

Background

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer related deaths among women in Kenya.

Early detection of cervical cancer greatly increases the treatment prognosis. Only 3.2% of eligible Kenyan women were screened in 2012.

A majority of the specialist cancer screening and treatment service providers are in the largest cities.

Key findings

Positive attitude towards using telehealth in cervical cancer screening to:

- Help early detection of cervical cancer
- Ensure quick access to care when diagnosed
- Reduce costs in times of both money and time
- Facilitate efficient follow up when patients are referred
- Share expertise across health system levels
- Capacity build and improve the skills of Health Care Workers



Concerns

- Cultural norms affecting attitudes towards screening
- Cost of care and potential corruption
- Inadequate internet connections in rural areas
- Language barriers
- Privacy and confidentiality of patient information



System readiness

- Kenya eHealth policy and strategy creates space for telehealth in cervical cancer screening and care
- Current national policy on cervical cancer prevention emphasises the importance of early detection



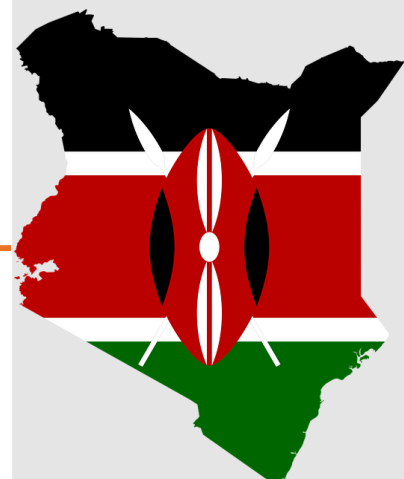
Recommendations

- Involve telehealth stakeholders in the ongoing county level policy formulations
- Ensure a complete care pathway through collaboration across health system levels
- Raise public awareness about cervical cancer to sensitise people to take up screening.
- Research cost effectiveness and socio-economic impact



Telehealth

In cervical cancer screening and care
in Kenya



read the full report on spidercenter.org/...