

# BCI2.5 (www.bci25.org)



Empowering Champions

BCI2.5 is uniting the global breast cancer community behind a common goal to make breast health a global priority and reduce disparities in breast cancer outcomes for 2.5 million women by 2025.



Breast Cancer Control

Tools to foster discussion and assist policy makers, clinicians and advocates in identifying and prioritizing resourceappropriate interventions in the planning and development of breast cancer control



GloBAM

The Global Breast Health Analytics Map is an interactive data visualization tool for analyzing the determinants of the global breast cancer burden.



A growing e-library featuring webinars, videos, course materials and more addressing issues that span the breast care.



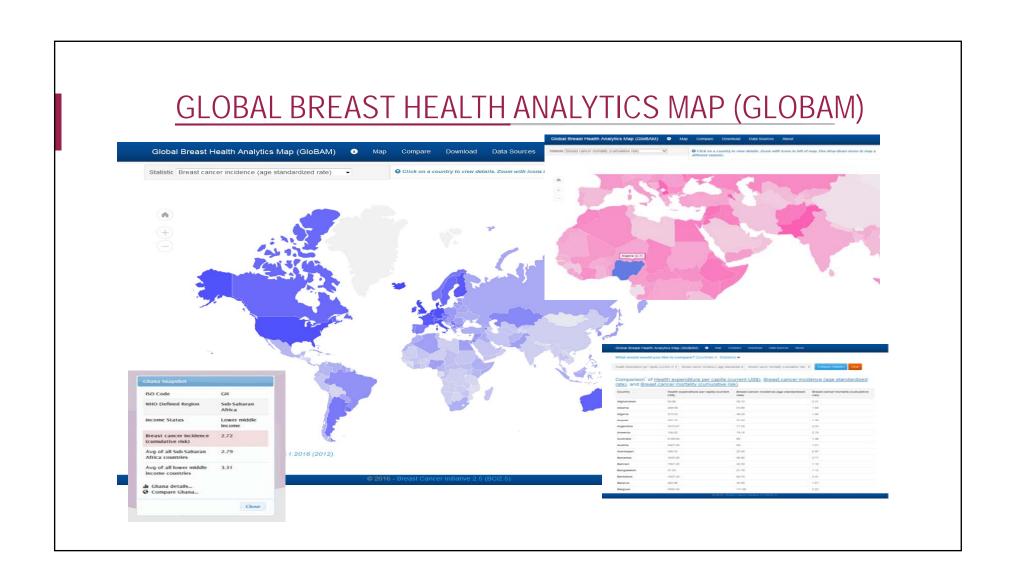
ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND REPORTS Situation Analysis

BCI2.5 self-assessment tools aid institutions and countries in assessing need, identifying bottlenecks in breast health care delivery cancer continuum from planning to palliative and determining appropriate interventions in specific settings.



FOUNDING ORGANIZATIONS

The initiative began as a call for action in 2014, supported by the American Cancer Society, Susan G. Komen® and the Union for International Cancer Control. The initiative is inclusive and encourages organizations, institutions and countries to connect and join the effort.





### KNOWLEDGE SUMMARIES

#### FOR COMPREHENSIVE BREAST CANCER CONTROL

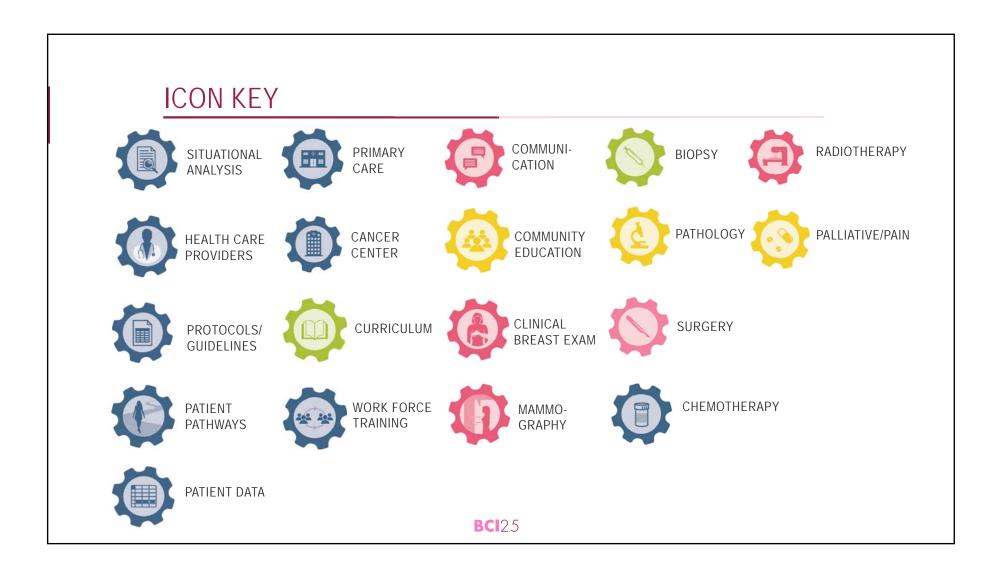
Tools to foster discussion and assist policy makers, clinicians and advocates in identifying and prioritizing resource-appropriate interventions in the planning and development of breast cancer control programs.



A multi-year collaboration led by the Union for International Cancer Control; Breast Health Global Initiative (BHGI), which is based at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Washington; and the Center for Global Health at the U.S. National Cancer Institute. This effort supports the goals of the BCI2.5 campaign to make breast health a global priority and reduce disparities in breast cancer outcomes.







### FOUNDATIONAL PREREQUISITES

Conduct assessment of existing clinical capacity, practices, referral systems, guidelines, protocols and patient barriers



#### SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

REFERRAL/PATIENT PATHWAYS



Strengthen processes to ensure an effective continuum of care for the patient, including appropriate referral processes and patient tracking.

Develop resource-appropriate standardized guidelines and protocols for all aspects of breast health care in the Tanzania health system.



**GUIDELINES & PROTOCOLS** 

TRAINED WORKFORCE



Develop an informed and properly trained health care workforce

### MANAGEMENT OF PALPABLE DISEASE



Systematic triage and management of palpable breast disease. A systematic approach to navigate patients with palpable (symptomatic) breast disease through a process of clinical evaluation, diagnostic imaging and tissue sampling to accurately distinguish benign from malignant breast disease and manage (treat/palliate) accordingly.

## STRENGTHENING PATIENT PATHWAYS & NAVIGATION



Strengthening of resource-appropriate patient-centric care pathways (treatment planning and navigation) and reducing access barriers.

These organized pathways guide patient navigation through the health system, promote clinical assessment of palpable masses, provide tissue sampling of suspicious masses and initiate prompt treatment for lesions proven to be malignant.

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION SCALE UP



Scaling up of targeted education interventions for public and health care staff. Educational programs to heighten public breast cancer awareness are expanded at the same time that health care personnel are trained in clinical assessment and clinical breast examination (CBE) to promote early diagnosis of clinically detectable disease.

### UPGRADING IMAGE-BASED DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS



Systematic upgrading of image-based diagnostic systems. Imaging (ultrasound and mammography) is first used for diagnostic work-up of palpable disease. Once this is well established and functional, image-based diagnostic systems can potentially be upgraded (technology, training, quality assurance) for the management of non-palpable/ asymptomatic disease as a prerequisite to image-based (mammographic) screening.



