2022
DISPARITIES IN CANCER CARE FOR WOMEN: AN URGENT GLOBAL NEED

When it is detected early and treated effectively, cervical cancer—the fourth most common cancer in women—is one of the most highly curable cancers. In the United States (U.S.), the rate of infection and death from cervical cancer has decreased significantly in the past 40 years, due to increased screening, including for the human papillomavirus (HPV), which causes the cancer; the HPV vaccine; and access to radiation therapy—which is the foundation for curative treatment for advanced cancers.

In low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), where access to radiation therapy is scarce or non-existent, the story is starkly different. For a young woman in Tanzania or Ethiopia, for example, a diagnosis of cervical cancer is likely to be a death sentence. Left untreated, she will suffer a long and painful illness. She can lose bladder and bowel function and be ostracized from her family and community—sent away to die alone.
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PANEL MODERATOR:

DONNA O’BRIAN
Strategic Visions in Healthcare, ICEC

16 MARCH 2022
8 AM - 9.30 AM (NY, EST)
1 PM - 2.30 PM (GENEVA, CET)

REGISTRATION:

SPEAKERS:

MANJIT DOSANJH
University of Oxford
CERN
ICEC

SILVIA FORMENTI
Weill Cornell Medical College New York
Presbyterian Hospital

ROHINI BHATIA
PGY-3 resident
Radiation Oncology
Johns Hopkins University

DANIEL PETEREIT
Director American Indian “Walking Forward” Program
Dakota West Radiation Oncology

SARBHI GROVER
University of Pennsylvania,
Gynaecological cancer clinic director,
Oncology Consultant, Princess Marina Hospital, Botswana