to improve cancer screening programmes by country

This chapter presents a fact sheet for each country. The fact sheets include: information about the screening protocol and whether screening, diagnostic, and treatment services were provided free of charge [3] for breast cancer, cervical cancer, and colorectal cancer; the prioritized barriers to the cancer screening pathway; and existing interventions to improve cancer screening programmes. Fig. 6 represents the dimensions of prioritized barriers to the cancer screening pathway; the size of each dimension shows the importance of that dimension as a barrier.

Annex 3 provides contextual information for each country about the cancer burden, the health system, and the response. This information was obtained from assignments submitted by countries during the Train the Trainers programme and other sources [1, 25].

**Fig. 6.** Graphic representation of the framework to evaluate barriers to the cancer screening pathway. Reproduced from Mosquera et al. (2024) [27].



### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

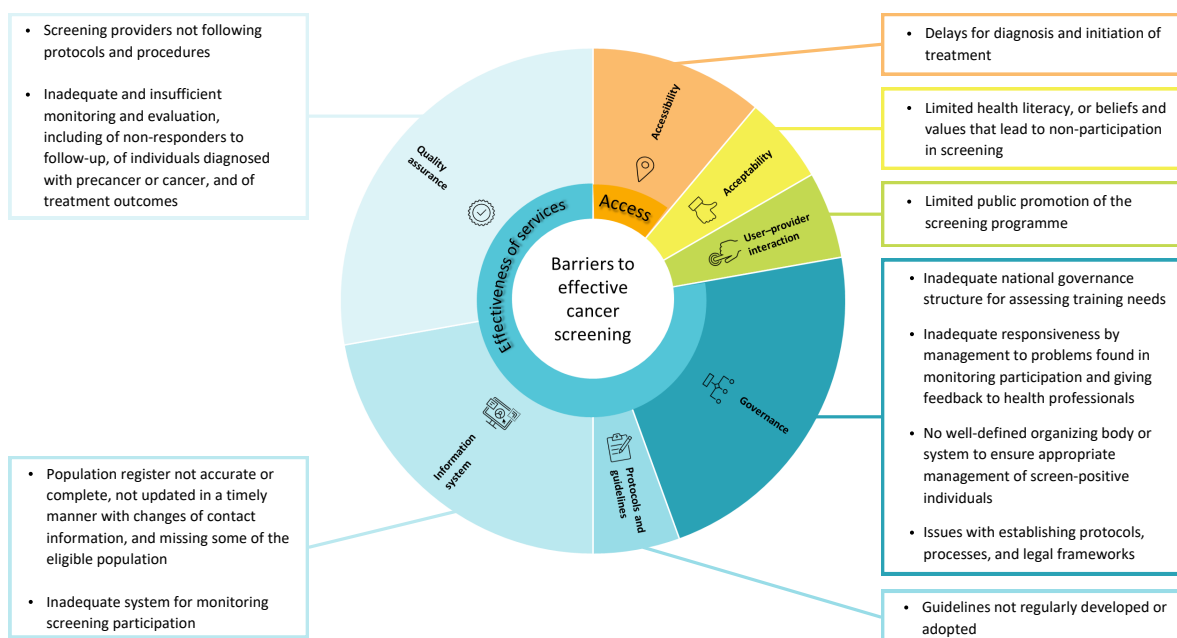
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	–	–	–
Cervical	–	–	–
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or scan

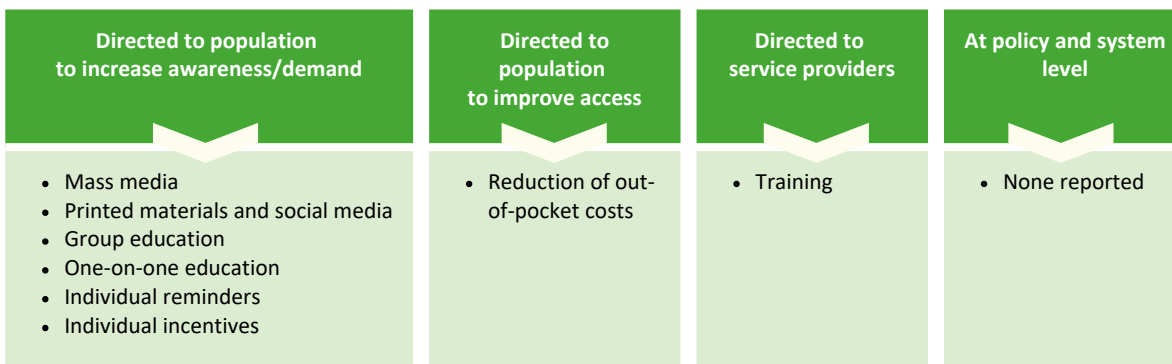


There is no policy or screening protocol for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer as of 2021.

### BARRIERS TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# ARGENTINA

## CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

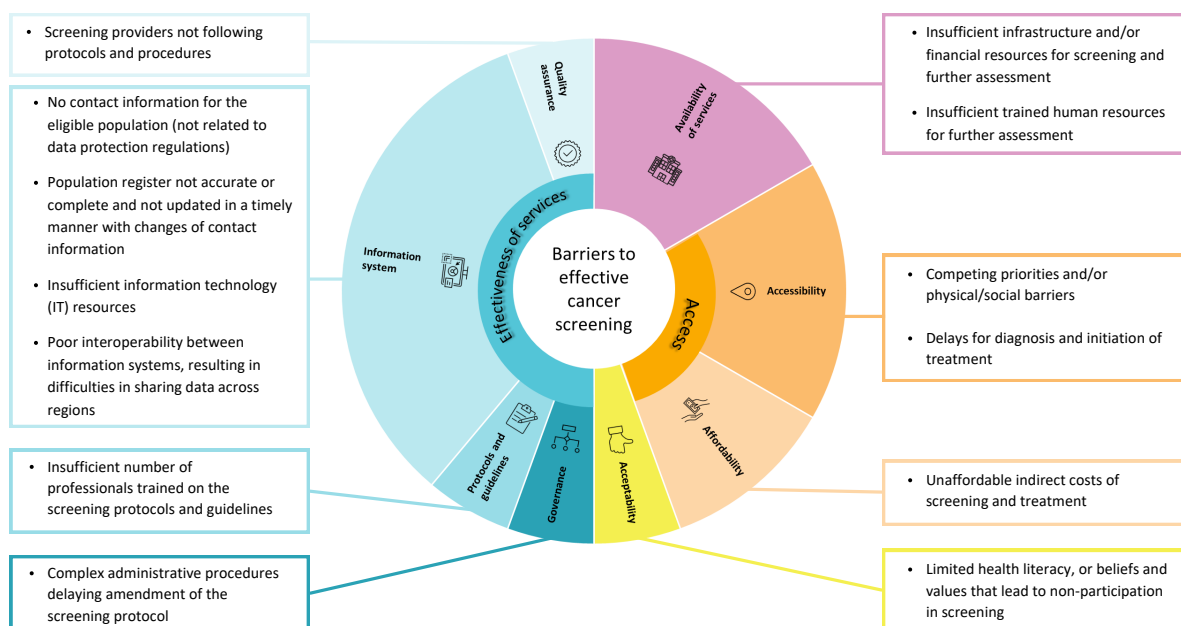
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	50–69 years	24 months
Cervical	Cytology HPV	25–64 years 30–64 years	36 months 60 months
Colorectal	FIT	50–75 years	24 months

For more information  
click here or  
scan



Screening services for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer and diagnostic and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

## BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



## EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> <li>Self-sampling</li> <li>Patient navigation</li> <li>Scheduling out-of-hours appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provider reminders and recall</li> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> <li>Provider incentives</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> <li>Day off work to attend screening</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## COUNTRY REPORT 2023

# BAHAMAS

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

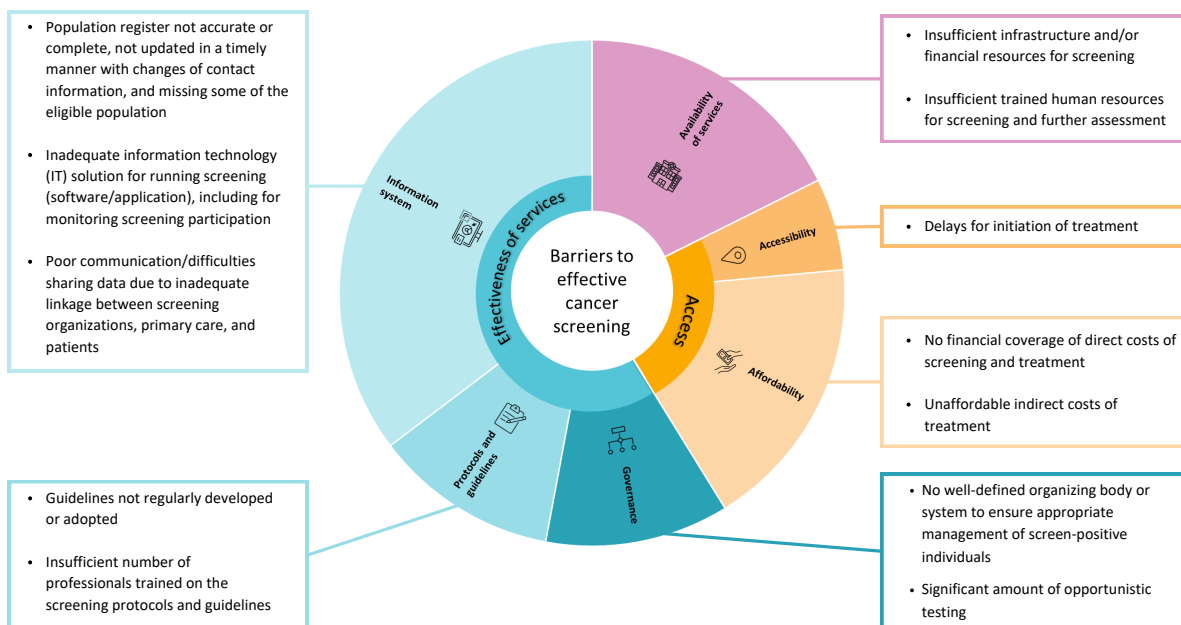
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	–	–	–
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology Cytology HPV + Cytology	21–65 years 21–29 years 30–65 years	36 months 36 months 60 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information click here or scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2022. Screening services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of out-of-pocket costs</li> <li>Provision of transportation</li> <li>Scheduling out-of-hours appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# BRAZIL

## CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

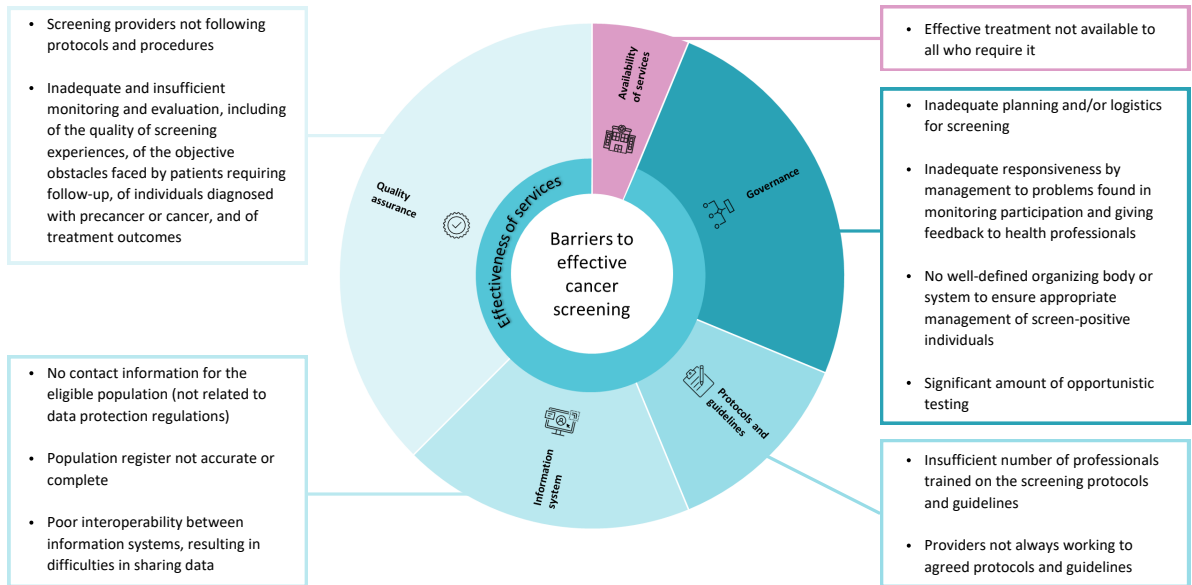
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	50–69 years	24 months
Cervical	Cytology	25–64 years	36 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information [click here](#) or scan

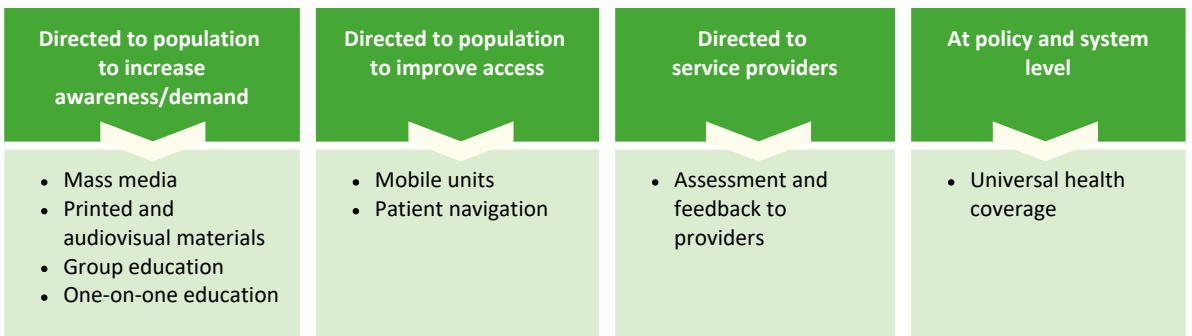


There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2020. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

## BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



## EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## COUNTRY REPORT 2023

# CHILE

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

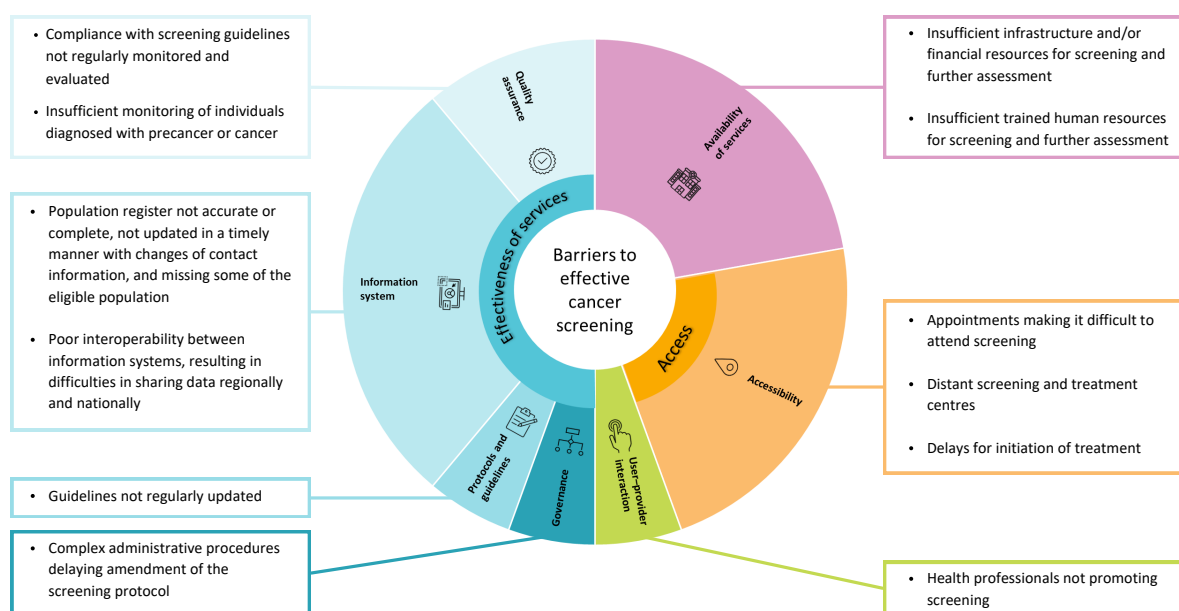
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography + CBE	50–69 years	36 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology HPV + Cytology	25–64 years 30–64 years	36 months 60 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information [click here](#) or scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2023. Screening services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> <li>Individual reminders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> <li>Scheduling out-of-hours appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> <li>Day off work to attend screening</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography CBE	50–69 years	24 months
		40–49 years	12 months
Cervical	Cytology HPV VIA	25–29 years	36 months
		30–65 years	60 months
		30–50 years	36 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

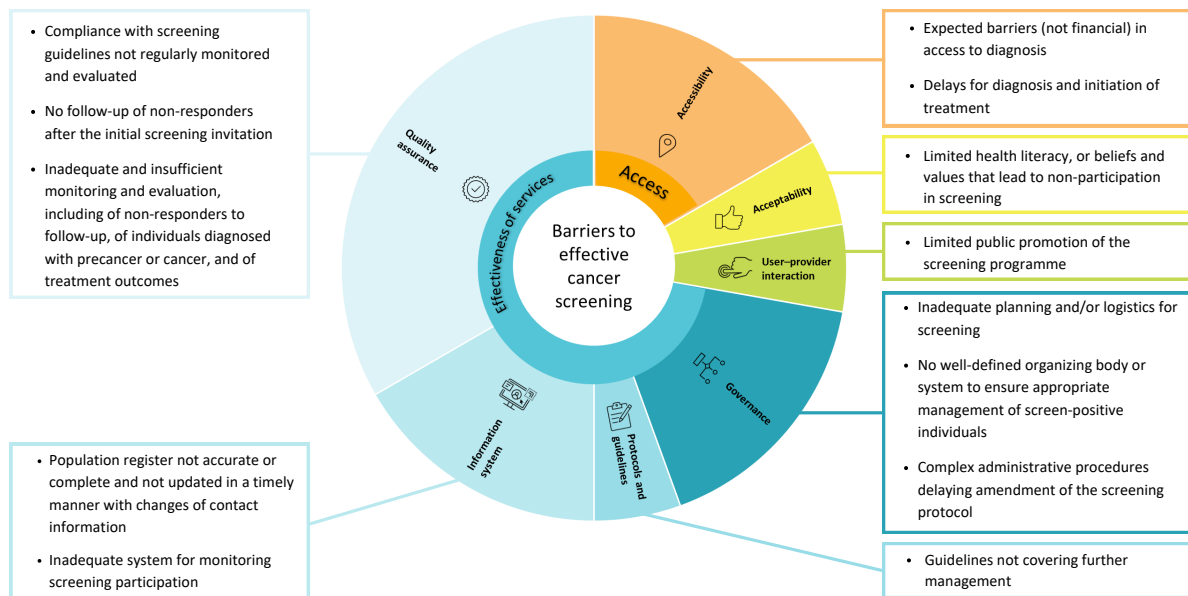
For more information  
click here or  
scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2022.

Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provider incentives</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

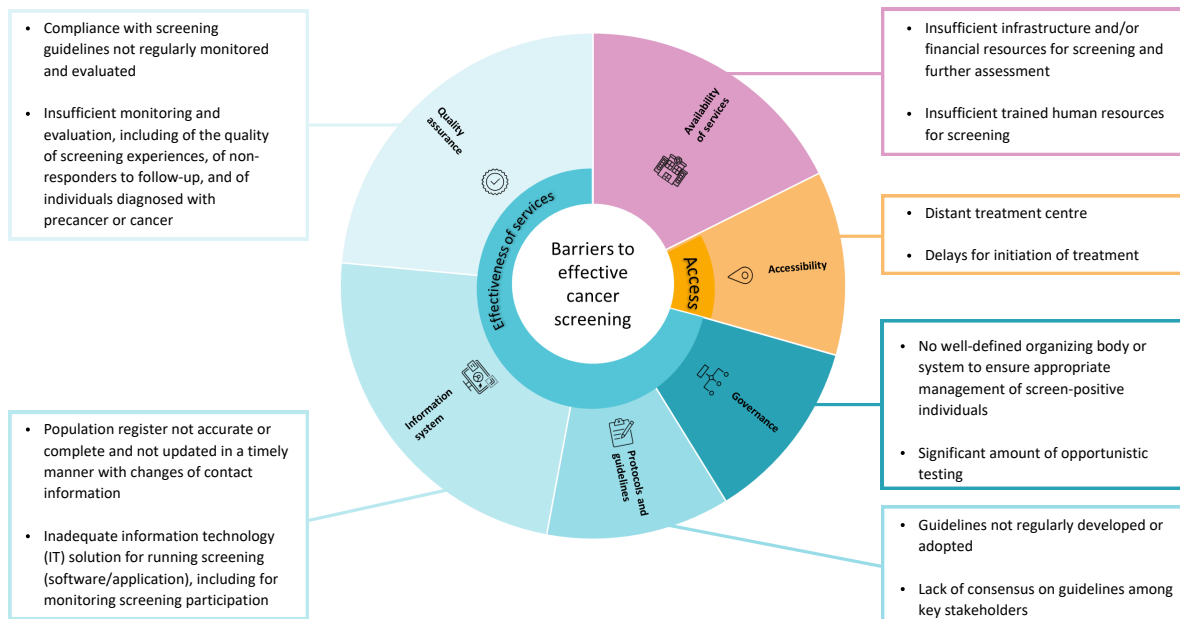
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography	50–75 years	12 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology	20–64 years	24 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan

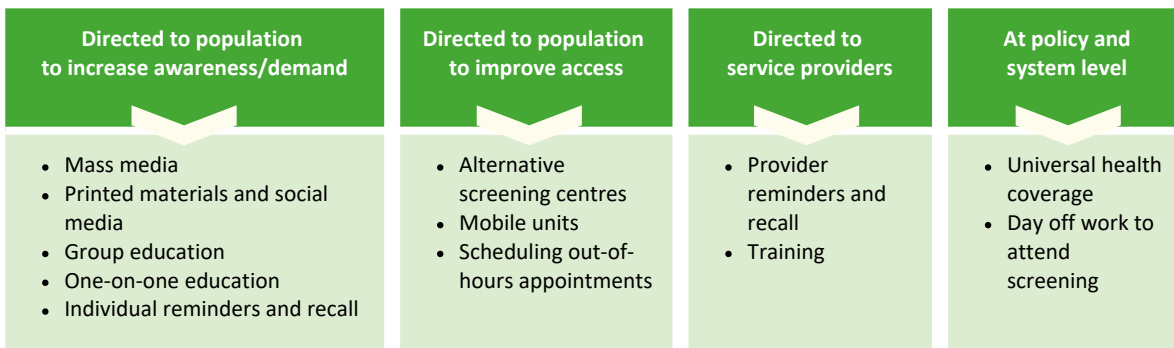


There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2021. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)



### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

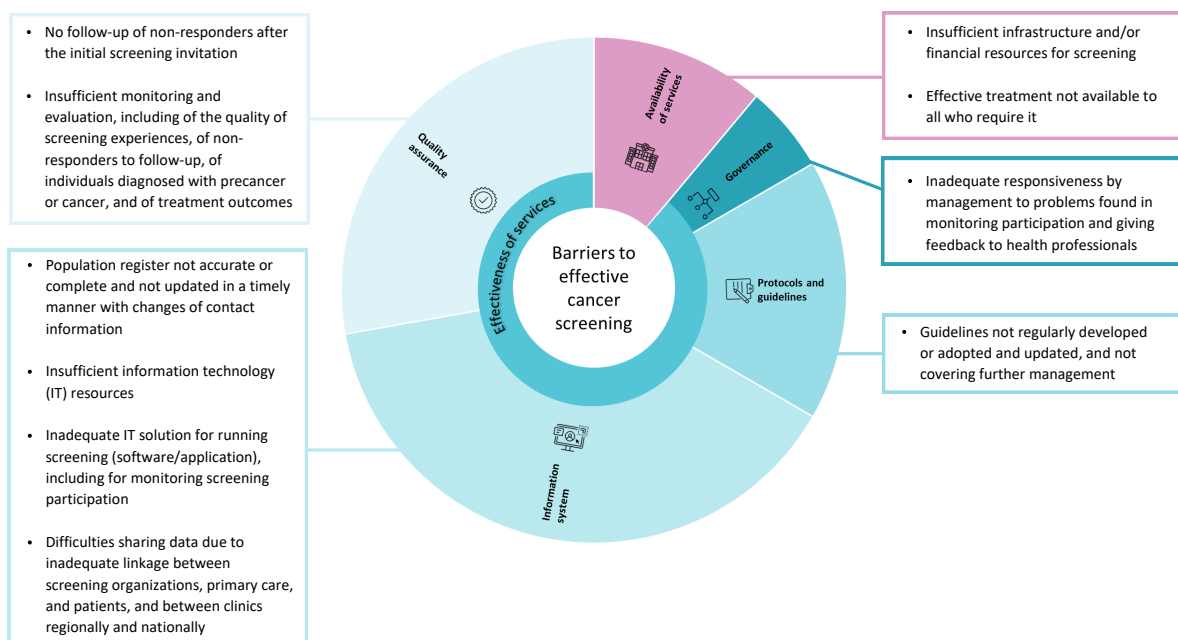
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	CBE	≥ 30 years	12 months
Cervical	Cytology	25–64 years	36 months
Colorectal	FIT	≥ 50 years	12 months

For more information  
click here or  
scan

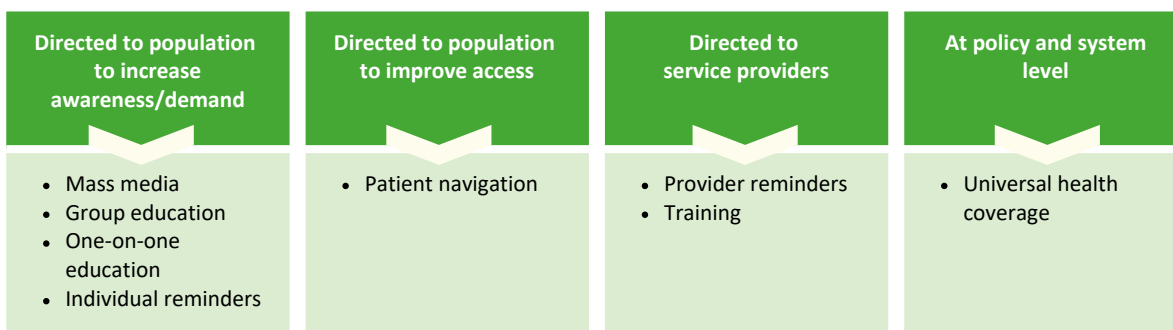


Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

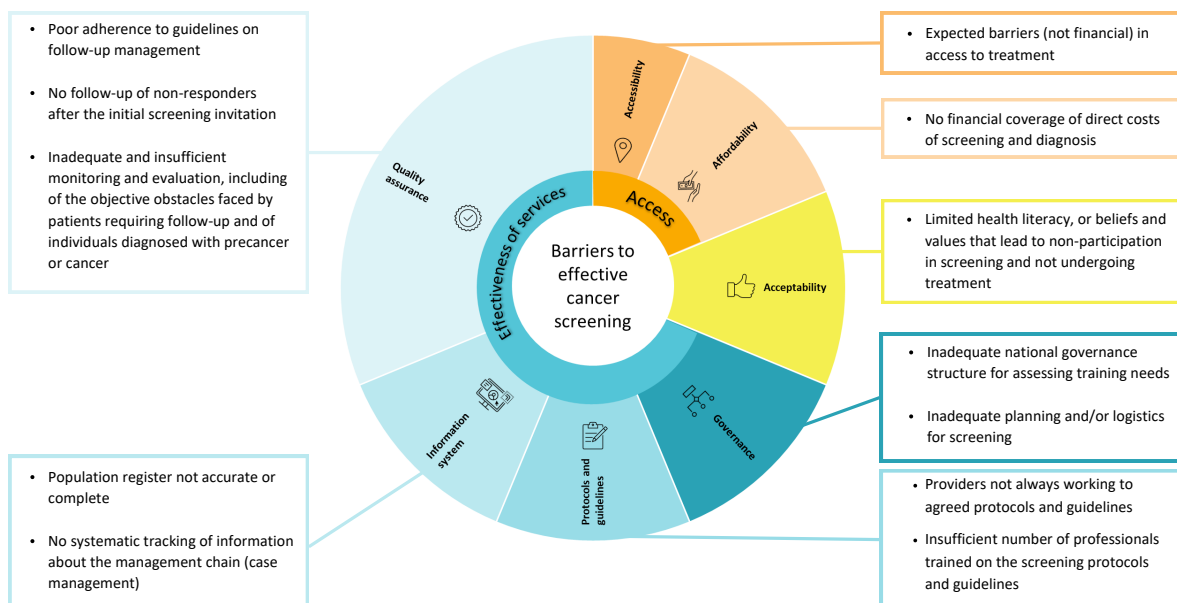
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	–	–	–
Cervical	–	–	–
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer as of 2021.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### COUNTRY REPORT 2023

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	40–65 years	12 months
Cervical	Cytology	25–60 years	12 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2022.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



CHAPTER 4

### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed materials</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

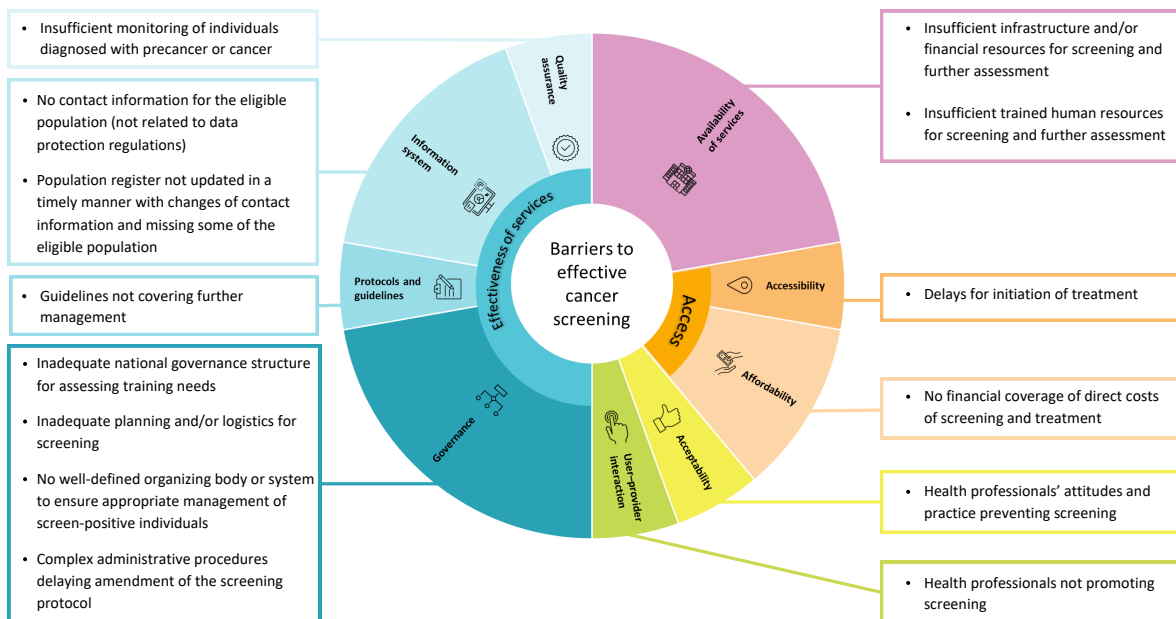
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast (pilot)</b>	CBE	> 40 years	–
<b>Cervical (pilot)</b>	Cytology	> 30 years	60 months
<b>Colorectal (pilot)</b>	FIT	50–75 years	12 months

For more information  
click here or  
scan

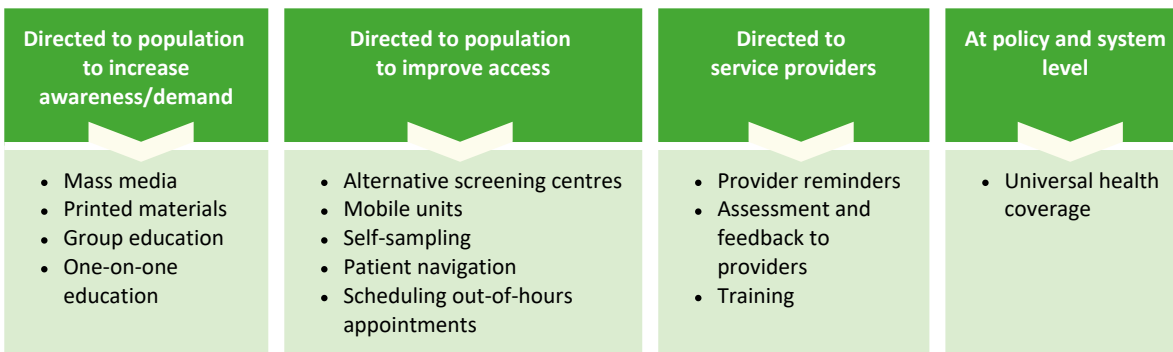


There is no policy or screening protocol for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer as of 2022.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

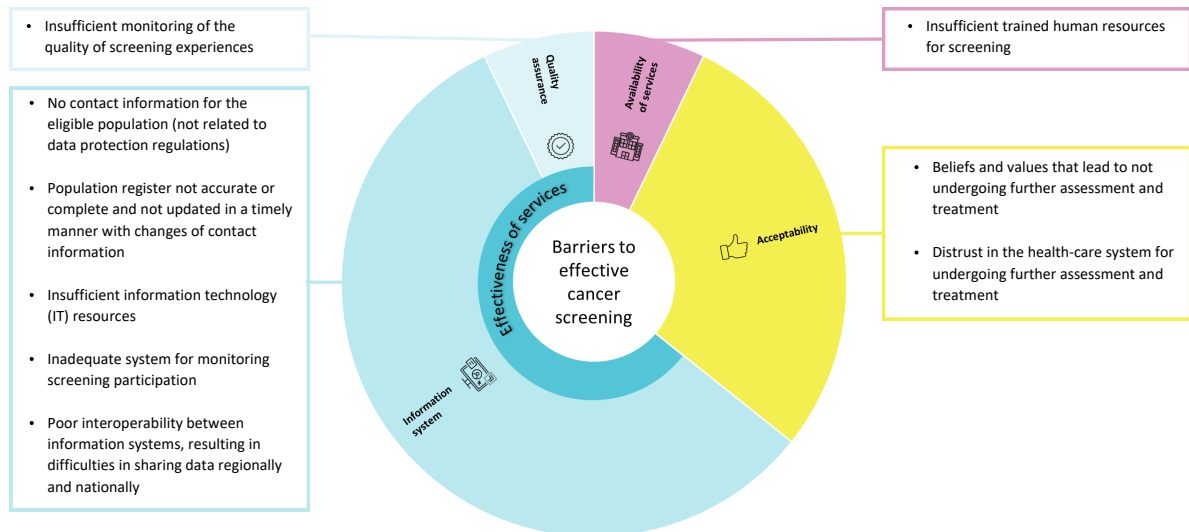
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	40–69 years	12 months
Cervical	Cytology HPV	≥ 20 years 30–59 years	24 months 60 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2020. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobile units</li> <li>Provision of transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## COUNTRY REPORT 2023

# GRENADA

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

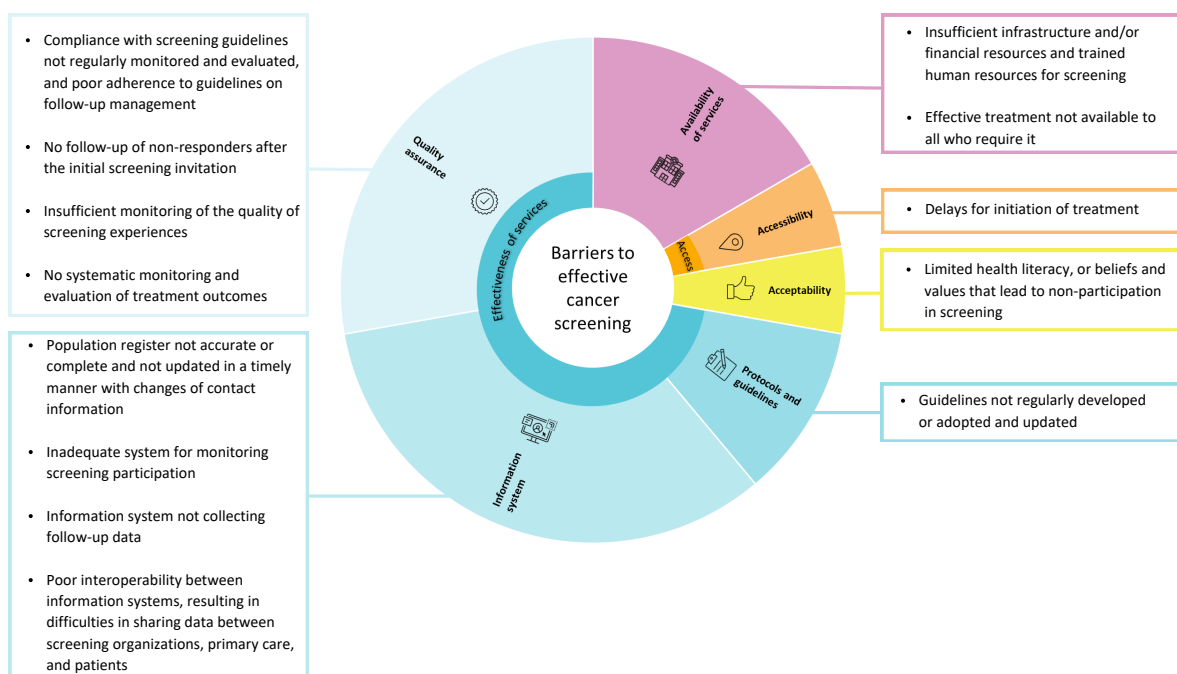
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	–	–	–
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology VIA	21–55 years 21–55 years	36 months 36 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2021. Screening services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed materials and social media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# GUATEMALA

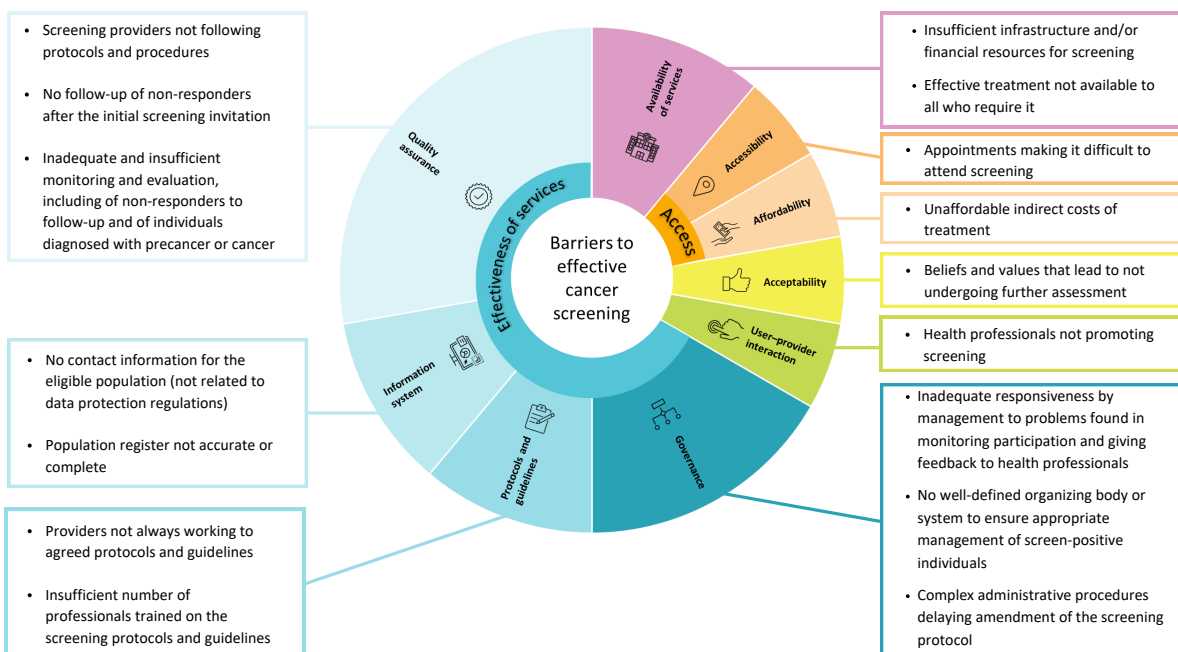
## CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	–	–	–
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology VIA HPV	25–54 years 25–40 years 30–49 years	36 months 36 months 60 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

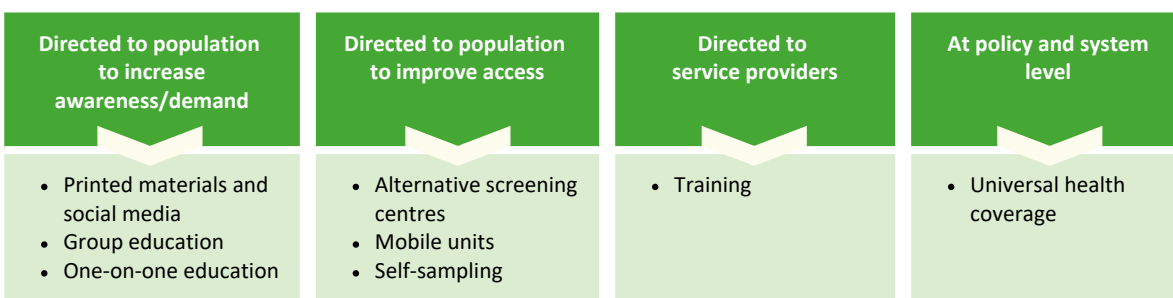
For more information click here or scan

There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2021. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

## BARRIERS TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



## EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## COUNTRY REPORT 2023

# GUYANA

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

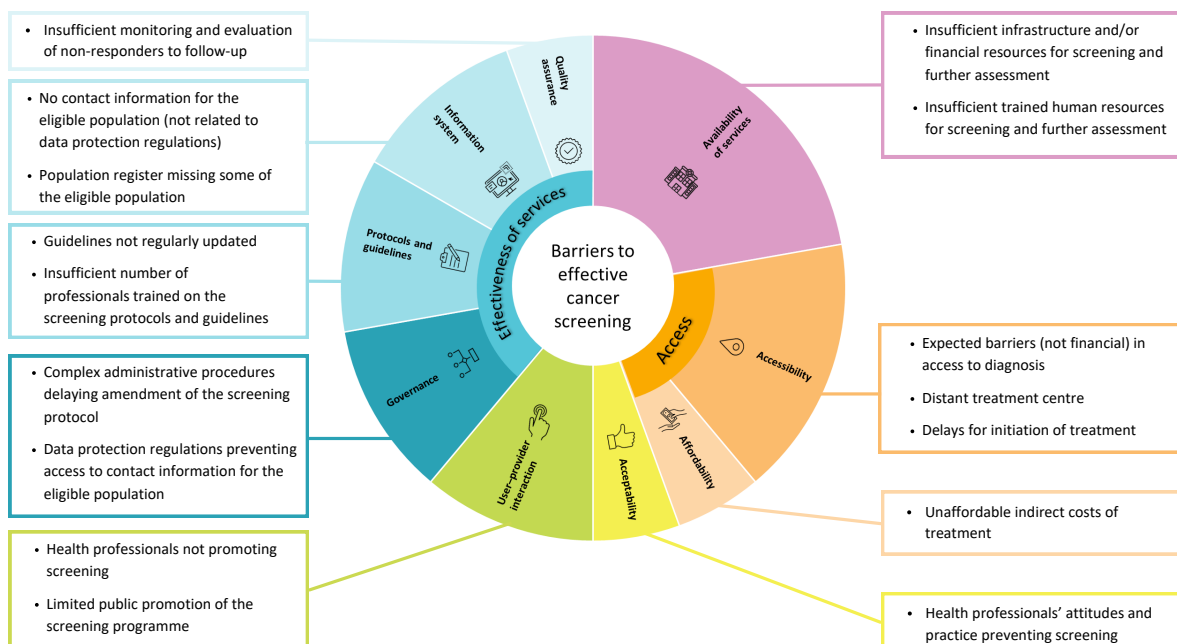
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	–	–	–
<b>Cervical</b>	VIA	25–49 years	36 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information [click here](#) or scan

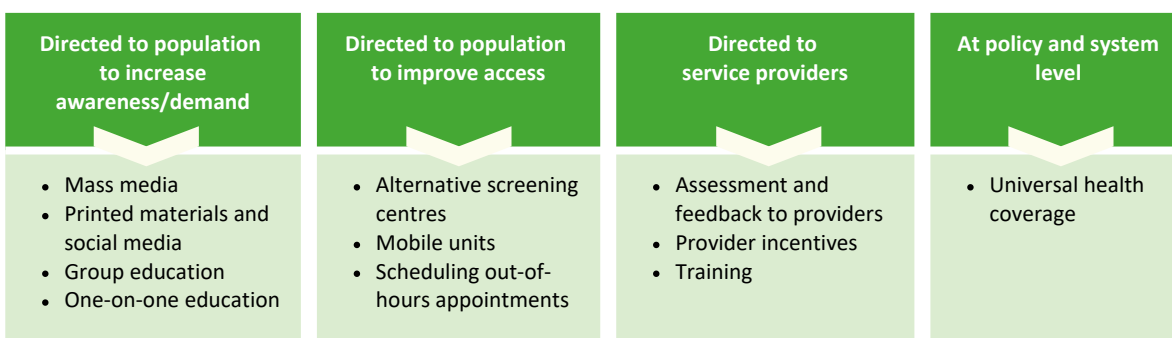


There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2021. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)



### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	–	–	–
Cervical	VIA Cytology	*–49 years ≥ 50 years	36 months 12 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan

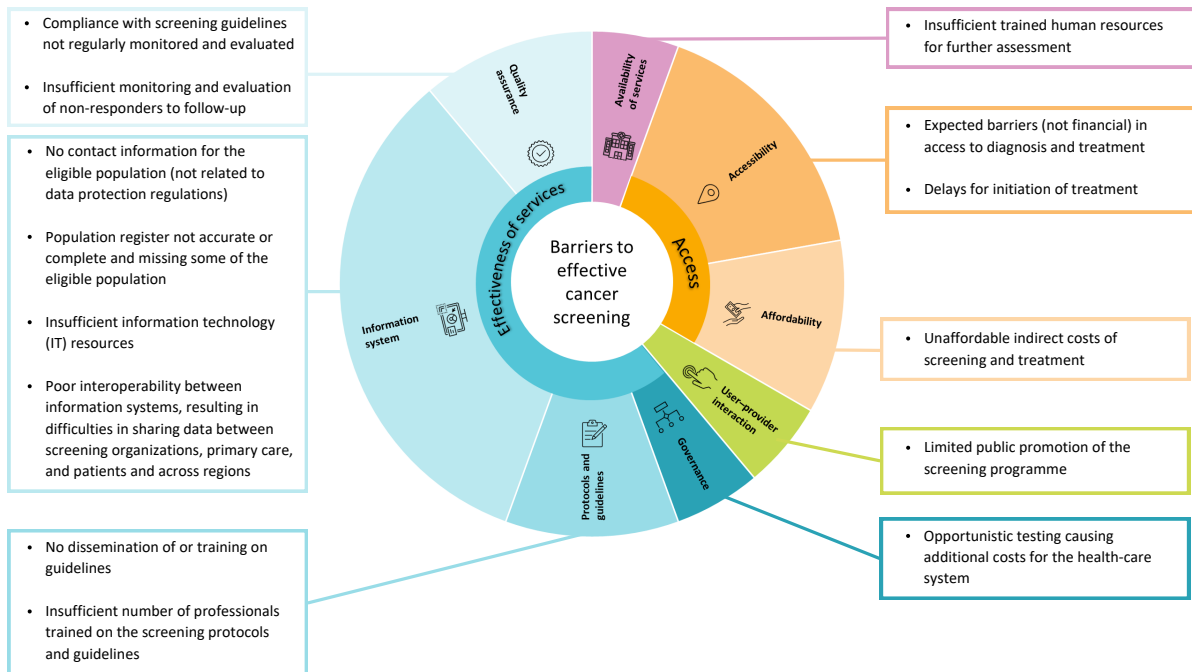


\*Sexual debut.

There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2021.

Screening and treatment services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

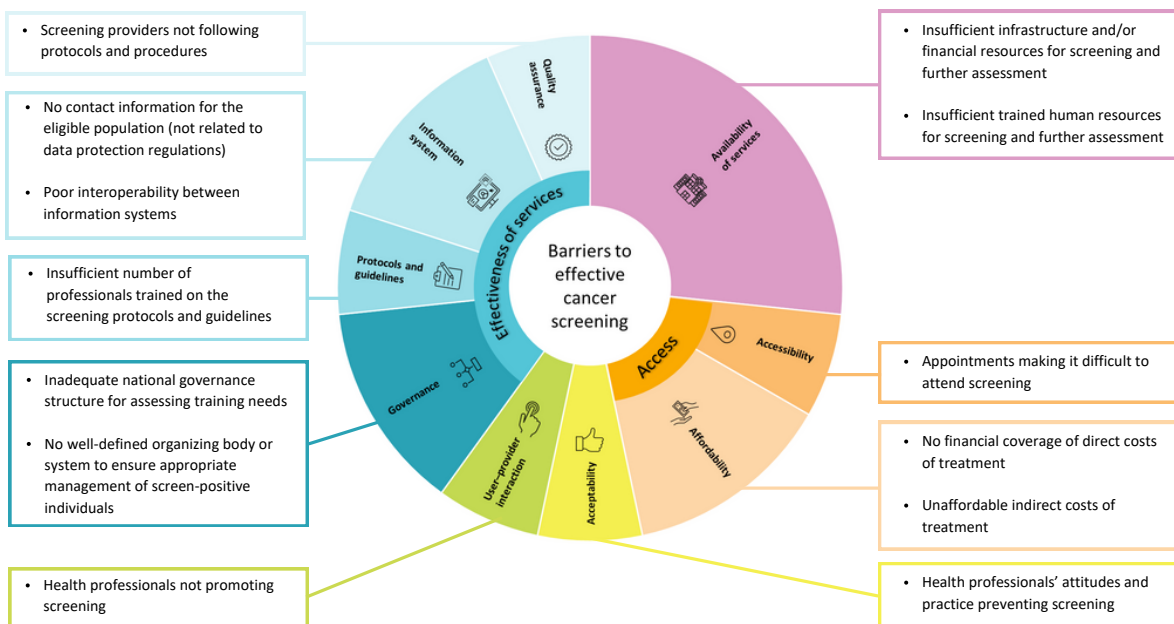
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography	40–69 years	12 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology	21–64 years	36 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	gFOBT	45–74 years	12 months
	FIT	45–74 years	12 months

For more information  
click here or  
scan

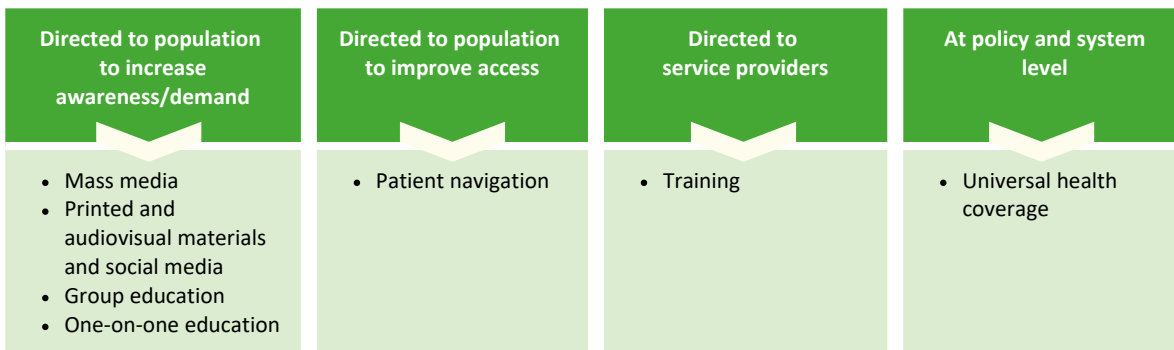


Screening services for cervical and colorectal cancer, diagnostic services for cervical cancer, and treatment services for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# MEXICO

## CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

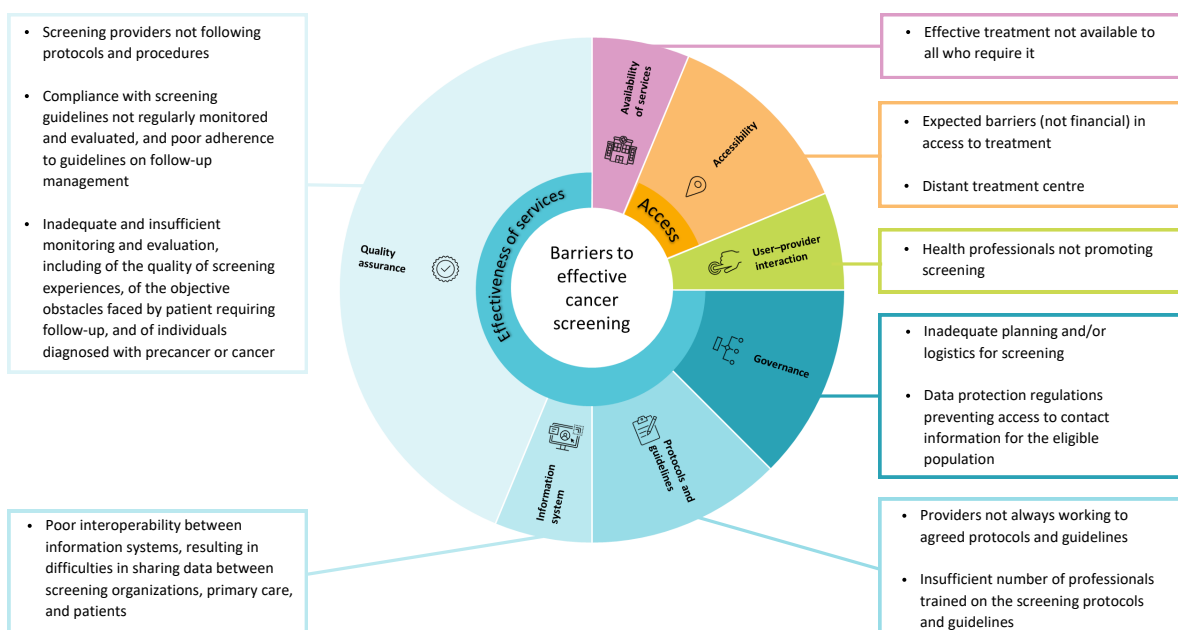
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	CBE	25–39 years	12 months
	Mammography	40–69 years	24 months
Cervical	Cytology	25–34 years	36 months
	HPV	35–64 years	60 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information [click here](#) or scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2021. Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

## BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



## EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> <li>Provision of transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	40–49 years ≥ 50 years	24 months 12 months
Cervical	Cytology	≥ 15 years	12 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

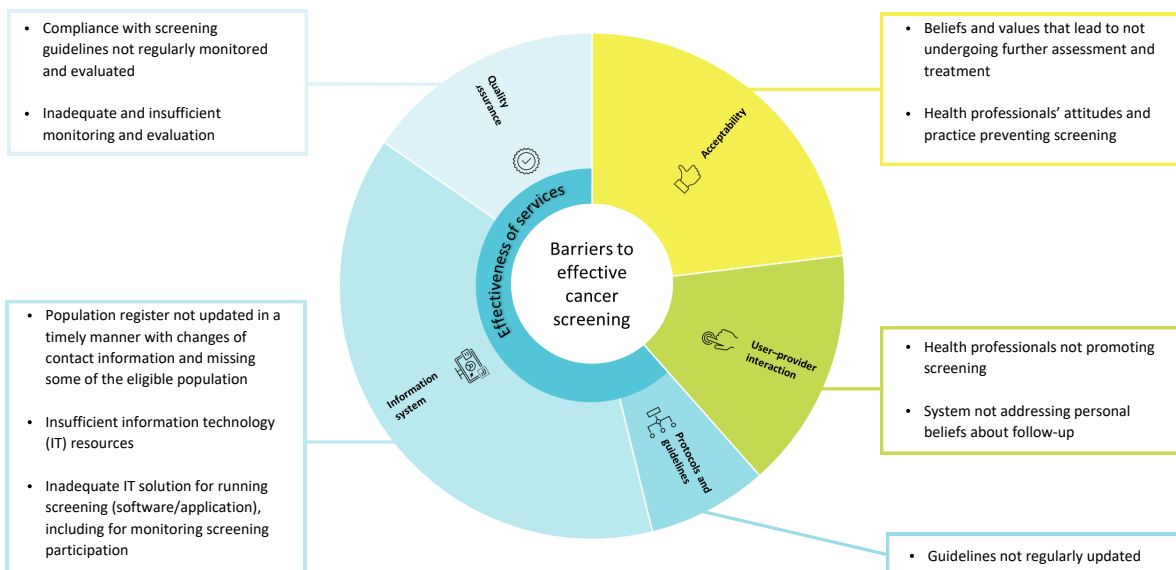
For more information  
click here or  
scan



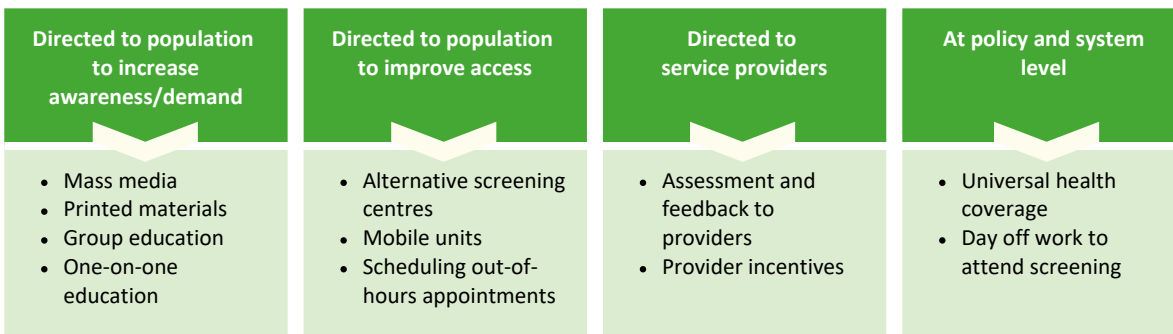
There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2021.

Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# PANAMA

## CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

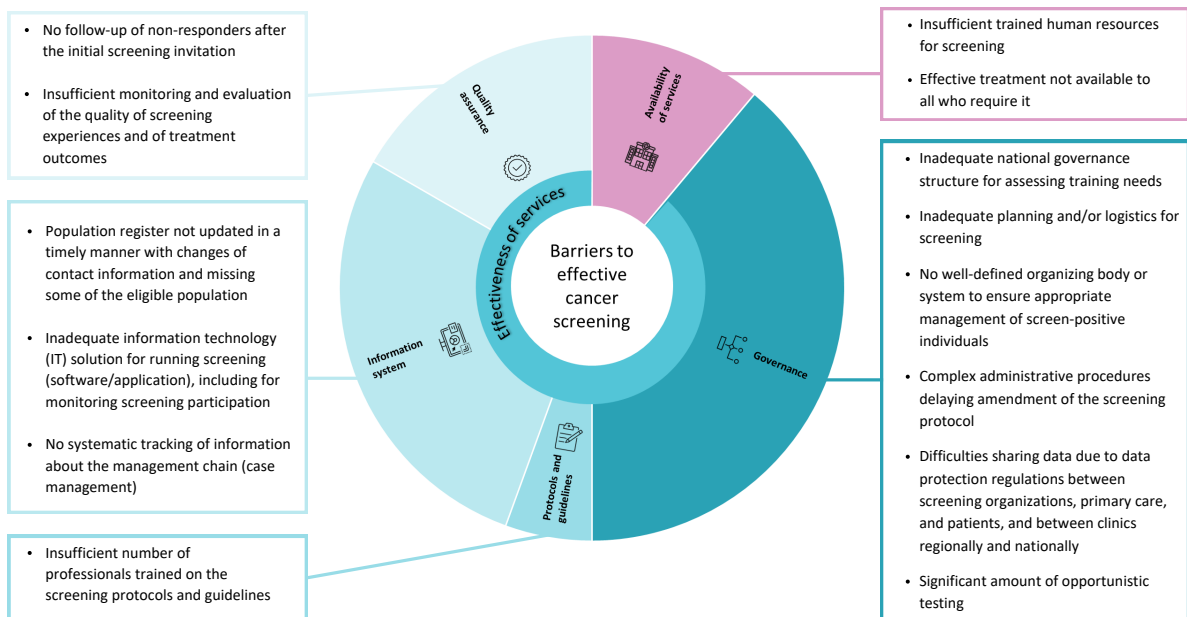
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography + US	40–74 years	24 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology HPV	21–64 years 25–64 years	24 months 36 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	HPV + Cytology gFOBT	30–64 years ≥55 years	36 months 12 months

For more information  
click here or  
scan



Screening services for breast and cervical cancer are free of charge.

## BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



## EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> <li>Individual reminders</li> <li>Individual incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography	40–65 years	12 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology HPV	*–65 years 30–65 years	12 months 60 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	FIT	50–75 years	24 months

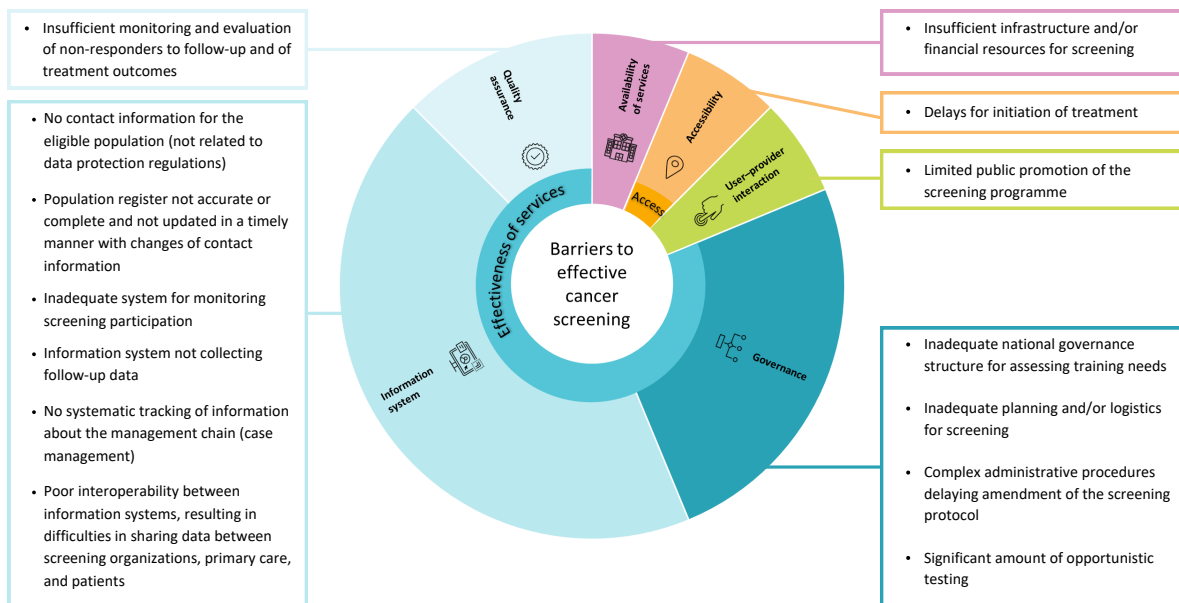
For more information  
click here or  
scan



\*1 year after sexual debut.

Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobile units</li> <li>Self-sampling</li> <li>Patient navigation</li> <li>Scheduling out-of-hours appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universal health coverage</li> <li>Day off work to attend screening</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

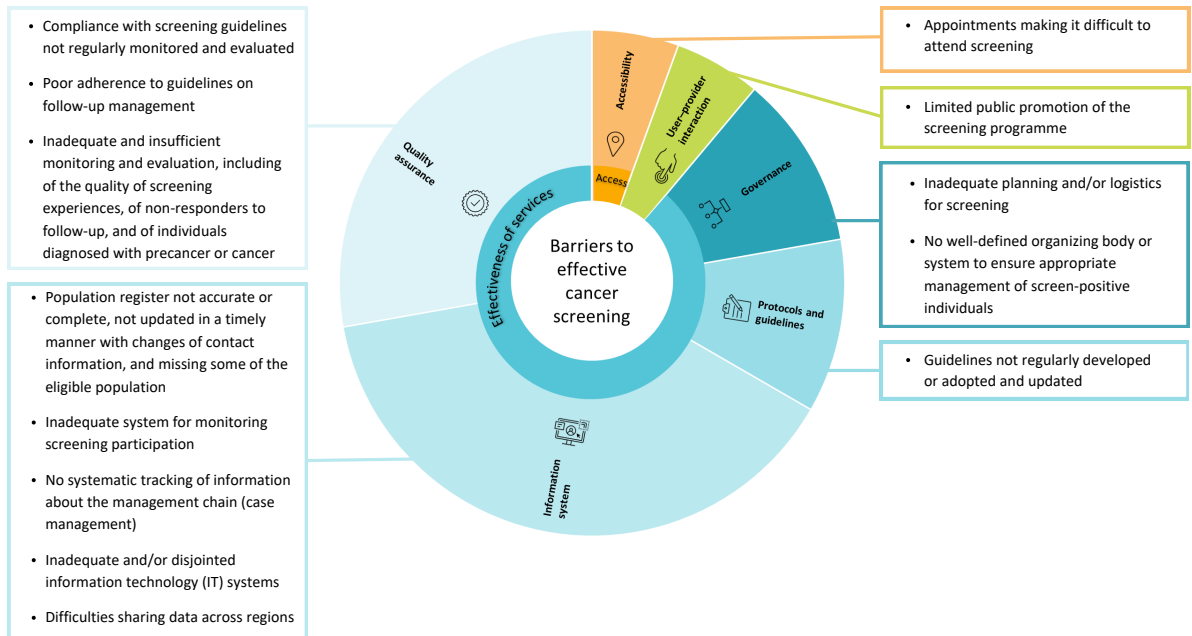
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	*	*	*
Cervical	Cytology VIA HPV	25–64 years 30–49 years 30–49 years	24 months 24 months 60 months
Colorectal	gFOBT	≥55 years	12 months

For more information click here or scan

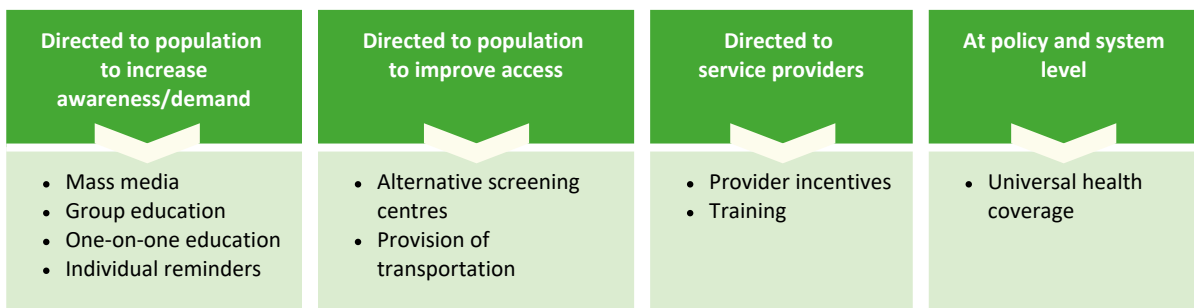
\* Unknown.

Screening, diagnostic, and treatment services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

### COUNTRY REPORT 2023

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	–	–	–
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology	*–65 years	12 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	–	–	–

For more information [click here](#) or scan

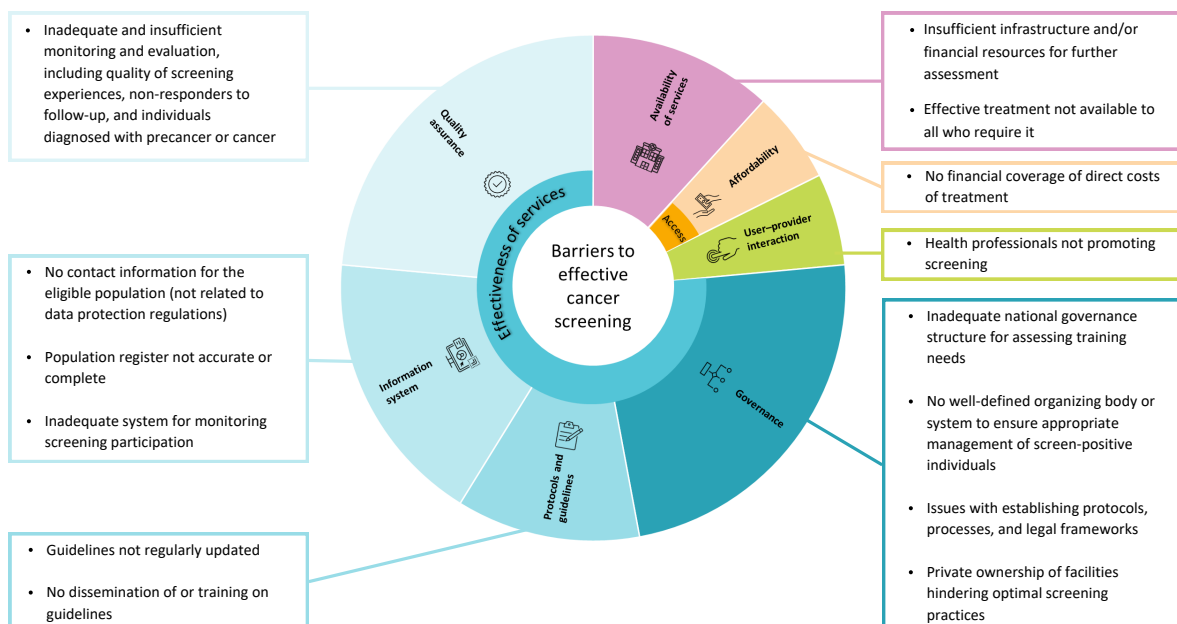


\* Sexual debut.

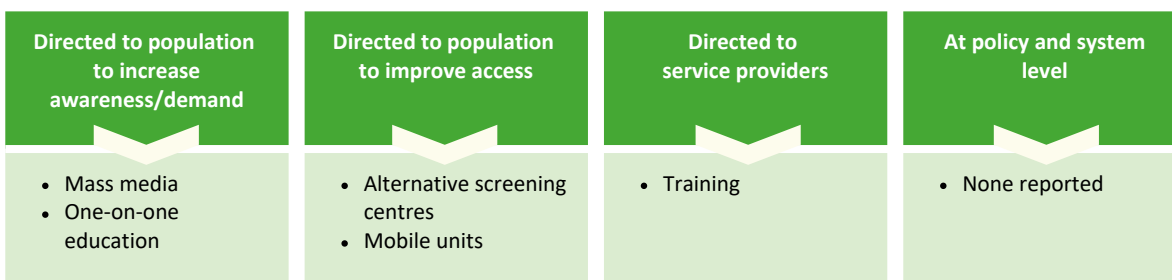
There is no policy or screening protocol for breast and colorectal cancer as of 2021.

Screening services for cervical cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)



### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

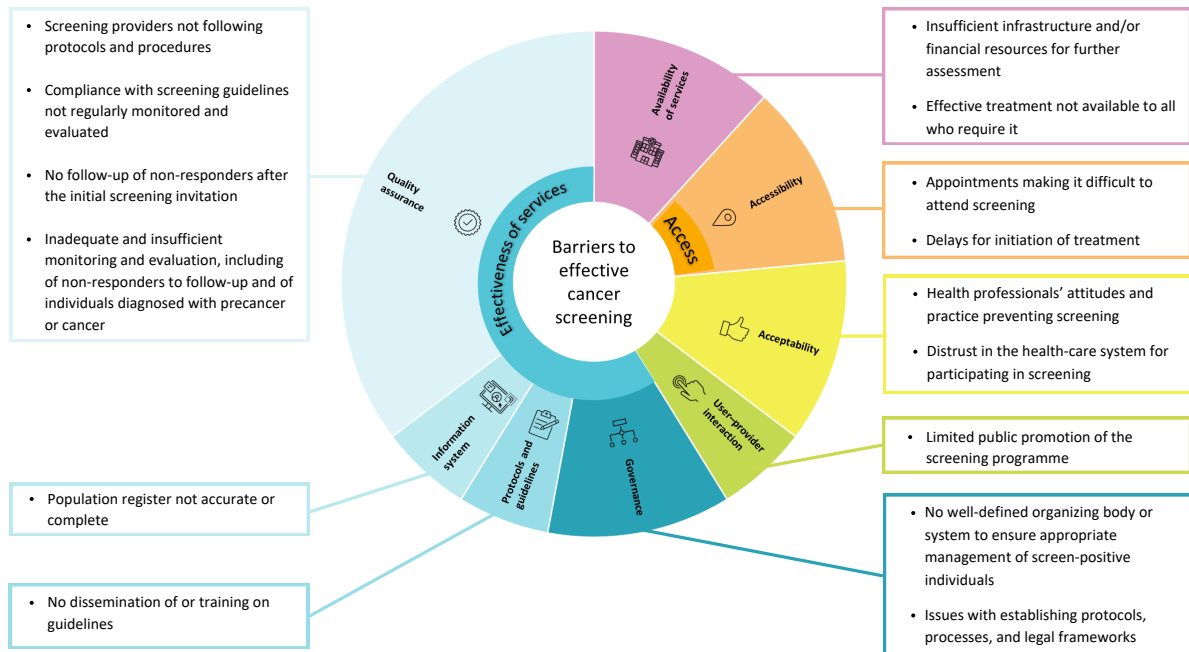
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	–	–	–
Cervical	–	–	–
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer as of 2021.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass media</li> <li>Printed materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

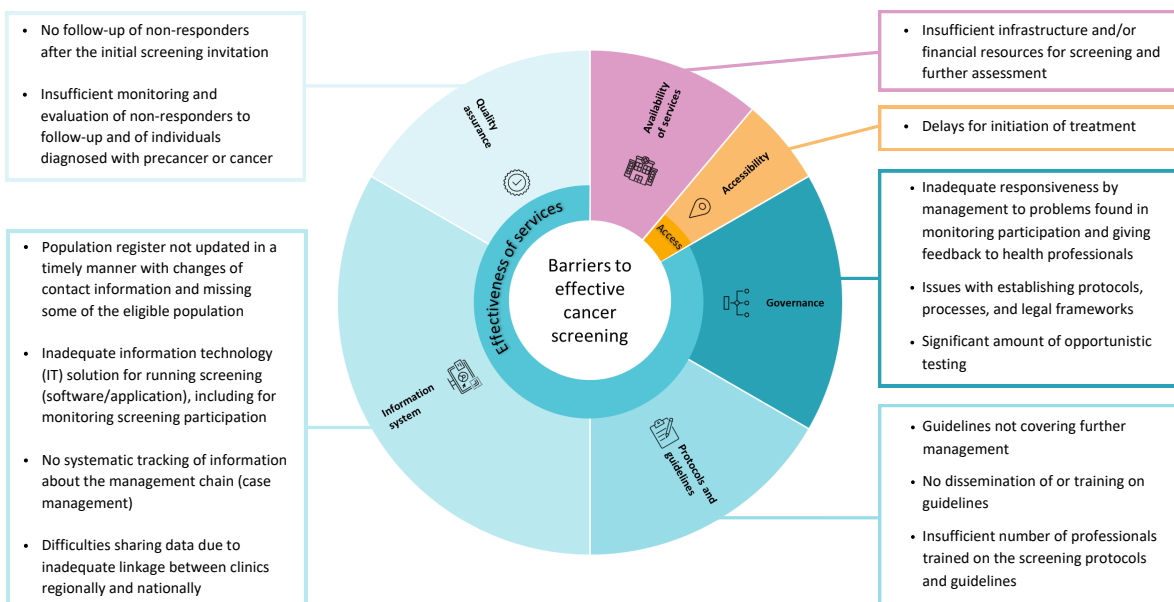
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography	45–54 years ≥ 55 years	12 months 24 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology	21–65 years	36 months
<b>Colorectal (men)</b>	Stool DNA Fl. sigmoidoscopy* Colonoscopy	50–75 years	12 months 60 months 120 months

\*Combined with faecal occult blood test (FOBT) every 3 years.  
Screening services for breast cancer are free of charge.

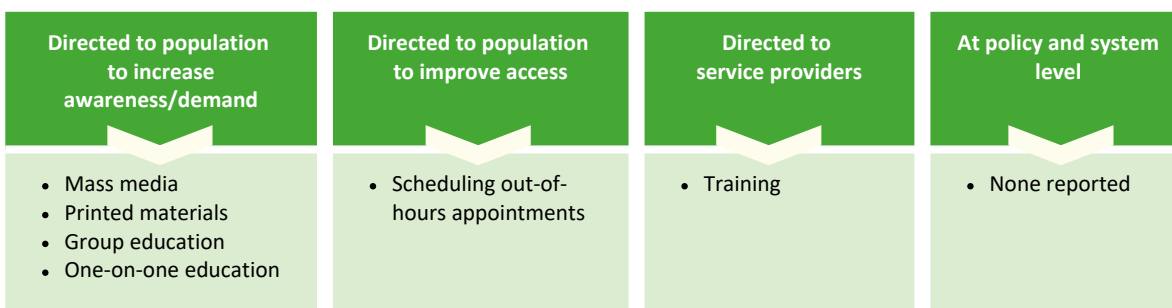
For more information  
click here or  
scan



### BARRIERS TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

# CANCER SCREENING – BARRIERS AND INTERVENTIONS

## SURINAME

### COUNTRY REPORT 2023

#### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

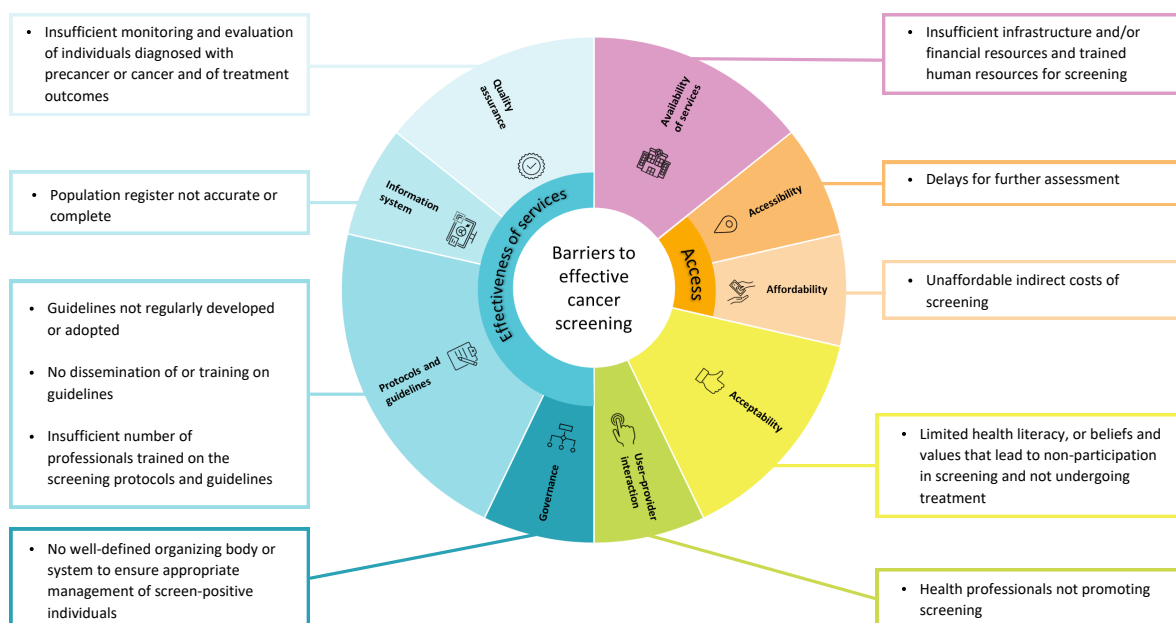
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
Breast	Mammography	50–75 years	24 months
Cervical	VIA Cytology	≥ 23 years ≥ 50 years	12 months 36 months
Colorectal	–	–	–

For more information  
click here or  
scan



There is no policy or screening protocol for colorectal cancer as of 2021.

#### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



#### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

Directed to population to increase awareness/demand	Directed to population to improve access	Directed to service providers	At policy and system level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printed and audiovisual materials and social media</li> <li>Group education</li> <li>One-on-one education</li> <li>Individual incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative screening centres</li> <li>Mobile units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment and feedback to providers</li> <li>Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None reported</li> </ul>

Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)

### CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES

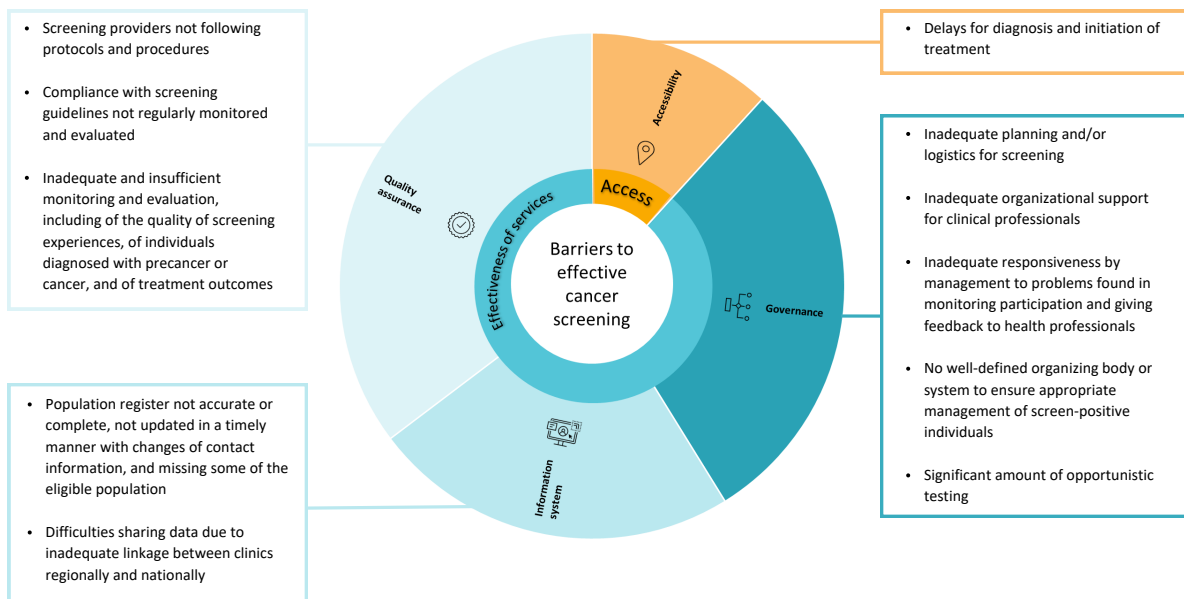
Cancer type	Screening test	Target age range	Screening interval
<b>Breast</b>	Mammography	50–69 years	24 months
<b>Cervical</b>	Cytology	21–69 years	36 months
<b>Colorectal</b>	FIT	50–74 years	24 months

For more information [click here](#) or scan

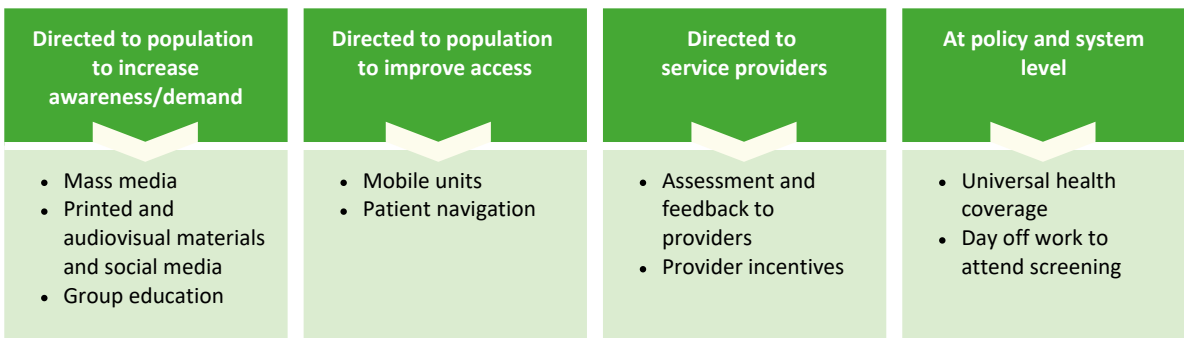


Screening services for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer are free of charge.

### BARRIERS TO CANCER SCREENING



### EXISTING INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMMES



Sources: CanScreen5 (<https://canscreen5.iarc.fr/>); Global Cancer Observatory (<https://gco.iarc.who.int/today/>); WHO Cancer country profiles 2020 (<https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/surveillance/data/cancer-profiles>)