Cervical cancer in southern Malawi: A prospective analysis of presentation, management, and outcomes

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Abstract

Background
Malawi has the highest age-standardised rate of cervical cancer in the world. This study describes the presentation, management, and short-term outcomes of newly diagnosed cervical cancer patients at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital (QECH), in southern Malawi.

Methods
All patients with a new diagnosis of cervical cancer presenting to QECH between 1st January and 1st July 2015 had demographic data, referral pathway, stage, histology, and management prospectively recorded at presentation and 2 months after enrolment.

Results
There were 310 women who presented with cervical cancer to QECH during the study period and 300 were included (mean age 44.9 years; HIV prevalence 47%), representing 8% of the estimated annual number of new presentations in Malawi. The mean age of patients with HIV was 6.9 years younger than those without HIV (P < 0.05). Forty-four percent of patients (n = 132) had stage I cervical cancer and 168 (56%) presented with more advanced disease (stage II-IV). There was a mean delay of 23.1 weeks between symptom onset and first clinical assessment, and a further 19 weeks before attending QECH. The most common management plans at initial QECH consultation were: same-day biopsy (n = 112; 37.3%), booking for curative surgery (n = 76; 25.3%), and referral to palliative care (n = 93; 31%). At 2 months, 64 biopsies (57%) were reported, 31 operations (40.8%) were completed, and 27 patients (29%) had attended palliative clinic.

Conclusions
Patients presenting with cervical cancer to QECH were young, with a high prevalence of HIV and late stage of disease. The lack of pathological and surgical capacity and the absence of radiotherapy severely limited the possibility of curative treatment. Access to quality palliative care remains an important component of management in low-resource settings. Improving awareness of cervical cancer in the community, and better recognition and management within the health service, are important in reducing the cancer burden for women in Malawi.

Introduction
Cervical cancer is the most common malignancy in women in Malawi, accounting for over 40% of female cancers; it is a major cause of mortality and morbidity.1–3 Accurate estimation of the numbers of women affected is complicated by the fact that many cancers may go unrecorded and that there is a lack of a national system of death certification. Two agencies, the Malawi Cancer Registry (MCR) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer’s (IARC) GLOBOCAN programme, have made recent estimates which differ considerably.1,3 The MCR estimated the burden of new cases as 1236/year in 2009 and IARC 3684 cases/year (2012 data). The IARC GLOBOCAN figures show that, at 75.9/100,000, the country currently has the highest age-standardised incidence rate of cervical cancer in the world.1 Mortality, at 49.8/100,000, is also the highest recorded in the world with 10.6% of the adult population (15–64 years) having HIV (12.8% women vs 8.2% in men)2 it remains an important risk factor. Other prominent risk factors include human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, smoking, and early age of first sexual intercourse.

Malawians typically access conventional healthcare initially at local clinics and cervical screening using visual inspection with acetic acid is increasingly available through the National Cervical Cancer Control Programme.2 From clinics, patients can be referred to District Hospitals and to 1 of 3 Central Hospitals.

The reasons for poor cancer survival in Africa are widely reported.7–10 There are not effective screening programmes, community and healthcare worker cancer awareness is poor, plus there is shortage of trained professionals, oncology staff, treatment facilities and equipment. All these factors contribute to late presentation and diagnosis of advanced cervical cancer is common. A range of delays, often attributed to patient/community and healthcare determined delays have been reported, and the role of traditional healers is also cited.7

Cervical cancer is an AIDS-defining condition, and as Malawi has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world with 10.6% of the adult population (15–64 years) having HIV (12.8% women vs 8.2% in men)2 it remains an important risk factor. Other prominent risk factors include human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, smoking, and early age of first sexual intercourse.
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based at QECH. This is the tertiary referral centre for the Southern region where 45% of Malawi’s population live. Simple extrapolation from GLOBOCAN estimates of 3684 incident cases of cervical cancer in Malawi each year, suggest that 1658 cases should therefore be presenting to QECH each year (829 in 6 months).3

At QECH, women with suspected cervical cancer predominantly present to, and are managed, by gynaecology or oncology departments. The Recent American Society of Clinical Oncology resource stratified guidelines would categorise Malawi’s treatment capacity as ‘basic’.8 The main treatment options in Malawi are surgery, chemotherapy, and referral to the palliative care service at Tiyanjane Clinic based within QECH.9,10 Radiotherapy, not yet available in Malawi, is an important treatment option in cervical cancer and potentially 60% to 70% of patients would benefit from it with possible cure.11 A small number of patients do access radiotherapy in other countries either self-funded or through a Malawi Government scheme.

Within QECH concerted efforts are being made to implement multidisciplinary cancer care.12 As inpatient care becomes more standardised the potential for systematic data collection about patients, cancer type and stage is developing. However much about the patient pathway before and after hospital remains unclear. Understanding the clinical epidemiology of cervical cancer and patient management pathways is crucial to improving care. We therefore undertook an analysis of 6 months of cervical cancer presentations to QECH.

Methods

All patients presenting to gynaecology and oncology departments between 1st January and 1st July 2015 (outpatient or inpatient services) with a new clinical or histologically confirmed diagnosis of cervical cancer were included. New cases of suspected cervical cancer in other departments within the hospital are referred to gynaecology or oncology, therefore to ensure capture of all new cases in QECH patients were identified by daily search of inpatient admission books in gynaecology and oncology wards and identification in respective new patient clinics. Patients who did not provide informed consent or those with a previous diagnosis of cancer were excluded.

Patients were clinically assessed at first presentation by a research clinician (registrar or consultant) who, after gaining consent, completed a standard study proforma. Patient demographics, presenting symptoms, time and pathway to presentation, risk factors, stage of disease at presentation, initial investigation and treatment were recorded.
cancer was staged with the revised International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) staging system for cervical cancer.\textsuperscript{13}

In all enrolled patients, follow-up data were collected at 1 and 2 months after initial presentation to determine whether they had received their treatment/management documented at their initial consultation. We reviewed inpatient and outpatient medical records in addition to histopathology reports from the laboratory for biopsy results, theatre lists for confirmation of completed operations, attendance records at oncology and palliative care clinics, and attempted to phone all palliative care patients at 2 months for confirmation of outcome.

Data was anonymised at the point of capture, recorded on password protected computers in password protected files only accessible to the study team, and analysed using Microsoft Excel. We compared variables between patients with different stages of cervical cancer using standard parametric and non-parametric tests according to the distribution of variables, in addition to comparing patients with and without HIV. To facilitate analysis, we created 2 groups by coalescing stage of cervical cancer into Early (FIGO Stage I-IIA disease (surgically resectable)) and stage IIIB-IV (non-resectable), referred to as early and advanced cervical cancer respectively.

Ethics approval for the study was granted by the College of Medicine Research Ethics Committee (reference P01/15/1670).

Results

Between 1st January and 1st July 2015, 310 patients presented with a clinical diagnosis of cervical cancer and 300 of these were included in the analysis (Figure 1), representing 8% of the estimated total annual number (3684) of new presentations in Malawi.\textsuperscript{13} Two patients did not consent, 1 was unable to consent, and 7 patients with a positive visual inspection by acetic acid (VIA) were excluded from the analysis because they were not staged. Considering 45% of the population live in the Southern Region, we estimate these 300 patients represent 36% of the expected cases in this region over this time period.

Mean age of patients was 44.9 years (range 19–86 years) and this increased with stage of disease. 141 (47%) patients had HIV, 136 (45.3%) patients did not have HIV, and 23 (7.6%) did not know their HIV status (Table 1). Mean age of patients with HIV was 6.9 years younger than those without HIV (P < 0.01, 95% confidence interval 3.9 to 9.9). This age difference was consistent across all stages of cervical cancer.

To facilitate analysis, we created 2 groups by coalescing stage – Early (FIGO Stage I-IIA) and Advanced (Stage IIIB–IV). 184 (61.3%) patients had early disease (mean age 42.5), and 116 (38.6%) patients had advanced disease (mean age 48.7) at diagnosis (Table 2).

The patient pathway

Source of referral

Nine (3%) women presented symptomatically through screening after having a VIA indicating a cancer. Of the 291 patients who presented with symptoms, 169 (58%) women had been referred from a clinic and 122 (42%) from other hospitals.

The mean delay between women recognising symptoms and presenting to a clinician was 23.1 weeks with a further 45.3 weeks before presentation at QECH—meaning that the total delay between becoming aware of symptoms and presenting to hospital from symptom onset according to stage of disease.

Figure 2: Time to present to hospital from symptom onset according to stage of disease

Table 3: Mean time period (weeks) between symptom onset, first clinical assessment, and clinic appointment in patients with early and advanced cervical cancer at Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer stage</th>
<th>Number of women</th>
<th>Mean time between symptoms to first healthcare visit (weeks)</th>
<th>Mean time between first healthcare visit to QECH appointment (weeks)</th>
<th>Mean total time between symptoms to QECH appointment (weeks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early (stage I to IIA)</td>
<td>184 (61.3%)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced (stage IIIB to IV)</td>
<td>116 (38.7%)</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All cases</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Pathology
Two hundred twenty-nine women (76%) had a biopsy taken and 126 (55%) reports were available. 31 (25%) were reported within 1 month, 72 (57%) by 2 months, the remaining 53 (42%) after this. Of the 71 patients who were not biopsied, 54 (76.1%) had advanced disease (stage II to IV).

Ninety-one biopsies (39.7%) confirmed cervical cancer (87 squamous cell carcinoma, 3 adenocarcinoma, 1 Kaposi's sarcoma) and 9 (3.9%) demonstrated cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. The remaining reports showed cervicitis (n = 14), dysplasia (n = 5), wart (n = 1), and a nabothian cyst (n = 1). The remaining 5 were suboptimal samples. 54 (59%) of the 91 confirmed cancer cases were available 2 months or more after the date of biopsy.

Palliative care
Of 93 patients referred to palliative care, 27 (29%) were seen locally in the Tiyanjane palliative care clinic at QECH. In addition we attempted to phone all palliative care patients at 2 months; 42 patients had no mobile phone; there was no answer in 23; 10 had been to palliative care and were alive; 8 were alive and had not been to palliative care; 2 were awaiting chemotherapy; 5 were on chemotherapy; and 3 had died.

Oncology
Chemotherapy was initiated within a month for 6 of the 8 patients where this was planned (although 1 subsequently died between 1 and 2 months). One patient had private radiotherapy abroad and started this between 1 and 2 months. Two patients were on no treatment, alive and well.

Discussion
Case numbers
This is a large case series of accurately clinically staged cervical cancer reported from an African country. We show that 300 cases present to QECH in 6 months, a caseload consistent with Malawi Cancer Registry figures. The Malawi Cancer registry largely relies on returns from QECH for their data collection so it is reassuring that our findings are of a similar scale. However they are considerably below GLOBOCAN estimates of 1638 new cases in Southern Region, which implies that many women with cervical cancer, if they receive formal healthcare, are treated in local clinics or hospitals and never reach QECH. It may be that not all patients are referred from community clinics, patients may not have the means to get there, or they may choose to have alternative therapies and see no need in attending the hospital.

Patient characteristics
As in many low- and middle-income countries, the spectrum of presentation is skewed towards more advanced disease. This is complex to treat and an annual caseload of 600 cases is large for any hospital. It is a certainly a logistical challenge for QECH with its small clinical workforce and limited resources. The average age of our patients was 42 years, which is younger in comparison to 46.5 years in Zimbabwe, and 49 years in the US. The reasons for this are complex and unknown but highlights the need for public education on cervical cancer screening to start in younger age groups. The impact of HIV is obvious, with 47% having HIV and those with HIV being, on average, 7 years younger than those without HIV. These points plus the fact that other characteristics regarding parity and sexually transmitted disease were consistent with published data gives us
reassurance that we have a nationally representative sample of cervical cancer patients. HIV positive women in our sample were almost all on antiretroviral medication. This reflects the success of Malawi’s AIDS treatment programme within which VIA is promoted and whose staff could be helpfully given training about detecting cancer early.

**Awareness of cervical cancer and screening**

Improving public awareness that cervical cancer is one of the largest health problems for women in Malawi is crucial. Knowledge about the 2 most important preventive measures available, cervical screening and the HPV vaccine, was low in our sample of women with cervical cancer, absolutely the target group for preventive messages. The Malawi SRHR policy for cervical cancer prevention and control mentions neither the vaccine nor the age at which screening should start. This information needs to be clearly communicated to the public. Clear referral pathways from community hospitals/clinics with time targets should be established in order to improve coordination between primary, secondary, and tertiary services. Information for clinicians and women attending ARV clinic and a referral pathway to screening would improve awareness and screening rates of asymptomatic women.

**Delays in presentation**

In the UK, NHS England has national guidelines for patients with a suspected cancer, stating that they must be seen in a specialist clinic within 2 weeks of symptom onset, and for definitive treatment to be initiated within 62 days. The overall delay from symptoms onset to first QECH clinic appointment of 42 weeks in our study is long, and is likely to have contributed to the presentation of advanced stage disease. The common causes of delays seen elsewhere in presenting to healthcare with symptoms suggestive of cancer were identified. We were unable, however to detect any sub group of women with particular types of delay by age or source of referral. Certainly we need to investigate the causes of delayed cancer presentation in Malawi, and discover why these may be different if at all to other types of disease. Reviewing the existing Malawian evidence about uptake and adherence to cervical screening and other fields such as tuberculosis and AIDS and thinking how this could transfer to cancer care would be useful. The healthcare component in the delay (between contact with the referring hospital or clinic and being seen at QECH) was still almost 19 weeks, nearly half of the total. We have accumulated examples of substandard practice such as lack of clinical assessment using a speculum at local centres and prolonged antibiotic use before referral. Given that a relatively small number of hospitals and clinics made the referrals, some focused training should be possible. Clinicians uniformly mention the trust women place in traditional healers and herbalists and the large proportion of women who received care from them prior to coming to the health service likely resulted in delay. Consequently the traditional healer cadre could be offered some basic training to alert them to suspicious symptoms and refer these women to the health service. With enhanced training in signs and symptoms of cancer, clinicians would quickly become more skilled at cancer detection and outcomes could improve sharply. Clinicians and support staff should also be supported to develop referral systems and methods of feedback so that referring clinicians learn from their decisions and standards improve.

**Diagnosis**

In resource-poor countries such as Malawi, specialists in diagnostic specialties, such as pathology and radiology are particularly rare. Pathology services at QECH face significant challenges and under half of specimens taken had reports available 2 months after biopsy. While rapid initiation of treatment informed by pathology was often not possible, those patients who had surgery were treated an average of just over 1 month from first being seen – a speed that rivals the developed world. The women who had operations were overwhelmingly early stage cancers where cure is feasible highlighting that the correct clinical prioritisation process took place. A high proportion of women with advanced disease were referred directly to palliative services.

**Treatment**

However, about half of operations did not take place as intended. While this loss to follow-up requires further investigation, it is highly unlikely that the surgical capacity to tackle this oncology workload will exist in the foreseeable future in Malawi. Radiotherapy offers the possibility of cure for many women who currently cannot access potentially curative therapy. As data from the International Atomic Energy Authority show that radiotherapy would benefit some 60% of these women, this emphasises the importance of realising the National Non Communicable Disease strategy and bringing radiotherapy to Malawi. A specialist cervical cancer nurse could be appointed to coordinate this group of patients. A key responsibility would be coordinating a multidisciplinary team meeting between gynaecology, oncology, and palliative care teams.

In a review of cervical cancer research in Africa, Finnocchiaro-Kessler et al highlighted the importance of severely affected countries such as Malawi increasing the amount of local research into cervical cancer treatment. This work demonstrates the large numbers of women are coming forward for treatment. It illustrates the challenges they pose for treatment services and adds to recent large reports from Malawi on cervical screening and palliative care in cervical cancer patients. This is important in helping to complete the picture of the clinical epidemiology of the condition in the country.

**Limitations**

Whilst QECH provides the oncological service for Southern Malawi, we are aware our population may not represent all the cases of cervical cancer in the region due, in part, to the logistical and financial challenges of travelling large distances for tertiary care. Collecting data prospectively improves accuracy of data capture as we do not have to rely on finding missing patient notes. The complete ascertainment of cases gives a comprehensive picture of the workload and their large number allows statistical analysis and confident conclusions. Our ambitions to collect follow up data were compromised by this well-recognised difficulty in resource poor settings. Tiyanjane Clinic in a 2015 cervical cancer palliative care case series experienced 33% loss to follow-up. Our efforts to contact patients by telephone to ascertain their status were largely unsuccessful and we are working with the MCR to develop more robust follow-up systems to collect outcome data.

**Conclusions**

Our results indicate that patients presenting with cervical cancer to QECH are young, with a high prevalence of HIV,
and late stage of disease. The cohort was largely unaware of preventive initiatives, such as HPV vaccination and cervical screening, and awareness programmes such as the ‘Cancer Below the Belt’ campaign should be promoted. VIA is widely available in Malawi and should, where possible, be routinely performed, along with a speculum exam during every gynaecological or pelvic examination, particularly in patients with HIV who are at a much increased risk of cervical cancer. The lack of pathological and surgical capacity and the absence of radiotherapy severely limits the possibility of curative treatment. While the government's plans to increase the number of staff working in cancer care are important, a significant advance for cervical cancer patients will come with the widespread use of HPV vaccination and the arrival of radiotherapy in the country.

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Competing interests

All authors declare that they have no competing interests related to this work.

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