

Decisive Socio-Economic Multi-Dimensional Disparities in Cervical Cancer Mortality Dominican Republic

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INTRODUCTION

Dominican Republic (DR): Caribbean country with 11.5 M people, politically divided in provinces, Santo Domingo with 50% of total population and other 30 provinces.

Cervical cancer (CV) is one of the cancers with the highest frequency and premature deaths among women in the world, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Preventive strategies are often lacking

OBJECTIVE

To estimate the multi-dimensional magnitude of socio-economics disparities in cervical cancer mortality outcome in the 2016 in the Dominican Republic

METHOD

Ecological study using disaggregated data on CV deaths based on a population-based cancer registry matched with public domain socio-economic indicators for each province aggregated data.

Disparities were estimated based on the magnitude of disparities using gradient measures of absolute and relative inequalities.

RESULTS

Women with not health-insurance coverage and unlettered showed the greatest socio-economic inequalities.

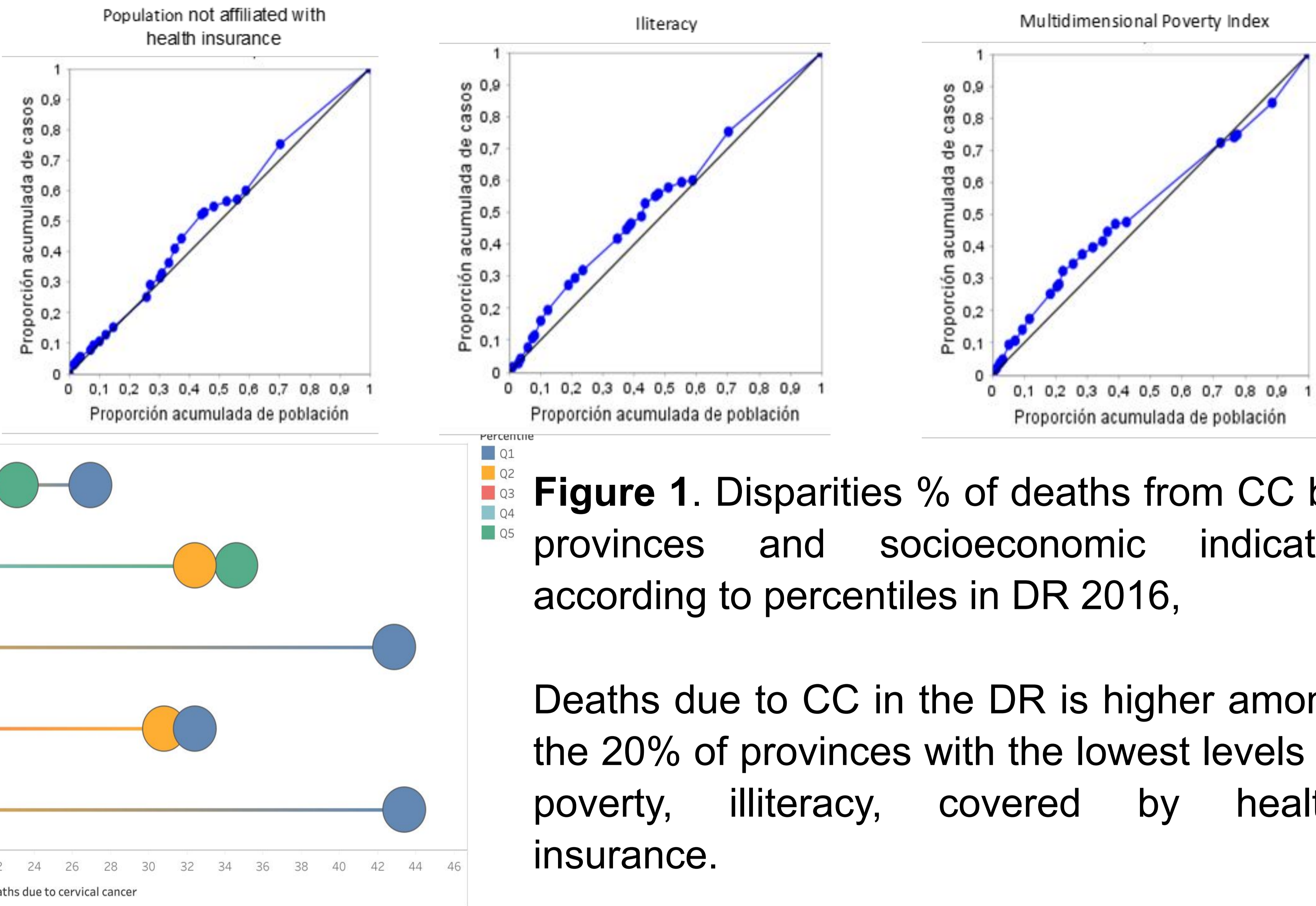


Figure 1. Disparities % of deaths from CC by provinces and socioeconomic indicator according to percentiles in DR 2016,

Deaths due to CC in the DR is higher among the 20% of provinces with the lowest levels of poverty, illiteracy, covered by health insurance.

CONCLUSIONS

Dominican Republic faces a marked socioeconomic inequality in CC mortality essentially related to illiteracy, limited access to health insurance coverage and multidimensional poverty.

An urgent need to strengthen access to health insurance and key information systems as population-based cancer registry for an effective reduction of cancer women inequality gaps.

REFERENCES

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Dominican Republic Cancer Data



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