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Cervical cancer prevention services in Uganda

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Cervical Cancer is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality across Sub-Saharan Africa. The region experiences the highest incidence of cervical cancer globally. Within this region, Uganda is no exception. 3915 of the country's inhabitants are diagnosed annually and a further 10.22 million are at risk. However, services to prevent cervical cancer are limited. Health workers can analyse and comment on these services using their own knowledge and understanding, and from their view of patient's perspectives.


This qualitative study aims to explore the barriers and facilitators to the delivery of cervical cancer prevention services, and how these can be tackled to improve current services.

Semi-structured interviews were carried out with health workers who have been involved in cervical cancer prevention services from a rural hospital in South-West Uganda. Thematic analysis was performed on interview transcripts. A-priori codes were developed from past literature and the question guide, and emergent codes were noted from interview transcripts

Speaker Biography

Kathryn E Twentyman is a graduate of currently intercalating in International Health after my third year of medical school in Leeds. Her research project focuses on Uganda's access to cervical cancer services (looking specifically at the barriers, the facilitators and some solutions).

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