The Cervical Screening Programme in Wales

Bryan G Rose
Cervical Screening Wales

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Cervical Screening In Wales

What’s occurin’
Cervical Screening In Wales

WAZ UUUUP!
Disclaimer

I have opinions of my own
Strong opinions
But I don't always agree with them

George H W Bush
Cervical Screening Wales (CSW) was established in 1999 introducing the first UK National Service Framework (NSF) and redefining the Cervical Screening Programme in Wales in response to a defined need and fulfilling Government policy.

“To ensure that cervical screening is delivered in a consistent manner across Wales, according to national published standards and, in particular, that all eligible women receive the same level of service and quality of care for the same level of need”

*Putting Patients First 1998*
The National Service Framework for the Cervical Screening Programme in Wales

- The NSF established an organisational framework for the screening programme

- Established national policy, standards, and protocols, and introduced a national monitoring system and information requirements

- CSW is responsible for the whole of the cervical screening programme for women resident in Wales
Organisational Responsibility

CSW’s responsibility covers the whole of the cervical screening programme provided to women resident in Wales, including:

- programme management and coordination (CSW)
- call and recall arrangements (CSADs)
- smear taking (Primary Care)
- cervical cytology services (Pathology)
- cervical histology services (Pathology)
- colposcopy services/treatment of CIN (Gynaecology)
Cervical Screening

From 1999 to 2011

The last 10+ years have seen major changes in the screening programme

– Subject to continuous development and dynamic change

– Current development focuses on modernisation, reconfiguration and networking

– Particularly focussed on development of service networks based on the reconfiguration of processing arrangements (critical mass, future proofing)
Changes are driven by current need

- **National development initiatives** are driving change. Three key developments
  - Informing Healthcare
  - Pathology modernisation programme
  - Designed for Life

- **Service specific developments** influencing future service delivery (NFR, HPV)

- These changes demand the development of a strategy to ensure future service provision
The need for change

• Changes have been driven by needs of the service
  – Organisational review
  – Established HA patterns, Boundary changes, Trust reconfiguration
  – Staffing and staffing pressures
  – New technology LBC / CAS / HPV
  – Service development – Future Procurement processes
  – The need to meet changing service standards
Pathology modernisation
Key driver in Wales

• Has high level lead & influence at national level from WAG
• Large enough critical mass to influence decision making

Project aims to deliver

• a more rationalised and efficient approach to the provision of diagnostic pathology
• Opportunity to redesign service to suit organisational requirements
• Workload redistribution making best use of capacity and resources
• Single all-Wales IT solution
Service developments
Changes in technology

LBC
• The potential for rationalised/centralised sample processing across the service
• Improved efficiency and potential associated resource gains
• The role of and potential introduction of computer assisted screening devices (NFR)

HPV
• potential for reflex or adjunct testing and modification of the clinical management based on clinical risk
• Impact of vaccination
How has the service changed?

Service Reconfiguration
All-Wales Screening Policy Review

- Target age: **20-64 years**
- First invitation issued before age 21
- Routine **recall** is every **3 years**
- Policy under review
- Awaiting WAG initiative
  (NAfW elections May 2011)
Cervical Screening Administration Departments (CSADS) provide the focus for the screening programme. They have undergone fundamental changes, based on the rationalisation of the administrative structure.

Five Divisions originally based on HA’s have been reengineered as three Screening Regions, reflecting the established BTW screening structure aligning the CSP with the newer programme structures.
The Cervical Screening Program in Wales

- Originally there were five CSW screening divisions in Wales

- Reorganisation is focused on the establishment of three managerial regions approach
The Cervical Screening Program in Wales

- Three managerial regions now established

North Wales
West and Mid Wales
South East Wales
Laboratory Reconfiguration

• Established structure of eleven laboratories considered unsustainable
• But staff relocation problems militate against consolidation on fewer sites
• Networked laboratories rational compromise
• Central processing can however be achieved, whilst maintaining screening laboratories, maintaining a local service focus
• Reduction to two screening centres ensures sufficient ‘critical mass’ to introduce technology changes and new test initiatives (esp HPV)
Current Progress

Where are we now?

- Four ‘Screening Centres’ envisaged
  (11 Cytology Labs)
- Some Centres will Incorporate laboratory networks

1. North Wales BCUHB
2. West and Mid Wales Morgannwg Path Services
3. Cwm Taf NHS Trust
   Cardiff and Vale
4. Gwent

Processing centres in Llantrisant and North Wales
Processing Centres

- To service the South Wales screening workload a **single processing laboratory** has been established under direct CSW management. Handling processing for the whole of South Wales
- Will enable the introduction of HPV testing to the programme (**Triage/ToC**)  
- Will enable the use of other technology if appropriate (eg **NFR**)  
- Has provided the opportunity to further rationalise the screening function in the SE Wales – relocation of screening labs from Cwm Taf and Cardiff and Vale HBs on a single site
Processing centres

Based on M4 and A55

Transport corridors

Histology only
Cytology

Cross border outflow work
Further Consolidation

- The reconfiguration of processing has enabled further service consolidation
- Agreement has been reached on establishing a screening network in West Wales incorporating
  - Haverfordwest
  - Carmarthen
  - Swansea
  - Bridgend
- The network will be managed by a single lead organisation – provided by Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board
- Provision of screening in Gwent remains centred in Newport, with no plans to relocate the service
Change?

For anyone contemplating similar projects:

The process of agreeing and completing reconfiguration has not been easy!

Change is not something that comes naturally within an established service or organisation.
Accruing the benefit

We now believe that:

We are ready for any unforeseen event that may or may not occur

Dan Quayle
Vice President USA
Future development

• A number of areas of development are under consideration, and the organisation is actively involved in R&D processes

• Subject to the grant of authority by the WAG we will introduce HPV triage and HPV ToC at the earliest opportunity

• The establishment of the CSW screening laboratory has enabled the relocation and development of training facilities (WCTS)
Research and Development

The need for further development continues.
CSW is actively involved in a number of R&D projects:

- **CAESAR (Projects 1, 2, 3)**
  - FP/LGS – NFR project
- Baseline HPV prevalence study
- HPV test implementation study (T3, ToC)
- HPV test evaluation (1ry application)
- SuPerLy – SurePath Plus
- HPV Self sampling study
I KNOW THAT YOU BELIEVE THAT YOU UNDERSTOOD WHAT YOU THINK I SAID BUT I AM NOT SURE YOU REALIZE THAT WHAT YOU HEARD IS NOT WHAT I MEANT

Robert McCloskey
US State Department Spokesman