KNOWLEDGE AND ACTION

ConeCta-SP Project Newsletter.

Get to know ConeCta-SP

We present the first newsletter of the **ConeCta-SP project – "Cancer Control in the State of São Paulo: from knowledge to action"**, aimed at the scientific community. This translational research initiative seeks to transform scientific knowledge into concrete and effective actions, with the aim of positively impacting cancer prevention policies in the state.



Based at the Oncocentro Foundation of São Paulo (FOSP), funded by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) and the São Paulo State Health Department (SES/SP), it operates with other partner institutions in two major areas:

1. Early detection and prevention of cervical cancer and breast cancer: focused on transitioning current opportunistic screening programs to organized, population-based models through an implementation research approach;

2. Data analysis for cancer control: aims to generate information on the most common tumors in the population by utilizing data from the Hospital-Based Cancer Registry of the State of São Paulo, integrating it with other health information systems.

The five research subprojects involved in this axis are:

1. Conditional survival in patients with gastric cancer;

2. Prognostic factors for cervical cancer diagnosed at early or advanced stages;

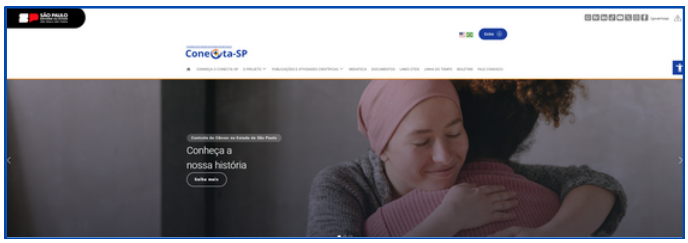
3. Geospatial barriers to acessing to female breast cancer and colorectal cancer care;

4. Patterns of oncology care and migratory flow of cancer patients in the state of São Paulo;

5. Artificial intelligence in predicting cancer patient survival during the covid-19 pandemic period (2020/2021) and non-pandemic years.

What's happening at ConeCta-SP

Our website is live!



We invite you to visit the ConeCta-SP website.
There, you will find information about the project, the responsible team, publications, media library, communication channels, scientific activities, project-related events, and much more! Click on the image to visit us.

The first Bulletin of the ConeCta-SP project has bee released!

In February of this year, ConeCta-SP launched its first bulletin for the general public, presenting the developed visual identity that reflects the project's values and objectives, as well as sharing information about progress and activities carried out.

One of the highlights was the “ConeCta Interview” section, in which two postdoctoral researchers discussed key aspects of the survey conducted at Basic Health Units in the state of São Paulo. The survey aimed to identify obstacles in the current screening programs for cervical and breast cancer. Want to know more? Click on the image to access our bulletin.





ConeCta-SP in Action

In this edition, we present a summary of the main findings of the study **“Recent changes in trends of mortality from cervical cancer in Southeastern Brazil”**, developed within the scope of ConeCta-SP and published in the Brazilian Journal of Public Health (number 57/2023).

The study analyzed recent trends in cervical cancer mortality in the Southeast region of Brazil. The results revealed a reversal in the declining trend of mortality from this disease in the state of São Paulo, interrupting a decrease observed for over two decades. This scenario highlights the urgent need to restructure the cervical cancer screening program, allowing the state of São Paulo to meet the United Nations' goal of a 30% reduction in mortality from this type of cancer.

Study highlights:

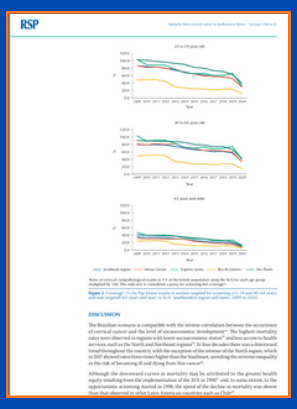
- In Brazil, a decline in cervical cancer mortality rates was observed between 1980 and 2020.. Trend analysis showed statistically significant declines in the country starting from 1992 (APC=-1.0% per year) until 2005-2014 (APC=-2.6% per year). In 2014-2020, the trend stabilized. Rio de Janeiro displayed a pattern similar to the national trend, while Minas Gerais expressed a decline throughout most of the period. In São Paulo, however, beginning in 2014, the mortality trend reversed slightly, with a modest increase (APC = 1.2%).

- The reduction in cervical cancer mortality before 2014 was attributed to greater health equity in Brazil, driven by the implementation of the public health system in 1990 and the expansion of opportunistic screening in 1998. However, the rate of decline in mortality during this period was consistently slower than that observed in other Latin American countries;

- Age-specific analysis revealed that the increase in mortality was driven by a rising risk of death among younger women, specifically those aged 25 to 39;

- It was concluded that reducing mortality depends on the implementation of more effective strategies, including the establishment of an organized screening program that ensures high coverage and adequate, high-quality follow-up within the healthcare system for all women with abnormal results. Want to know more? Access the full article here: **https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10118416/**





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