Background
• Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer and cancer-related deaths among women in Nepal
• This is in part due to lack of access to screening and limited medical providers trained to diagnose and treat pre-invasive disease

Objective
Cancer Care Nepal, MD Anderson, and ASCO partnered to implement a “train the trainer” program to teach visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA), colposcopy, ablation, and LEEP.

Methods
• An initial course was held in Kathmandu, Nepal in November 2019
• As a continuation of this, a “train the trainer” (TOT) course was implemented for specialists from 5 participating sites in Nepal
• Each participating site holds a local course for doctors/nurses in their region
• Training complemented by monthly Project ECHO® (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) telementoring videoconferences

Results
Program was launched in November 2021. To date, 2 TOT courses have been held.

Didactics held virtually by MDA and ASCO faculty, followed by in-person simulation taught by Nepalese faculty who attended the 2019 course.

39 participants (73%) completed the pre- and post- survey

86% of respondents from the first course and 100% from the second course said they would change their practice as a result of what they had learned

Cancer Care Nepal is now a Project ECHO® hub and held its first session January 2022 and now hosts monthly sessions for participants from all 5 regions.

Table 1. Specialty of Course Participants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reported Specialty</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Gynecologist</td>
<td>21 (51.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynecologic Oncologist</td>
<td>4 (9.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Oncologist</td>
<td>1 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Practitioner</td>
<td>1 (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Nurse</td>
<td>14 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Participants</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgements
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Conclusions
Our work shows that a “train the trainer” approach can widen the reach of training in cervical cancer prevention in Nepal. These efforts can continue during the COVID-19 pandemic, though require adaptations.