

## Background

Zambia has the second highest prevalence rate of cervical cancer in the world and national awareness campaigns urge women to know about and have access to diagnostic services and treatment.

Telehealth solutions could improve current services, taking into account cost, context and the interoperability of solutions and key sectors.

## Key findings

An overwhelming support for telehealth in cervical cancer screening

- Overcome specialist shortages
- Reduce patient expenses and travel time
- Facilitate information sharing and communication between health care workers
- Enable the purchase of less expensive equipment to serve more people across the country



## Concerns

- Confidentiality of users and data protection
- Ownership and storage of data
- Lack of awareness and motivation to access services
- Duplication of efforts
- Selection, development and maintenance of equipment



## System readiness

- ICT base knowledge sharing is happening among health care workers already
- Connectivity sufficient in some regions
- Universities and training institutions are giving students ICT skills



## Recommendations

- Streamline policies and guidelines for key components of telehealth
- An implementation framework informed by local needs
- Involve local researchers with gender focus
- Form a coalition of telehealth stakeholders for broad ownership and sustainability



read the full report on [spidercenter.org/...](http://spidercenter.org/...)

# Telehealth

In cervical cancer screening and care  
in Zambia

