

Priprave na izdelavo teoretičnega modela za povečanje udeležbe žensk v organiziranih presejalnih programih za raka materničnega vratu

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Povzetek

Raziskovalno vprašanje: Katere so glavne značilnosti neodzivnic in razlogi za neodzivnost v presejalnih programih za raka materničnega vratu (RMV)? Kateri teoretični modeli se uporabljajo za proučevanje preprečljivih ovir in vzpodbud za udeležbo žensk v presejanju?

Namen: Z namenom, da bi z inovativnimi pristopi povečali udeležbo žensk v Državnem programu ZORA smo proučili značilnosti neodzivnic v presejanju za RMV ter razloge za neodzivnost in teoretične modele, ki se uporabljajo za identifikacijo ovir in vzpodbud za udeležbo.

Metoda: Opravili smo analizo rutinsko zbranih podatkov Registra ZORA in sistematični pregled člankov v bazi PubMed z dodatnim pregledom citatov. Vključili smo članke, napisane v angleškem jeziku, v zadnjih petih letih. Uporabili smo iskalni strategiji »cervical cancer screening AND (barriers OR facilitators) AND (participation OR attendance OR uptake)« s filtrom metaanalize, pregledni in sistematični pregledni članki ter »cervical cancer screening AND (barriers OR facilitators) AND (theoretical framework OR theoretical model)«.

Rezultati: Podatki Registra ZORA kažejo, da je neudeležba slovenskih žensk v programu ZORA povezana s starostjo žensk in prebivališčem, drugih demografskih in socio-ekonomskih podatkov o neodzivnicah nimamo. S pregledom tuje literature smo ugotovili, da so neodzivnost in ovire za udeležbo povezne tako z značilnostmi žensk in družbe, kot presejalnih programov in zdravstvenih sistemov. Značilnosti neodzivnic in razlogi za neudeležbo so se med raziskavami in državami razlikovali. Avtorji so uporabili različne raziskovalne pristope, vprašalnike in teoretične modele, za naše potrebe najboljše ustreza model COM-B.

Organizacija: Rezultati raziskave bodo pripomogli k boljšemu načrtovanju slovenske raziskave, v kateri bomo raziskali značilnosti slovenskih neodzivnic v programu ZORA in ovire ter vzpodbude za udeležbo. To nam bo omogočilo načrtovanje potrebam prilagojenih inovativnih rešitev za povečanje udeležbe žensk v programu ZORA s prilagoditvami na ravni programa ZORA.

Družba: Ob uspešni implementaciji potrebam prilagojenih inovativnih pristopov za povečanje udeležbe v programu ZORA bomo zagotovili dodatno podporo ranljivim skupinam pri udeležbi v programu ZORA ter s tem zmanjšali neenakosti v bremenu RMV med slovenskimi ženskami ter doprinesli k dodatnemu zmanjšanju bremena RMV v Sloveniji.

Originalnost: Zaznali smo vrzel v prenosu znanja v prakso na način, da se na podlagi znanja oblikujejo in implementirajo intervencije, s katerimi se uspešno poveča udeležba v presejanju. To vrzel želimo zapolniti z izdelavo modela za povečanje uspešnosti implementacije potrebam prilagojenih, inovativnih rešitev za povečanje udeležbe žensk v presejanju za RMV.

Omejitve/nadaljnje raziskovanje: Raziskava je obsežna, saj moramo za izdelavo modela najprej raziskati značilnosti neodzivnic in vzroke za neodzivnost v Sloveniji in oblikovati prilagojene inovativne pristope za premostitev ovir. Model bo uporaben izven meja Slovenije in bo med drugim vključen v izvajanje aktivnosti v okviru projekta EU-TOPIA-EAST (Obzorje 2020, 2021-2025), katerega namen je doprinesiti k uspešni in pravični implementaciji presejanja za RMV v Vzhodni Evropi.

Ključne besede: presejanje za raka materničnega vratu, neodzivnice, ovire, vzpodbude, inovativni pristopi.

Mojca Florjančič je doktorandka študijskega programa Menedžment kakovosti na Fakulteti za organizacijske študije v Novem mestu. Diplomirala je na Višji šoli za zdravstvene delavce v Ljubljani, študij pa nadaljevala na Fakulteti za organizacijske vede v Kranju, smer organizacijska informatika. Za raziskovanje na področju urinske inkontinence je prejela Prešernovo nagrado študentom. Zaposlena je na Onkološkem inštitutu Ljubljana v Programu in registru ZORA, kot operativna vodja Registra ZORA.

Doc. dr. Urška Ivanuš je zdravnica, specialistka javnega zdravja z doktoratom na področju javnega zdravja in docenturo na področju organizacije in menedžmenta. Zaposlena je na Onkološkem inštitutu Ljubljana, kjer vodi Oddelek za presejanje raka in Državni presejalni program ZORA. Ministrstvo za zdravje jo je imenovalo za vodjo Državne komisije za presejalne programe in za članico strokovnega odbora Državnega programa obvladovanja raka. Raziskuje na področju onkološke epidemiologije ter organizacije in menedžmenta v zdravstvu, eno izmed njenih glavnih raziskovalnih področij so tudi preprečljive neenakosti v zdravju, predvsem na področju primarne in sekundarne preventive raka. Sodeluje v različnih slovenskih in evropskih projektih in združenjih, med drugim pri pripravi strokovnih izhodišč za prenavo Priporočil Evropskega sveta za presejanje za raka iz leta 2003. Ima 161 citatov v WoS and 162 v Scopus za obdobje 2016–2021.

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Groundwork for designing the theoretical model to increase the uptake of cervical cancer screening in organised settings

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Abstract

Research Question (RQ): Which are the main characteristic of non-responders and the reasons for non-attendance in cervical cancer screening programmes? Which theoretical models are used for the assessment of modifiable barriers and facilitators of cervical cancer screening uptake?

Purpose: With purpose to increase the uptake of cervical cancer screening in National Cervical Cancer Screening Programme ZORA with innovative approaches, we assessed the characteristics of non-responders to cervical cancer screening, reasons for non-attendance and theoretical models that are used for the assessment of barriers and facilitators of the uptake.

Method: We conducted an analysis of routinely collected data in ZORA Registry and a systematic review of literature, published in PubMed database and their citations. We only included articles in English language published within the last five years. Key terms and Boolean operators were as follows: »cervical cancer screening AND (barriers OR facilitators) AND (participation OR attendance OR uptake) « with article type being meta-analysis, review or systematic review, and »cervical cancer screening AND (barriers OR facilitators) AND (theoretical framework OR theoretical model)«.

Results: The analysis of ZORA Registry data showed that non-attendance of Slovenian women is associated with woman's age and area of living, other demographic and socioeconomic data was not available. The review of literature showed that the non-attendance and barriers are related to the characteristics of women and the society, as well as to the characteristic of the screening programme and healthcare system. Results differed amongst the studies and countries. Researchers used different research approaches, surveys and theoretical models. The most feasible model for our needs is COM-B model.

Organization: The results of this study will help us to plan a Slovenian research for the assessment of the characteristics of Slovenian non-attenders and the identification of the uptake barriers and facilitators. That will enable us to design and implement innovative approaches for the increase in the uptake, based on the need of the women and readiness of the screening programme.

Society: With successful implementation of the innovative approaches for the increase in the uptake of cervical cancer screening amongst the vulnerable groups of women, we will contribute to reduction of disparities in cervical cancer burden among Slovenian women and to lowering the cervical cancer incidence and mortality in Slovenia.

Originality: We identified a gap between knowledge and practical implementation. We would like to bridge that gap with creating a model to increase the uptake of cervical cancer screening in organised settings, with innovative approaches that would meet women's needs as well as readiness of the screening programme in the local setting where we want to increase the uptake.

Limitations / further research: The research is extensive, to create a model we first need to assess the reasons and barriers to non-attendance in Slovenia and design innovative approaches to overcome the barriers. The model will be applicable outside of Slovenia and will be used in the activities in the EU-TOPIA-EAST project (Horizon 2020, 2021-2025). The purpose of the project is to successfully and justly implement cervical cancer screening all across Eastern Europe.

Keywords: cervical cancer screening, non-attendance, uptake, barriers, facilitators, innovative approaches.

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Asst. prof. Urška Ivanuš, MD, is a Public Health Specialist and assistant professor in the field of organization and management. She is employed at the Institute of Oncology Ljubljana as the Head of National Cervical Cancer Screening Programme and Registry ZORA. The Ministry of Health appointed her as the Head of National Screening Committee and as a member of the Expert Committee of The National Cancer Control Programme. Her research is focused to oncological epidemiology and organization and management in healthcare, with emphasis on the reduction of health inequalities, mainly in primary and secondary prevention of cancer. She is collaborating in different national and international projects and associations, including the preparation of scientific advice for the renewal of Council recommendation on cancer screening from 2003. She has 161 citations in WoS and 162 in Scopus in the period 2016 to 2021.

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