

**SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY
(RESUMED SESSION-VIRTUAL)
9 – 14 NOVEMBER 2020**

Agenda Item No. : 11.4

**Title : Cervical cancer prevention and control:
accelerating the elimination of cervical
cancer as a public health problem**

Ref. Document : WHA 73.2

Intervention Note :

Malaysia strongly applauds the resolution under Agenda item 9 to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health predicament and we wish to highlight our ratification for the global strategy towards cervical cancer elimination. Despite an age-standardized incidence rate of cervical cancer at 6.2/100,000 population (Malaysia National Cancer Registry Report 2012-2016) and HPV vaccination coverage among 13 years old girls exceeding 95%, we should not be content with the progress we have achieved. This year marks Malaysia's opportune moment to intensify our efforts to reach the 90-70-90 triple intervention targets by 2030. The latest initiative for supporting this goal was the endorsement of cervical cancer screening policy embracing the high-performance HPV test as a primary screening tool for women aged 30-65 years which adopts a self-sampling method. The implementation of HPV screening is executed in several phases. The first phase was implemented in 2019 and expected to complete its rollout by 2023 /2024. Malaysia is developing a plan of action on cervical cancer elimination strategy 2020-2030 in ensuring the successful and smooth execution of the

formulated strategies. This document will ensure effective, efficient, and equitable use of the existing resources including facilities for diagnostic and treatment. The incidence of cervical cancer and associated mortality will only be decreased after the transition from cytology-based screening to primary HPV screening nationwide and after the first cohort of the thirteen-year old girls who have completed HPV vaccination reached 30 years of age.