Corners of the world

EnganCHADos-Bebedjia hospital (Chad) and Fuenlabrada hospital (Madrid): improving surgical care in gynecological oncology

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The Republic of Chad is the fifth largest country in Africa and the third poorest in the world. It is the country with the highest Gender Inequality Index in the world, making women a population especially at risk. Breast and cervical cancer rank among the highest in cancer incidence and mortality in many low-income countries. Cervical cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in 28 countries and the leading cause of cancer death in 42 countries in the world, the vast majority of which are in Sub-Saharan Africa. According to the Cancer Country Profile 2014 of the World Health Organization (WHO), breast, cervical, and ovarian cancer are the leading causes of death from cancer among Chadian women. Nevertheless, there are no data available regarding screening, cancer treatment, or palliative care in Chad.

Surgical and anesthesia care are essential for the treatment of these diseases; however, access to surgical care is disparate and grossly inadequate in low-income countries contributing to significant preventable morbidity and death.

The EnganCHADos project was started in 2014 as an initiative of Dr Alfonso Antequera, after a request for help from the missionaries. The collaboration started officially in 2015, with the signing of a partnership agreement. Since then regular short-term missions, including physicians, nurses, and allied health professionals from Fuenlabrada University Hospital (Madrid) travel to Bebedjia to monitor the different services and give on-site training to the local staff at St Joseph Hospital (Figure 1). Our aim is to increase surgical expertise at Saint Joseph Hospital and improve access to adequate surgical care. In this pioneer agreement in the Spanish national health system, the Fuenlabrada University Hospital commits itself to providing support to Saint Joseph Hospital in terms of drugs, hospital equipment, and training to increase local surgical skills and medical knowledge.

Figure 1 Local and EnganCHADos surgical team in St Joseph Hospital, Chad.

Figure 2 Gynaecological Oncologic surgeries in a low resources hospital (Saint Joseph Hospital (Bebedjia, Chad)).
The local surgeon, Dr Elisabeth Raule, performs approximately 600 surgeries per year. Among them, at least 50 are for gynecological cancer (Figure 2). The EnganCHADos visiting surgeons support local staff in performing operations during the missions, proctoring surgeons there to follow the WHO surgical safety standards. The diagnosis and treatment of gynecological cancers in this hospital setting is very challenging. Generally, the diagnosis is based on just clinical findings and ultrasound. The surgical care is one of the best in the country thanks to Dr Raule’s skills and knowledge. Open surgery and local and general anesthesia are based on the use of ketamine, due to the lack of oxygen and ventilator support. Post-operative care is hazardous due to the lack of an adequate post-operative care unit (Figure 3). In addition, there is no possibility of adjuvant treatment due to the absence of radiotherapy or intravenous chemotherapy. Sometimes some drug donations allow short courses of oral chemotherapy.

Projects like EnganCHADos are helping to improve surgical and post-operative care of gynecological cancers in low-income countries. Ideally, in the future, screening policies and adjuvant treatments should be promoted. More hospitals in western countries should join developing hospitals in exchanging knowledge and sharing medical supplies and their workforce, making the meaning of the ‘cooperation’ a true reality.

References