Figure 2.1: The WHO comprehensive approach to cervical cancer prevention and control: Overview of programmatic interventions over the life course to prevent HPV infection and cervical cancer

**PRIMARY PREVENTION**
Girls 9–13
HPV vaccination
Girls and boys, as appropriate
- Health information and warnings about tobacco use*
- Sexuality education tailored to age and culture
- Condom promotion/provision for those engaged in sexual activity
- Male circumcision

**SECONDARY PREVENTION**
Women >30 years of age
Screening and treatment as needed
- "Screen and treat" with low-cost technology, e.g. VIA followed by cryotherapy
- HPV testing for high-risk HPV types (i.e. types 16 and 18, and also types 31,33,45 and 58)

**TERTIARY PREVENTION**
Women >30 years of age
Treatment of invasive cancer at any age
- Ablative surgery
- Radiotherapy
- Chemotherapy/Palliative care

* Tobacco use is an additional risk for cervical cancer
“See and Treat” Method with “VIA” (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid)

• Perform a visual speculum examination of each woman’s cervix.
• Spray cervix with acetic acid (vinegar); wait 1’.
• Perform repeat visual examination of cervix.
• Identify any abnormal cells.
• If abnormal cells are present and identified as pre-cancerous, treat woman immediately using either cryotherapy or thermocoagulation to destroy abnormal cells.
Secondary Prevention

• in developed countries - Pap smears or DNA testing is used to identify abnormal cervical cells or presence of high-risk HPV with followup visit for treatment if necessary.

• in resource-poor countries - “See and Treat” method is used to visually identify abnormal cells with immediate treatment available. No followup visit necessary.
In our 5 days in Vietnam, we...

• ...screened over 1300 women

• ...treated 66 women for pre-cancerous lesions

• ...trained 26 local healthcare professionals

• ...established 2 sustainable “See and Treat” clinics
Worldwide, CCC has...

• …screened over 93,219 women

• …treated 6775 women for pre-cancerous lesions

• …trained 515 local healthcare professionals

• …established 76 sustainable “See and Treat” clinics
Rotary and preventing cervical cancer — a chance to take the lead!
Global grants – what does it need of Rotarians for success?

• interest and involvement;

• Rotary money;

• international Rotary partners;
Global grants -

A non-Rotary partner can ensure success and sustainability!
How to partner for sustainability

• technical knowledge

• experience
CCC Model

1) provide services to vulnerable population

2) train local providers to continue to provide this service
Non-Rotarian partner provides a “Partner Director”

- commitment to the goals of project;
- financial stability;
- knowledgeable about medical and technical aspects;
- prior experience in the geographical area and understanding of cultural aspects;
- people skills;
• provide ongoing evaluation and followup;

• fundraising skills;

• attract US volunteers (medical and support);
• procure needed equipment & supplies;
• have necessary items transported;
• ***forge alliance with The “Local Leader”
“Local Leader”

• contacts qualified local medical service providers willing to be hired to work with the project;

• identifies qualified local personnel who wish to be trained in screening and treatment skills;

• determine and initiate a procedure for signing up local women for screening;

• identifies translators to be hired.
The Non-Rotarian Partner Director and the Local Leader work together to identify appropriate space for establishing new clinics.
The sustainability of every CCC clinic is prioritized by providing unique foundational support and forging alliances with community-based ground partners.
The prevention of deaths from cervical cancer is as DOABLE as polio eradication, and perhaps even easier.

Find a “partner for sustainability” - and get started!