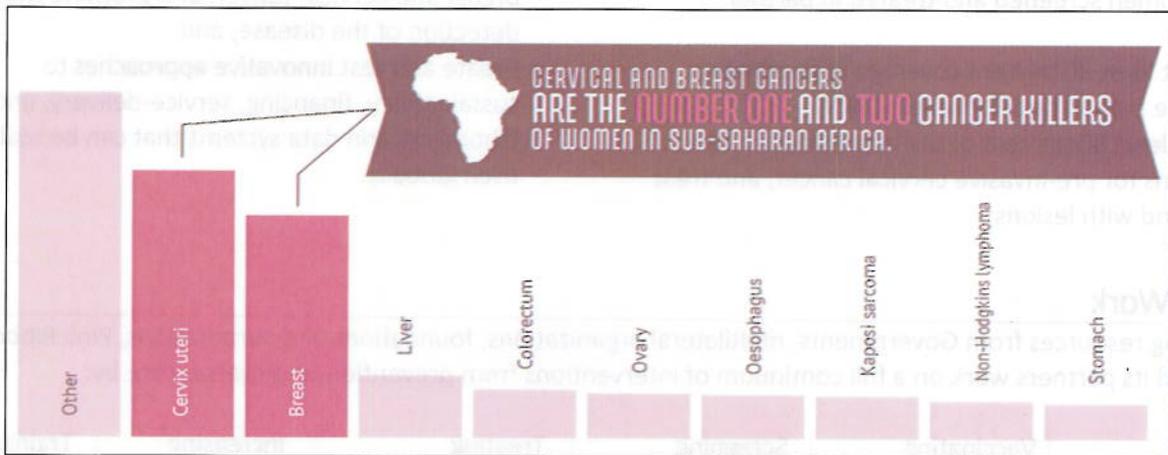


The global community has made great strides in containing the great pandemics of infectious disease. Demographic and lifestyle changes now mean the developing world is facing another challenge: non-communicable diseases, especially cancer. Women are particularly vulnerable. **Cervical and breast cancer are now the most-common cancers in women around the world.**

- More than 85 percent of the global burden of cervical cancer (444,000 cases) occurs in developing countries.
- A woman dies in the developing world every two minutes from cervical cancer: 230,000 deaths each year.
- While cervical cancer is preventable and treatable, it is still the number-one cancer killer of women in sub-Saharan Africa. More than 93,000 women develop cervical cancer each year in that part of the continent, and an estimated 57,000 die from the disease.



The Link between HIV/AIDS and Cervical Cancer

- While many of the major infectious and non-communicable diseases act independently of one another, cervical cancer and HIV are linked.
- HIV weakens the immune system, and reduces the body's ability to fight opportunistic infections, such as the human papillomavirus (HPV), which can cause cervical cancer.

Unlike many other cancers, cervical cancer is largely preventable, because of the availability of the vaccine against HPV, the slow development of the disease, the early detectability of pre-cancers, and the ease of the single-visit "See-and-Treat" approach of visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) and cryotherapy.

WOMEN WITH HIV ARE
4 to 5
TIMES MORE LIKELY
TO DEVELOP CERVICAL CANCER
THAN THEIR HIV-NEGATIVE PEERS.

Women are now surviving a diagnosis of HIV because of anti-retroviral drugs, but dying of a preventable disease—cervical cancer.