Impact of the GFAOP Early Diagnosis Program in Niger: about 40 cases of Nephroblastoma at the Niamey POCU

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I-Introduction

Pediatric cancer still remains an enigma in Niger and is struggling to gain a foothold despite GFAOP's efforts to accompany the unit since its opening at the National Cancer Center in September 2018. To limit the late diagnosis and deaths of children with cancer in Africa, the GFAOP has set itself the objective of caring for children at an earlier stage through the training of caregivers in early diagnosis. In November 2021, at GFAOP's initiative, around 140 caregivers in Niger were trained to identify the early signs of 5 types of childhood cancer including nephroblastoma, the 2nd cancer after retinoblastoma in the Unit with 27% of the patients admistted during the study period.
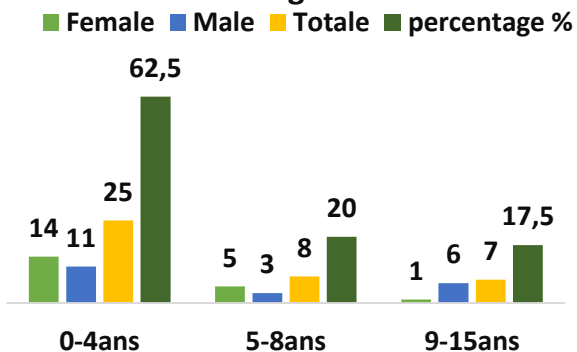
II-

To describe the epidemiological, clinico-radiological, therapeutic and evolutionary aspects of Nephroblastoma two years after healthcare providers training
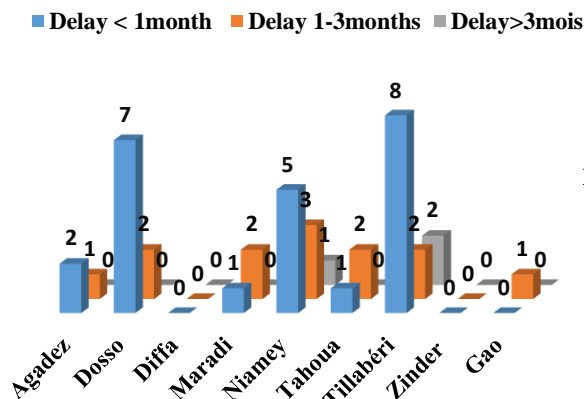
III- Methodology

Retrospective and descriptive study of patient aged from 0 to15 years records referred from January 2022 to December 2023 in the Pediatric Oncology Unit at the National Cancer Center In Niger, Data was collected from the consultation register and patients files. We studied the time between first consultation and arrival at the POCU, patient origin, clinical and radiological stage at presentation, histological findings, treatment and patient evolution .
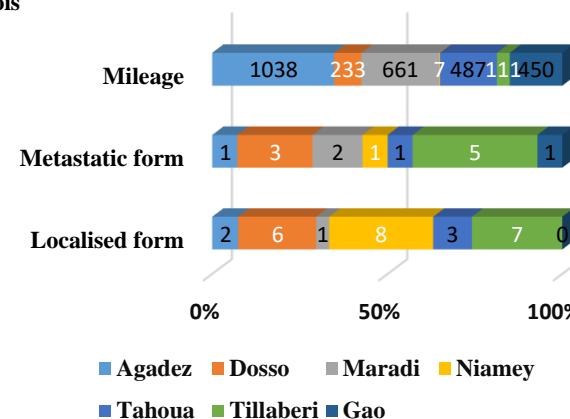
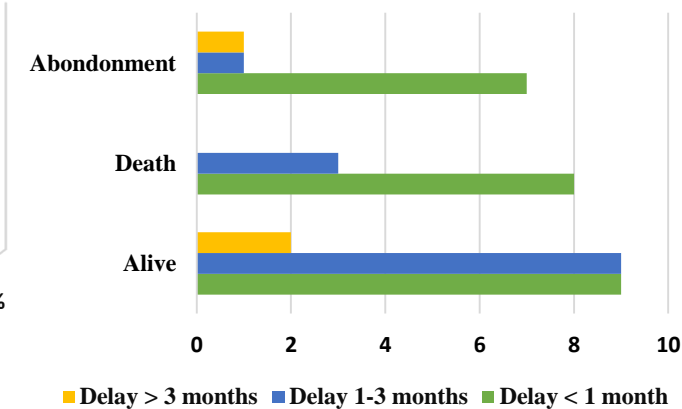### IV- Results:

1. Distribution according to age and gender

2.Distribution of patients according to the origin and referral time

3. Clinical stage according to average distance by Region of origin

4.Evolution of patients according to referral time

V. Conclusion: this study shows that 50% of patients come from the regions where providers were trained and 24 patients arrived at unit within less than one month; 67,5% of localised desease patients traveled an average distance of 441 kilometers (range 7 to 1038 kilometers). Achieving the WHO's global goal of 60% survival by 2030 depend on continued training in early diagnosis, raising public awareness, effective multidisciplinarity and improved technical facilities.