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| **The Prevention of cervical and breast cancer at Primary Health Care level in Brazil** |
| **Background/Objectives**  Every year, more than 2,6 million women worldwide are diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer. In Brazil, the age standardized incidence rate of breast or cervical cancer is about 75 per 100,000 women. Primary Health Care (PHC) in Brazil is responsible for primary and secondary prevention of cervical and breast cancers, including screening, HPV vaccination and referral for treatment. The objective of this study was to examine the implementation of cervical and breast cancer prevention services in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil in 2014 as per government recommendations.  **Methods**  We undertook a survey of women receiving health care in 520 PHC health services across 71 of the 78 municipalities in Espírito Santo. The survey asked women questions like: When did you took the last cervical screening? How long time after the cervical cancer screening have you received the result? Have you received information about the importance of cervical cancer screening and when to take the exam?, in addition to other issues that involve the availability of screening and prevention services for breast and cervical cancer.The study was carried in 2014 and the analysis was undertaken using the Stata 13.0 statistical program.  **Results**  A total of 1356 women were interviewed. Twenty four percent reported having been screened for cervical cancer more than a year ago months and 44.6% of women reported having been contacted to received their results at the clinic 30 days or more after their screening. Fourteen percent reported that they were not given information about cervical cancer screening at the clinic. Of the women who presented without an appointment with gynaecological problems 57.8% reported having been turned away and were asked to make an appointment. Of these women 64.4% did not make a follow-up appointment. Of all women, interviewed 38.9% did not have their breasts examined during cervical cancer screening and 21.9% waited more than 30 days to receive their mammogram results.  **Discussion**  This research has found that many health services are not fully adhering to the ministry of the health guidelines for the secondary prevention of cervical and breast cancer. The ministry of the health guideline require health professionals to provide information regarding the prevention of breast and cervical cancer and screening procedures. Clinics are required to provide flexible hours to attend to women needs and timely communication of screening results.Greater investment is required at PHC service level to improve the quality of information provided to women, screening and reporting practices so that they are be delivered in an efficient manner that responds to the needs of women.  **Keywords**: Public Health; Primary Health Care, Women’s Health. |