



D.R. 18 TAHUN 2023

DEWAN RAKYAT PARLIMEN KELIMA BELAS

PENGGAL KEDUA



**PENYATA JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS
WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT**

**VAKSINASI HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)
DI MALAYSIA**

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LAMPIRAN

Lampiran A : Pembentangan berkenaan Saringan dan Vaksinasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) di Malaysia oleh ROSE Foundation.

Lampiran B : Pembentangan berkenaan Pelan Tindakan ke arah Eliminasi Kanser Serviks di Malaysia 2021–2030 dan Status Saringan Kanser Serviks dan Imunisasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).

GLOSARI

DR	Dewan Rakyat
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
JKPK	Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas
KBS	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan
KKDW	Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah
KKM	Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia
KPWKM	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat
KPN	Kementerian Perpaduan Negara
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCC	Office of the Children's Commissioner
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
RUU	Rang Undang-Undang
SUHAKAM	Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia

BAHAGIAN I

PENGENALAN

Jawatankuasa dan Terma Rujukan

1. Dewan Rakyat pada hari Selasa, 21 Mac 2023 telah meluluskan usul Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (Undang-Undang dan Reformasi Institusi) berkenaan penubuhan 10 Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (JKPK) Dewan Rakyat (DR). Salah satu JKPK ialah Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat (DR.2 Tahun 2023).
2. Terma rujukan yang telah diluluskan adalah seperti berikut:
 - (a) Tempoh perkhidmatan Jawatankuasa ini berkuat kuasa mulai tarikh perintah Majlis sehingga tamat tempoh Parlimen ke-15 atau sehingga Jawatankuasa ini dibubarkan mengikut perintah Majlis, mengikut mana yang terdahulu.
 - (b) Jawatankuasa ini berfungsi untuk:
 - i. meneliti rang undang-undang yang telah dibawa untuk bacaan pertama di Dewan Rakyat berkaitan dengan hal ehwal wanita, kanak-kanak, belia, orang kurang upaya, orang asli dan pembangunan masyarakat di bawah tanggungjawab Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, Kementerian Perpaduan Negara dan Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah serta agensi-agensi di bawahnya;
 - ii. meneliti usul, rang undang-undang persendirian, petisyen dan laporan yang berkaitan yang berkaitan dengan hal ehwal wanita, kanak-kanak, belia, orang kurang upaya, orang asli dan pembangunan masyarakat di bawah tanggungjawab Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, Kementerian Perpaduan Negara dan Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah serta agensi-agensi di bawahnya;
 - iii. menyiasat dan melaporkan apa-apa perkara yang berkaitan dengan hal ehwal wanita, kanak-kanak, belia, orang kurang upaya, orang asli dan pembangunan masyarakat di bawah tanggungjawab Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, Kementerian Perpaduan Negara dan Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah serta agensi-agensi di bawahnya; atau
 - iv. melaksanakan apa-apa perkara yang diserahkan kepadanya oleh Menteri atau Majlis.

(c) Apa-apa perkara yang dibincangkan di perenggan (a) tidak boleh melibatkan perkara yang telah, sedang atau akan dibincangkan oleh Jawatankuasa Kira-kira Wang Negara (PAC).

(d) Kuasa Memanggil

Peraturan Mesyuarat 83(2) memperuntukkan kuasa kepada Jawatankuasa ini untuk memanggil mana-mana orang termasuklah orang yang mempunyai kepakaran dan kemahiran hadir di hadapannya atau meminta dikeluarkan dokumen atau maklumat dari satu masa ke satu masa bagi maksud melaksanakan segala fungsinya sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam Terma Rujukan di atas.

(e) Penyata Jawatankuasa

Peraturan Mesyuarat 86 memperuntukkan supaya Jawatankuasa ini menyiapkan dan membentangkan penyata Jawatankuasa ini yang mengandungi syor-syor berkaitan dan penyata Jawatankuasa ini hendaklah dikemukakan kepada Majlis Mesyuarat.

(f) Kuasa Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat

Sekiranya timbul apa-apa perkara berbangkit dalam perjalanan mesyuarat Jawatankuasa ini termasuk perkara berhubung kuasa memanggil orang hadir di hadapan Jawatankuasa ini atau meminta dikeluarkan dokumen atau maklumat yang berkaitan, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat boleh mengeluarkan apa-apa arahan yang difikirkan wajar dari semasa ke semasa dan arahan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Rakyat tersebut adalah muktamad.

3. Jawatankuasa Pemilih telah membentangkan penyatanya dan mengemukakan senarai Ahli-Ahli JKPK DR pada hari Khamis, 4 April 2023 (DR.3 Tahun 2023). Ahli-Ahli Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat terdiri daripada:

- i. Yang Berhormat Puan Yeo Bee Yin
(Ahli Parlimen Puchong merangkap Pengerusi)
- ii. Yang Berhormat Puan Syerleena binti Abdul Rashid
(Ahli Parlimen Bukit Bendera)
- iii. Yang Berhormat Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir
(Ahli Parlimen Libaran)
- iv. Yang Berhormat Tuan Mohamad Shafizan Haji Kepli
(Ahli Parlimen Batang Lutar)
- v. Yang Berhormat Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail
(Ahli Parlimen Ampang)

- vi. Yang Berhormat Datuk Wetrom bin Bahanda
(Ahli Parlimen Kota Marudu)
- vii. Yang Berhormat Dato' Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff
(Ahli Parlimen Rantau Panjang)
- viii. Yang Berhormat Dato' Hajah Mumtaz binti Md Nawi
(Ahli Parlimen Tumpat)
- ix. Yang Berhormat Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali
(Ahli Parlimen Kapar)

Pendekatan Tugas Kerja

- 4. Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat telah melantik ex-officio daripada Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, Kementerian Perpaduan Negara, Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah dan Pejabat Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak (OCC) untuk memberikan nasihat kepada ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa.
- 5. Jawatankuasa ini telah mengadakan 3 mesyuarat berkenaan vaksinasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) di Malaysia seperti yang berikut:
 - (a) Mesyuarat pertama pada hari Rabu, 16 Ogos 2023 telah membincangkan tentang isu ke arah penyingkiran kanser serviks di Malaysia oleh ROSE Foundation.
 - (b) Mesyuarat kedua pada hari Selasa, 10 Oktober 2023 telah membincangkan mengenai status saringan dan vaksinasi *human papillomavirus* (HPV) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan wanita di Malaysia dan status perkembangan Pelan Tindakan ke Arah Penghapusan Kanser Serviks di Malaysia 2021-2030 oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).
 - (c) Mesyuarat ketiga pada hari Selasa, 28 November 2023 telah diadakan bagi membincangkan dan memuktamadkan draf penyata Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat berkenaan vaksinasi HPV di Malaysia.

BAHAGIAN II

LATAR BELAKANG

1. Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Bilangan 4 Tahun 2023 telah diadakan pada hari Rabu, 16 Ogos 2023. Jawatankuasa ini telah mendengar taklimat mengenai isu ke arah penyingkiran kanser serviks di Malaysia oleh ROSE Foundation seperti di **Lampiran A**.
2. Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Bilangan 11 Tahun 2023 telah diadakan pada hari Selasa, 10 Oktober 2023. Jawatankuasa ini telah mendengar taklimat mengenai status saringan dan vaksinasi HPV dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan wanita di Malaysia dan status perkembangan Pelan Tindakan ke Arah Penghapusan Kanser Serviks di Malaysia 2021-2030 oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) seperti di **Lampiran B**.

BAHAGIAN III

PEMBENTANGAN OLEH ROSE FOUNDATION DAN

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

Ringkasan pembentangan oleh ROSE Foundation dan Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) kepada Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat berkenaan vaksinasi HPV pada mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Bilangan 4 dan Bilangan 11 adalah seperti berikut:

- A. Pembentangan oleh ROSE Foundation pada Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Bilangan 4 pada hari Rabu, 16 Ogos 2023:**
1. Di Malaysia, kanser serviks adalah penyakit ketiga tertinggi yang dihadapi oleh wanita dan penyakit keempat tertinggi yang membawa maut kepada wanita.
 2. Malaysia telah mensasarkan HPV *elimination* (penghapusan HPV) menjelang tahun 2030. Perkara ini adalah selaras dengan komitmen Malaysia kepada *World Health Assembly* 2021.
 3. Secara khususnya, sebelum tahun 2030, Malaysia telah mensasarkan tiga rangka yang disebut 90-70-90 di mana:
 - i. 90% kanak-kanak perempuan bawah 15 tahun telah mendapat vaksin HPV;
 - ii. 70% wanita telah menjalani saringan HPV; dan
 - iii. 90% wanita yang dikesan menghadapi kanser serviks, akan/telah dirawat.
 4. KKM telah memulakan program vaksinasi HPV sejak tahun 2010. Kira-kira 83%-93% dalam kalangan murid perempuan berumur 13 tahun telah divaksin sejak tahun 2010.
 5. Kajian mendapati, dalam masa 10 tahun ini, didapati terdapat pengurangan sebanyak 91% dalam penyebab kanser (*cancer-causing*) bagi virus 16 dan virus 18. Data ini adalah konsisten dengan data global.
 6. Di Malaysia, KKM pada mulanya memberikan 3 dos, kemudian 2 dos, dan berkemungkinan jumlah dos akan dikurangkan kepada 1 dos vaksin HPV sahaja. Walaubagaimanapun ianya tetap memberi pelindungan yang sama.
 7. Terdapat 3 jenis vaksin HPV, iaitu jenis 2, jenis 4 dan jenis 9. Sejak 2010, KKM telah menggunakan vaksin jenis 2 dan jenis 4 secara bertukar-tukar (*rotation-based*).

8. Ujian HPV (*HPV testing*) adalah lebih kos efektif berbanding ujian pap smear.
9. Murid-murid perempuan dan lelaki boleh memulai vaksin HPV seawal umur 9 tahun.
10. Data berkenaan vaksinasi HPV di Malaysia tidak direkodkan secara digital. Hanya secara manual. ROSE Foundation berpendapat penggunaan aplikasi seperti MySejahtera adalah wajar digunakan untuk merekod vaksinasi HPV, seperti yang digunakan untuk merekod data Covid-19.
11. Kajian oleh Universiti Malaya mendapati bahawa virus HPV jenis 52 dan 31 adalah kerap terjadi di kalangan yang divaksinasi. Oleh itu, vaksinasi yang meliputi 9 jenis HPV adalah paling berkesan.
12. Di kalangan mereka yang telah divaksin di Malaysia, jangkitan HPV jenis 16 dan 18 telah berjaya dikurangkan sebanyak 90%, walau bagaimanapun terdapat peningkatan jangkitan dalam sub-jenis 31/45/52/58. Ini menunjukkan bahawa penggunaan / pemberian vaksin terhadap sub-jenis lain seperti 31/45/52/58 akan memberi lebih manfaat dan meningkatkan kadar perlindungan yang lebih efektif.

B. Pembentangan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) pada Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Bilangan 11 pada hari Selasa, 10 Oktober 2023:

13. Bagi setiap 6.2 daripada 100,000 orang wanita di Malaysia adalah di diagnosis dengan kanser serviks. Kanser serviks ini dihadapi oleh wanita bermula di sekitar umur 35 tahun dan kemuncak pada umur 50 hingga 74 tahun. Bagi seseorang yang dijangkiti HPV, kebarangkalian 80% akan pulih dalam tempoh dua tahun. Manakala 20% wanita akan mendapat jangkitan kronik dan seterusnya mendapat kanser. Justeru, amat penting untuk mengesan kanser ini di peringkat awal dan ia juga boleh dicegah melalui vaksinasi / suntikan vaksin HPV.
14. Bukti-bukti saintifik menunjukkan 90% penyebab kanser serviks adalah disebabkan oleh jangkitan HPV, khususnya HPV jenis 16 dan 18 yang menyumbang kepada 70% hingga 80% kanser serviks. Bakinya disebabkan oleh virus selain daripada HPV jenis 16 dan 18, yang dipanggil onkogenik bukan 16 dan 18 seperti 31, 35, 45, 52 dan 58.
15. Status imunisasi HPV di Malaysia dari tahun 2010 hingga 2021: Pada tahun 2010, KKM memberikan 3 dos, diikuti 2 dos pada tahun 2015 dan 1 dos pada tahun ini (2023). Bukti saintifik menunjukkan keberkesanan 1 dos adalah sama dengan 2 atau 3 dos.

16. Tarikh luput vaksin adalah 24 bulan daripada tarikh ianya dihasilkan. Oleh itu, KKM meletakkan syarat penerimaan bekalan vaksin mestilah tidak kurang daripada dua pertiga tarikh luput vaksin tersebut.
17. Perancangan pelaksanaan pemberian vaksin HPV dari tahun 2023 hingga 2026 oleh KKM adalah seperti berikut:
 - i. Sasaran tahun 2023: 2.28 juta vaksin HPV akan diperoleh;
 - ii. Sasaran tahun 2024: 820,000 murid kohot tercicir (2021-2024) akan diberi vaksinasi;
 - iii. Sasaran tahun 2025: 480,000 murid tahun 6 dan tingkatan 1 2024 dan 180,000 murid-murid cicir pelbagai peringkat akan menerima vaksin; dan
 - iv. Sasaran tahun 2026: 240,000 murid tahun 6 dan 108,000 murid cicir pelbagai peringkat akan menerima vaksin HPV.
18. Ibubapa perlu memberikan tanda tangan secara bertulis bagi membenarkan anak-anak mereka yang berumur 18 tahun menerima suntikan vaksin HPV.
19. Status pembelian vaksin adalah berada di tahap Jawatankuasa Penilaian Teknikal dan Sebut Harga. Selepas selesai di peringkat ini, seterusnya akan berada di peringkat Jawatankuasa Perolehan.
20. KKM menggunakan 2 kaedah, iaitu melalui ujian konvensional pap smear dan melalui ujian HPV.
21. Ujian HPV adalah sama dengan ujian *Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)*.
22. Bagi ujian HPV, sekiranya keputusan ujian didapati negatif, individu hanya perlu mengulangi ujian HPV pada setiap 5 tahun; berbanding ujian pap smear, di mana individu perlu mengulangi pada setiap 3 tahun. Satu lagi kelebihan ujian HPV ialah ianya adalah ujian PCR, di mana sampel boleh diambil oleh individu itu sendiri.
23. Selain daripada KKM sebagai pembekal pelaksana utama, rakan strategik yang lain adalah terdiri daripada Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, National Cancer Society, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, ROSE Foundation, Universiti Malaya, Hospital Universiti Sabah dan juga Universiti Sains Malaysia.
24. KKM telah menggunakan aplikasi MySejahtera sejak Julai 2022 untuk merekodkan suntikan vaksinasi dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan ia bermula daripada kanak-kanak yang lahir pada tahun tersebut (2022). Walau bagaimana pun, rekod vaksinasi golongan dewasa masih belum direkodkan melalui aplikasi MySejahtera.

BAHAGIAN IV

PEMERHATIAN, PENELITIAN DAN SYOR JAWATANKUASA

Setelah mendengar pembentangan oleh ROSE Foundation dan KKM, maka Jawatankuasa mengemukakan penemuan dan syor-syor seperti berikut:

1. **Jawatankuasa mengambil maklum dan memandang serius jumlah keciciran pemberian HPV dari tahun 2021 hingga 2023 seramai 580,000 orang remaja perempuan.**
2. Jawatankuasa bersetuju dengan cadangan ROSE Foundation untuk memberikan vaksinasi HPV kepada murid sekolah rendah lelaki dan perempuan.
3. Jawatankuasa menyokong polisi KKM iaitu menjelang 2025 untuk memberikan suntikan vaksin pada umur 12 tahun.
4. Jawatankuasa bersetuju dan mengesyorkan data vaksinasi HPV direkodkan menggunakan aplikasi MySejahtera.
5. Jawatankuasa bersetuju dan mengesyorkan KKM untuk mempertimbangkan cadangan pemberian vaksin HPV jenis 9 (*9-valent*) berbanding jenis 2 dan jenis 4 tertakluk kepada kemampuan peruntukan.
6. Jawatankuasa mengambil maklum harga vaksin adalah tertakluk kepada jenis *valent*. Semakin tinggi *valent*, semakin tinggi harga vaksin HPV tersebut.
7. Jawatankuasa mengambil maklum KKM menggunakan mana-mana vaksin HPV yang mengandungi *strain* 16 dan 18.
8. Jawatankuasa mengambil maklum KKM hanya merekodkan data pemberian suntikan vaksin HPV dalam sistem persekolahan kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan sahaja.
9. Jawatankuasa mengambil maklum KKM telah mula menggunakan aplikasi MySejahtera untuk merekod semua jenis vaksinasi kanak-kanak, bermula daripada kanak-kanak yang lahir pada tahun 2022. Walau bagaimana pun, sebagai permulaan, perekodan vaksinasi melalui aplikasi MySejahtera adalah untuk kanak-kanak di klinik kesihatan Kerajaan sahaja.
10. Jawatankuasa mencadangkan KKM untuk membuat program jangkauan (*outreach program*) bersama komuniti untuk menggalakkan komuniti membuat saringan HPV.

11. Bagi memastikan tiada kecinciran dalam pemberian vaksinasi HPV ini, maka Jawatankuasa mencadangkan agar:

 - i. KKM memastikan proses perolehan seperti yang dijadualkan;
 - ii. KKM melaksanakan pemberian vaksin secepat mungkin sebaik sahaja penerimaan bekalan vaksin; dan
 - iii. Kementerian Kewangan menyediakan peruntukan kewangan yang mencukupi bagi tujuan tersebut.

BAHAGIAN V

RUMUSAN JAWATANKUASA

Secara keseluruhannya, vaksinasi HPV adalah satu langkah permulaan yang baik ke arah penghapusan kanser serviks (*cervical cancer elimination*) di Malaysia. Dengan itu, semua pihak di Kerajaan Madani perlu memberi komitmen sepenuhnya untuk memastikan sifar keciciran dan seterusnya menambahbaik pemberian vaksinasi HPV termasuk memvaksin kanak-kanak lelaki dan menurunkan umur vaksinasi daripada umur 13 ke 12 tahun.

BAHAGIAN VI

PENGHARGAAN

1. Jawatankuasa merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang terlibat yang telah memberikan kerjasama dengan mengemukakan pandangan serta cadangan yang berkaitan mengenai status vaksinasi HPV di Malaysia.
2. Sekalung penghargaan kepada Ahli-Ahli Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat dan juga kepada Kementerian/agensi seperti berikut:
 - i. Parlimen Malaysia;
 - ii. Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia; dan
 - iii. ROSE Foundation

atas sumbangan yang diberikan untuk memastikan fungsi dan peranan Jawatankuasa ini dilaksanakan berlandaskan kepada terma rujukan selaras dengan tujuan penubuhannya.

**LAMPIRAN PENYATA JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS
WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT**

**SARINGAN DAN VAKSINASI HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)
DI MALAYSIA**

NO	LAMPIRAN	DRAF KERJA	MUKA SURAT
1	Lampiran A	Pembentangan berkenaan Saringan dan Vaksinasi Human Papillomavirus (HPV) di Malaysia oleh ROSE Foundation.	1
2	Lampiran B	Pembentangan berkenaan Pelan Tindakan ke arah Eliminasi Kanser Serviks di Malaysia 2021–2030 dan Status Saringan Kanser Serviks dan Imunisasi Human Papillomavirus (HPV) oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM).	27



Towards the elimination of cervical cancer in Malaysia

A case-study towards equitable
health for women



Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
University of Malaya

- ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ Consultant Gynaecological Oncologist
- ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ University Malaya Medical Centre
- ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ Founding Trustee
- ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ ROSE Foundation

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Vision: A world without cervical cancer

All countries to reach <4 cases per 100,000 women years

In **SEVEN YEARS**



2030 TARGETS TOWARDS ELIMINATION OF CERVICAL CANCER



Meeting the 90-70-90 targets by 2030 will put countries
on a path to eliminate cervical cancer



90%

of girls fully
vaccinated with
HPV vaccine by
15 years of age



70%

of women screened
using a high-
performance test*



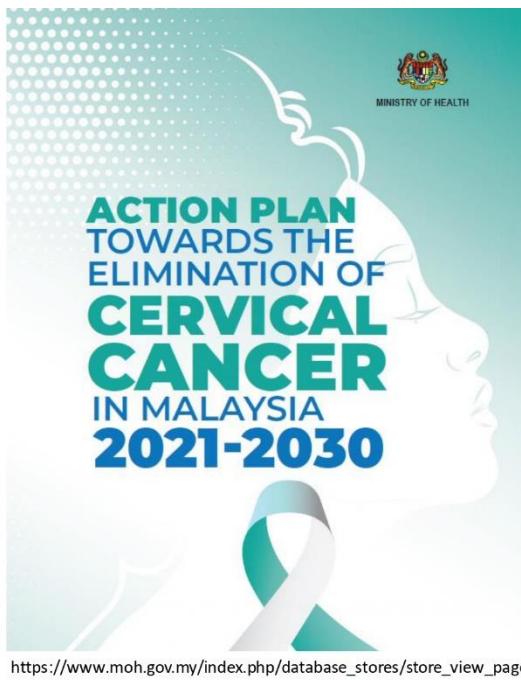
90%

of women identified
with cervical disease
are treated

*by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age

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2

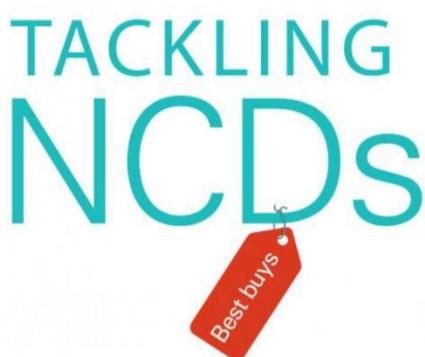


https://www.moh.gov.my/index.php/database_stores/store_view_page/70/204



3

'Best buys' and other recommended interventions for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases



- Out of the 88 interventions, there are a total of 16 "best buys" – those considered the most cost-effective and feasible for implementation. These are interventions where a WHO Choice analysis found an average cost-effectiveness ratio of $\leq \$100$ per DALY averted in low- and lower middle-income countries. ●●●
- Other effective interventions for which the WHO Choice analysis produced a cost effectiveness of $> \$100$ per DALY averted are shown in the second category. ●●
- The third category shows other recommended interventions that have been shown to be effective but for which no cost-effective analysis was conducted. ●

— 'Best buys': Effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis $\leq \$100$ per DALY averted in LMICs



— Effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis $> \$100$ per DALY averted in LMICs.



— Other recommended interventions from WHO guidance (cost effective analysis not available).



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Source: <https://www.emro.who.int/fr/noncommunicable-diseases/publications/factsheets.html>

4

2

Manage Cancer

'Best buys' and other recommended interventions

'Best buys': effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) < \$100 per DALY averted in LMICs

- • •

Effective interventions with CEA >\$100 per DALY averted in LMICs

- •

Other recommended interventions from WHO guidance (CEA not available)

-

An up-to-date list of WHO tools and resources for each objective can be found at <http://www.who.int/ncm/ncd/tools/>

Non financial considerations:

22 Visual inspection with acetic acid is feasible in low resource settings, including with non physician health workers
 23 Pap smear requires cytopathology capacity
 24 Requires systems for organized, population-based screening and quality control
 25 Requires access to controlled medicines for pain relief

'Best buys': effective interventions with cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) ≤ \$100 per DALY averted in LMICs

- • •

'Best buys': vaccination against human papillomavirus (2 doses) of 9–13 year old girls

Prevention of cervical cancer by screening women aged 30–49, either through:

- Visual inspection with acetic acid linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions²²
- Pap smear (cervical cytology) every 3–5 years linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions²³
- Human papillomavirus test every 5 years linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions²⁴

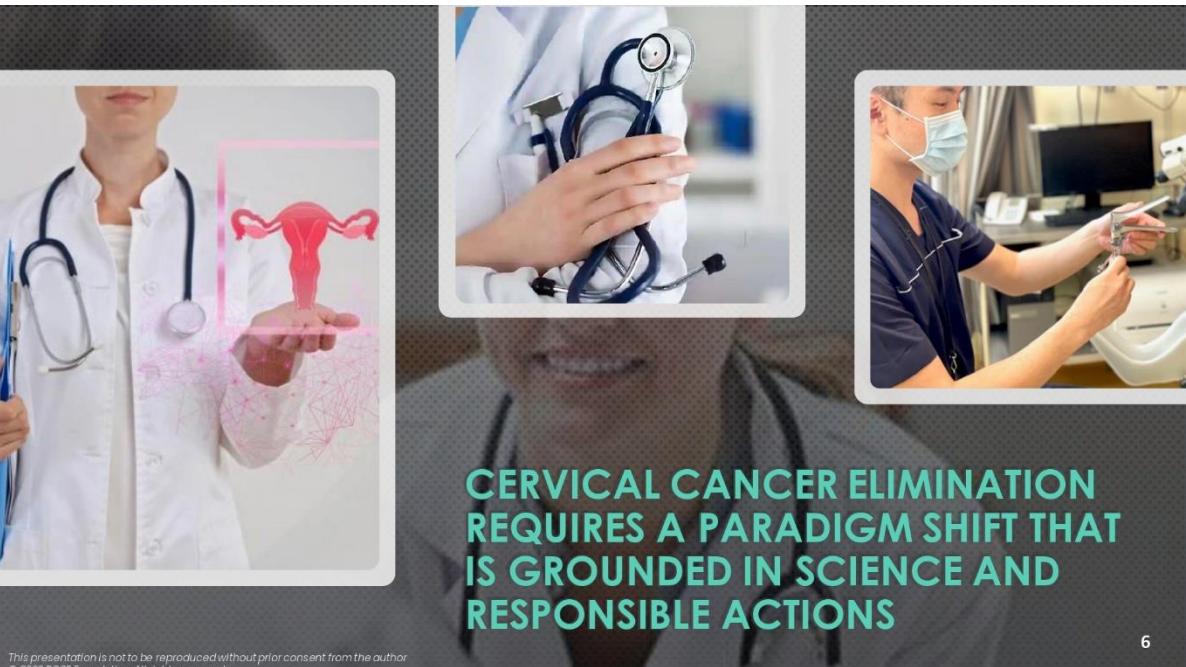
Vaccination against human papillomavirus (2 doses) of 9–13 year old girls

Prevention of cervical cancer by screening women aged 30–49, either through:

- Visual inspection with acetic acid linked with timely treatment of pre-cancerous lesions²²
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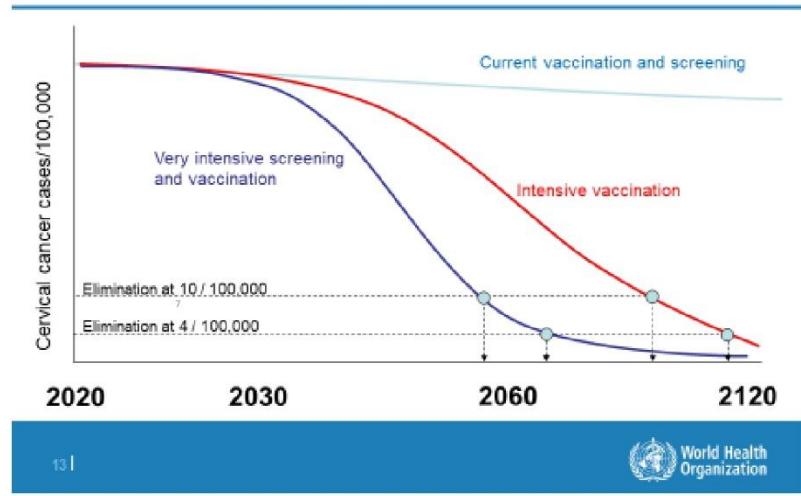
Of all the potential interventions for cancer control:

Vaccination and screening to prevent cervical cancer has been shown to be most cost-effective and is considered a 'best buy'



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How fast do we want to get there?



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The oldest habit in the world for resisting change is to complain that unless the remedy to the disease should be universally applied, it should not be applied at all. But you must start somewhere.

Winston Churchill



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pg 225

The road to cervical cancer elimination in Malaysia



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To achieve the WHO's 90-70-90 three-pillar targets (achieving high-coverage of vaccination, screening and cancer treatment) towards eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem,¹ countries with their own unique circumstances have different strategies and policies differently. In Malaysia, cervical cancer is now the third most common and the fourth most deadly cancer among women. Hence, the argument is no longer whether we should be vaccinating and screening but rather prioritizing investments and implementing solutions towards the elimination of cervical cancer.

Quote this article as:

Y. Woo et al. (March 2023). The road to cervical cancer elimination in Malaysia. www.HPVWorld.com, 225

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Figure 1
Rates of cervical cancer incidence in Malaysia, projected by the model to change over time, and colour-coded according to different interventions:

Vaccination only

If the current vaccination program were to continue as is, Malaysia could eventually eliminate cervical cancer by the year 2066–2079, saving over 10,000 lives by 2070.

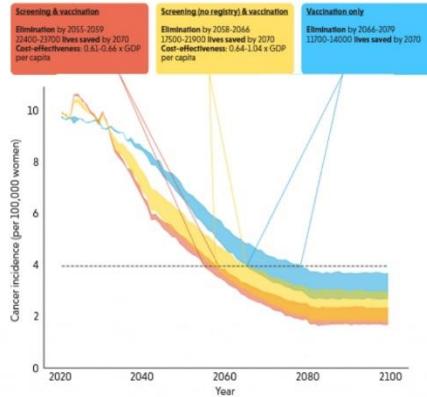
Screening and vaccination

The introduction of screening would nearly double the number of lives saved over the next half-century and is cost-effective, compared with vaccination alone.

Screening (no registry) and vaccination

Introducing HPV testing without a digital registry significantly reduces the effectiveness of a screening program, with delays in elimination of 3–7 years and 1800–4900 fewer deaths averted in the next half-century.

Adapted with permission from Keane et al, 2021.⁴



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Towards the elimination of cervical cancer

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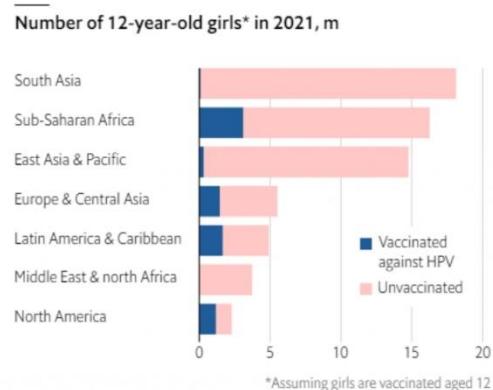
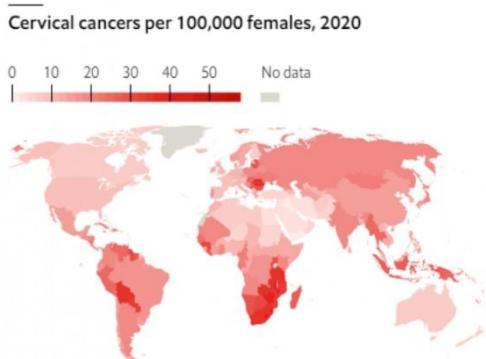
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At 2023: Less than 20% of the eligible adolescent girls are vaccinated against HPV

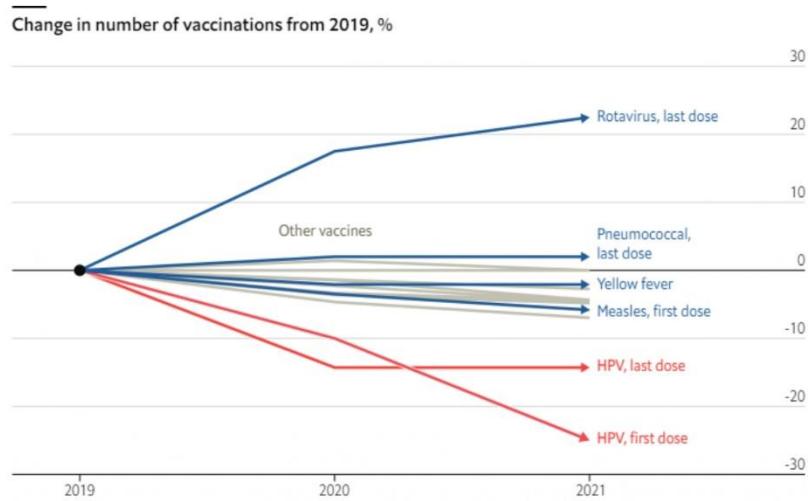


The Economist May 2023

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Reduction in Global HPV vaccination



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The Economist May 2023

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What about us in Malaysia?



HPV prevalence & cervical precancers in the pre-vaccination era

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National HPV Vaccination Program in Malaysia



started in **2010**

Bivalent / Quadrivalent
Targets HPV16/18

13 years old
birth cohort 1997

Catch-up for teenage girls aged **16-21 years old**

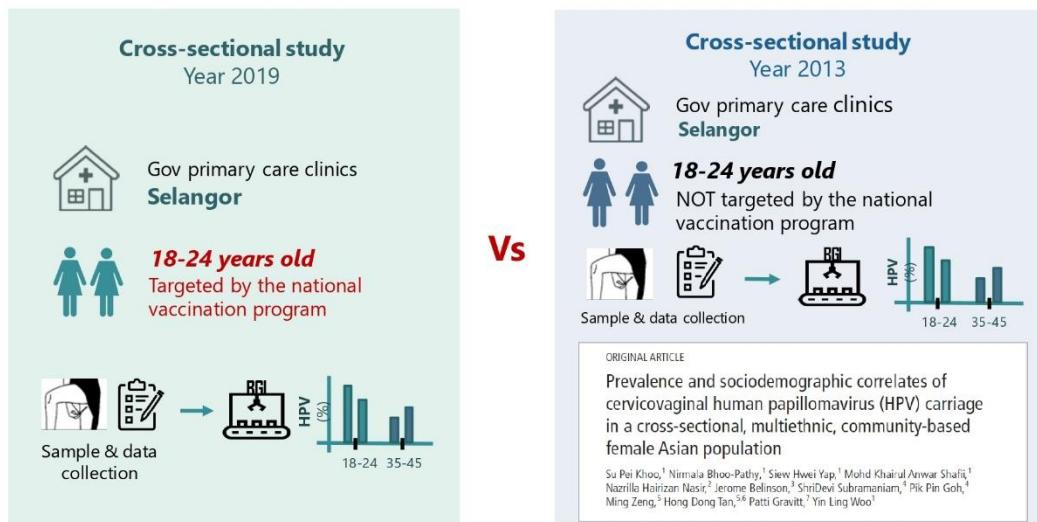
Annual coverage of **83-93%** in the past 10 years

Impact of this vaccination program ?

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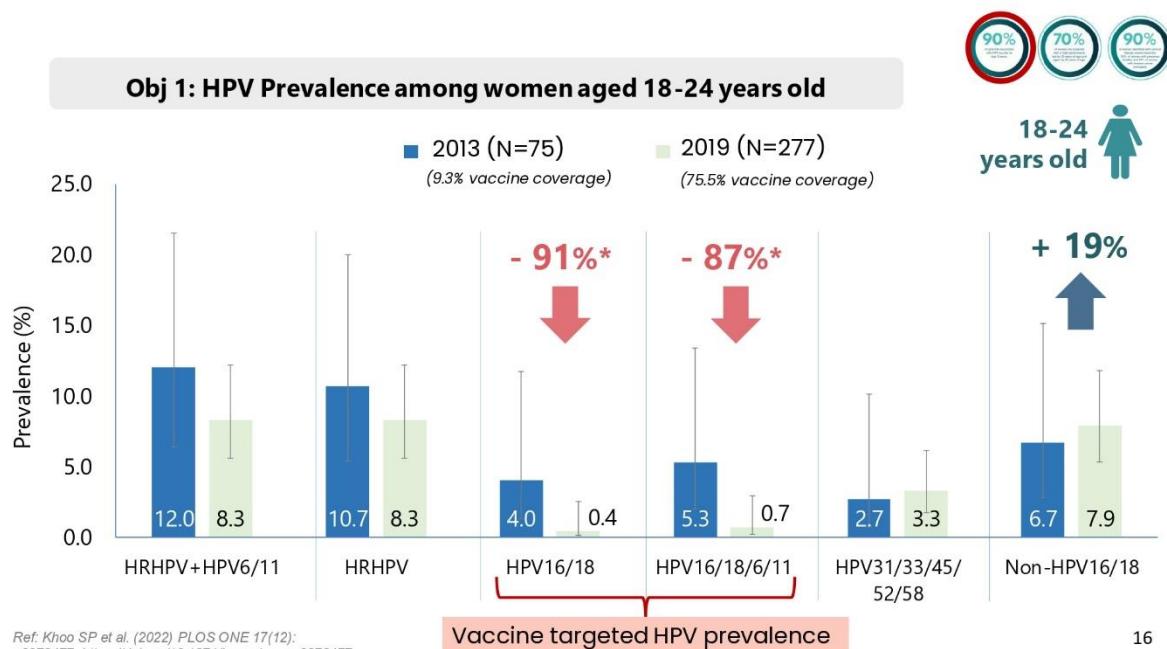
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Estimating HPV prevalence among women who have and have not been vaccinated



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Ref: Khoo SP et al. (2022) PLOS ONE 17(12): e0278477. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0278477>

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Health Topics ▾ Countries ▾ Newsroom ▾ Emergencies ▾ Data ▾ About WHO ▾

Home / News / COVID-19 pandemic fuels largest continued backslide in vaccinations in three decades



Credits +

COVID-19 pandemic fuels largest continued backslide in vaccinations in three decades

Arabic 中文 Français Русский
Español

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What's next for Malaysia?

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For consideration

- Urgent need to **catch-up on HPV vaccination**
 - As of 2023, 740,000 girls are yet to be vaccinated
 - Modelling suggest that a drop from 90% to 70% of vaccination among females will delay cervical cancer elimination by more than a decade (NIH, Malaysia)
- Recomence program from Standard 6 to improve coverage in girls
 - Consider single dose
 - Upgrade to 9-valent HPV vaccine
 - As indicated by our local epidemiology
 - Gender neutral vaccination (include boys)
 - To increase resilience of HPV programs in countries
 - Increase herd immunity
 - Protection from non-genital cancers



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- Clinical trials on the HPV vaccines are from the ages of 9 years of age- safe and effective
- Logistically and for expanded reach: Consider vaccinating at Standard 6 (11-12 years old)
- Considerable drop-out rate from primary to secondary school.
- Particularly relevant for Sabah and Sarawak

Expanding reach

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Why vaccinate boys?

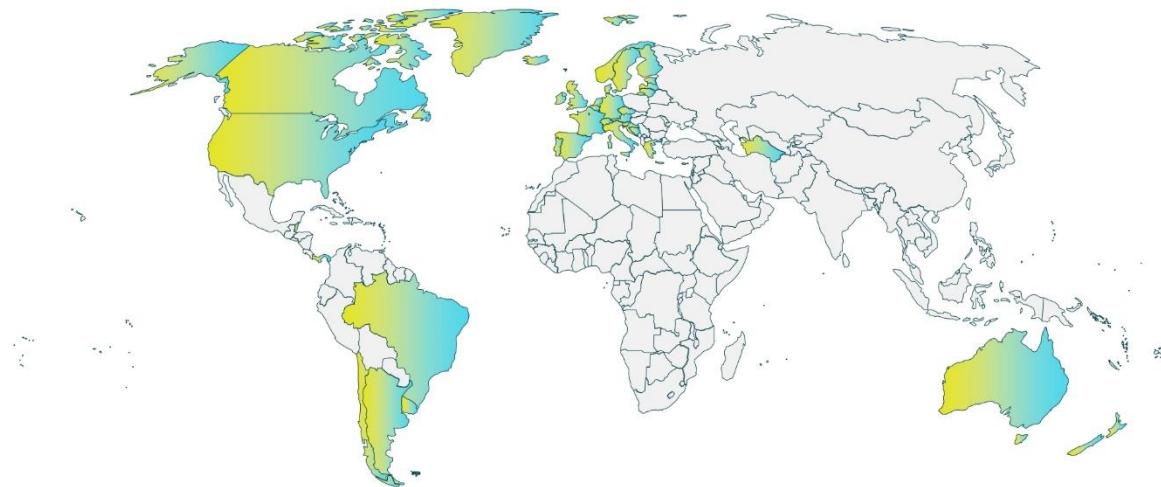
- RESILIENCE: If vaccination rates in girls <90%, vaccination of boys increases herd immunity
- Protect the boys/ men
 - 35% of head and neck cancers are attributable to HPV
 - Rapidly increasing incidence of oro-pharyngeal cancers associated with HPV
 - Protection against ano-genital warts and RRP

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Gender neutral HPV vaccination programs: 65 countries and territories



1. Data on file, MSD. September 1, 2021.

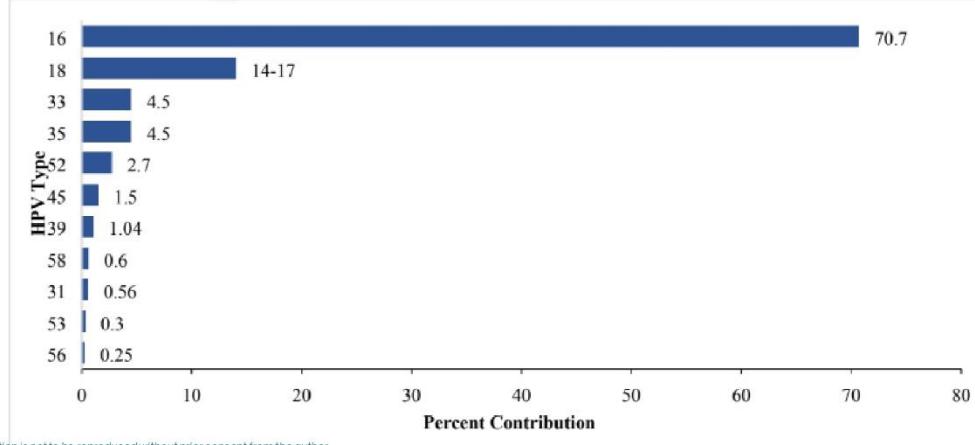
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HPV Attribution in Head and Neck Cancers

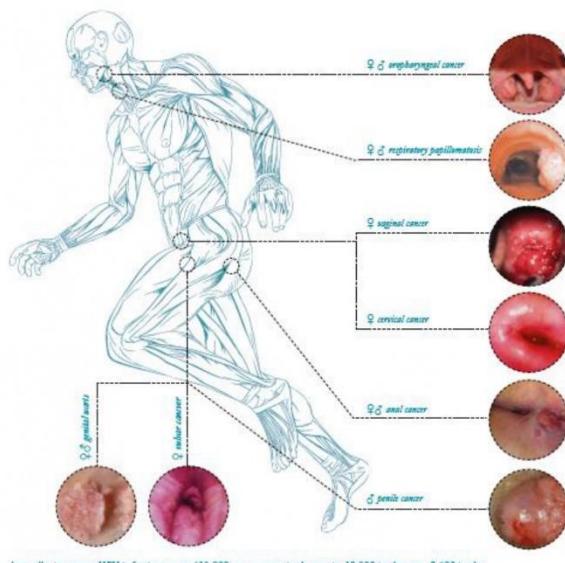
- Based on an analysis of HPV-related head and neck cancers data from GLOBOCAN 2012⁸:
 - 90% of HPV-related head and neck cancer cases are attributable to HPV types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, and 58 with **HPV types 16 and 18 accounting for 85%**.
- The 1993-2005 CDC data revealed that HPV type 16 is the most prevalent HPV type found in oropharyngeal cancer cases in the US, followed by HPV 33.¹⁶

Contribution of HPV Types to Global Head and Neck Cancers Cases¹⁷



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Spectrum of HPV related diseases in men and women

- >600,000 new cases of HPV related cancers diagnosed annually
- 5% of ALL cancers
- 12% of all female cancers
- Oropharyngeal, anal, penile cancers
- Anogenital warts and respiratory papillomatosis

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*None of HPV vaccines is indicated for penile and oropharyngeal cancers.

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Effective vaccines for the prevention of cervical cancer

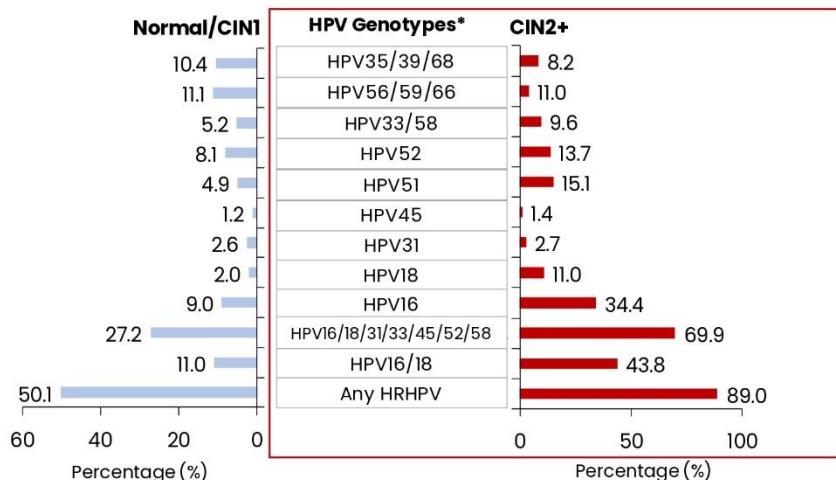


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- Three different HPV vaccines approved and available in Malaysia. More than 800 million doses given globally
- School based program rotate between bivalent and four-valent vaccines
- Licensed for use to prevent more than just cervical cancer
- Good safety profile

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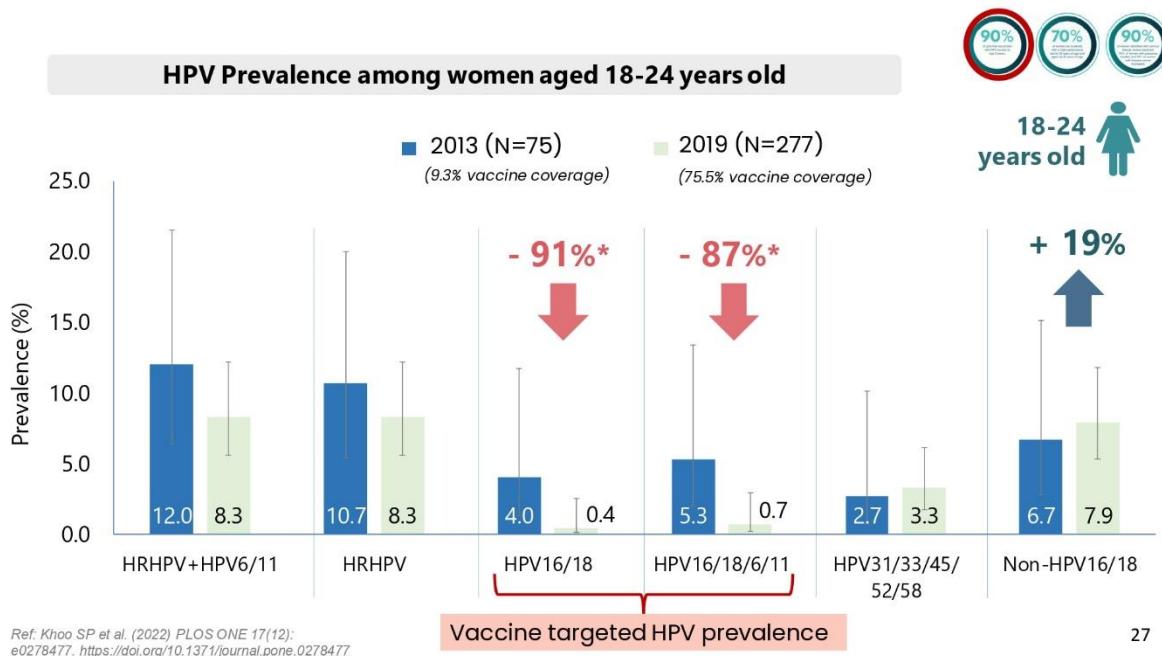
WHY consider 9-valent HPV protection?



HPV genotypes distribution across different grade of cervical disease confirmed by histological diagnosis (N=418, UMMC)

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One-dose Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine offers solid protection against cervical cancer

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<https://www.who.int/news/item/20-12-2022-WHO-updates-recommendations-on-HPV-vaccination-schedule>

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The Malaysian National HPV vaccination program: What's next?

- URGENTLY get back on track with HPV vaccination
- Consider wider coverage with vaccination at Standard 6 (primary school)
- Consider broader HPV subtype coverage
- Consider alternative (single) dosing strategy

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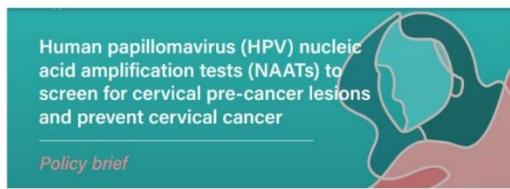
Towards the elimination of cervical cancer

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Policy brief

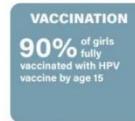
Contents
WHO recommendations on screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer and programme implications
Comparison of HPV NAATs: HPV DNA and HPV mRNA
Screening and treatment: two approaches
Choosing between the "screen-and-treat" approach and the "select, triage and treat" approach in using HPV NAATs for primary screening
Transition to HPV NAATs-based screening programmes
Research priorities

This policy brief focuses on the use of and the differences between HPV DNA-based and HPV mRNA-based molecular NAATs.

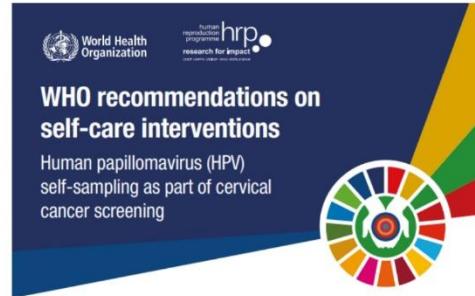
Cervical cancer is a leading cause of mortality among women. In 2020, an estimated 604 000 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer worldwide and about 342 000 women died from the disease. Cervical cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in 23 countries and is the leading cause of cancer death in 36 countries. The vast majority of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, Melanesia, South America and South-Eastern Asia (1).

In 2018, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), issued a call to action for the elimination of cervical cancer. In November 2020, WHO launched the Global Strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem, with targets for 2030 (see below). Cervical cancer prevention plays an integral role in reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – not only the SDG for health and well-being (SDG 3), but also several others (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10).

2030 targets to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem



Source: WHO, 2020 (2)
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WHO recommendations on self-care interventions

Human papillomavirus (HPV) self-sampling as part of cervical cancer screening

What is self care?

WHO's definition of self care is the ability of individuals, families and communities to promote health, prevent disease, maintain health and cope with illness and disability with or without the support of a health-care provider.

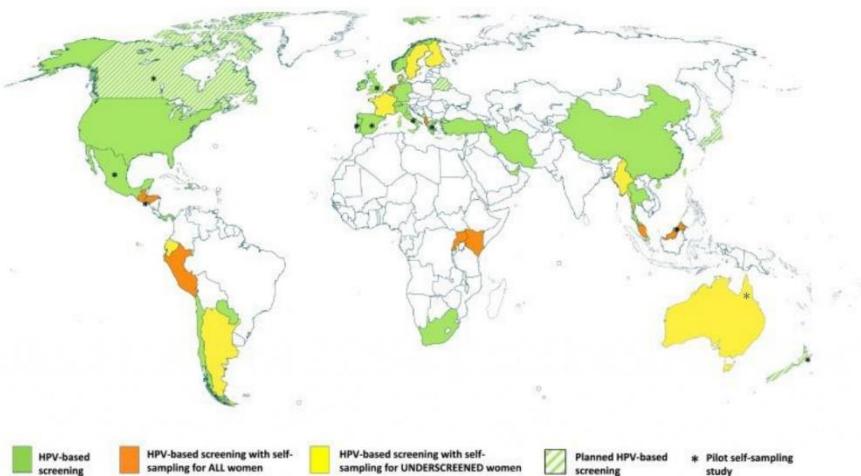
WHO consolidated guidelines on self-care interventions

- Worldwide, an estimated shortage of 18 million health workers is anticipated by 2030.
- At least 400 million people currently lack access to the most essential health services.
- During humanitarian emergencies, including pandemics, routine health services are disrupted and existing health systems can be over-stretched.

For selected health services, incorporating self care can be an innovative strategy to strengthen primary health care, increase universal health coverage (UHC) and help ensure continuity of health services which may otherwise be disrupted due to health emergencies. WHO published global consolidated guidance on self-care interventions, one of the first voluntary standards on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). Each recommendation is based on extensive consultations and a review of existing evidence.

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Global Adoption of national HPV-based screening



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Preventive Medicine, Volume 15d, January 2022, 106900, * UPDATE: As of June 2022, self-sampling is offered to ALL WOMEN in Australia

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HPV test is more cost-effective than cytology

- Lifetime HPV testing IS NOT MORE EXPENSIVE than cytology
- The one-time cost of HPV testing at the moment is higher (PCR test)
- However, it only needs to be done as few as twice in a life-time.
- There has been extensive modelling studies for LMIC to show that primary HPV testing is not only cost effective but cost saving.

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Impact of HPV vaccination and cervical screening on cervical cancer elimination: a comparative modelling analysis in 78 low-income and lower-middle-income countries

Articles

Received: 21 February 2020 | Accepted: 4 July 2020 | Published: 27 July 2020

CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY

The road to cervical cancer elimination in Malaysia: Evaluation of the impact and cost-effectiveness of human papillomavirus screening with self-collection and digital registry support

Adam Keane^{1,2} | Chia Wan Ng³ | Karen T. Simms⁴ | Dipti Nguyen⁵ | Yin Ling Wong⁶ | Marion Saville⁷ | Karen Canfell^{8,9}

SUMMARY

The WHO Global Strategy for Ending Cervical Cancer (GSCC), which consists of three interrelated recommendations, was adopted by WHO in 2018. These include vaccination and mass-screening and provide a framework for eliminating cervical cancer worldwide. GSCC was endorsed at the 73rd World Health Assembly in 2020. In this study, we used a mathematical model to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia. The model includes the impact of vaccination, screening coverage, and screening frequency on cervical cancer incidence and mortality. We also evaluated the cost-effectiveness of different screening strategies, including self-collection and digital registry support.

RESULTS

In Malaysia, 3000 cervical cancer elimination modelling countries (CEMCs), which consists of three interrelated recommendations, was adopted by WHO in 2018. These include vaccination and mass-screening and provide a framework for eliminating cervical cancer worldwide. GSCC was endorsed at the 73rd World Health Assembly in 2020. In this study, we used a mathematical model to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia. The model includes the impact of vaccination, screening coverage, and screening frequency on cervical cancer incidence and mortality. We also evaluated the cost-effectiveness of different screening strategies, including self-collection and digital registry support.

INTERPRETATION

Productivity was not considered across our base models and suggest that high HPV test sensitivity and high screening coverage will result in high cost-effectiveness. We found that the cost-effectiveness of self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia is comparable to other CEMCs with the highest baseline productivity.

KEYWORDS: UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, World Health Organization, cervical cancer, elimination, human papillomavirus, self-collection, screening, vaccination

CONTACT: Karen Canfell, National Health and Medical Research Council, Australian Centre for Research Excellence in Women's Health, University of Melbourne, VIC 3010, Australia. E-mail: karen.canfell@nhmrc.gov.au

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Introduction

Cervical cancer is the second most frequent cancer among women worldwide, with an estimated 570 000 new cases and 311 000 deaths in 2018. Of these 570 000 new cervical cancer cases, 75% occurred in women living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) [1].

Background

WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, and the World Health Organization (WHO) have developed the Global Strategy for Ending Cervical Cancer (GSCC) [2]. The GSCC aims to eliminate cervical cancer by 2050. The GSCC includes three interrelated recommendations: vaccination, screening, and treatment.

Objectives

The objective of this study was to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia.

Methods

We used a mathematical model to evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia. The model includes the impact of vaccination, screening coverage, and screening frequency on cervical cancer incidence and mortality. We also evaluated the cost-effectiveness of different screening strategies, including self-collection and digital registry support.

Results

In this study, we evaluated the impact of vaccination, screening coverage, and screening frequency on cervical cancer incidence and mortality. We also evaluated the cost-effectiveness of different screening strategies, including self-collection and digital registry support.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia is feasible and cost-effective. The results also suggest that self-collection and digital registry support for cervical cancer screening in Malaysia is comparable to other CEMCs with the highest baseline productivity.

Keywords

Human papillomavirus, Self-collection, Screening, Vaccination, Cervical cancer, Elimination, Malaysia

Abbreviations: CEMC: cervical cancer elimination modelling countries; HSC: human papillomavirus self-collection; IGR: integrated government health system; LSC: low- and middle-income countries; MRC: Ministry of Health Malaysia; NHC: National Health Commission; WHO: World Health Organization

Authors' contributions:

AK, KTS, and DS contributed to the conceptualization, methodology, software, validation, formal analysis, investigation, writing—original draft preparation, and writing—review and editing of the manuscript. AK, KTS, and DS contributed to the supervision of the project. KWC, YLW, and MC contributed to the resources, writing—review and editing of the manuscript, and supervision of the project. KC contributed to the funding acquisition and supervision of the project. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding:

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Competing interests:

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Consent to publish:

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials:

The data used in this article can be obtained from the Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) upon request. The data are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declarations:

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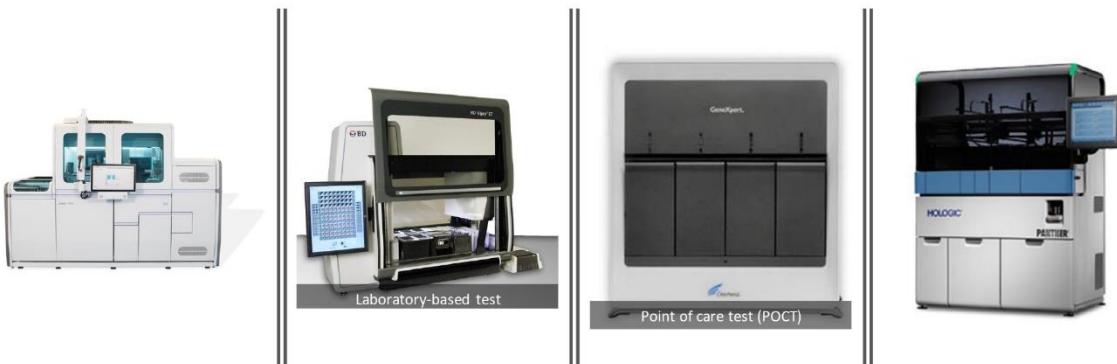
Article history:

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Check for updates

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30068-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30068-4)

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Utilizing the molecular diagnostic capacity acquired during COVID-19 pandemic for HPV testing



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Australia now offers 'game-changing' self-test for cervical cancer. How does it work and why is screening important for women?

By Angelica Silva

Posted Fri 1 Jul 2022 at 10:21am, updated Fri 1 Jul 2022 at 1:42pm



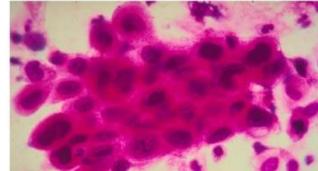
Up to 90 per cent of women who die from cervical cancer are either not up-to-date with their screening or haven't participated in screening. (Supplied: Royal Australian College of General Practitioners.)

Quebec to make HPV testing first step for cervical cancer screening

[f](#) [t](#) [g](#) [o](#) [in](#)

The decision follows recommendations from the Quebec's health institute

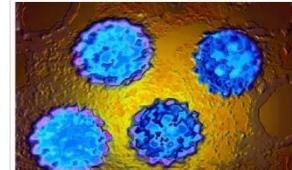
CBC News - Posted Jun 01, 2022 1:43 PM ET | Last Updated June 2



New self-test makes it easier than ever to screen for cervical cancer. So how does it work?

Quebec is the first province to use the new test as part of an organizational program to improve screening rates.

- Follow our [Australia news live blog](#) for the latest updates
- Get our [free news app](#), [morning email briefing](#) and [daily news podcast](#)



The human papillomavirus can lead to cell changes in the cervix that can cause cervical cancer.

Photograph: iStock/Universal Images Group/Getty Images

Financial implications of a positive HPV test

- In Malaysia, HPV infection is classified as a sexually transmitted (STD) by insurers.
- Colposcopy or follow up procedure as a result of a positive HPV test is NOT reimbursable.
- Neither patients nor doctors are incentivised to use the more accurate test at present.
- Collective action required.

Good afternoon, we have a query from a doctor. Would you have any suggestions how to tackle this?

Insurance has decline claim for colposcopy for CIN cases with HR-HPV infections as they say HPV is a sexually transmitted disease.

Can I just say HPV infection is not 100% acquired through sexual activities and can be acquired through contamination of clothing and vertical transmission?

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The screenshot shows the CMS.gov website's Medicare Coverage Database (MCD). The top navigation bar includes links for 'Search', 'Reports', and 'Downloads'. The main content area is titled 'Billing and Coding: Screening for Cervical Cancer with Human Papillomavirus (HPV)'. Below this, there are sections for 'Contractor Information' and 'Article Information'. The 'Article Information' section includes fields for 'Article ID' (A56232), 'Article Title' (Screening for Cervical Cancer with Human Papillomavirus), and a note about the 'AMA CPT / ADA CDT / AHA NUBC Copyright Statement'. To the left of the CMS.gov interface, there is a grid of 12 small images related to healthcare and medical topics, such as a heart, lungs, DNA, a stethoscope, and people in medical settings.

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'It is incorrect to report these screening services with Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®) code 87624 [Infectious agent detection by nucleic acid (DNA or RNA); Human Papillomavirus (HPV), high-risk types].'

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ENGAGEMENT WITH FINANCIAL SECTORS

Introduction

This webinar is organised for LIAM members to share ROSE Foundation's goals, with global perspectives, to eliminate cervical cancer amongst women in Malaysia, by educating, increasing awareness and changing perceptions in our communities & society that cervical cancer can be eliminated with the availability of high-efficacy & cost-saving tools.

In Malaysia, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer afflicting women at the prime of their lives with more than half of them succumbing to it. We now have the opportunity to put a stop to this as cervical cancer is one of the most preventable forms of cancer with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and HPV-based cervical screening. Today, we have the tools that make it possible to eliminate cervical cancer.

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LIAM-ROSE FOUNDATION WEBINAR Towards Cervical Cancer Elimination in Malaysia

7 March 2022
3.00-4.30 pm KL time, 6.00-7.30 pm Melbourne/Sydney time

Time	Topic	Speaker Details
3.00 – 3.05	Welcome Remarks by LIAM CEO, Mr Mark O'Dell (Moderator)	Mr Mark O'Dell, LIAM CEO
3.05 – 3.15	Message by Chair of ROSE Foundation & Promoting Prevention and Public Health in Malaysia	Prof. Dato' Dr. Adeeba Kamaluzzaman – Professor of Medicine & Infectious Diseases at Universiti Malaya – Member of the WHO Science Council – Chair of ROSE Foundation
3.15 – 3.25	Towards cervical cancer elimination – from the Malaysian Ministry of Health's perspective	Dr Zalilah Binti Mohd Said – Public Health Physician, Family Health Development Division, Malaysia's Ministry of Health – Chair, Malaysian Cervical Cancer Elimination Taskforce Committee
3.25 – 3.40	The shift from pap smear to HPV test - A Global Perspective	Prof. Marion Seville – Executive Director & Public Officer, Australian Centre for the Prevention of Cervical Cancer (ACPPC), Melbourne, Australia – Trustee, ROSE Foundation
3.40 – 3.55	Transitioning from pap smear to HPV testing in Malaysia	Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling – Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Universiti Malaya – Consultant Gynaecological Oncologist in University of Malaya Medical Centre – Trustee and Medical Technical Advisor of ROSE Foundation
3.55 – 4.10	ROI & Cost Effectiveness of moving from pap smears to HPV testing	Prof. Karen Canfell – Director of the Cancer Research Division at Cancer Council NSW Australia – Current Conjoint Professor at UNSW, Sydney
4.10 – 4.30 4.30pm	Q & A End of Webinar	Moderator, Mark O'Dell

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CANCER	SCREENING	Rm1050
Cancer Screening		
• AFP (Liver Cancer) • CEA (Colon Cancer) • CA 19.9 (Pancreatic Cancer) • CA 125 (Ovarian Cancer) (Female) • CA 15.3 (Breast Cancer) (Female) • PSA (Prostate Cancer) (Male)		
Full Blood Examination		
• Haemoglobin (Hb) • RBC (RC) • WCC (TWBC) • Differential Count • Platelet Count • PCV • MCH/MCV • MCHC • Blood Film Comment		
Imaging Assessment		
• Chest X-Ray • Ultrasound Abdomen & Pelvis • Electrocardiogram (ECG)		
Renal Function Test		
• Sodium Content • Potassium Content • Chloride Content • Urea • Creatinine • Calcium • Phosphate • Uric Acid		
Liver Function Test		
• Total Protein • Albumin • Globulin • Total Bilirubin • ALP • GGT • AST (SGOT) • ALT (SGPT)		
Diabetic Screening		
• Fast Glucose • HbA1C		
Other Assessments		
• Visual Acuity Test • Color Blindness		

HEALTH PACKAGES

1 EXECUTIVE SCREENING
Rm 699
Rm 249

2 CANCER SCREENING
Rm 1050
Rm 600

3 CARDIAC SCREENING
Rm 1250
Rm 800

*T&C Apply.

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CANCER	SCREENING	Rm1050
Cancer Screening		
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Diabetic Screening		
• Fast Glucose • HbA1C		
Other Assessments		
• Visual Acuity Test • Color Blindness		

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System No.:	RJ09529(A)	Date of Sampling:	18 March 2019
Sex/Dob of Birth:	F / 4 October 1993	Date of Registration:	19 March 2019
Ethnic Origin:	—	Date of Issue:	22 March 2019
Specimen:	Liquid-based Cytology Preservative	Report No.:	1900004357
Clinical Diagnosis:	—		
TEST RESULTS			
	33 HPV genotypes	Test result	
17 high-risk types ^{1,2}	16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66, 68, 73 & 82	52, 56, 66/88, 82	
16 low-risk types ^{1,2}	6, 11, 26/84, 40/61, 42, 43/44, 54/55, 57/71, 70, 72 & 81	Negative	
COMMENT	High-risk genotype(s) 52, 56, 66/88, 82 were present in this tested specimen. It is advised to repeat gynaecological cytology and HPV DNA testing 12 months later or management (such as colposcopic referral) with cytology correlation. Please also consider further diagnostic follow-up procedures if the abnormality persists.		
Assay Description and Methodology:	This test identifies 33 human papillomavirus (HPV) subtypes (cover approximately 97.9% of all HPV infections in the general population) by analyzing viral DNA in specimens. It is done by using GenoFlow HPV Array Test Kit.		
Disclaimer:	This assay cannot genotype HPV other than the above 33 subtypes.		
CXO: Cervical Cancer Risk			
No.	Description	Result	Unit
MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTIC - 9子診斷			
1	HPV-DNA genotyping (33 人乳頭瘤DNA types)	DETECTED	-
		HIGH RISK : 58	
High-Risk HPV Genotypes: 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, and 82. Low-Risk HPV Genotypes: 6, 11, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 62, E6/CP304, and 84. Undetermined-risk HPV Genotype: 83			
HPV infection with high-risk genotypes increases relative risk for high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) >100 times (Dixey et al., 2002). High-risk HPV genotypes are detected in 93% – 100% of HSILs and in 99.7% of cervical cancer cases (Walboomers et al., 1999; Davy et al., 2003).			
Low-risk HPV genotypes typically do not proceed to cervical cancer (Lorincz et. Al., 1999).			
CYTOLOGY - 細胞學			
2	Pap-Dinner (Liquid-Based 子宮頸抹片 Preparation)	Refer attached	-
End of report			
Specimen: LBC Var,			

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EQUALITY



EQUITY

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Address the ENTIRE healthcare infra-structure to ensure equity

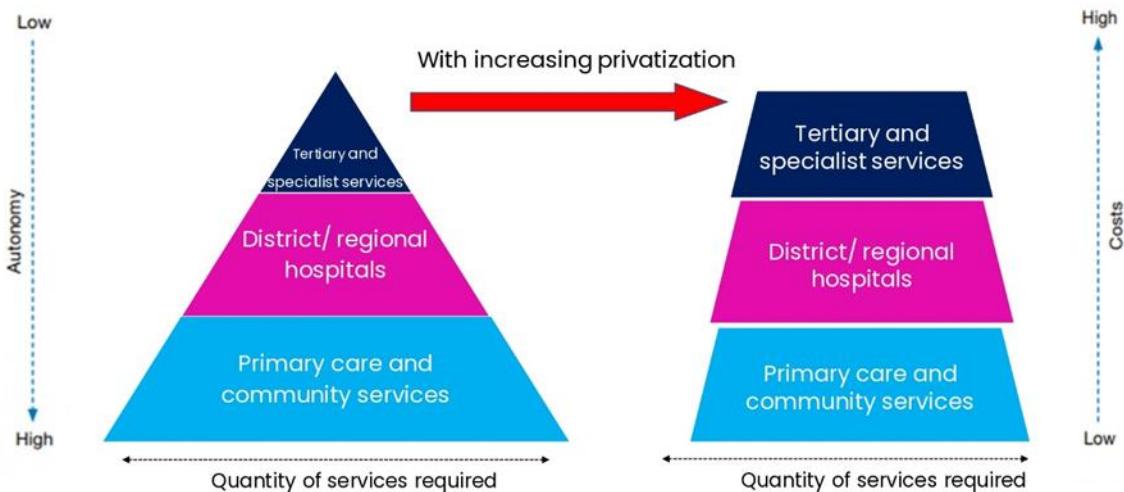


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Why we need to rethink our workforce if we value equity



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WHO Consolidated Guideline on Self-Care Interventions for Health

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights



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FIGURE 5.2: SELF-CARE WITHIN THE HEALTH-CARE PYRAMID



WHO consolidated guideline on self-care interventions for health: SRHR 45

Urgent need to address Social Determinants of Health (SDH)

Social determinants of health

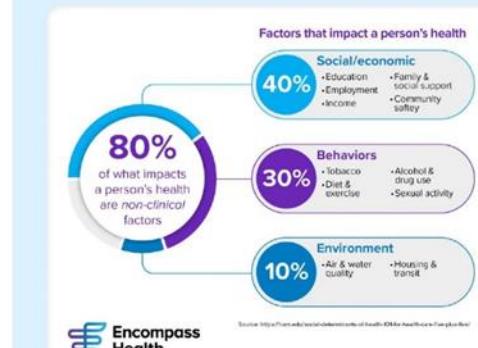
The social determinants of health are the conditions in which we are born, we grow and age, and in which we live and work. The factors below impact on our health and wellbeing.



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Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are the non-medical factors that impact an individual's overall health.



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"The shift towards market fundamentalism and increasingly powerful transnational corporations has created a pathological system in which commercial actors are increasingly enabled to cause harm and externalise the costs of doing so."

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See Series page 1154

World Report	Articles	Articles	Articles	Series
(P) 30 (A) pt 3B See page 1151	Environmental induction and maintenance therapy for ulcerative colitis See page 1154	Respiratory failure in acute coronary syndrome and pneumonia in elderly patients See page 1155	Early childhood lower respiratory tract infection and pneumonia and death by age 50 See page 1156	Commercial determinants of health See page 1156

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Unravelling the commercial determinants of health



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Editorial

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In early March, in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, nearly 200 people—including former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon—signed a letter strongly criticizing pharmaceutical companies for deliberately making extraordinary profits before the most vulnerable humans. Selling publicly funded vaccines, treatments, and tests to the highest bidder resulted in inequities that cost more than a million lives, while private companies made billions of dollars. The signatories called on world leaders to ensure that such an injustice is never repeated.

The conflict between profits and health equity is not new. The global health community fought for decades to provide access to antiretrovirals for patients living with AIDS in resource-limited settings, as commercial actors attempt to negatively influence national and international policies, undermine science, or to directly attack individuals calling out their actions. The recent Lancet Series on breastfeeding showed how an extensive network of lobbying by formula milk companies has delayed progress on breastfeeding education.

This history speaks to the central importance to health equity of a consensus definition of the commercial determinants of health. This is the subject of a paper published in this issue of The Lancet by Rob Moodie of the University of Melbourne, along with authors spanning 35 countries and six continents, with the support of the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation of Australia. The headline findings are startling: four industries (tobacco, unhealthy food, fossil fuel, and alcohol) are responsible for at least a third of global deaths per year. Yet much of the work to understand the role (or better still, the lack of role) of commercial actors has to date been done in health research silos. Each field faces many of the same tactical battles and strategies without a unified agenda to protect health. There is a lack of consensus across fields of health to define and understand the commercial determinants of health. The Lancet Series seeks to remedy this long-standing and complex situation with a consensus definition of the commercial determinants of health ("the role of private sector entities, including commercial actors, on health and equity"), a framework to understand commercial entities' impact on health, and a commitment to address its challenges in a holistic way.

The Series authors set out a bold vision in which governments, commercial actors, and civil society

contribute first and foremost to improving health and societal wellbeing. Such a vision is needed urgently. As the second paper in the Series outlines, commercial actors are diverse and can play a vital role in society, including in health and public welfare. Yet they also have increasingly negative impacts on human and planetary health and equity. The Series provides a comprehensive agenda for action, recognizing the need for regenerative business models and accountable transparent policies (including an end to commercial actors opposition to health regulation and policies).

Moodie emphasizes that the Series is not anti-business or anti-commercial. There are some compelling positive models of pro-health-action business. For example, nearly 200 leading financial institutions (which together manage more than US\$15 trillion) have signed a pledge to support tobacco-free policies across lending, investment, and insurance. However, although Environmental, Social and Governance frameworks are increasingly used to guide more responsible investment, they still lack specific health indicators. Health needs to become a crucial consideration of investors' framings of risk. A rapid transition to a green economy will require the adoption of different economic models, new legislative and regulatory measures, civil society advocacy and accountability, and better corporate social responsibility. Governments must be empowered to encourage businesses to prioritize positive health impacts. As Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General, writes in an accompanying Comment, public health cannot progress without action on the commercial determinants of health. We must take a stand. The time is now.

Commercial actors and government leaders have a vital opportunity to protect and improve health and advance health equity. The findings of this Series will enable governments, health professionals, and non-government and business leadership to imagine, design, and—importantly—invest in a world where human and planetary health is always prioritized over profit. ■ The Lancet

For the letter on COVID-19
Technologies see [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)00264-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00264-2)

For the Letter Series see
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)00265-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00265-4)

For the Letter on the Sustainable
Finance Pledge see [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(23\)00266-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(23)00266-2)

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Case study: Cervical cancer elimination

- It is a clear 'best buy'
- Slow re-instatement of HPV vaccination
- Slow shift to HPV DNA testing
 - Malaysian guidelines are not fully disseminated
 - Slow transition by HCP
 - Unregulated HPV tests
 - Reimbursement policies
- Absence of vaccination and screening registries- lack of data to measure performance
- Consider innovative financing
- An important test case for Malaysia

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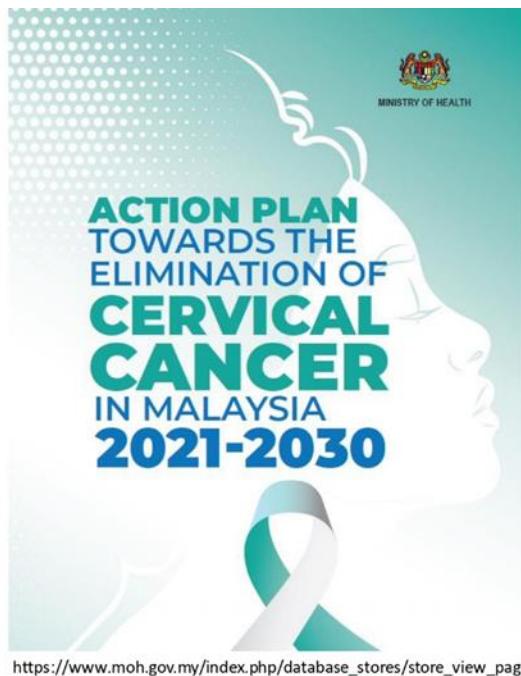
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'There is no greater warrior than a mother protecting her child'
NK Jeminsin

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MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT
PARLIMEN KELIMA BELAS BILANGAN 11 TAHUN 2023

**PELAN TINDAKAN KE ARAH
ELIMINASI KANSER SERVIKS DI MALAYSIA 2021–2030**

STATUS SARINGAN KANSER SERVIKS DAN IMUNISASI HPV

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA
10 OKTOBER 2023

Objektif Pembentangan



1. Status Vaksinasi dan Saringan HPV dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan wanita di Malaysia
2. Status perkembangan pelan tindakan ke arah penghapusan kanser serviks di Malaysia 2021-2030.



KANSER SERVIKS

- Kanser ke-3 tertinggi
- Di anggarkan 6.2/100,000 wanita di diagnosa dengan kanser serviks (2012-2016, NCRR)
- Kanser ini bermula di sekitar umur 35 tahun dan kemuncak pada umur 50-74 tahun;
 - merupakan kanser yang berkembang dengan perlahan yang memudahkan perawatan sekiranya dikesan pada peringkat awal penyakit.
- Lebih daripada 60.0% kanser serviks dikesan pada tahap II dan ke atas.
- 90% dari kanser serviks disebabkan oleh virus human papilloma (HPV) berisiko tinggi jenis HPV 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 45, 52 and 58.
 - HPV 16 dan 18 menyumbang 70% hingga 80% kepada kanser serviks.



1.0 STATUS IMUNISASI HPV



Liputan Imunisasi HPV 2010-2021

Objektif

Imunisasi HPV diperkenalkan di Malaysia pada tahun 2010 bertujuan untuk mencegah kanker serviks

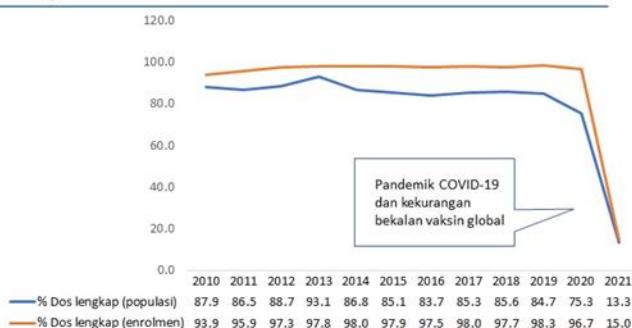
Kumpulan Sasar

Semua murid perempuan Tingkatan 1 atau remaja perempuan berumur 13 tahun

Kaedah Pelaksanaan

Dilaksanakan melalui perkhidmatan kesihatan sekolah

Pencapaian



Nota

- Peratus liputan imunisasi HPV dalam populasi melebihi 86% kecuali kohort 2021 dan seterusnya akibat:
 - Pandemik COVID-19
 - Kekurangan bekalan vaksin HPV global
 - Penutupan sekolah pada tahun 2020 dan 2021
- Liputan imunisasi HPV pada tahun 2021 adalah 13.3%

Kronologi Penyampaian Perkhidmatan Imunisasi HPV



2010-2014

Bivalent vaccine

Pemberian dimulakan di 7 negeri pada 2010 dan seterusnya diperluaskan ke semua negeri

2015-2016

Quadrivalent vaccine

2017-2020

Bivalent vaccine

2020-2021

2022

2023-2026

Quadrivalent vaccine

Sebanyak 100K dos diperolehi pada hujung tahun 2022

KKM sedang membuat perolehan sebanyak 2.28 juta dos vaksin

2010-2014

Jadual 3 dos

2015-2022

Jadual 2 dos

2023

Jadual 1 dos

*Surat Pekeliling Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Bil. 16/2023 berkenaan pertukaran jadual imunisasi HPV dari dua dos kepada satu dos

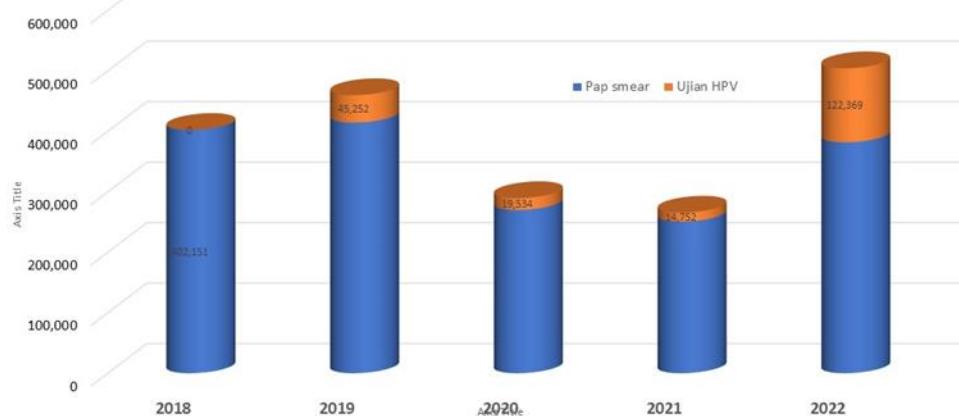


Perancangan Pelaksanaan Pemberian Vaksin HPV 2023-2026



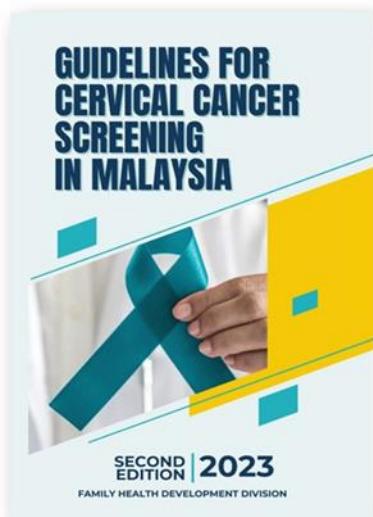
1.2 STATUS SARINGAN KANSER SERVIKS

Status Saringan Kanser Serviks Di Malaysia Wanita Berumur 30-65 Tahun, 2018-2022



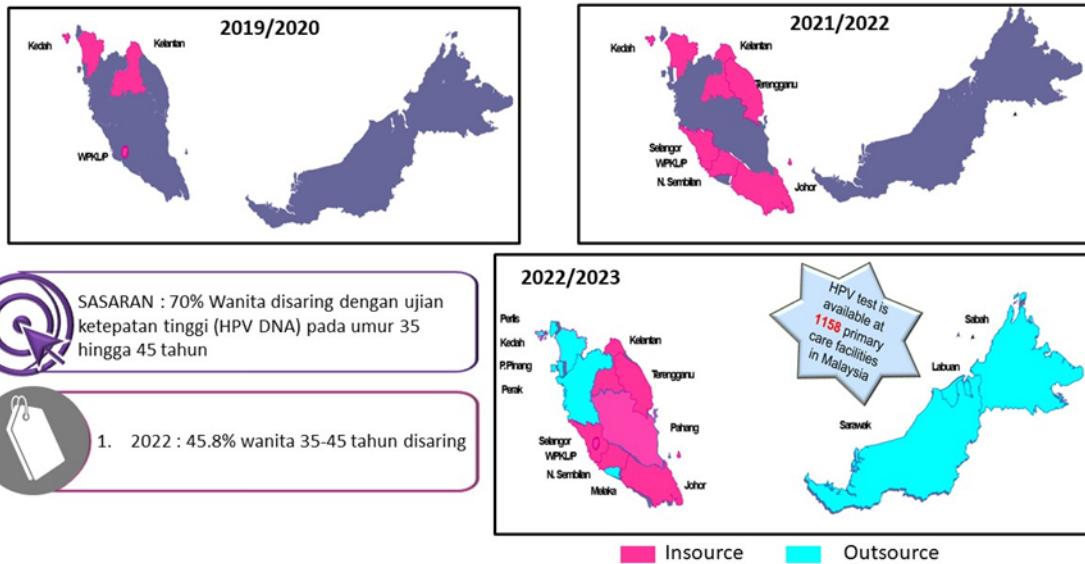
Source: Adult Health Sector, FHDD

Pengukuhkan Saringan Kanser Serviks Melalui Ujian HPV



- **Kumpulan sasar**
 - Wanita yang berusia antara 30 hingga 65 tahun yang pernah melakukan hubungan seks.
 - Bagi wanita di luar lingkungan umur ini boleh menjalani ujian saringan ujian pap smear / liquid base cytology.
- **Tempoh jarak saringan**
 - Setiap 5 tahun apabila keputusan ujian negatif.
 - Jika keputusan positif, mengikut tatacara yang digariskan dalam garis panduan.
- **Pengambilan sampel**
 - Boleh dilakukan sendiri oleh wanita atau dengan bantuan anggota kesihatan.
- **Pengurusan Ujian Saringan HPV**
 - *Screen-Triage-Treat*
- **Platform ujian**
 - Ujian *molecular* dengan *partial genotyping* / *PCR base*

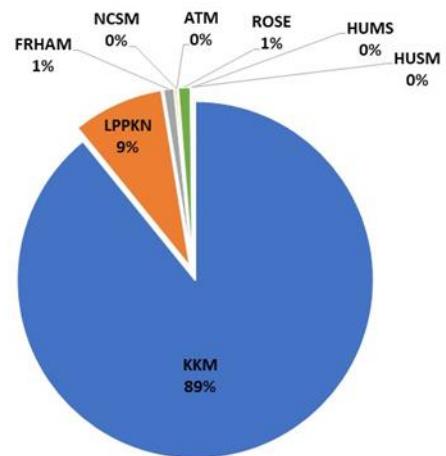
Saringan Ujian HPV Secara Berfasa 2019-2023



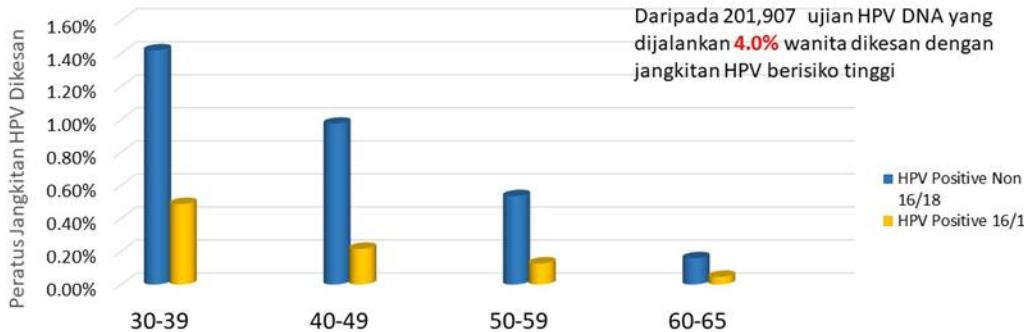
Jumlah Saringan Kanser Serviks 2022



AGENSI	PAP SMEAR	HPV	JUMLAH SARINGAN
KKM	362,856	86,569	449,425
LPPKN	12,171	29,576	41,747
FRHAM	4,486	373	4,859
NCSM	1,194	21	1,215
ATM	261	120	381
ROSE	0	5,635	5,635
HUSM	728	0	728
HUMS	75	75	150
MALAYSIA	381,771	122,369	504,140



Prevalens Jangkitan HPV Yang Dikesan dalam Kalangan Wanita Berumur 30 hingga 65, 2019-2022



Source: Adult Health Sector, FHDG



2.0 STATUS PERKEMBANGAN PELAN TINDAKAN KE ARAH PENGHAPUSAN KANSER SERVIKS DI MALAYSIA 2021-2030.



Sasaran WHO Bagi Eliminasi Kanser Serviks Menjelang Tahun 2030



KERANGKA ELIMINASI KANSER SERVIKS PERTUBUHAN KESIHATAN SEDUNIA

Visi : Ke Arah Dunia Tanpa Kanser Serviks

Nilai Ambang : Semua negara perlu mencapai <4 kes baru bagi setiap 100,000 wanita setahun

Sasaran 2030

90%

Remaja perempuan
melengkapkan
imunisasi HPV
selewat-lewatnya
15 tahun

70%

Wanita disaring
dengan ujian
ketepatan tinggi
pada umur 35 dan
45 tahun

90%

Wanita disahkan
dengan penyakit
serviks menerima
penjagaan dan
rawatan

Sasaran SDG* pada 2030

Penurunan mortaliti kanser serviks sebanyak 30%

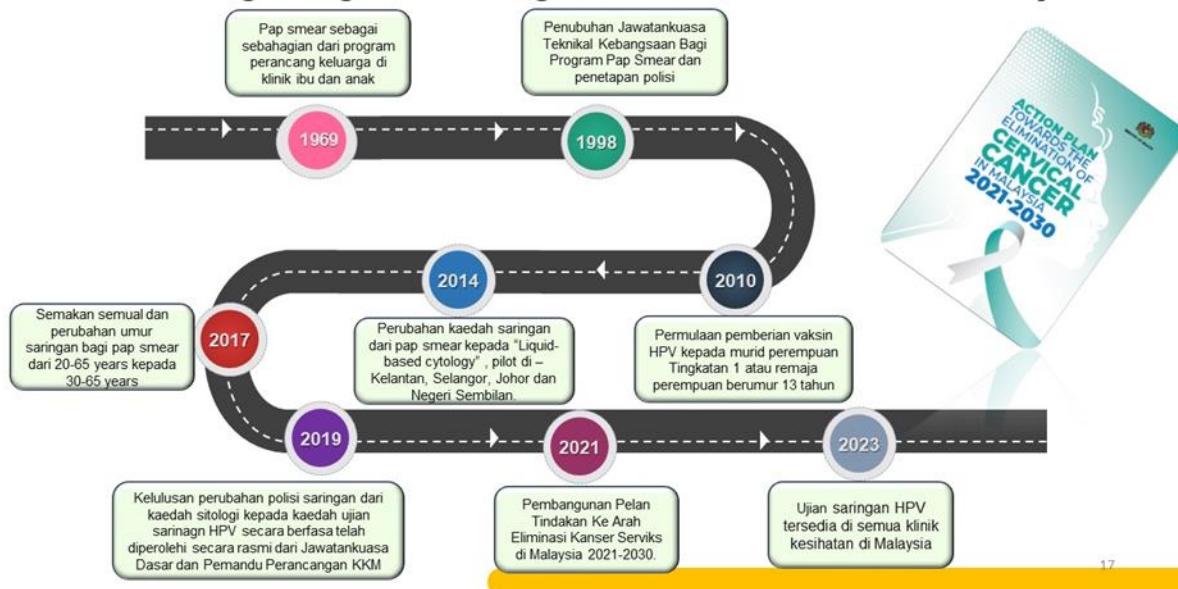
*Sustainable Development Goal

Status Malaysia Ke Arah ‘Eliminasi Kanser Serviks’ 2015-2022



Indikator	Sasaran WHO	Status Semasa
Insiden Kanser Serviks	< 4 kes baru setiap 100,000 wanita	6.2 kes baru setiap 100,000 wanita (penurunan sebanyak 18.4% bagi tempoh 2012 hingga 2016)
Liputan Imunisasi HPV	90% remaja perempuan melengkapkan imunisasi HPV selewat-lewatnya pada usia 15 tahun	Liputan imunisasi kekal sekitar 86% sejak 2010 sehingga bekalan vaksin terjejas secara global pada tahun 2020
Liputan Saringan Kanser Serviks	70% Wanita disaring dengan ujian ketepatan tinggi pada umur 35 dan 45 tahun	45.8% wanita berumur 35 hingga 45 disaring pada 2022.

Kronologi Program Pencegahan Kanser Serviks Di Malaysia



17

Status Pelan Tindakan Ke Arah Eliminasi Kanser Serviks 2021-2030

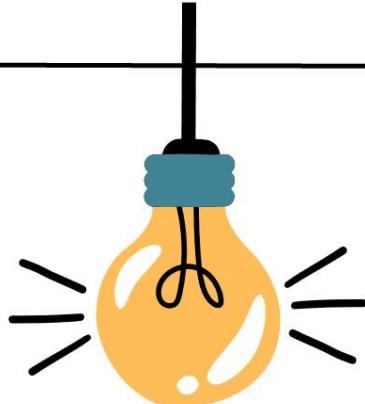


STRATEGI 1	STRATEGI 2	STRATEGI 3	STRATEGI 4
Tadbir Urus Pengurusan Program Eliminasi Kanser Serviks	Meningkatkan Kemahiran Literasi	Meningkatkan Liputan Imunisasi HPV kepada 90%	Meningkatkan liputan saringan HPV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kemaskini Garis Panduan Saringan Kanser Serviks Malaysia 2023 Latihan dan kompetensi anggota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pelan Strategi Komunikasi Cadangan Kajian tingkah laku wanita mengenai penerimaan terhadap saringan oleh KKM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proses perolehan vaksin HPV 2024-2026 Pelaksanaan semula suntikan HPV mulai 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadangan saringan HPV kepada wanita melalui PeKa B40
STRATEGI 5	STRATEGI 6	STRATEGI 7	STRATEGI 8
Meningkatkan 90% rawatan awal kanser	Kolaborasi Pelbagai Sektor	Memperkuuhkan Sistem Serveilans untuk Pemantauan dan Evaluasi	Pengukuhan Kesan Saringan dan Rawatan melalui Kajian
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lantikan pegawai 'focal' di dalam negeri bagi meningkatkan kualiti pengendalian pesakit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JK antara agensi untuk meningkatkan saringan Pengukuhan dan pemantapan data berpusat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cadangan membangunkan Sistem Pendaftaran Saringan Kanser Serviks secara elektronik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kajian keberkesanan saringan berdasarkan model simulasi eliminasi kanser serviks di Malaysia



CABARAN DAN PENAMBAHBAIKAN

CABARAN	PENAMBAHBAIKAN
1. Pengetahuan dan kesedaran kesihatan yang masih lemah dikalangan wanita & kurang kepatuhan terhadap protokol rawatan terutamanya bagi wanita yang memerlukan rawatan lanjut	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kempen kesedaran melalui pelbagai platform• Kajian keberkesanan saringan berdasarkan model simulasi eliminasi kanser serviks di Malaysia• Bekerjasama dengan agensi-agensi pemegang taruh dalam meningkatkan penyertaan wanita dalam saringan.• Sokongan YB setempat sebagai perantara dalam mendidik dan menggalakkan wanita yang layak tampil untuk saringan.
2. Perkhidmatan saringan yang berbentuk opportunitik dan bertumpu di klinik kesihatan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meningkatkan akses kepada perkhidmatan saringan di fasiliti KKM melalui janji temu atas talian, tindak susul melalui aplikasi mySejahtera.• Memperkuuhkan kolaborasi dengan agensi pemegang taruh bagi meningkatkan liputan saringan berdasarkan kumpulan sasaran yang dienalpasti.
3. Kurang peruntukan dan sumber "resources" bagi pelaksanaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memohon peruntukan tambahan berdasarkan jumlah populasi sasaran yang layak disaring.

TERIMA
KASIH 



MALAYSIA

DEWAN RAKYAT

LAPORAN PROSIDING

JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS
WANITA, KANAK-KANAK
DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT

Perbincangan Isu-Isu Wanita Bersama:

- (i) Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya
(Yayasan ROSE)
-

BIL. 4

RABU, 16 OGOS 2023

PARLIMEN KELIMA BELAS, PENGGAL KEDUA

**MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS WANITA,
KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT**

**BILIK MESYUARAT ZENITH 3 & 4, ARAS 1,
HOTEL ZENITH,
PUTRAJAYA**

RABU, 16 OGOS 2023

AHLI-AHLI JAWATANKUASA

Hadir

YB. Puan Yeo Bee Yin [Puchong] - *Pengerusi*
YB. Puan Syerleena binti Abdul Rashid [Bukit Bendera]
YB. Tuan Mohamad Shafizan Haji Kepli [Batang Lupar]
YB. Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail [Ampang]
YB. Dato' Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff [Rantau Panjang]
YB. Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi [Tumpat]
YB. Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali [Kapar]

Tidak Hadir [Dengan Maaf]

YB. Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir [Libaran]
YB. Datuk Wetrom bin Bahanda [Kota Marudu]
YBrs. Tuan Dr. Nizam Mydin bin Bacha Mydin - *Setiausaha*

URUS SETIA

Encik Mohd Sukri bin Busro [Ketua Penolong Setiausaha, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat)]
Puan Rozana binti Abdullah [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Sosial dan Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (Bahagian Penyelidikan dan Perpustakaan)]
YBrs. Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]
Puan Nur Farah binti Dzulkifli [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]

HADIR BERSAMA

Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM)
Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik)]

Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (KBS)
YBrs. Puan Ramona binti Mohd Razali [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik)]

Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah (KKDW)
YBrs. Dr. Mohammed Zakkariya bin Mulkiaman [Timbalan Setiausaha Bahagian (Bahagian Perancangan dan Strategik)]

Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia (SUHAKAM)

YBrs. Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki [Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak (CC)]
Puan Izyan Hazwani binti Ahmad [Ketua Penolong Setiausaha]

Universiti Islam Antarabangsa (UIA)

YBrs. Prof Dr. Najibah Mohd Zain [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim]
YBrs. Prof Dr. Madya Noraini Md Hashim [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim]
YBrs. Prof Madya Dr. Roslina Bt Che Soh @ Yusoff [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim]

Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya (Yayasan ROSE)

YBrs. Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling [Profesor Obstetrik dan Ginekologi]
Cik Khoo Su Pei [Yayasan ROSE]
Cik Roszla Ahmad Pauzi [Yayasan ROSE]

Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS)

Puan Aira Nur Ariani Azhari [Pengurus Kanan, Penyelidikan]
Puan Kirjane Ngu [Eksekutif Kanan, Penyelidikan]
Cik Melanie Chan [Eksekutif Penyelidikan (Unit Dasar Sosial)]
Cik Yvonne Tan [Eksekutif Penyelidikan (Unit Dasar Sosial)]

LAPORAN PROSIDING

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT

**BILIK MESYUARAT ZENITH 3 & 4, ARAS 1,
HOTEL ZENITH, PUTRAJAYA**

RABU, 16 OGOS 2023

Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 10.02 pagi

[Yang Berhormat Puan Yeo Bee Yin mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Penggerusi: Okey, terima kasih. Selamat pagi, selamat sejahtera kepada semua. Saya hendak mengalu-alukan kedatangan semua, kehadiran semua tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian. Hari ini kita bersidang dan juga kita bermesyuarat untuk JKPK Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat. Ini adalah *Parliament Select Committee* di mana kita oversee dan kita memantau beberapa kementerian. Satu, Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat. Kedua, Kementerian Belia dan Sukan. Ketiga, Kementerian Perpaduan. Keempat adalah sedikit berkenaan dengan KEMAS. Ini adalah JKPK di mana fungsi JKPK adalah untuk memantau kementerian dan tengok polisi dan membentangkan *suggestions*, cadangan untuk memperbaiki prosedur atau pun polisi kementerian-kementerian di Parlimen. Itu adalah sedikit untuk mereka yang hadir di sini, *guests* yang hadir di sini.

Tujuan kita untuk mesyuarat ini adalah untuk Jawatankuasa mendapatkan sedikit *research background* tentang beberapa isu yang berkaitan dengan Jawatankuasa ini. Sebelum kita *start*, kita buat satu *round* untuk pengenalan. Saya hendak ceritakan sedikit untuk mereka yang tengok *is a like a big thing that we have* urus setia di sini, di belakang untuk mencatat semua yang dikatakan *through mike*. Maksud bahawa kalau *you* hendak *off record*, *you turn off the mike*. So, *the moment you turn on the mike*, maksud ia akan dicatatkan dalam *Hansard* dan setiap perkataanlah akan dicatatkan oleh urus setia kami. Itu sahaja. So, kita buat *one round* untuk pengenalan. Saya Yeo Bee Yin, Penggerusi Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Wanita, Kanak-kanak dan Pembangunan Masyarakat.

Puan Syerleena binti Abdul Rashid [Bukit Bendera]: Assalamualaikum.
Nama saya Syerleena Abdul Rashid, Ahli Parlimen bagi kawasan Bukit Bendera di Pulau Pinang.

Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail [Ampang]: Assalamualaikum. Saya Puan Hajah Rodziah Ismail, Ahli Parlimen bagi kawasan Ampang.

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita perkenalkan Ahli Jawatankuasa dahulu.

Dato' Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff [Rantau Panjang]: Assalamualaikum
warahmatullahi wabarakatuh dan salam sejahtera. Saya Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff, Ahli Parlimen Rantau Panjang.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali [Kapar]: Assalamualaikum dan selamat sejahtera.
Saya Dr. Halimah Ali, Ahli Parlimen Kapar, Selangor. Bukan Kampar, Kapar, Selangor. *[Ketawa]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita ada dua lagi yang belum hadir. Yang Berhormat Mumtaz dan juga Yang Berhormat Mohamad Shafizan.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik), Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat]: Selamat pagi dan salam sejahtera. Saya Chua, TKSU Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat. *Ex-officio*.

Puan Ramona binti Mohd Razali [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik), Kementerian Belia dan Sukan]: Selamat pagi semua. Saya Ramona Razali dari Kementerian Belia dan Sukan, TKSU dan juga *ex-officio*.

Dr. Mohammed Zakkariya bin Mulkiaman [Timbalan Setiausaha Bahagian (Bahagian Perancangan dan Strategik), Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah]: Assalamualaikum and good morning. My name is Mohammed Zakkariya from the Strategic Planning Devision, Ministry of Rural and Regional Development. Thank you.

Prof Dr. Najibah Mohd Zain [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa]: Saya Najibah Mohd Zain daripada UIA.

Prof Dr. Madya Noraini Md Hashim [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa]: Saya Noraini Md Hashim daripada UIA.

Prof Madya Dr. Roslina Bt Che Soh @ Yusoff [Profesor Fakulti Undang-undang Ahmad Ibrahim, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa]: Assalamualaikum dan salam sejahtera. Saya Roslina Che Soh daripada UIA.

Cik Rozyla Ahmad Pauzi [Yayasan ROSE]: *[Bercakap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Gunakan *Mike*.

Cik Rozyla Ahmad Pauzi: Selamat pagi. Saya Rozy dari ROSE Foundation.

Cik Khoo Su Pei [Yayasan ROSE]: Selamat pagi. Saya Su Pei dari ROSE Foundation.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling [Profesor Obstetrik dan Ginekologi, Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya]: Selamat pagi *and good morning. I am Professor Woo Yin Ling from University Malaya and also one of the trustees of ROSE Foundation. Thank you very much.*

Cik Yvonne Tan [Eksekutif Penyelidikan (Unit Dasar Sosial), Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS)]: Selamat pagi. Nama saya Yvonne Tan dan saya dari IDEAS.

Cik Melanie Chan [Eksekutif Penyelidikan (Unit Dasar Sosial), Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS)]: Selamat pagi, salam sejahtera. Saya Melanie Chan dari IDEAS.

Puan Kirjane Ngu [Eksekutif Kanan Penyelidikan, Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS)]: Selamat pagi semua. Saya Kirjane Ngu dari IDEAS.

Puan Aira Nur Ariani Azhari [Pengurus Kanan Penyelidikan, Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs (IDEAS)]: *Assalamualaikum*, selamat pagi. Saya Aira Azhari dari IDEAS.

Puan Izyan Hazwani binti Ahmad [Ketua Penolong Setiausaha, Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia]: *Assalamualaikum* dan selamat pagi. Saya Izyan Hazwani Ahmad dari Pejabat Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak, SUHAKAM.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki [Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak (CC), Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia]: Selamat pagi, salam sejahtera. Farah Nini Dusuki, Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak, *ex-officio*.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey. So, kita teruskan dengan pembentangan UIA dulu. Selepas itu, kita akan mendengar daripada Profesor Woo. Selepas itu, daripada IDEAS. So, saya cadangkan kita untuk membentangkan slaid. Kalau ada apa-apa soalan daripada *ex-officio* ataupun daripada ahli-ahli daripada jemputan kita, kita boleh terus ada perbincangan. Akan tetapi saya akan *control/masa*. Setiap organisasi kita ada setengah ataupun 40 minit. Setengah jam ataupun 40 minit supaya kita boleh habiskan ataupun kita boleh bincang secara lebih teliti. Selepas

pembentangan, kita boleh bincang lagi. So, *feel free*. Jangan rasa hendak apa—Kalau hendak tanya penjelasan, boleh terus tanya. Kalau hendak apa—So, *make it a lively discussion*.

Tujuan untuk taklimat ini adalah supaya kita boleh faham apakah isu ataupun *policy gap* di Malaysia. Kalau *for example*, kita ada isu ini. So, apakah cadangan supaya kita boleh *push* di Parlimen. So, ini adalah tujuan taklimat, kita hendak dengar daripada ahli akademik dan *researchers*. *What you think is the policy gap for children, for whatever that we called you for. Then*, kita boleh bincang. Okey.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey, kita teruskan. Terima kasih Prof. So, yang seterusnya kita pergi ke ROSE Foundation oleh Prof Woo. ROSE Foundation telah *recently just won an award. What award is that?*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *The Youth Global UNIVANTS Healthcare Excellence Award. So, thank you. Allow me to speak in English. I speak to you in the capacity of my academic post in University Malaya because I will also be presenting the data that we have done from our research. So, from many of you who don't know that cervical cancer is going to be the first cancer in the world that we can eliminate. First cancer and in 2021 at the World Health Assembly, Malaysia has already signed up to the call of action to eliminate cervical cancer.*

So, very quickly, we actually have only seven years to reach the target of 90 percent of our girls being vaccinated against HPV and 70 percent of our women being screened by HPV test and the third is 90 percent of women who have abnormalities will be treated appropriately linkage of care. In Malaysia, like what we heard about penceraian, we don't have linkage of care in community to hospital. So, that is very important and we also don't have a registry to do that.

So, the issues of masyarakat, whether it is health or family matters is actually very similar. So, we now have this action plan. Malaysia has already got this action plan to eliminate, but at the moment, it is still staying as a policy and a plan that is not fully executed yet. We only have three more years. I want to bring this talking about cervical cancer, I want to bring to you the idea that is from the investment perspective of our resources. It is classified as one of the best buy that a country can invest in.

Out of the 88 interventions for diabetes, heart disease, cancer, cervical cancer has been classified fully in terms of cost effectiveness as a best buy. So, I will show you, that is three indicators, red, blue and green. They look at mammogram, colon cancer, lung cancer and what they have shown is that if you invest in cervical cancer,

that is the best buy. That means if you vaccinate our girls, if you screen our women appropriately, then our money is worth spent. Now.

But unfortunately, what we have in this situation is that this new enforcement requires a paradigm shift in how we do things. It requires registry. It requires healthcare professionals to be brave enough to say not do pap smears. So, how we want to achieve this depends on how quickly we put in the interventions. Do we want to vaccinate only? Do we want to vaccinate and screen? Because if we put in all the interventions well enough today, you and I will see the elimination in our lifetime. Our lifetime, not 100 years from now.

So, I want to quote this and it is relevant to all of us. "The oldest habit in the world for resisting change is to complain that, unless the remedy to the disease should be universally applied it should not be applied at all. But, you must start somewhere." What I am going to do is present you with the somewhere that we can start first. So, we have done the mathematical calculation. We have done all the mathematical modeling. If you vaccinate, how quickly you reach elimination. If you tambah screening, how quick you reach that. So, the mathematical model has been done already.

So, one, quickly cover vaccination. If you look at the global data, only less than 20 percent of the girls worldwide, globally that has been vaccinated against HPV. If you look at over the years, the pattern, other vaccine has gone up. But the one that has suffered most is HPV. First and second dose, they have dropped tremendously in 2021 since the pandemic. So, where are we in Malaysia? We have started a vaccination program one of the world class vaccination program since 2010 with the effort from Ministry of Health and Women's Ministry. So, 13 years old girls in Form 1 were have been vaccinated since 2010. In Women's Ministry is LPPKN.

So, really nice program from 2010. Because we don't have registry or data to look at the effectiveness, we have invested money 10 years already, what do we have to show for this? In University Malaya, what we did was, we went to Selangor to look at the prevalence of HPV infection. What we have found is that in 10 years, there has been 91 percent reduction in the cancer-causing virus 16, 18. This is consistent with global data. Whether you are looking at it, in Australia and US, if you consistently vaccinate, you will see this data. Really beautiful.

Now, I will talk a little bit about the difference vaccine later on. But, the drop is only for the HPV type that we have covered in our vaccination. We have an upgraded vaccine that we have not introduced in our country and that has resulted in

an increase in the other type of HPV which I'll share with you. So, this pandemic is not just Malaysia. It is actually globally. What you have gained in the vaccination now, you will see that it will backslide to three decades of lost in the benefits of vaccination. So, what next? I want to propose this. This is really important that we catch up HPV vaccination that we have lost in the last three years which is to date, 740,000 girls...

Tuan Pengerusi: Prof, are you already asked in the Dewan on this? The ministry reply was that there is 120 million for this.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: After doses?

Tuan Pengerusi: No, no. RM20 million being allocated for this year. Then I asked again in the previous Parliament session, because the vaccination procure— Those manufactures complaint there is no— Actually, there is no open tender. There is no...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Nothing.

Tuan Pengerusi: Calling for tender. It is nothing now because...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: It is happening now.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, okay.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: It is happening now. But, if we have vaccines...

Tuan Pengerusi: It is already very long...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: ...under the National Immunisation Programme, we should technically be able to vaccinate on a year, two years basis. But because we lost that time, I think the budget that were budgeted in the last two years have not been allocated to this year. But, there is lot of changes in science, because right now you know, it's how are you going to catch this 740,000. I am going to put the recommendation that you don't need to limit it to Form 1, start at Standard 6. Last time they said, "Oh, there is UPSR. So, we cannot go in and disturb". But, if you want to discuss acuity and I think IDEAS will show the data of drop out of primary school, you really should start at the age of Standard 6. In Sabah and Sarawak, this is particularly important.

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Many people don't go to secondary schools and they are the ones who need the vaccines most and now we are only talking about the single dose. When we first started it's three doses, now and then it is two doses. Last year, they have already said in World Health Organization, the policy is now single dose is enough. So, this is Australia, England they are all moving to single dose, but I've heard that our Ministry of Health is also going to work on the procurement based on single dose and

if we have some money, I like to include boys. [Ketawa] Okey, so the data for safety is really from the age of nine you can vaccinate. So, maybe from all of you from the different ministries, where do we have contact point with nine year olds? Perhaps that is when we should start vaccinating.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, your recommendation is to vaccinate them during primary schools?

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Yes. Because of coverage and because of the fact that many don't go to secondary schools.

Tuan Pengerusi: Actually, no need Standard Six. So, let's say we put in an NIPL (National Immunisation Plan) that is nine years old. So, everyone jab at nine years old lah, since it is...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: But, where- at what point do you catch them? So, there is no repetition.

Tuan Pengerusi: Iyalah, there is the problem now.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: But, Standard Six- everyone goes through Standard Six once. So, if...

Tuan Pengerusi: Nine years also everyone goes through Darjah Empat once.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Ya, as long as they go through it once, but there must be a registry, which we do not have.

Tuan Pengerusi: They don't have?

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: No.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, now- there is sometimes I wonder, because my children also got the book. I think- I was wondering who is keeping the data? If I lost these books, what happened?

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Gone.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh... [Ketawa]

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: So, actually...

Tuan Pengerusi: Why?

Seorang Ahli: Because, everything is manual.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Everything is manual.

Tuan Pengerusi: This one we should really do the...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: It is not difficult. If we could do it for MySejahtera and COVID-19, there is no reason why we can't do it.

Tuan Pengerusi: Kena adalah.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Okey.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik)]: Yang Berhormat, our IC system, Yang Berhormat. IC recorded everybody. So, if we can include in all those IC system, then that would be...

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]*

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Kalau kita punya gigi memang ada data kan?

Tuan Pengerusi: Apa itu?

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Gigi?

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Tidak ada.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Maknanya, yang mereka gunakan DNA itu, ia check on what? Just on JPN?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki [Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak (CC)]: Nearest family members.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Nearest family members. So, based on family members. Okey, sebab saya tengok forensik selalu tengok gigi, ingatkan gigi ada data. *[Ketawa]*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: So, very quickly. There out of the many countries that gives vaccines, already 65 countries. Includes their boys already. I really don't think we are so poor that we cannot give it to boys. Because, it is an equity issue, it removes the stigma to say that this is the problem of women. Because, the boys have a role to play in terms of the whole what we call herd immunity, just like Rubella vaccination. You give rubella to boys and girls to protect girls from getting- when they are pregnant, they have congenital Rubella. So, it is quite important and...

Tuan Pengerusi: I want to ask about this one. This one is cost effectiveness. Vaccinating the boys, how- what is the margin? That means, if I only vaccinate girls, what will be my reductions, because with 90 percent reductions. So, if I spend double the amount just for the last marginal 5 percent, I'm not going to do it in terms as a government.

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Excellent, but now what I'm going to show you is that the protection is beyond cervical cancer. One of the biggest cancer now that in countries where they have nearly eliminated cervical cancer is head and neck cancers. Tonsillar cancers and all that are associated with HPV. So, these data are now coming in many developed countries. They are already doing a cost effectiveness of including the protection against head and neck cancers. Since I want to show you a spectrum of diseases that are associated with HPV, it is actually

beyond cervixes. So, the mathematical modelling, you can include the others, but generally it includes cervix cancer only. Okay, I'm going to talk about the three vaccines. I don't know what the procurement price is honestly, but I know that when you procure it as a government, it is less than 50 percent of the cost price that private practitioners will buy. It's a like a top secret.

So, currently they are three different vaccines, the two types, the four types and the nine types. In our school program it's been rotating between the two and the four types. But, what I want to show is that, I think we need to consider the nine types. Because as a doctor, as a clinician and the studies that we have done, the other types that are not covered by the vaccines are on the rise and we see women with abnormal changes and screening and pre-cancer that are accounted by the non-16, 18. So, if I show you the table from below. If you vaccinate against the two types, the two main viruses, you see a significant reduction. But, if you don't use the nine types, you already see the increasing trend in the HPV that is not covered by our vaccines. That is why in many countries, they have moved on to the nine types already, based on data. Now, what is like so beautiful is that, one dose is enough. You don't even need to talk about how I'm going to catch the boys and girls twice? What if they leave Standard Six? You get that one dose in their arms, it is as good as two and three doses. So, God is on our side to eliminate cervix cancer from three, two and now, one. So, it is really quite effective.

So, vaccines side, few take home messages, get back on track with the vaccinations, consider wider coverage, starting at primary schools. Consider the broader range with the nine types of vaccine, because we are now in the position that one dose and not two doses are sufficient. If there's anyone have anything to ask about vaccines before I going to screening?

Tuan Pengerusi: Saya rasa ini ialah topik di mana kita boleh try to push sebagai JKPK sebab ini urgent. Urgent to protect our girls and hopefully boys, depending on the government, but this is something that already there. We already have recommendations. So, it is very sensible for short term. Saya rasa kalau kita boleh buat satu- Dr. Dina, kita buat satu pernyataan, just a short pernyataan based on that. We need a lot more like data...

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Actually, Ministry of Health has got a lot of it, when they do the technical assessments, the technical assessments is there. When I was there, the school teams said, when are we going to get our vaccines back? Then, I think I believe...

Tuan Pengerusi: *I've asked a lot of times in Parliament already. [Ketawa]*

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Kalau tersilap, dua kali vaksin apa jadi?

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Lebih mahal tetapi tidak ada masalah.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Tidak ada masalah. *[Ketawa]*

Tuan Pengerusi: *It's just a waste of resources lah. If let say, the person don't know got vaccinated, got vaccinated again, it is okay lah.*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *That is okay, absolutely okay. But, the waste of resources is going to be here, the screening. Okay, the screening is where we are struggling. Believe it or not, the recommendation of using HPV PCR has been there since 2013. We are still- I say, we as doctors, we still want to hold on to a speculum-do pap smear, pap smear, pap smear. It is already said to be not as good as HPV testing. The cost effectiveness has been done. This is WHO- every single professional body has moved on to HPV DNA testing.*

Imagine my frustration every time they go for pap smears. So, when you talk about global adoption of HPV testing, it is also being taken up by many countries already and people say, "Oh, maybe it's not cost effective". The modelling has been done even for the poorest countries. You only need as few as two HPV testings as opposed to 15 pap smears in your lifetime, two. Very cost effective. In fact, in Australia the modelling says it's costs saving. So, not even cost effective, it's cost saving, but provided you can monitor that each women only does it twice in their lifetime. Not the same one, whoever who keeps walking to the Klinik Kesihatan every year having their HPV tests.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: *How did that country- berapa registered ia punya vaksin?*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Semua ada *registry actually...*

Dato' Mumtaz bin Md Nawi: *Only Malaysia sahaja tidak ada. So, blood bank kita ada registration. Maknanya, vaksin tidak ada registration.*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Tidak ada, ini pun tidak ada.

Tuan Pengerusi: *Screening ada tidak? Screening ada registration?*

Prof Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Tidak ada, memang tidak ada.

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Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Ha, itu kena buat segeralah.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *I can tell you the frustration in the MOH...*

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: *Today punya media statement lah?*

Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail: Only Selangor did that but under MySejahtera. Bukan— sorry, SELANGKAH. Sorry, SELANGKAH.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Correct, correct.

Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail: May I know, how much we spent for pap smear? The budget.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: This year, for screening, it is RM6 million. RM6 million only. To run my little foundation, I am already using RM1.5 million. So, you can see for the country, RM6 million is—but it is okay. One step at a time. Let's get vaccine in first. I understand the financial pressures but—so, vaccine first. RM6 million, do it well and do it right. So that, if you give the women the screening, that one woman will get it once first. Don't wait that same women go to klinik kesihatan three HPV test in one year. Wasted resources.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Nawi: Maknanya kita boleh cadang kepada Parlimen untuk taklimat kepada semua parliamentarians urgently on this issue. [Disampuk] Ya, we are covering 50 percent of the population.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: We really are talking just registry only, you know? If we have the registry, we can actually put it on to MySejahtera. And it works already. So, you talk about cost, right? All the HPV tests are using all the machines that we have bought for COVID. So, we are not utilizing this machine. Even cheaper, you see? God is smiling on use and say, please use. One dose vaccine machine is here already. So, you know, the machine that we are using for COVID, the one that are used by the ministry and the private hospital are machines that you can buy different Nespresso capsules. Put in the HPV capsule instead of the COVID capsule. That easy.

So, one of the things that we want to do as well is to decongest our clinic and hospital and that's where self-sampling is very-very useful. You know, when you have a country like Australia saying we don't want women to do speculum already, they should do self-sampling, this is something that we can do. Who want to have a person put in a speculum and—you know, even for Muslim women, they prefer to do it themselves. They don't want to have a doctor do an invasive examination. So, this has been shown to work very well. As a foundation, we have done more than 25,000. Very acceptable.

I want to talk about how to support this. One of the things is we have to cross—when we talk about policy, I want to tell you some on the ground issues. Currently, insurance companies do not support the reimbursement of HPV testing.

They say that it is a sexually transmitted disease, and therefore if a women screened positive of HPV test, they won't reimburse. And that is one of the resistant for private practitioners to move to HPV testing. So, insurance are very important and other countries have done that, you know. This is Canada... [Merujuk pada paparan di skrin] They have used the reporting system not to classified as an STD but as a cancers screening.

So, we have engaged with the financial sectors. We have spoken to Bank Negara, we have spoken to Life Insurance Association of Malaysia (LIAM), you know, 14 insurance companies. But currently it is up to their own insurance company to decide whether they want to change their policy or not. So, this is something we can perhaps even legislate. Change the policy so that insurance will reimburse doctors doing the right thing. I just wanted to touch...

Tuan Pengerusi: *They go for cancer screening. All the cancer screening can except with this HPV screening? Cannot?*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *So, I want to take this opportunity to talk about regulation. Tuan Pengerusi, you said all cancer screening. Can I tell you, a lot of cancer screening are a waste of resources. You know, I studied all these packages in private center, you know. So much money put into ultrasound, to blood tumor markers, all of which will lead to more investigation but the most cost-effective screening test, HPV test tak masuk package because it is expensive. I have studied this.*

And then, while we don't have the regulation, individual labs are coming out with tests that are not regulated causing a lot of confusion. If I go to Shopee now and I type in HPV test, I can buy it from China and I can buy it from anywhere. So, if there is no regulation to use the right test, just as we are introducing something that is very cost-effective, you are going to have a lot of noise and confusion in the market.

So, when you talk about cervix cancer and elimination of healthcare, we need to talk about equity. Not equality but equity. I work in the public sector and every day I am crying because my doctors are leaving to the private sector, and this is what's happening. [Merujuk pada paparan di skrin] This is a really big issue. Public hospitals, all the specialists are changing over to private sector and what they are doing is that specialist are doing simple things like screening. What a waste of our resources. We have trained them for so many years, they go to the private hospital, they do pap smears. So, this is a way we need to think of. This is later-lah, not now. I just want to bring it up. How our workforce is structured also need to be thought

about in term of how we are going to deliver healthcare to Malaysia in the near future. This is an urgent matter.

So, when we talk about screening, how screening is going to deal with this is that— okey, tak ada doktor, tak apa, you can do screening in the community with self-swap as long as you can guide them to the hospital. So, very-very important. And when we talk about screening in the community, you are talking about whole load of issues in the community and now it is— there is no time to touch on this social determinant of health. That is something we also need to look at in the future.

So, the next slide, Ms. Su Pei. So, I want to end with this. [Merujuk pada paparan di skrin] Youth cervical cancer elimination as a case study for you to bring it up in your parliament. It is a clear best buy, proven by the economist study in whatever that if you invest in this, you will save money in the long run. It is not a cost, it is an investment. You need to reinstate. This is a problem. You need to have an urgently reinstatement of HPV vaccination. We also need the Malaysian guideline of HPV DNA testing to be fully disseminated particularly to the private sector and to the financial sector. We need to think about how unregulated test or supplement and all these things come into our market properly. Because when I bring these up in Ministry of Health when there are unregulated test or all this aesthetics, Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction over any private labs. That is a fact.

Tuan Pengerusi: Who is regulating now?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: No one. I don't know. I have been bringing this up so many times, I have written to meet ...

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: CKAPS tak berfungsi kah? CKAPS.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: CKAPS tak look at the scientific value of certain health services that are offered. So, very important. Means, you know, I am part of the taskforce with Ministry of Health, and I said, you know, we need to get best practice out.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: So, can we extend the CKAPS jurisdiction to cover this thing? Can?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: I don't know, I don't know.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Maybe we have to look over CKAPS sebab CKAPS...

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: When I offered a test in a private lab and it is clearly a wrong test, Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction over that because it is not under them.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: *I thought it under CKAPS tapi bukan ya. CKAPS sangat teliti tapi takkanlah yang macam ini...*

Tuan Pengerusi: *Health screening like, for example...*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *If I open a shop lot...*

Tuan Pengerusi: *Ya, open a shop lot and offered a screening...*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *I opened a shop, I give you screening test and it is a wrong screening test. Ministry of Health has no jurisdiction.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *No. I thought there is a device medical, medical device...*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *That one is devices, MDA. But what if I bring in something else that is not under MDA? That's why, Yang Berhormat, if you look at Instagram, there are so many dentists around that are not even doctors. They are dentists that can put in various things that they are not qualified dentist but they can offer dental services in a very nice fashion. Kan?*

Okay, so the absence of a vaccination and their screening registry is a critical thing that you can solve immediately because if you don't measure right, you can never decide or evaluate a performance of an investment that you've made as a country. So now, actually it's very difficult for the lean counters to say, "Is my vaccine effective? Is my screening effective?". No way of determining that. So, consider innovative financing when I presented this data to Dato' Radzi. Oh, this is off mic, right? [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Innovative financing means you work with maybe even social impact investor to look at you know because it most private or investors they have this social impact thing when you can say that if I invest in the population, we can actually see the benefits later on. Globally you can have such people coming in. So, I presented something in health, and I think this is a real nice, simple and tight test case.

Tuan Pengerusi: *So now the MOH procurement is not on the 9-valent?*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *No.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *It's on which one?*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *I think it's only on the two and the four which is...*

Tuan Pengerusi: *It's double dose that one?*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *Single dose. I heard it's a single dose.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *What is the price difference?*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: *That is also top secret that we don't but it's really in general what I've understood when the vaccines go to KKM, it is 50 percent or less than the cost of what I would pay in the private sector.*

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Sembilan penyakit itu, apa benda yang sembilan itu selain...?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: 9-valent because untuk cervic cancer ada 14 jenis HPV yang boleh terlibat dalam cervic cancer. Vaksin yang kami biasa guna ialah cover dua sahaja. So, *what I'm saying is that based on our data, it is really useful to try and upgrade it to the nine types.*

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Tuan Pengerusi, *what's the difference of as far as I'm concern, I'm sure dekat private we can see dia punya kos kan, half of that for the KKM punya investment.*

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Okay, so for the 4-valent the four types one, you are talking around RM200 to RM250, the four type. The nine types in the market is about RM450.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: So, maknanya RM200 lah by government.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Two types I don't know because in the private sector, people don't genuinely use that anymore.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Four, RM200 at the moment. So, nine is RM450. So, kalau government maybe RM225, maybe.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: 100 percentlah increase ...9-valent.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: But I know, I know just what they did with GAVI when they cover the global alliance for vaccines association when all the industries pull together to give the lower income countries. They can actually do really great subsidies. So what I'm trying to say, don't shut it off first, don't say that we cannot afford because if we put it in, then at least we can be in a position to negotiate the price with the industry, you see. Once you shut it off...

Tuan Pengerusi: Maybe vaccine also it's GAVI kind of thing right?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Got, got.

Tuan Pengerusi: Like that's only for COVID-19.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: No, GAVI is committed to actually vaccinate the girls against HPV cervic cancer. It is really a cost saving thing so GAVI first vaccine is actually the pneumococcal influenza and HPV. So, it's been in the programme for a very long time.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: How do you spell GAVI?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Sorry?

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: GAVI, macam mana ejaaanya?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Global Alliance of Vaccination, something like that.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: Oh kependekkan.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Prof, before you said there were three doses of HPV. That was what? 2-valent?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: No, this in a Ministry of Health, they tender every two years so they've changed between 2-valent and 4-valent over the last 10 years.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: If we are going to suggest to the government or KKM especially...

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: KKM wants to use nine actually.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Nine. So as far as cost is concerned I mean the ROI return for investment for KKM. So it was three doses...

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Down to two.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Ya.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Three doses were in 2010.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: What was the cost then for three doses?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: I don't...

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: And now is only one dose.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Correct.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: And 9-valent. So what is the same amount that is going to be invested?

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: I'm blind to the figures because I'm not part of it but of course if you say like that, they will say one dose with the two and four valent is even cheaper. So, it's how we argue it out. But based on science, I'm arguing it out based on epidemiology.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Maybe the three doses, the previous three doses need that three doses might be the same as just one single dose as well 9-valent.

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Maybe.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Ya, so we have to...

Prof. Dr. Woo Yin Ling: Or they can negotiate that you know. I think, I'm part of the World Health Organization Living Guidelines Development Group. Malaysia is actually the beacon of South East Asia in terms of our elimination. We were the first countries that started HPV vaccination. They all look to us. So, now when we stop, all the countries are looking at us when is Malaysia going to start again because they know that we haven't started again. And because of that narrative, I think we are in the bargaining position to push for a really good price to say 'let Malaysia start again, give us a good price'.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: *If we can help the government to calculate, maybe the ROI is worth it then we can suggest in our committee to Tuan Pengerusi, that is worth it because the three doses maybe the same as one single dose of this 9-valent. So maybe a little bit more.*

Tuan Pengerusi: So, saya cadangkan kita keluarkan satu penyata. Selepas itu kalau boleh bahas, saya minta bahas untuk perbahasan. Kalau tidak boleh perbahasan, selepas kita bentangkan, kita buat PC di luar.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: RMK ini, bulan September ini sudah boleh buat. So kita akan bentangkan dalam RMK-11?

Tuan Pengerusi: Tidak boleh bentang penyata untuk kali ini. Cukup masak tak? Bila kita perlu hantar? Oh, bulan September? 14 hari ya penyata? Berapa?

Encik Mohd Sukri bin Busro: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi prosedur, oh ini adalah persidangan khas, so tidak boleh bincang benda lainlah.

Encik Mohd Sukri bin Busro: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi apakah *standing order*? Berapa hari kita perlu submit the penyata?

Encik Mohd Sukri bin Busro: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Tidak payah? Okey, okey.

Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi: *I rasa macam ini. Dalam RMK itu nanti, semua sembilan orang kita ini sentuh fasal isu ini. Kita PC tetapi kita bahas juga supaya Menteri kena jawab. Kalau kita tidak sentuh dalam Dewan, masalah.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Apa-apa pun Oktober kira bolehlah tetapi Oktober itu sudah bujetlah. Kita sudah *delay one year, from last budget I thought about it. Can you believe it?*

Seorang Ahli: *[Berucap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Serius, sudah jawab. *[Bercakap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]*

Seorang Ahli: *Just on the table. On the table* tetapi tidak boleh hendak discuss.

Okey, itu sahaja. Terima kasih banyak-banyak. Terima kasih semua yang terlibat. Sangat fruitful, itu sahaja. *Thank you.*

[Mesyuarat JKPK WKPM ditempohkan pada pukul 12.30]



MALAYSIA

DEWAN RAKYAT

LAPORAN PROSIDING

JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS
WANITA, KANAK-KANAK
DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT

- (i) Taklimat oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia berkaitan status saringan dan vaksinasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) dalam kalangan kanak-kanak dan wanita di Malaysia; dan
 - (ii) status perkembangan Pelan Tindakan Ke Arah Penghapusan Kanser Serviks di Malaysia 2021-2030
-

BIL. 11

SELASA, 10 OKTOBER 2023

PARLIMEN KELIMA BELAS, PENGGAL KEDUA

**MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS
WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT**

**BILIK MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA 2, BLOK UTAMA
BANGUNAN PARLIMEN, PARLIMEN MALAYSIA**

SELASA, 10 OKTOBER 2023

AHLI-AHLI JAWATANKUASA

Hadir

YB. Puan Yeo Bee Yin [Puchong] - *Pengerusi*
YB. Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir [Libaran]
YB. Dato' Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff [Rantau Panjang]
YB. Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali [Kapar]

Tidak Hadir [Dengan Maaf]

YB. Puan Syerleena binti Abdul Rashid [Bukit Bendera]
YB. Puan Hajah Rodziah binti Ismail [Ampang]
YB. Datuk Wetrom bin Bahanda [Kota Marudu]
YB. Tuan Mohamad Shafizan Haji Kepli [Batang Lupar]
YB. Dato' Mumtaz binti Md Nawi [Tumpat]

URUS SETIA

Encik Mohd Sukri bin Busro [Ketua Penolong Setiausaha, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat)]
YBrs. Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]
Puan Nur Farah binti Dzulkiffli [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]

HADIR BERSAMA

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

YBhg. Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli [Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Kesihatan Awam)]
YBrs. Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail [Pengarah Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga (BPKK)]
YBrs. Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang [Timbalan Pengarah Cawangan Kesihatan Keluarga, Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga (BPKK)]
YBrs. Dr. Muhammad Fikri bin Azmi [Ketua Penolong Pengarah Kanan (PPKA), Sektor CVD/DM/CA, Cawangan NCD, BKP]

Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM)

YBrs. Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik)]

Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia (SUHAKAM)

YBrs. Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki [Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak]
Puan Izyan Hazwani binti Ahmad [Ketua Penolong Setiausaha]

LAPORAN PROSIDING

MESYUARAT JAWATANKUASA PILIHAN KHAS WANITA, KANAK-KANAK DAN PEMBANGUNAN MASYARAKAT BIL. 11 TAHUN 2023

**BILIK JAWATANKUASA 2, BLOK UTAMA,
BANGUNAN PARLIMEN, PARLIMEN MALAYSIA**

10 OKTOBER 2023

Mesyuarat dimulakan pada pukul 2.45 petang

[Yang Berhormat Puan Yeo Bee Yin mempengerusikan Mesyuarat]

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey, terima kasih kepada semua yang hadir hari ini. Hari ini kita hanya ada satu taklimat saja iaitu berkenaan dengan saringan dan vaksinasi HPV di kalangan kanak-kanak dan wanita di Malaysia. Dan kedua adalah status perkembangan pelan tindakan ke arah penghapusan kanser serviks lah.

Untuk makluman pihak KKM, kita sebenarnya telah pun mendengar taklimat daripada *ROSE Foundation* di mana mereka *share* dekat— apa yang berlaku untuk HPV— saringan HPV, apa yang mereka buat, usaha-usaha yang dibuat dan juga menarik perhatian kita lah tentang *HPV vaccination*. Oleh itu kita panggil lah KKM untuk datang untuk menjelaskan apakah perkembangan sebenar. Itu sahaja. Kita boleh mula.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang [Timbalan Pengarah Cawangan Kesihatan Keluarga, Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga (BPKK) (Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia)]: Terima kasih Yang Berhormat Pengerusi. Saya Dr. Saidatul daripada Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga akan membentangkan mengenai status vaksin HPV, saringan HPV dan juga pelan eliminasi kanser serviks.

Okey, untuk makluman *as introduction*, kanser serviks ini adalah kanser yang tertinggi di kalangan wanita di Malaysia dan berdasarkan *National Cancer Registry Report* 2012 hingga 2016, 6.2 bagi setiap 100 wanita di Malaysia adalah pesakit kanser. 100,000 wanita. Makna dalam setiap 100,000 ribu, enam wanita adalah akan mendapat penyakit kanser. Dan daripada segi kanser ini bermula ketika umur 35 tahun dan kemuncaknya pada peringkat yang lebih tua, 50 hingga 74 tahun. Yang baiknya, bukannya nak kata bagusnya kanser ini tetapi dari segi faktor fisiologinya ataupun perjalanan kanser ini, kanser serviks ini adalah kanser yang boleh dilihat dan berkembang sangat perlahan di mana tempohnya— kalau kata kita, seorang ini

dijangkiti dengan virus HPV ini, sebenarnya 80 peratus akan pulih keadaan biasa dalam tempoh dua tahun.

Manakala, baki dalam 20 peratus yang terkena jangkitan ini sebenarnya mereka ini adalah mereka yang akan pergi kepada jangkitan kronik dan seterusnya mendapat kanser. Tetapi tempoh peralihan ini sebenarnya dalam 15 tahun. Jadi, kita sebenarnya— amat penting untuk mengesan kanser ini di peringkat awal dan ia juga boleh dicegah melalui vaksinasi. Sayangnya, walaupun kita kata tempoh masa ini lama, 60 peratus daripada kanser serviks ini dikesan pada tahap dua dan ke atas yang mana memerlukan wanita ini rawatan yang lebih intensif. Ini disebabkan kita dapati ramai lagi wanita yang pengetahuan, tak pengetahuan— kesedaran terhadap kanser serviks ini masih rendah.

Daripada kanser serviks ini bukti-bukti saintifik menunjukkan 90 peratus di sebabkan oleh jangkitan *human papillomavirus* dan khususnya HPV jenis 16 dan 18 yang menyumbang kepada 70 hingga 80 peratus kanser serviks. Bakinya disebabkan oleh virus selain daripada 16 dan 18. Ini kita panggil onkogenik bukan 16 dan 18 seperti 31, 35, 45, 52 dan 58. Mungkin juga Ahli Mesyuarat pernah mendengar selain ini dikatakan ada juga virus HPV yang menyebabkan ketuat genital. Ini bukan menyebabkan kanser.

■1450

Ini adalah jenis enam dan 11. Okay, *next slide please*.

Now, seterusnya kita pergi kepada menjawab soalan pertama tentang status imunisasi HPV. Kementerian Kesihatan memulakan imunisasi HPV pada tahun 2010 untuk mencegah kanser serviks. Secara umumnya, Malaysia adalah negara pertama menggunakan perkataan mencegah kanser serviks pada tahun 2010. Sedangkan negara lain menggunakan istilah *sexually transmitted disease* pada tahun 2010. Pada masa ini, kebanyakan negara telah pun meniru model Malaysia mengatakan vaksin ini lebih untuk mencegah kanser serviks.

Pada tahun 2010, kita menyasarkan murid perempuan tingkatan satu yang bersekolah dan juga remaja perempuan berumur 13 tahun yang tidak bersekolah. Memandangkan populasi remaja yang bersekolah adalah tinggi di Malaysia, maka perkhidmatan ini dilaksanakan melalui perkhidmatan sekatan sekolah bagi memastikan murid ini dapat perkhidmatan secara langsung melalui lawatan yang dijalankan oleh pasukan kesihatan sekolah ke sekolah-sekolah di Malaysia. Kita melawat lebih kurang di dalam *almost* 3,000 sekolah menengah bagi memberi imunisasi ini. Jadi, kalau dilihat pencapaian liputan imunisasi HPV ini, kalau kita lihat dari segi populasi kita mengukur ada dua ukurannya.

Pertama, liputan dalam perkhidmatan kesihatan sekolah. Bermakna, semua sekolah yang dilawati oleh pasukan kesihatan sekolah di Malaysia sebenarnya

liputan kita 95 peratus ke atas murid perempuan tingkatan satu mendapat liputan HPV. Tetapi, kita juga sedia maklum ada juga sekolah-sekolah swasta ataupun murid-murid ataupun remaja perempuan yang tidak bersekolah yang ini kita tidak dapat capai. Ini memberikan liputan kita lebih kurang dalam 86 peratus. Ini adalah agak stabil sehinggalah pada tahun 2020 dan 2021 di mana sekolah ditutup kita ada pandemik COVID-19 dan kita ada kurang bekalan vaksin HPV.

Tuan Pengerusi: *Oh sorry. Yang itu, dos yang merah itu dos lengkap enrolmen dan dos lengkap populasi. Apa maksudnya?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey...

Tuan Pengerusi: Maksud dia tidak ada *enroll*? Yang keciciran?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey, yang enrolmen itu yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan. Sekolah maksudnya remaja perempuan atau murid sekolah tingkatan satu yang berada dalam sistem persekolahan kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan. Yang dalam populasi maksud keseluruhan remaja perempuan 13 tahun sama ada mereka bersekolah dalam sekolah kerajaan, bukan kerajaan, swasta mahupun yang tidak bersekolah.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, KKM tidak ada mengumpul data berkenaan dengan mereka yang di sekolah swasta? Tidak ada?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey. KKM tidak semua sekolah swasta kita mampu untuk masuk. Sesetengah sekolah swasta memang ada kita kumpulkan data.

Tuan Pengerusi: Adakah ia termasuk sini ataupun tidak termasuk?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ini termasuk sekolah yang dimasuki termasuk dalam data ini.

Tuan Pengerusi: Termasuk dalam enrolmen itu lah, peratus enrolmen itu?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, *correct*. Betul.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Dan pada tahun 2021, KKM menggunakan baki stok pada tahun 2020. Kita berjaya menyuntik 13.3 peratus murid perempuan tingkatan satu. Dan sehingga selepas itu, pada tahun 2022 kita dapat membeli lagi 100,000 dos. Pada masa ini, harga telah melambung tinggi. Walaupun kita ada dapat bekalan tetapi kenaikan harga sebanyak enam kali ganda menyebabkan kami tidak dapat membeli jumlah yang sama banyak. Jadi, jumlah yang biasa kita beli lebih kurang 400,000, *now we can only purchase about* 100,000 pada akhir tahun 2022. Dan inilah kami beri vaksinasi yang dapat kita beri pada akhir tahun 2022 dan awal tahun 2023. Okey, so ini adalah isu yang kita hadapi.

Sedikit tentang perjalanan untuk mengetahui apakah vaksin yang kita pakai di Malaysia. Sebenarnya Malaysia pada tahap— kita menggunakan kedua-dua jenis

vaksin kerana berpandukan kepada *position paper* Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia, kedua-dua vaksin ini sama ada *bivalent* mahupun *quadrivalent* adalah berkesan. *Bivalent* bermaksud vaksin yang mengandungi dua jenis *strain* iaitu 16 dan 18. Manakala, *quadrivalent* bermaksud mengandungi empat jenis *strain* iaitu *against* HPV jenis enam dan 11 yang dikatakan tadi. Ketua genital dan juga enam dan 18 *against cervical cancer*. So, melalui kontrak-kontrak ini kita— mana-mana syarikat yang dapat membekal pada tawaran terbaik, KKM akan ambil.

Jadi, kalau dilihat di sini pada sekarang apa yang KKM sedang buat kita sedang cuba untuk membuat perolehan dalam proses perolehan sebanyak 2.28 juta dos vaksin bagi memastikan mereka yang tertinggal daripada tahun 2021, 2022, 2023 dan juga untuk mereka tingkatan satu pada tahun hadapan. So, dari segi...

Tuan Pengerusi: Yang ini— Okey, yang ini satu adakah ini *quadrivalent and single dose or double dose?* Dan juga yang itu. Dan macam mana pula dengan harga? Adakah harga sudah pun turun ataupun masih lagi tinggi sekarang?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey, Yang Berhormat untuk menjawab kalau dari segi *dosage* sebenarnya KKM tidak pernah membuat keputusan sendiri. KKM akan berpandukan kepada SAGE ataupun badan yang menasihati daripada WHO yang mana kita pada awalnya kita mulakan tiga dos pada tahun 2010. *Then, we changed to* dua dos pada 2015 atas nasihat SAGE dan pada tahun ini dan kita juga merujuk kepada SAGE iaitu Jawatankuasa Dasar Amalan Imunisasi. Kita juga telah menyarankan untuk menukar kepada satu dos. Di mana bukti daripada SAGE menunjukkan satu dos juga daripada segi *self-efficiency*-nya sama dengan dua ataupun tiga dos.

Dato' Siti Zailah binti Mohd Yusoff [Rantau Panjang]: Ada tempoh tidak *expire* dia? Ada tempoh tidak? *[Berucap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ada. Ada. Sesuatu vaksin ini dia biasanya diberi daripada tempoh *manufacturing* 24 bulan dan biasanya apabila kita tiba, kita akan meletakkan syarat. Maknanya tempoh kita terima itu tidak kurang daripada dua pertiga *shelf life*. Maksudnya, dalam simpanan kita tempoh yang panjang. Yang keduanya, kita bukan beli serentak semua tetapi kita akan membuat pesanan secara runcit bergantung kepada keperluan semasa.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, ada juga cadangan untuk naik pergi *9-valent* of HPV vaksin. Adakah KKM ada *consider*? Ataupun sekarang *quadrivalent* atau *bivalent now?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Dalam kontrak kita, kita mengatakan mana-mana vaksin mengandungi *strain* 16 dan 18.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Jadi, kita tidak ada mengatakan siapa. Jadi, bergantung pada syarikat yang masuk dalam tender KKM. Kita terbuka.

Tuan Pengerusi: I see. Sebab yang 16 dan 18 dia saya— kalau saya tidak, saya ingat *correctly*, dia bukan tujuh. I tidak tahu *you* dapat ini data dari mana yang tujuh hingga 80 peratus. Eh, *HPV 16 and 18 menyumbang 70 hingga 80 kanser vaksin*. Adakah ini data betul? Sebab, saya masih ingat lagi saya dengar yang *presentation* lain dia dapat angka yang lain. Mana kah data dari ini?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *The most common infection* adalah 16 dan 18. Ya.

Tuan Pengerusi: *That is the most common but not 70 to 80 percent. I don't think so. You have, where do you get the numbers?*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli [Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan (Kesihatan Awam)]: Yang Berhormat, saya Yang Berhormat. Saya Dr. Norhayati. Saya ingin merujuk kepada laporan daripada *WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization* atau SAGE. Kami merujuk data ini daripada laporan yang disediakan. Mungkin kita akan kongsikan kemudian. Di mana pada masa ini juga dalam laporan ini menyatakan saranan mengenai daripada dua dos kepada satu dos. Mungkin kita tunjukkan di sinilah nanti.

Kalau saya boleh bacakan di sini...

Tuan Pengerusi: Yang ini adalah untuk global ataupun untuk Malaysia?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Global, global.*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: *The global because its rujukan.* Bila WHO dia akan dirujuk oleh semua negara ahli termasuk Malaysia. So, apabila kita— katakanlah sekarang ini apabila WHO telah mengeluarkan saranan ataupun *recommendation*, selalunya pihak KKM akan melihat mengambil saranan ini dan kami akan mengadakan beberapa mesyuarat dan mesyuarat ini akan dipengerusikan oleh Yang Berbahagia Ketua Pengarah Kesihatan Malaysia dan ahli-ahli melibatkan pakar-pakarlah. Pakar kanak-kanak, pakar-pakar pelbagai pakar yang terlibat dalam ahli ini.

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Dan kami akan membincangkan perkara ini dengan *detail* dari pelbagai aspek, barulah kita buat keputusan sama ada ia akan dijadikan polisi atau tidak. Jadi, setelah dibincangkan, mesyuarat yang dipengerusikan oleh Datuk KPK ialah pada bulan Julai, 28 Julai tahun ini dengan saranan daripada WHO dan juga *feedback* yang kita dapat daripada pakar-pakar dan kita telah memutuskan bahawa penggunaan satu dos ini akan kita mulakan lah apabila kita dapat membuat perolehan yang akan datang.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, kali ini sudah tender kan? Tender sekarang sudah keluar.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Dalam proses.

Tuan Pengerusi: Dalam proses, *right?* *So, you don't mind as long dia include 16 and 18 kalau dia quadrivalent ke apa ke, kita akan tengok price lah, correct? Price dan availability, lepas tu kita akan bagilah.*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Correct.* Betul, betul.

Tuan Pengerusi: Betul ya? *This is the...*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: ...tender proses, ya.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey, okey. Dan *single dose* ah?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Single dose.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *So, the 2.28 is counted based on single dose or double dose?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *It was counted on the double dose but I will share the next slide what was the whole plan.* Okey, slaid seterusnya. [Merujuk slaid] Kalau dilihat di sini, perancangan KKM bermula daripada tahun 2023 hingga 2026, of course pada tahun ini, kami sedang cuba mendapatkan perolehan.

Sasaran kami adalah untuk mendapatkan 2.28 juta dos vaksin, bergantung juga YB kepada harga akhir yang ditawarkan oleh syarikat sama ada kita mampu atau pun tidak dapat jumlah ini bergantung pada *price* vaksin yang ditawarkan kepada KKM.

Tuan Pengerusi: Bukan kita ada satu tahap di mana kita kata, “*okey lah kita tak akan booked.*” Apakah maksimum yang— *what's your ceiling price?* Say for example kalau, apakah peruntukan yang telah diperuntukan satu? Kita ada duitkah untuk beli ini?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *[berbincang dengan seorang ahli]*

Tuan Pengerusi: Sebab jawapan daripada Parlimen adalah RM120 juta. Yang itu ada lagilah?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Itu ada lagilah.

Tuan Pengerusi: RM120 juta ini adalah untuk beli berapa dos?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey, untuk tahun ini maknanya 2.28 dibahagi dengan 3.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* 700 dos.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: 700 dos.

Tuan Pengerusi: 700 ribu dos.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Secara anggaran.

Tuan Pengerusi: Secara anggaran dengan RM120 juta. Maksudnya satu dos berapa?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Kita tak tahu lagi YB sebab kita bergantung pada tawaran yang dikeluarkan oleh syarikat.

Tuan Pengerusi: You don't know what is the...

Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir [Libaran]: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Sekurang-kurangnya ada ceiling.

Tuan Pengerusi: ...lebih kurang berapa *meh, the ballpark figure? In the private sectors lah, whatever.*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: In the private sector, dia bergantung kepada jenis *valent* YB. *The higher the valent, the more expensive is the vaccine.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Yeah, but then you are saying already. So let's say for example. Kalau kita nak beli Panadol kan, kalaularah I nak beli Panadol. Saya sudah tahu jenis jenama of course different. But I already know what is the price point. So, now what is the price point now? Dari berapa US dollar ke berapa US dollar dan di global market untuk vaksin yang include 16 to 18.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: [Berbincang dengan seorang ahli tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara]

Tuan Pengerusi: Sebab RM120 juta untuk 700,000 dos adalah 171 per dos lah. Adakah this is the harga yang you...

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail [Pengarah Bahagian Pembangunan Kesihatan Keluarga (BPKK)]: So, kita kalau daripada calculation sebelum ini based on yang kita dah beli sebelum ini, yang kita dapat dalam lingkungan RM70 hingga RM80 per dos.

Tuan Pengerusi: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Wow, not too bad.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Because kita beli...

Tuan Pengerusi: It used to be cheaper?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Used to, yes.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yes, kita beli bulk.

Tuan Pengerusi: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Ha?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Sebab global sekarang semua orang nak. Itu yang menyebabkan price tu kita tak boleh determine.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: [Berucap tanpa menggunakan pembesar suara] Much cheaper than that.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: But now much cheaper. But untuk yang nine-valent of course kos dia lebih mahal lah. It could be four or five times more lah.

Tuan Pengerusi: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Oh.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: But kita punya, we target kalau boleh coverage if we can have more doses, then we can inject, vaccine more people. Itu saja yang kita target. Kalau kita beli yang nine-valent yes, but the number will be less...

Tuan Pengerusi: So, I want to know what is the estimated price. So, 7 hingga 80 adalah...

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Untuk yang...

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yang valent, dua valent...

Tuan Pengerusi: Dua valent atau ke atas lah. Any...

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yang kita biasa, dah pakai.

Tuan Pengerusi: That's the current global price lah?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Ya, lebih kurang.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, if you have RM120 million, which I hope you still have...

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Try you all hear– Friday lah, see have got.

Tuan Pengerusi: ...divide by 50, you have 1.5 million. You can purchase 1.5 million.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yes.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okay. So, yang peruntukan tu sudah secure kan?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yang 120 tu yes.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yang itu yes.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yes-lah. Its just bagi kita promise to us but...

[Ketawa]. Secured lah, secured.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tapi yang tender yang you buka itu adalah untuk 2.28?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Ya.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Untuk tempoh tiga tahun tetapi tidak...

Tuan Pengerusi: Untuk tempoh tiga tahun lah tapi you buka macam you nak belilah dalam tiga tahun ini

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: 2.28 doses, yes.

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita nak beli 2.28 depending on their production. Just like our COVID vaccine lah because is so whoever that can give you as much as possible, you buy lah. So, there will be a range of price according to the different vaccine, betul?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Yes, yes.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Correct.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okay, okay. But what is the target for next year? Berapa yang kita nak beli?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: So, target for next year YB sebenarnya kita terhutang dengan murid tahun Tingkatan 1 hingga 4 ni dalam 820,000 dos yang perlu dan it is– will be a bit challenge untuk kami bagaimana nak beri kepada 820,000 tahun hadapan seluruh negara.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Bukan hutang...

Tuan Pengerusi: Kena *start* dengan Tingkatan 4 dahulu. Saya takut dia tercicir.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes. Kita bukan berhutang, makna mereka yang terlepas ni, yes kita akan mulakan dengan tahun Tingkatan 4...

Tuan Pengerusi: ...*start* yang tertua.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, tertua. *Then* kita pergi kepada umur yang termuda.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Hutang YB tapi untuk *catch up* nanti.

[Beberapa ahli bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okay, now. *Then* pada tahun 2025 pula, kita berharap tahun 2024 kita dapat menyelesaikan 82,000 keseluruhannya. Tetapi sekiranya kita tidak – dan supaya tahun 2025, kita akan mula melihat kepada memberi vaksinasi HPV ini kepada umur 12 tahun kerana kita dapati sekolah rendah ini dia punya orang kata *dropout rate* ini lebih rendah berbanding sekolah menengah.

Jadi, untuk tahun 2025, kita bercadang untuk memberi kepada murid Tingkatan 1 tahun 2025 dan murid Tahun 6 2025. So, kita mensasarkan 480,000 murid Tahun 6 dan Tingkatan 1 tahun 2025 nanti. Dan pada masa yang sama, kita sedar kami masih ada lagi murid-murid di luar sistem sekolah kerajaan dan bantuan kerajaan yang perlu diberi vaksinasi.

Maka, KKM akan menawarkan murid-murid ini, murid cicir vaksinasi ini melalui perkhidmatan di klinik-klinik kesihatan atau pasukan sekolah semasa cuti sekolah. Dan pada tahun 2026, bermakna akan berlaku perubahan program vaksin HPV mula diberi sepenuhnya kepada murid perempuan Tahun 6 di mana kita mensasarkan 240,000 Tahun 6 dan baki 108,000 murid yang cicir vaksinasi daripada pelbagai peringkat umur.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ini semua *consider single dose ah?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, *single dose*.

Tuan Pengerusi: *So, the total here 1.8 million, correct? You count and see.*
You said you three years you wanna do 2.28. Got?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yeah.

Tuan Pengerusi: *But, now I think the total this one...*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yeah.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali [Kapar]: Pengerusi, boleh tanya tak?

Tuan Pengerusi: *It's 1.82 million. Not 2.28 million.*

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Macam mana nak capai *herd immunity*? *This is also involving...*

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* Yes, we have...

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: And, how do you handle macam dulu COVID, vaksin COVID kan? Ada anti vaksin apa semua-semua itu kan?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Is that taken into consideration apa semua ni? Dia kena sign ke? Mak bapak dia kena sign ke?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya, yes. Untuk vaksin HPV ini kerana dia di bawah 18 tahun, dia memerlukan ibu bapa memberi tanda tangan secara bertulis.

[Seorang ahli bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya. So dalam, mulai *insya-Allah* awal tahun ini, KKM mula akan merancang promosi bagi mendidik ibu bapa supaya mereka memberi kebenaran bertulis.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Tak, sebenarnya dari segi pendidikan ni, Yang Berhormat sekalian, kita dah *start* daripada awal lagi dah buat— *to educate parents even* penjaga, waris yang jaga mengenai kepentingan mengambil vaksin ini. Bukan sekarang— makna *now*, kita akan pergiatkan lagi dan kita tambah dengan penggunaan satu dos inilah. Kalau *start* nanti *implement* satu dos, ini antara advocacy yang kita akan kuatkan, kukuhkan lah.

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Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Sebelum ini ada tidak ibu bapa yang— kes-kes yang menolak imunisasi HPV ini?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey, bilangan ibu bapa yang menolak adalah kurang— adalah rendah sebenarnya Yang Berhormat.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, yang rancangan untuk beli adalah 2.28 tetapi *you all* punya kegunaan adalah 1.8 juta. So, di manakah 400,000 lagi *you*— di mana?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Salah satu daripada— bagi memastikan— kita boleh bawa kepada tahun 2027 sebagaimana dikatakan tadi, vaksin ini dia ada *shelf life* dia tadi..

Tuan Pengerusi: Understand. So, when can you finish catching up yang— all the cohort will finish catching up at 2024? Ataupun 2025?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: 2026. Sebab the catch up untuk sekolah for those in school will be 2024.

Tuan Pengerusi: All in school— so everyone in school is expected to be jab next year?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Next year.

Tuan Pengerusi: Next year everyone jab?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Yup.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, okey.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *But those outside of school we will continue giving it until 2026. Okay.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *That's provided.* Kita dapatlah. Boleh tidak kita dapat bekalan itu?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Itu yang merunsingkan kita. Yang Berhormat kena tolong.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Itu yang Yang Berhormat kena tolong kami.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ha? Macam mana saya tolong? *You ada duit..*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Sekarang ini kita dalam proses perolehan Yang Berhormat.

Tuan Pengerusi: Macam mana saya tolong? Ha?

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Dalam proses perolehan vaksin. *So, once kita dapat kita akan terus implement benda inilah, insya-Allah.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Tidak ada masalah kan? Sebab ada juga syarikat yang hendak jual sekarang ini. Tidak tahu lah harga apalah. Saya pun tidak tahu.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Masih lagi dalam proses perolehan.

Tuan Pengerusi: Itu bila *you* punya perolehan tutup?

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Itu mungkin kemudianlah. *I don't have the date* sekarang, tiada tarikh sekarang ini. Kita ada tetapi saya kena tanya *check the real date.* Berapa? *You all* ingat tidak?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Tarikh tutup iklan adalah pada bulan sembilan hari itu Yang Berhormat. *So, now* kita menunggu proses-proses selanjutnya kerana proses perolehan ini...

Tuan Pengerusi: Bila akan award?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Award—Jawatankuasa meeting...

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Jawatankuasa meeting-lah, Jawatankuasa Perolehan. Lembaga Perolehan untuk meeting—untuk membuat keputusan—syarikat mana yang akan dipilih.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, selepas kita buat keputusan, kita perlu tunggu bekalan lagi ataupun selepas buat keputusan terus ada bekalan? Sebab *it's already October ha. When you want to buy? Ha?*

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Next year.

Tuan Pengerusi: Yeah, next year but the thing is even if you—next year you have 820,000...

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Kena order.

Tuan Pengerusi: *And then they have to manufacture if the— so, saya nak tahu timeline macam mana?*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Kita ambil maklumlah *because KKM juga concern* dari segi proses perolehan dan juga apabila kita dapat vaksin. Apa yang kita dimaklumkan ialah *once kita dapat, and then kita akan terus purchase the vaccine.* Perolehan vaksin ini, itu yang boleh dinyatakan di sini.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tidak, saya tidak faham. *You* tidak ada satu tarikh di mana *you* sasar untuk tentukan beli daripada siapa? Betul? Sekarang.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Sekarang ini *company* mana yang akan dipilih. Bergantung kepada proses perolehan.

Tuan Pengerusi: Betul, betul. Tetapi *you* kena sasar apa tarikh supaya *you* akan pilih. *Timeline.*

Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir [Libaran]: *Timeline.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *What is the timeline? For example, you iklan sampai September. Selepas dia sudah submit, apa yang dia submit, bid-kah then you sekarang menilai bids semua syarikat. Tetapi, you kena ada timeline untuk membuat keputusan dan selepas you buat keputusan, timeline untuk supaya mereka untuk boleh ship bekalan. Apakah timeline? Timeline Januari kita dapat berapa dos? Februari dapat berapa dos? Roughly— where is the rancangan?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: So, ini dia berada di peringkat Jawatankuasa Penilaian Teknikal dan Sebut Harga. Okey, selepas daripada jawatankuasa ini dia akan diangkat kepada Jawatankuasa Perolehan.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Tetapi, *you all* sudah ada duit kan?

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Duit memang sudah ada.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Memang ada, memang boleh belilah?

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Ya, tinggal tunggu ini sahaja. *That's why* kalau lembaga sudah putuskan syarikat mana yang akan bekalkan ini, kita akan proceed dengan perolehanlah. Itu sahaja sebenarnya.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi, bila dia akan putuskan? Siapa yang akan...

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: *One month? One month* lebih kurang?

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Itu sepatutnya dalam—sebenarnya benda itu ada dalam detil kontrak dengan bahagian perolehan cuma kami tidak boleh hendak *share detail.*

Tuan Pengerusi: / tidak mahu detil, saya mahu bila sahaja. Supaya *you* ada bekalan.

Dr. Mohd Safiee bin Ismail: Sepatutnya dia...

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Nanti kita maklumkan. Boleh kita proceed dahulu? Nanti kita akan *check* dan maklumkan perolehan.

Tuan Pengerusi: Nanti *you* maklumkan saya maklumat tambahan untuk memaklumkan kepada jawatankuasa, bilakah keputusan daripada Lembaga Perolehan akan..

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Dijangka akan diperolehi?

Tuan Pengerusi: Dijangka akan memutus membuat satu keputusan. Yang kedua, bilakah bekalan yang *batch* pertamalah, kalau kita hendak kata *batch* pertama akan sampai dan untuk kita boleh membuat 820,000 murid untuk di-jab *next year*.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Boleh saya teruskan Yang Berhormat?

Tuan Pengerusi: Boleh.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Okey, seterusnya adalah mengenai perkara status saringan kanser serviks. Ini graf ini menunjukkan status saringan kanser serviks di Malaysia bagi wanita berumur 30 hingga 65 tahun bagi tahun 2018 hingga 2022 [*Merujuk kepada slaid*]

Jumlah ya yang dilihat di bawah ini tertera adalah kepada kapasiti yang dapat dilaksanakan oleh Kementerian Kesihatan berdasarkan kepada mereka yang datang ke klinik-klinik. Kalau dilihat juga daripada graf ini, Kementerian Kesihatan melaksanakan satu— melalui ujian kita panggil konvensional secara *pap smear* dan yang kedua melalui ujian HPV.

Ya, dan kalau dilihat daripada— pada tahun 2022, kita melihat sedikit peningkatan kepada 24.3 peratus. Kalau boleh ya Yang Berhormat, kita hendak semua itu *pink* khususnya untuk remaja perempuan kita yang *first batch* yang kita suntik, mereka telah pun berumur 25 tahun. Apabila mereka berumur 35 tahun nanti, kita perlu membuat saringan pertama mereka dan saringan mereka ini tidak boleh memakai *pap smear* lagi kerana kita sudah *protect* mereka *against cervical infection* ini tadi.

We need the test that's more specific, ujian HPV. So, bermakna Kementerian Kesihatan perlu mendapat jumlah peruntukan mencukupi bagi memastikan semua *line* ini menjadi merah *by 2030*.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ini ujian HPV itu PCR kah?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, the PCR.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi PCR—so, *according* saya pergi lawatan di ROSE Foundation, dia kata yang *PCR machine* itu yang kita guna untuk *COVID-19 test*, sama seperti PCR untuk HPV. So, saya rasa mungkin kita sudah ada *equipment* yang mencukupi untuk membuat itu PCR.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Nanti saya tunjuk kepada Yang Berhormat?

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, okey.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya, sebab kapasiti ya. Okey, dalam slaid seterusnya, saya ingin terus menjurus kepada perubahan tentang menggunakan ujian PCR ataupun kita panggil ujian HPV. Ya, di Malaysia kita masih menyasarkan mereka berumur 30 hingga 65 tahun yang pernah melakukan hubungan seks (*irrespective of marital status*) ya, dan bagi wanita di luar golongan age ini, kita menggalakkan mereka menjalani ujian *pap smear* atau konvensional ataupun ujian *liquid-based cytology*.

Bagi ujian HPV ini yang baiknya berbanding dengan konvensional, dahulu setiap tiga tahun kita kena *repeat test pap smear* tetapi dengan ujian HPV ini sekiranya ujian negatif, *they have to repeat five years*. Ini bagi mereka yang belum diberi vaksinasi ya. Dan sekiranya ujian mereka positif, wanita ini akan perlu menjalani lagi beberapa ujian mengikut tatacara yang telah ditetapkan dalam garis panduan.

The advantage of ujian HPV ini, sampel ini boleh diambil sendiri oleh wanita. And then, of course macam Yang Berhormat tahu it's actually a PCR based test dan kita menggunakan a simple machine. Tidak perlu hendak cytoscreener untuk membaca sel. Next, please [Merujuk kepada slaid]

Okey, ini yang soalan pada Yang Berhormat tadi ya, yang Yang Berhormat tanya tentang apa—KKM mula secara projek rintis di Kedah, Kelantan dan KL pada tahun 2019 menggunakan HPV secara berfasa. Dan pada tahun ini dan 2023 kita telah mengembangkan ke seluruh Malaysia, ya.

■1520

Dalam pelaksanaan ini, KKM mengambil dua kaedah. Yang warna *pink* ini adalah dipanggil sebagai *insource*. Ini yang YB kata kita ada *machine*. Kita menggunakan *machine* di hospital-hospital Kementerian Kesihatan. Manakala dalam yang graf berwarna biru ini di mana kita *outsource-kan service* ini kepada syarikat luar. Bagaimanapun, jumlah saringan yang kita dapat lakukan hanyalah sekitar 85,000 hingga 90,000 saja pada tahun 2022.

Next please. [Merujuk slaid] Now, apabila kita lihat tentang saringan kanser serviks ini, selain daripada Kementerian Kesihatan yang mana adalah pembekal pelaksana utama, kita juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Wanita kerana melalui LPPKN, sembilan peratus ujian dilaksanakan oleh LPPKN. Manakala kita ada rakan-rakan kongsi yang lain seperti *National Cancer Society*, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, Projek ROSE oleh Universiti Malaya, Hospital Universiti Sabah dan juga Universiti Sains Malaysia. Dan kita sebenarnya berharap lebih ramai lagi *partner-partner* dapat membantu KKM bagi mencapai sasaran dalam populasi ini.

Next please. [Merujuk slaid] Now, daripada semua wanita yang telah menjalani ujian HPV tadi, kita dapat daripada 201,000, daripada tahun 2019

sehingga 2022, empat peratus dikesan dijangkiti HPV risiko tinggi. Inilah HPV yang boleh menjadi kanser serviks. So, kumpulan yang paling berisiko sebenarnya kita lihat adalah 30 hingga 39 tahun dan berbanding dengan umur-umur yang lain. Dari segi jenis jangkitan, kita dapat bahawa lebih tinggi jangkitan disebabkan oleh virus HPV Onkogenik selain 16 dan 18. Manakala lebih rendah lagi jangkitan HPV Onkogenik jenis 16 dan 18.

Kenapa? Walaupun kita lihat *most common* adalah 16 dan 18, secara tidak langsung apabila kita memberi imunisasi kepada mereka yang lebih muda dan juga ada di kalangan wanita yang telah mendapat vaksin HPV ini, sedikit sebanyak *herd immunity* telah mula dapat dilihat dalam populasi di Malaysia.

Next slide, please. [Merujuk slaid] Kita berterus kepada perkara kedua tentang perkembangan pelan tindakan ke arah penghapusan kanser serviks di Malaysia iaitu pelan yang baru, yang dibentuk oleh KKM bagi tahun 2021 hingga 2030– 2023 hingga 2030, maaf di sini kesilapan saya. *Next please. [Merujuk slaid]*

Now, sebenarnya apabila kita kata imunisasi kanser serviks, ia bukan sahaja hasrat Malaysia malah ia juga saranan oleh Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia di mana menjelang tahun 2030, visinya adalah melihat kepada dunia tanpa kanser serviks. Dan WHO mensasarkan setiap negara perlu mencapai kurang daripada empat kes baharu bagi setiap 100,000 wanita setahun.

Untuk tujuan tersebut, WHO meletakkan sasaran pada tahun 2030, 90 peratus remaja perempuan melengkapkan vaksin HPV selewat-lewatnya pada usia 15 tahun. Yang ini sebagaimana dibentangkan tadi kita *insya-Allah* dapat mencapai agak *on the target* yang ini. Yang kedua, 70 peratus wanita disaring dengan ujian ketepatan tinggi. Ini merujuk kepada HPV DNA *test* yang mana sebagaimana slaid kita tunjuk tadi, tahun lepas *only 24 percent* sahaja wanita yang dapat kita saring menggunakan HPV ujian-ujian berketalitian tinggi. So, *this is under the target*. Dan 90 peratus wanita disahkan dengan penyakit serviks. Penyakit serviks ini merujuk kepada *early changes of cervical cell*. Menerima penjagaan dan rawatan.

Bagi konteks ini, kita juga sedang mengumpulkan data kerana ini berlaku di hospital. Sedang melihat dan mengemas kini supaya data yang bersepadan dapat dipantau bagi Malaysia. Selain daripada itu, SDG juga pada tahun 2030 mensasarkan penurunan kematian disebabkan kanser serviks sebanyak 30 peratus.

Next, please. [Merujuk slaid] Now, di manakah kita Malaysia? Okey, daripada segi insiden sebagai mana dimaklumkan, WHO sasarkan empat per 100,000 pada tahun 2030. Kita berada pada 6.2 pada tahun 2016. So, kita berharap kita dapat menurunkan apabila kita dapat mencegah dan mengesan awal. Liputan imunisasi sebagaimana tadi *we are on the track*. Cuma kita harap dapat meningkatkan ujian dengan saringan berketalitian tinggi kita untuk 70 peratus wanita yang kita saring.

Next, please. [Merujuk slaid] Ini sedikit tentang perjalanan program pencegahan kanser serviks di Malaysia. Sebenarnya kita memulakan program ini dengan *conventional method Pap smear* sebagai sebahagian program perancang keluarga di klinik ibu dan anak dan seterusnya menjadi program *official* di mana dengan penubuhan jawatankuasa teknikal pada tahun 1998. Dan strategi pencegahan di perkenalkan pada tahun 2010 dengan memperkenalkan vaksin HPV dan pada tahun 2017, kita menukar umur saringan daripada 20 hingga 60 tahun kepada 20 hingga 65 tahun. Dan mulai 2019, KKM mula menukar polisi saringan kaedah sitologi kepada ujian saringan HPV dan harapan kita by 2030 kita dapat sepenuhnya menukarkan kepada *test HPV*.

Next, please. Okey, ini adalah ringkasan daripada dokumen pelan tindakan ke arah imunisasi kanser serviks Kementerian Kesihatan di mana ia mempunyai lapan strategi. Strategi satu di bawah tadbir urus pengurusan program eliminasi. KKM telah pun *update* ataupun mengemas kini satu garis panduan kanser serviks yang baharu yang mana latihan dan juga kompetensi anggota telah dilaksanakan. Di bawah meningkatkan kemahiran literasi, pelan strategi komunikasi dan yang mana akan diintegrasikan di dalam agenda negara Malaysia sihat supaya dapat diuar-uarkan kepada masyarakat. Malah, salah satu kajian tingkah laku wanita tentang penerimaan mereka terhadap saringan *Pap smear* juga telah dicadangkan. Kita akan tunggu untuk laksanakan.

Bagi strategi tiga seperti mana dimaklumkan tadi tentang liputan HPV. Strategi empat, ini untuk meningkatkan liputan saringan HPV, KKM mencadangkan saringan HPV ini dipanjangkan melalui ProtectHealth juga melalui program PeKa B40.

Tuan Pengerusi: Bagi PeKa B40 adalah melalui klinik di mana klinik *maybe* mereka tak ada fasiliti untuk PCR, kan?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya. Dia sebenar mereka tidak ada tetapi ujian ini dia boleh *sample and then they can send sample to the lab*.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, you kena kalau you nak buat yang ini, you kena to all the PeKa B40– the clinic that register with the PeKa B40, there is such a test because actually PCR test is cheaper. But you need to inform them that to have the kit and then, right?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, correct.

Tuan Pengerusi: I don't know how– and to make it mandatory for as a PCR itself or Pap smear. Kalau tak mereka akan buat Pap smear sebab Pap smear is more expensive. So, it is more lucrative business for the clinics. So, clinics who want to do Pap smear, kan?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya, betul. *We want to put here is actually specific kita nak ujian HPV, ujian HPV di sini. PCR, yes.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *So you— I tak tahu macam mana you nak buat yang ini strategi yang ini.*

■1530

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ini kita sedang dalam cadangan peringkat awal Yang Berhormat. *We have to look through on how this can be implemented successfully.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Ya. *They can only claim PeKa B40 kalau adalah PCR. Then, you can push it. Otherwise, they want to claim Pap Smear. I think-lah.*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Okay, take note of that* Yang Berhormat. Bagi strategi lima. Ini meningkatkan rawatan awal penyakit kanser. Di sini sekarang sedang melihat bahawa bagaimana kita hendak meningkatkan kualiti pengendalian pesakit di negeri. So, sedang dilihat pelantikan pegawai *focal* di negeri. Sebab kita selalunya kita tidak mahu pesakit kita *lost to follow up* dan sebagainya di sini.

Dalam kolaborasi pelbagai sektor sebagaimana ditunjukkan tadi, KKM bukanlah satu-satunya agensi pelaksana. Oleh itu, kita ingin meningkatkan saringan melalui kerjasama dengan pelbagai agensi yang sedia ada, lain-lain universiti dan juga sektor swasta.

Dalam strategi tujuh dalam meningkatkan sistem *surveillance* untuk pemantauan dan evaluasi. Ini juga satu yang sangat penting Yang Berhormat, di mana kita ingin mencadangkan membangunkan satu sistem pendaftaran saringan kanser serviks secara elektronik. Kerana ini penting bagi kita untuk, kita ada *database* untuk populasi wanita untuk kita bila umur mereka 35 tahun kita hendak— kita panggil *call recall* untuk mereka datang buat saringan dan juga keputusan ujian dimasukkan dalam sistem dan kita *follow them through*.

So, ini yang penting dan kita, saya harap sangat berharap kita dapat mempunyai sistem ini.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi kalau saya rasa pihak KKM tidak boleh buat macam ini untuk setiap penyakit. *For example, I give you an example. Anak imunisasi, vaccination. We don't even have aplikasi or a system whereby you record all your vaccinations. Actually, KKM just needs a single app. You record all your vaccination records or your— you go to the hospital, you do this, you do that, saringan you buat, apa, apa, apa. Otherwise, you will have many apps or many systems that track this. None?*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Yang Berhormat, *actually* sekarang ini kita dah menggunakan aplikasi MySejahtera untuk NIP programlah. Semua vaksin. So, kita akan cover termasuk HPV sekali. Jenis vaksin.

Tuan Pengerusi: Untuk semua kanak-kanak yang buat. Sekarang mereka guna kad *tau*? Kad itu hilang sudah tidak ada rekod. Lepas itu, masuk KKM. KKM klinik kesihatan pun tidak ada rekod. Dia ada rekod tetapi tidak ada *centralize*. So, kalau banjir kah, apakah, komputer rosak tidak ada sudah. So, *that is our main problem right now*.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Yes, faham Yang Berhormat. Bermula tahun— Julai 2022 kita telah memulakan MySejahtera sebagai satu *apps* untuk merekod vaksinasi kanak-kanak dan ia bermula daripada kanak-kanak yang lahir pada tahun tersebut. Tetapi yang dewasa itu kita tidak masukkan lagi. So, *as they grow* apabila kanak-kanak yang ini bertambah dewasa, setiap imunisasi akan masuk ke dalam MySejahtera bagi mereka dan ibu bapa boleh melihat data tersebut.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tapi, sekarang tidak ada *implement* belum laksana kan? Sebab *baby* saya masih lagi *vaccination but don't have, just a card only*. MySejahtera. *I mean you say you bangunkan MySejahtera untuk vaccination, record the vaksinasi untuk semua bayi yang baru lahirlah*. Tapi, belum lagi. Bukan tahun 2020...

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Yang Berhormat pergi klinik mana?

Tuan Pengerusi: Ha?

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Minta maaf. Klinik mana?

Tuan Pengerusi: Klinik swasta.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Saya kena *check* lah. Swasta? Swasta kita tidak ini...

Tuan Pengerusi: Tapi kalau klinik kesihatan ada?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ada.

Tuan Pengerusi: Semua ada MySejahtera?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ya.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh okey, okey.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Klinik swasta Yang Berhormat, kita tidak boleh, *they volunteer to participate*. Yang Berhormat boleh galakan *the clinic that* melihat anak Yang Berhormat untuk *participate* dalam sistem MySejahtera ini.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi untuk klinik— mereka yang pergi klinik kesihatan semua adalah semua menggunakan MySejahtera, tidak ada guna kad sudahlah?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Kad, masih kita beri kerana kad itu selain daripada maklumat vaksinasi...

Tuan Pengerusi: Ya, ya.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ada maklumat-maklumat kesihatan untuk ibu bapa.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ya. Okey, okey.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Dan akhir sekali, strategi lapan Yang Berhormat adalah kita hendak mengukuhkan kesan saringan dan rawatan melalui *research* yang mana pada masa ini *research* yang pertama kita melihat kepada kajian keberkesanan saringan yang kita gunakan dan kita hendak juga— kita hendak melihat kepada apabila kita menggunakan saringan ini, apakah *return of investment* dan juga kita melihat daripada model simulasi imunisasi kanser serviks di Malaysia? *Next, please.*

Sebenarnya kita ada banyak cabaran Yang Berhormat dalam melaksanakan saringan kanser serviks ini tetapi antara cabaran utama yang kita ada yang pertama adalah bagaimanakah kita hendak meningkatkan klien ataupun pengetahuan dari wanita dan juga pertama untuk datang membuat ujian. Yang kedua, setelah mereka menjalani ujian saringan untuk mereka kekal dan patuh kepada protokol yang ditetapkan. Ini cabaran kita. Jadi, antara usaha yang kami sedang lakukan dan akan terus lakukan adalah meningkatkan kempen kesedaran melalui platform. Contohnya, pada hari ini kita ada sambut— tetapi itu *breast* ya. Silap, itu *breast*. Silap. Itu adalah untuk *breast*, untuk wanita yang mana untuk kita juga membuat pelbagai kempen untuk memberikan kesedaran kepada wanita.

Kemudian, kita hendak lihat juga tentang kajian keberkesanan tentang model simulasi ini tadi. Yang paling penting mendapatkan kerjasama daripada agensi-agensi pemegang taruh untuk meningkatkan penyertaan wanita dalam saringan mereka. Dan kita mahu memohon sokongan daripada ketua-ketua *local* setempat ini termasuklah Yang Berhormat ya, Yang Berhormat hendak tolong *support* kita dalam menjadi pengantara dalam mendidik dan menggalakkan wanita yang layak untuk tampil datang untuk membuat saringan.

Yang kedua, daripada segi struktur perkhidmatan kami. KKM melalui klinik kesihatan kita mengajak orang datang ke klinik. Jadi, saringan kami bersifat *opportunistic*. Sedangkan bagi memastikan saringan serviks ini dapat dijalankan, kita memerlukan perkhidmatan yang kita kata *population based*. Makna, capaian luar yang diperlukan. Tetapi berdasarkan kepada struktur yang kami ada, kami akan meningkatkan akses perkhidmatan melalui— kita hendak bagi mereka boleh buat janji temu atas talian. Kita ada MySejahtera di situ dan kita juga ingin memperkenalkan tindak susul ataupun *follow up* melalui aplikasi yang sama dan kita— sebagaimana tadi, kita sangat memerlukan kebergantungan kolaborasi daripada agensi pemegang taruh bagi meningkatkan liputan sasaran berdasarkan kumpulan sasaran dikenal pasti. Contohnya, *National Cancer Society*. Sasarannya lebih kepada mereka yang kita kata macam di pinggiran, di luar *outreach* yang sukar dicapai. So, we want agensi juga membantu kita dan paling penting Yang Berhormat, kami kurang *resources*.

So, how do we help, we need help untuk memastikan bahawa we have enough resources supaya kami dapat capaian yang lebih tinggi dan lebih ramai wanita yang layak disaring.

Tuan Pengerusi: Saya bagi cadangan bagi KKM. Saya ada buat collaboration dengan ROSE Foundation. *That's how I know them.* I ada buat sebanyak lapan kah? Lapan saringan komuniti. So, *what I do is that* kita ada program komuniti, lepas itu *I tell all the especially those from the low cost flat.* Saya kata kalau you buat saringan, saya bagi barang dapur. Semua buat.

Seorang Ahli: *They come Yang Berhormat?*

Tuan Pengerusi: Yes, *they come.* Semua buat. Sebab dia dapat barang dapur. So, *you* boleh barang beras. Ya, bagi beras. You bagi beras satu kampung, KKM datang buat. Okey, kita agih beras lepas ujian. Dia buat. Dia akan buat. So, boleh bekerjasama dengan Ahli-ahli Parlimen. KKM kalau boleh *outreach program*, lepas itu kerjasama dengan Ahli Parlimen untuk buat yang ini. Sebab yang untuk PCR itu cepat sahaja. Dia *swipe* sahaja.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Tuan Pengerusi, mungkin daripada KKM nak kena bagi tahu *all your* klinik-klinik yang dekat desa, dekat apa itu, semua itu supaya *they are ready.* Kalau tidak, dia orang dah *over burden.* [Ketawa] Tiba-tiba...

Tuan Pengerusi: Tetapi, klinik-klinik itu ada kit tidak? Sebab dia kena pos kan *the kit.* Pos untuk PCR punya *test* kan?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Pada masa ini Yang Berhormat, kit kami hanya— kita perlu saring yang kami mampu sampai daripada 400,000 ini.

■1540

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Kami hanya ada 70 hingga 80,000 kit sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh...

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Itu kekangan kami. Sebab kita kekangan daripada bukan sahaja kit— sebab dalam KKM kita perlu kit ini akan datang sekali dengan ujian. So, kos ujian ini yang perlu kami tanggung.

Tuan Pengerusi: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Ujian maksudnya apa?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Ujian PCR itulah, YB.

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: *What's the cost implication?* Nak dapat sasaran, *what is your cost* yang you dah *budget for to capai your objektif?*

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita dapat 70, ah?

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Untuk dapat, kita mensasarkan dalam 24 juta YB.

Tuan Pengerusi: Sasaran untuk *coverage* untuk...

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *Coverage* untuk 75 peratus.

Tuan Pengerusi: *By?*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *By 2030 YB, kalau ikut WHO.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh. So, kita kena *calculate backward* macam mana kita nak buat dan berapakah implikasi kewangan? Berapakah yang diperlukan— *for example*, kalau kita hendak mencapai 70 peratus menjelang 2030, berapa yang kita perlu buat setiap tahun supaya kita boleh mencapai yang itu? Kalau tak, kita terlepas sasaran.

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Setiap tahun memang kita ada buat perancangan YB. Apabila kita mengadakan perbincangan, kita sediakan anggaran sebenarnya. Sebenarnya, setiap bahagian program, ia kena menyediakan anggaran peruntukan diperlukan termasuk vaksin HPV jugalah.

Jadi, kami akan kemukakan kepada pengurusan tertinggi untuk dibawa ke peruntukan akan datang lah. So, untuk tahun hadapan ini memang akan datang kita dah buat permohonan lah melalui permohonan biasa lah. *Yearly punya permohonan.*

Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali: Mungkin nak kena buat *the whole apa— roadmap* lah *for, to get smart goals kan? Got to be more specific, realistic...*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Kami juga berkolaborasi dengan *association National Cancer Society*. Mereka juga akan membantu kami untuk vaksin dan juga memberikan vaksin kepada...

Tuan Pengerusi: *Usually, another easy point* ialah untuk wanita-wanita yang hamil. So, kalau dia pergi klinik kesihatan, kita ada kit sana, kita memang kena *check*. *Check* terus ambil *sample*. Lepas itu hantar sebab *I think most of the ladies go to klinik kesihatan lah apabila dia— yang pergi swasta, mereka pun ada check Pap smear* dan untuk *check* sama ada ada penyakit ke apa ke.

So, I think this is something routine and most of the ladies, saya rasa perkahwinan mungkin 70 peratus, 80 peratus, saya tak tahu. Berapa kahwin? Berapa orang single? Do you have the numbers? Maybe 70, 80 percent of the people married and with children. So, when they go to— this is a real touching point right, easier. So, when you swipe them, straight away you swipe this one.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Klinik kami memang inilah kumpulan sasar kami YB.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Ah, I see.*

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: *But* yang kita tak dapat yang tak datang kat klinik kami ini, YB.

Tuan Pengerusi: Tapi mungkin mereka ada *swipe* juga, *for example I ada check* tapi *the record is not there because we don't go to klinik kesihatan*. So, your pangkalan data *need to somehow include the swasta*.

[Seorang ahli bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Tuan Pengerusi: Ha, kan? Kalau tak... *[pembesar suara dimatikan]*

Datuk Dr. Norhayati binti Rusli: Yang itu memang kami setujulah, Yang Berhormat. Dia bukan hanya mengenai *Pap smear* tapi juga *vaccination* untuk kanak-kanak juga. Yang ini yang sedang kami perkukuhkan sebab sekiranya kami mempunyai sistem EMR, *insya-Allah* lah kalau dapat peruntukan, so kita harap dapat buat *intergration* lah, *intergration with private sector*. So, data ini akan *intergrated* dengan *public*, maknanya *public-private*. Itu kita punya hala tuju ke depan.

Dr. Saidatul Norbaya binti Buang: Itu sahaja YB perbentangan.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ada apa-apa soalan Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa? Okey, kalau tak ada, terima kasih. *Thank you.* So, *next week* kita ada lagi Selasa, 2.30 hingga 4.30, ya.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik)]: *Next week* YB, sebab kalau ikut perancangan, *on the 31st October*, kita ada cadangan supaya ada taklimat berkenaan Rang Undang-undang Profesional Kerja Sosial.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* Ya.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: Saya baru bincang dengan *my management* dengan Menteri jugalah, YB. KPWKM belum bersedia lagi untuk bentang lagi, YB.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* Okey, nanti kita tukar. Itu *not so soon, right?*

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: Yes, *it will take some time because we have some internal processes that we need to go through first*, YB.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki [Pesuruhjaya Kanak-kanak]: YB, Pejabat Pesuruhjaya Kanak-Kanak memohon supaya pembentangan pada 17 hari bulan mengambil tempat KPWKM pada 31 sebab pada 17, kami berdua akan berada di Jeli untuk Program Kesedaran *Child Marriage*.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* So, macam mana tukar, masuk?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Nak masuk slot yang dikosongkan oleh Encik Chua.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* 31 Oktober.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, okey. Untuk 31 Oktober...

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: *Take over...*

Tuan Pengerusi: ...*Is that RUU Profesional Pekerja Sosial?*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Yes.

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita pergi mana?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Ambik yang *17th October, the second presentation*. *The earlier one the 17th...*

Tuan Pengerusi: Ah, so *17th October* tak ada?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Ada satu pembentangan sahajalah.

Seorang ahli: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Terima kasih YB, ya.

Tuan Pengerusi: Terima kasih.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: So, on the 17th, there are supposed to be two presentation.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ya.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: One, from KPWKM...

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Tuan Pengerusi: ...Jabatan Kanak-Kanak.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: The other one is from Pejabat Pesuruhjaya Kanak-Kanak.

Tuan Pengerusi: Correct.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: So, we want to take the slot on the 31st...

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Afternoon slot.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Yes.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Afternoon slot, slot yang pukul 4.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ah ha.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: Pindah ke...

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: 31st.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: 31st October. [bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]

Tuan Pengerusi: Then, 31st October. Oh, so...

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: 31st memang kosong sekarang.

Tuan Pengerusi: Jabatan dan Pesuruhjaya Kanak-Kanak, you go straight to 31st?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Oh, no. Not– Jabatan Kanak-Kanak, stay.

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: [Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Remain.

Tuan Pengerusi: Remain? And then Projek Perintis diversion program?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: I will take that on the 31st.

Tuan Pengerusi: Then why you don't present Pesuruhjaya Kanak-Kanak also on the 31st?.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: No, no. Dua-dualah. Dua-dua presentation tu Jabatan Pembangunan will remain on the 17th but on the 17th we are not around.

Tuan Pengerusi: But, it is a very short presentation only what, the Jabatan Kanak-Kanak one.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Ya, so either you add new presentation because we won't be around YB. We will be in Jeli.

Tuan Pengerusi: Or alternatively, kita...

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara] Move the whole thing.*

Tuan Pengerusi: ...move the whole thing to 31st.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Okey.

Tuan Pengerusi: Sebab 19th kita sudah ada itu apa Gender Responsive Budgeting.

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Cuma, *the only slackening point about that is that* tak sempat nak bagi taklimat lah *because the ammendments to Akta Suhakam which will impact the OCC will take place end of this month also.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, *then you have to present to us earlier.*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Ya, betul. 24th kita boleh?

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, *then okay. Kalau macam itu, boleh tak...*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Kita swap dengan 24th, boleh?

Tuan Pengerusi: *Correct, correct. So, Mesyuarat Bilangan 12 pergi 13 sana, dan 13 pergi 14. Betul ya? So, next week we don't have taklimat. Kita hanya ada lunch meeting bersama dengan the VFD, 19th. Lepas itu, 24th adalah taklimat untuk bilangan 12. Betul?*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Betul.

Tuan Pengerusi: *And then, 31st, then bilangan 13.*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: *So, push forward lah. Push is it?*

Tuan Pengerusi: *Push.*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: *Push ke depan lah, kan? Maksudnya on the 24th will be Jabatan Pembangunan Kanak-Kanak dan OCC.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Dan Projek Perintis *Diversion Program.*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Yes, correct.

Tuan Pengerusi: *So, the title for bilangan 12 sekarang adalah untuk 24th, then...*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Yes, swap lah.

Tuan Pengerusi: *31st is bilangan 13. Then cancel bilangan 14.*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: *Push down, push down la. Betul. So, 17th only left meeting dengan dia orang lah.*

Tuan Pengerusi: Okay, boleh. Dr. Dina you faham ya? Okay, cepat lah. I need to go. I got a debate. Okey?

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: *So, push down jelah.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *Push down saja dan cancel 14. Okey ya? Alright. Thank you. So, 17 don't have ah?*

Dr. Farah Nini binti Dusuki: Yes. Thank you.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, 19th kalau boleh, Ahli-Ahli Jawatankuasa YB. 19th kita ada satu *Gender Responsive Budgeting* bersama dengan WFD. Ini adalah taklimat kah? Apa ya yang ini? Dr. Dina?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]: Untuk WFD adalah sesi perbincangan di antara yang buat oleh WFD bersama JKPK Wanita. Dia nak buat JV. Jadi, untuk WFD yang akan *present* ialah WFD *and* Gender *and* WAO. Ia adalah sesi taklimat perbincangan di antara bersama WFD dan JKPK Wanita. Maksudnya, WFD nak JKPK Wanita *involve* dalam sesi perbincangan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi: Kita perlu jemput MP yang lain ataupun Ahli Parlimen yang lain?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Jadi, senarai MP yang lain akan diberikan oleh WFD.

Tuan Pengerusi: *[Bercakap tanpa pembesar suara]* Oh, okey.

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Jadi, JKPK Wanita akan *invite*.

Tuan Pengerusi: So, kita tidak payah *invite*?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Ah, tak perlu.

Tuan Pengerusi: WFD yang *invite*?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: WFD akan bagi *list*. JKPK Wanita yang akan *invite*.

Tuan Pengerusi: Oh, okey. Cepat sikitlah sebab 19th, ada sembilan hari lagi kita kena jemput lah.

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Tuan Pengerusi: Di mana? JK 3 itu di mana?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: JK 3 di Blok Sementara.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ha okey, okey, okey. Dengan *lunch-lah?* *So, it's like a lunch presentation-lah?*

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Betul.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okeylah, cepat sedikitlah ha. *So, okey next week kita pergi itu gender-responsive budgeting.*

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Dan Yang Berhormat Yeoh, Yang Berhormat Pengerusi dijemput untuk memberi *opening remarks* untuk..

Tuan Pengerusi: *Can, can.*

Tuan Chua Choon Hwa [Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha (Strategik) Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM)]: Tuan Pengerusi, yang lain tidak terlibat kan?

Tuan Pengerusi: Ahli-ahli sahaja kan?

Puan Nur Farah binti Dzulkiffli [Pegawai Penyelidik, Seksyen Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas (Bahagian Pengurusan Dewan Rakyat), Parlimen Malaysia]: Ahli-ahli sahaja.

Tuan Pengerusi: Ahli-ahli. So, Yang Berhormat kena...

Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir: *On the 19th?*

Tuan Pengerusi: *19th.*

Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir: *I don't think so.*

Tuan Pengerusi: *You cannot make it?*

Datuk Suhaimi bin Nasir: Ya.

Tuan Pengerusi: *Do we need quorum for this?* Tidak payahlah?

Dr. Dina Miza binti Suhaimi: Tidak perlu.

Tuan Pengerusi: Okey.

[Mesyuarat ditangguhkan pada pukul 3.50 petang]