

### 1- INTRODUCTION

Africa and Asia need evidence-based cancer control policy and interventions to face current challenges in cancer diagnosis, treatment, survivorship and end-of-life care. Our objective is to understand the evidence relating to knowledge transfer interventions that have been implemented in Africa and Asia to improve cancer control.

### 2- METHODOLOGY

JBi's methodology for scoping reviews – best approach to identify the nature and extent of research evidence by mapping the available literature, identifying sources of evidence, and identifying key concepts and theories.



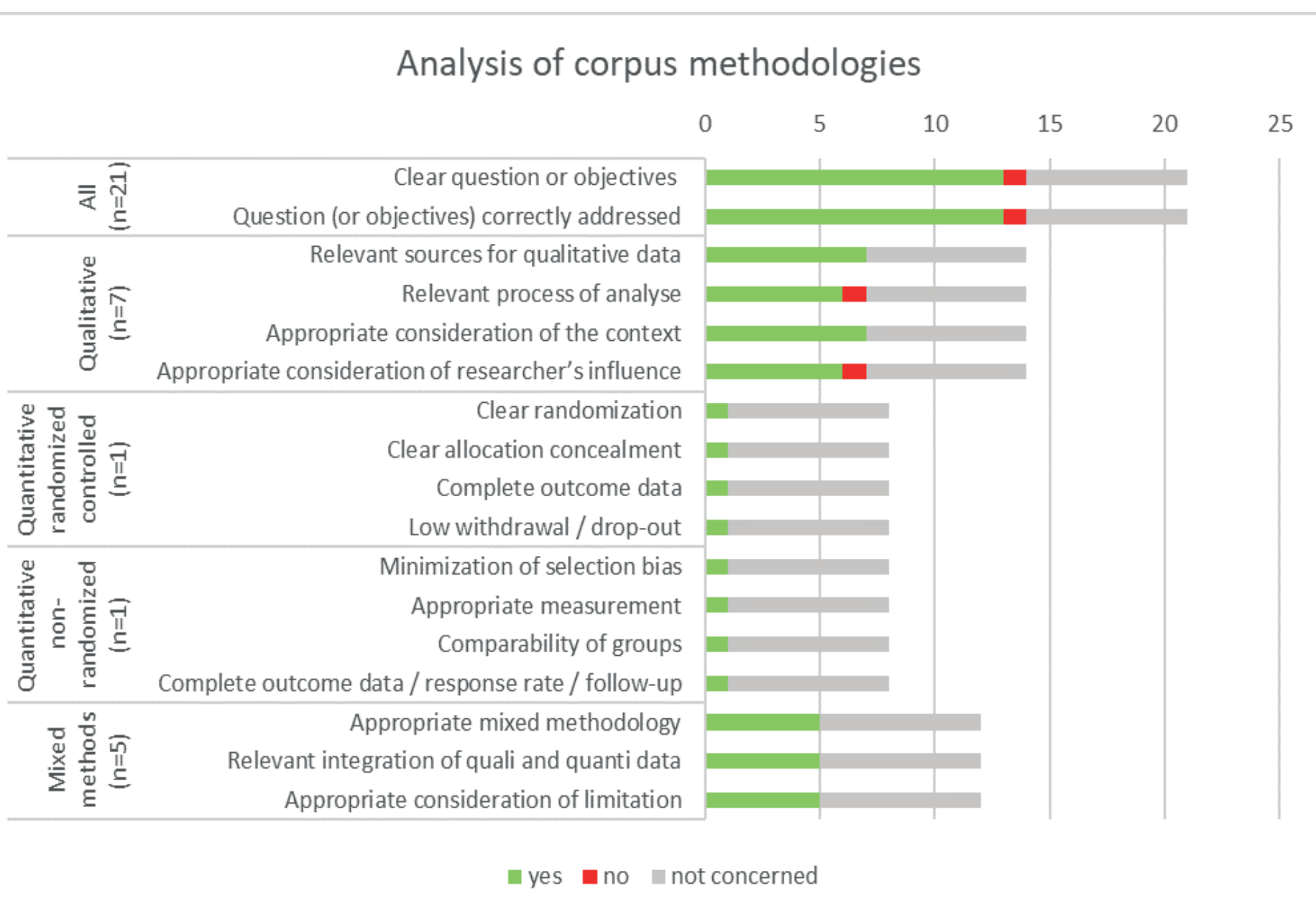
**- DATABASES -**  
Embase, Emcare, ERIC, APA Psycinfo, Medline, Google Scholar

**- PERIOD -**  
from January 1978 to March 2023

**- INCLUSION CRITERIA -**  
peer-reviewed research, empirical paper, written in English or French.

### 3- RESULTS

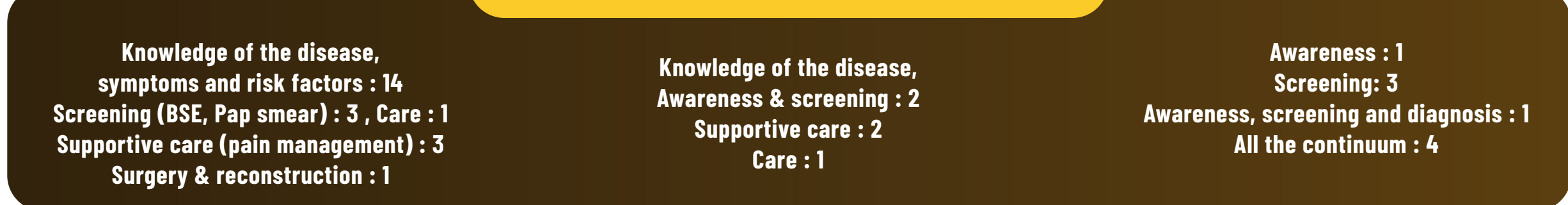
The evidence base comprised 21 references providing 38 summaries of evidence on 36 unique interventions. 7 references was non-research case report. 33% of first authors come from African and Asian countries. 57% of other first authors have at least one co-author from an African or Asian country.



#### TYPE OF INTERVENTION:



#### STAGES IN THE CONTINUUM OF CARE



#### KT TOOL



### 36 INTERVENTIONS

#### REGIONS

19 in Africa  
17 in Asia

#### TARGET

9 Decision makers  
4 Healthcare professionals  
9 Patients  
16 At-risk populations  
4 General public.



None of the interventions used theoretical models of knowledge transfer. 22% have drawn on consultation, research and participatory planning methodologies, public policy analysis models and behavioural theories.

64% interventions were evaluated: Mainly quantitative & measurement of short-term effects : 14 randomized controlled trials, 7 quantitative studies & 2 qualitative studies (interviews, observation, focus group).

#### Outcomes of the interventions

- The majority of the interventions were rated by the research team members as promising, but in need of additional study : awareness campaigns aimed at at-risk populations are the best documented and tend to show that approaches that involve participants in raising awareness have better results; the little documented interventions using technology show encouraging results; and interventions aimed at decision-makers have hardly been studied at all.
- Researchers, international organisations and national associations are the KT's main intermediaries
- The role of culture and context is crucial and must be stressed and community-based approach can help to take it into account.

### 5- CONCLUSION

Given the current state of the evidence and the complexity of cancer field, considerable further research on knowledge transfer in the field of cancer in Africa and Asia is required using proven theoretical models.

Solid strategies for evaluating the effects and impacts of these interventions are needed to contribute to sustainable improvements in cancer management.

### REFERENCE

Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis. JBI, 2020.