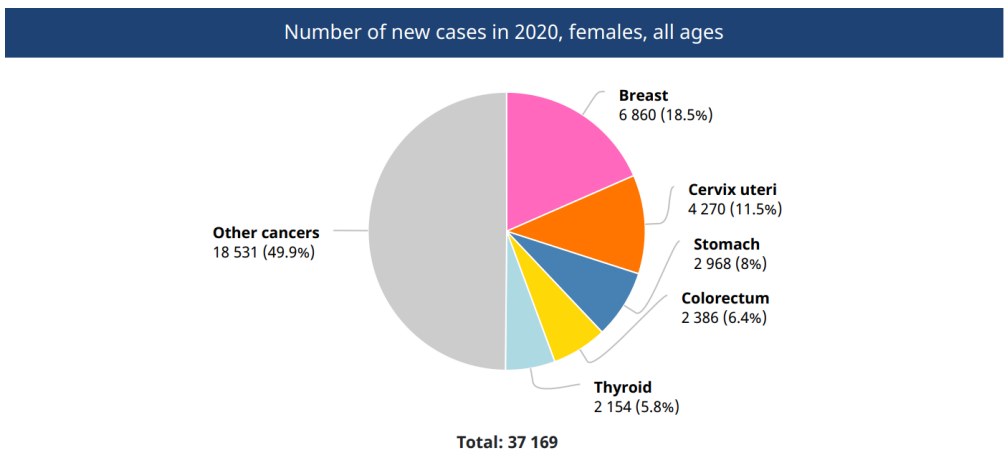


Project Summary

I. Background

Cervical cancer is a preventable condition with a known causative agent - the human papilloma virus (HPV). High-income settings with HPV vaccination and regular screenings at the primary care level have seen dramatic declines in rates of invasive cervical cancer. However, in Peru, cervical cancer is the second highest cause of cancer in women and the leading cause of cancer death (ref). This is mainly due to challenges in healthcare infrastructure, cultural beliefs and stigma, lack of awareness, and high loss to follow-up (ref).



Two common therapies for precancerous lesions on the cervix are cryotherapy and thermal ablation. However, both technologies face supply chain and infrastructure challenges. In consequence, there are still many women in Peru who do not have reasonable access to the necessary treatment to prevent cervical cancer.

II. Executive Summary

TEAM INTRODUCTION	PEEC
We are an interdisciplinary team of graduate and undergraduate students at Duke University in the United States. We bring perspectives from biology, global health, biomedical engineering, public policy, and statistics.	PEEC is a novel therapy in development for treating cervical precancerous lesions. The goal is for PEEC to be safe, effective, low cost, and less burdened by infrastructure needs. If successful, PEEC could fill the gap in coverage left by cryotherapy and thermal ablation.
LEADERSHIP + GWHT	PROJECT GOALS
Our team is headed by Marlee Kreiger and Dr. Brian Crouch, who are both part of the Duke Center for Global Women's Health Technologies.	Our primary objectives are to map the regulatory pathway for medical technologies in Peru and assess the need and market for this product.