**Mission**

Cervical cancer is the number one cause of cancer-related deaths in developing countries. By 2035 it is expected to be the number one cause of death for women worldwide. 90% of these women live in under-served countries. Cervical cancer kills 300,000 women each year — mainly women in the developing world and in the prime of their productive lives.

**This disease is preventable.**

Cervical cancer is preventable by screening asymptomatic women for precancerous cervical lesions and treating the lesions before they progress to invasive disease. In other words, those deaths are largely preventable**.**

**Studies suggest that even if a woman were screened for cervical cancer only once in her lifetime between the ages of 30 and 40, her risk of cancer would be reduced by 25-36%.**

Most cervical cancer deaths occur in women who live in developing countries where adequate screening and treatment is not available. WWHH is working to make cervical dysplasia treatment available to every woman in the world so that we can stop cervical cancer from ever developing. We train medical personnel and create sustainable programs to ensure long-lasting cervical dysplasia treatment is available to women everywhere. We educate and empower local communities through community outreach and education programs. We ensure that our work will expand with our "Train the Trainers" program. WWHH is dedicated to stopping the needless deaths of women across the globe.

**WWHH's mission is to prevent cervical cancer in developing countries by utilizing low-cost and low-technology methods to create sustainable programs through patient education, medical personnel training, and facility outfitting.**

**Goals**

WWHH is dedicated to abolishing cervical cancer deaths across the globe. We work in underserved areas of the world. Every location has its own unique challenges, but the reward of saving a life is always the same.

1. To improve the health of under-served women in developing countries by providing sensitive, culturally competent education, screening, and treatment to prevent diseases that affect women.
2. To train health care workers in the host countries to become proficient in screening and treatment, and to create sustainable programs by donating the needed equipment.
3. To promote awareness, influence public health policy, and aid government and educational institutions to implement and sustain practical, medically sound, and economically viable methods of cervical cancer prevention and breast cancer detection.
4. To raise visibility, build support and generate the resources necessary to continue and expand this program around the world.

**THE PROBLEM**

* Over half a million women get cervical cancer each year
* More than 300,000 women die from cervical cancer each year
* 87% of new cases occur in resource-poor countries with limited access to screening
* Cervical cancer is nearly 100% preventable

**THE “SEE & TREAT METHOD”**

* The single visit approach is a recognized alternative to the cytology (PAP)-based model of cervical cancer prevention services.
* It involves visual inspection of the cervix after application of dilute acetic acid (VIA) followed by immediate treatment of any precancerous lesions at the same visit.
* Women in low-resource settings face numerous barriers to accessing care including lack of transportation.
* A single visit approach increases the likelihood that women will receive potentially lifesaving care they need and not be lost to follow-up

**PREVENTION**

Primary Prevention: HPV vaccine will prevent 90% of cervical cancers

Secondary Prevention: HPV testing

 See and Treat Method