Project Profile

South Africa (Khayelitsha)

July 2006

Collaborating partners	EngenderHealth Columbia University University of Cape Town
Service base	Primary health care facilities (one-day hospital and refurbished shipping containers/trailers on grounds of community health centers)
Location	Khayelitsha, a settlement 30 km outside of Cape Town
Purposes	1. To randomize a three-arm clinical trial to determine reduction in prevalence of biopsy-confirmed high-grade SIL when screening—by visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) or HPV DNA testing—is followed by immediate treatment with cryotherapy. 2. To extend follow-up for all women recruited to 36 months to learn whether treatment of HPV DNA positive women without cervical lesions has a prophylactic effect against future development of disease.
Age group	35-65 years
Number of women studied/served	As of November 2002, 7,000 women were enrolled in the study. As of March 2006, 2,433 women returned for follow-up.
Project study period	1996-2005
Key study questions or service delivery strategy	1. Are HPV DNA–testing and VIA followed by immediate treatment with cryosurgery for screen-positive women safe and effective alternatives to screening and treatment for cervical cancer? 2. Does treatment of HPVDNA–positive women without cervical lesions have a prophylactic effect against future development of disease?
Date results expected	Data collection completed for safety and efficacy of HPV DNA testing followed by immediate treatment with cryosurgery for screen-positive women. Follow-up ended March 2006.
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