# Cervical Cancer Care in Peru: Leveraging the Pocket Colposcope to Reduce Loss to Follow Up



BASS CONNECTIONS







GLOBAL HEALTH

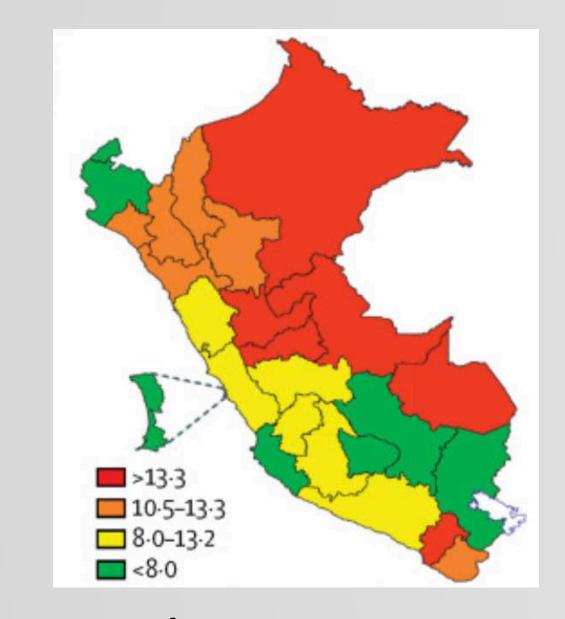
Bass Connections in Global Health

Nimmi Ramanujam, Jose Jeronimo, Megan Huchko, Ernesto Ortiz, Marlee Krieger

## BACKGROUND

#### Cervical Cancer Disease Burden

- Fourth most common cancer in the world with 85% of cases in LMICs
- ➤ Most common cancer in Peru for women between the ages of 15-44
- ➤ Mortality rates in Peru are highest in rural regions with less access to screening services



Cervical Cancer Mortality
Rates in Peru by region
from 2008-2012



The Pocket Colposcope

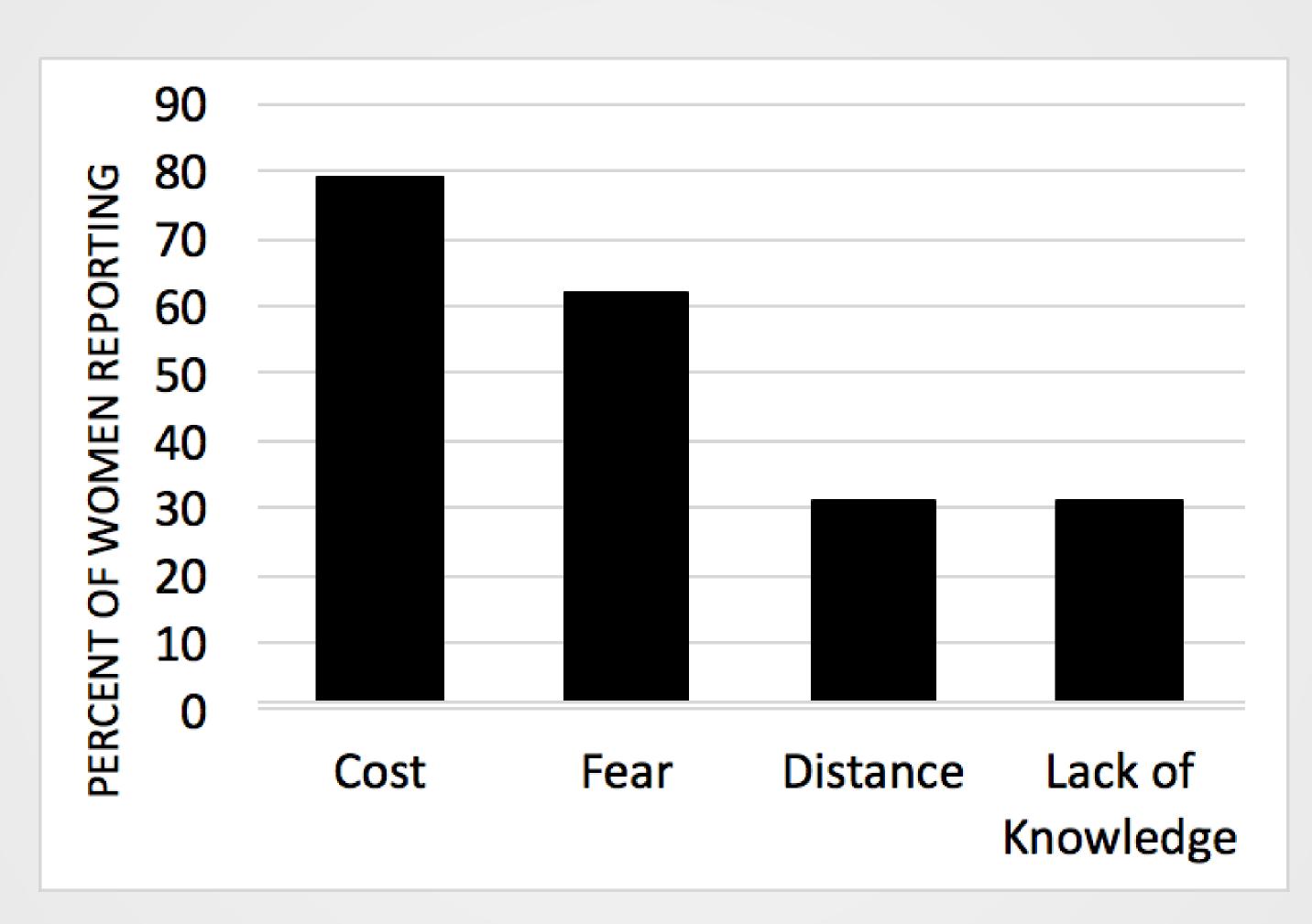
## Follow Up as a Barrier to Care

Records at our partner institution in Peru, La Liga Contra el Cáncer, show that 71% of women who are screened at mobile clinics never return for follow up screening or care. Our team has developed a proposal for improving this rate using the Pocket colposcope. We have also developed a training package to facilitate implementation of the device in the primary care setting.

# PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Surveys and interviews were conducted with patients, social workers, midwives, and physicians to complete a stakeholder analysis.

#### **Patient Barriers**

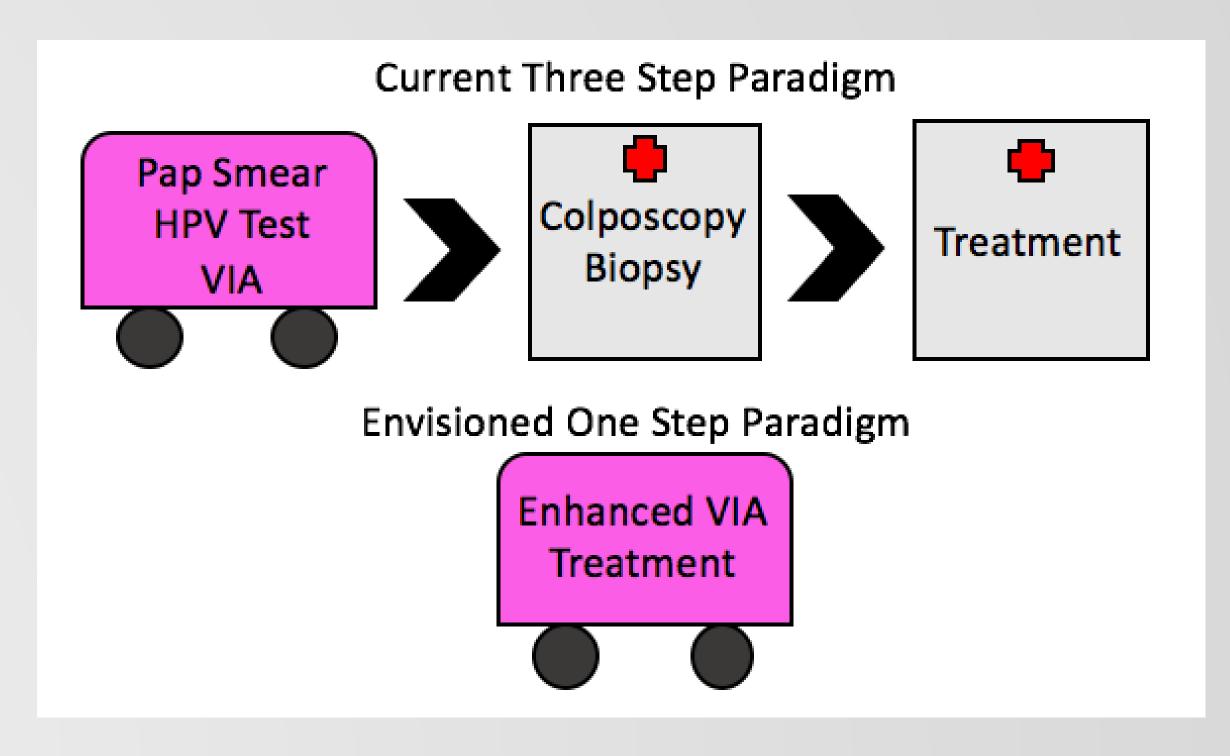


# Image Counseling



# PROPOSED SOLUTION

## Eliminate steps in care continuum



## Improve Image Counseling

Midwives are currently using personal cell phones to take photos of patients' cervices. While midwives anecdotally cite this technique as effective in promoting follow up rates, the Pocket colposcope can strengthen this practice by linking higher quality images to electronic health records and creating personalized visit summaries for patients.

# FUTURE STUDY

## **Device Implementation**

Compare how follow up rate changes in clinics where the Pocket colposcope is implemented.

Contact: Marlee Krieger (marlee.krieger@duke.edu)