



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI BRESCIA

**I seminari del Dipartimento
di Medicina Molecolare e
Traslazionale**



Dott. Iacopo Baussano

International Agency for Research on Cancer



**World Health
Organization**

**Prevention and control of cervical cancer:
a global perspective**

October 29 2015 - 13:00

Aula A - Viale Europa 11

Tutti gli interessati sono invitati a partecipare



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Author Biosketch

Iacopo Baussano, an infectious diseases physician (MD) and epidemiologist (M.Sc. & Ph.D.), works at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Lyon, France. His current research focuses on prevention and control of infection-related cancers both in high- and low/middle-income countries. In addition to his role at the IARC, he is currently an Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Public Health of the Imperial College of London, UK.

Abstract

Human papillomavirus (HPV) has been undoubtedly established as a cause of human cancer. Estimates have been generated of HPV-attributable fractions for cancers of the cervix, vulva and vagina in women, of the penis in men, and of the anus and oropharynx in both sexes, and range from almost 100% for cervical cancers to 20–40% for cancers of the oropharynx. Worldwide, at least 610,000 cancer cases are annually attributable to HPV.

HPV types 16 and 18 are the most important cancer-related HPV genotypes, and make the greatest contribution to the cancer risk attributable to this virus; these high-risk types account for 70% of all cervical cancers and 80% of HPV-positive anal and oropharyngeal cancers.

Cervical cancer is the third most-common cancer in women worldwide, and remains the commonest cancer affecting females in developing regions. The disease has a relatively early age at onset and ranks among the three most-frequent cancers in women aged <45 years.

Two approaches exist for controlling cervical cancer incidence: primary prevention via HPV vaccination and secondary prevention via screening for cervical cancer precursors. Secondary prevention of cervical cancer has been greatly effective in many high-income countries, but too resource-demanding to be implemented in middle/low-income countries. Recent technological developments make the control of cervical cancer also possible in developing regions.

The presentation will provide an overview of the goals, strategies, methods, achievements, and challenges of the global effort to prevent and control of cervical cancer. In particular, the presentation will focus on research initiatives coordinated at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) based in Lyon, France.