Cervical Cancer is the leading cause of death of women in Tanzania. The causes of this tragic situation are complex and multifactorial: widespread poverty, geographical dispersal, and disenfranchisement of women in terms of education and economic independence. There are four consultant hospitals with a compliment of trained consultants to provide specialty care and two radiation therapy facilities for a country of 46 million people. There are no national screening programs for detection of cervical pre-cancers and no national immunization programs against high-risk human papilloma virus infections.

We will present a summary of an earlier prospective non-inferiority trial of care™HPV to test for hr-HPV infections, hr-HPV genotyping data and preliminary data utilizing a new instrument in multi-site testing which employs cell telephone-enhanced connection with specialty consultants in a wheel and hub system. Our collaborative efforts to enhance the education and training of new specialists in women’s health care will be presented.

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