


Research Article

Using Media to Promote Public Awareness of Early Detection of Kaposi's Sarcoma in Africa

Miriam Laker-Oketta ¹, Lisa Butler,² Philippa Kadama-Makanga,¹ Robert Inglis,³ Megan Wenger,⁴ Edward Katongole-Mbidde,⁵ Toby Maurer,⁴ Andrew Kambugu,¹ and Jeffrey Martin⁴

¹Infectious Diseases Institute, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

²University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

³Jive Media Africa, Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

⁴University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA

⁵Uganda Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda

Correspondence should be addressed to Miriam Laker-Oketta; drmiriamo@gmail.com

Received 9 August 2019; Revised 20 January 2020; Accepted 6 February 2020; Published 21 March 2020

Academic Editor: Ozkan Kanat

Copyright © 2020 Miriam Laker-Oketta et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Background. Despite its hallmark cutaneous presentation, most Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) in Africa is diagnosed too late for effective treatment. Early diagnosis will only be achievable if patients with KS present earlier for care. We hypothesized that public awareness about KS can be enhanced through exposure to common media. **Methods.** We developed educational messages regarding early detection of KS for the general African public portraying a three-part theme: "Look" (regularly examine one's skin/mouth), "Show" (bring to the attention of a healthcare provider any skin/mouth changes), and "Test" (ask for a biopsy for definitive diagnosis). We packaged the messages in three common media forms (comic strips, radio, and video) and tested their effect on increasing KS awareness among adults attending markets in Uganda. Participants were randomized to a single exposure to one of the media and evaluated for change in KS-related knowledge and attitudes. **Results.** Among 420 participants, media exposure resulted in increased ability to identify KS (from 0.95% pretest to 46% posttest); awareness that anyone is at risk for KS (29% to 50%); belief that they may be at risk (63% to 76%); and knowledge that definitive diagnosis requires biopsy (23% to 51%) (all $p < 0.001$). Most participants (96%) found the media culturally appropriate. **Conclusion.** Exposure to media featuring a theme of "Look," "Show," and "Test" resulted in changes in knowledge and attitudes concerning KS among the general public in Uganda. High incidence and poor survival of KS in Africa are an impetus to further evaluate these media, which are freely available online.

1. Introduction

As a result of the intersection between the HIV epidemic and the endemic presence of Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) infection, sub-Saharan Africa accounts for over 80% of incident Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) worldwide [1]. In East Africa, for example, KS is the most frequently reported cancer among men and third in women. In spite of the incidence of KS in sub-Saharan Africa and its hallmark presentation on the skin and visible mucous membranes (i.e., in areas where it theoretically can be detected in an early

stage), more than 80% of all KS in sub-Saharan Africa is classified as late stage at the time of diagnosis [2–4]. Like many cancers, KS diagnosed in advanced stages has worse survival than that diagnosed in early diagnosis [4, 5]. Probably more than most cancers, however, detecting KS early in sub-Saharan Africa could likely largely control the condition. This is because early KS can often be treated with widely available drugs—antiretroviral therapy (ART) that is used for HIV infection [6]. Late-stage KS, in contrast, is best treated with liposomal anthracyclines or paclitaxel [6], which, because of cost, are scarcely available.

Because HIV-infected individuals are at particular risk for KS, a natural target to consider for interventions to enhance early detection of KS in Africa is the numerous primary care facilities that have arisen to enable the roll-out of ART. Recent work from Zimbabwe, however, which provided training regarding early KS detection to frontline clinicians at HIV-dedicated primary care clinics, demonstrated that training alone may be insufficient. In this research, providing training increased clinician knowledge but had no effect on the stage of patients' KS at diagnosis [7]. In retrospect, this finding is unsurprising. If healthcare providers are primarily only faced with KS in its late stages, they will not have the opportunity to make earlier diagnoses. Furthermore, if patients who develop KS are unaware of what it is and the importance of seeking immediate care, it will continue to be difficult to get patients to present to healthcare providers in the early stages of KS. Although general public awareness has not been studied, we earlier found that only 7% of HIV-infected patients—the group with the most at stake regarding KS—had heard of the condition [8].

To address the gap in public knowledge about KS in sub-Saharan Africa and ultimately facilitate early detection, we endeavored to create an educational message regarding KS and the importance of early diagnosis that could be disseminated in the community via common media formats. We subsequently tested whether exposure to the media forms was able to change knowledge and attitudes regarding KS among adults in the general community.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Overall Design. Using community-engaged research, we developed an educational message regarding KS and its early detection and incorporated this message into three common media forms. To determine whether the message and media forms influenced knowledge and attitudes concerning KS among members of the general public, we then randomly assigned exposure to the three media forms to adults attending rural and urban commercial markets in Uganda. Lastly, we assessed knowledge and attitudes concerning KS with pre- and postmedia tests.

2.2. Development of Media. Our objective was to develop a scientifically sound and culturally appropriate educational message about KS and its early detection. We, also, aimed to determine if common media forms could be used to disseminate the message. We worked with an international health science communication consultant (Jive Media Africa, South Africa) and used community-engaged research. Community engagement involved soliciting input from key stakeholders, at several different stages, including (a) patients with KS who had survived the cancer (diagnosed in early stages and still alive 7 to 10 years later) and persons living with HIV infection; (b) healthcare practitioners including primary healthcare providers, community health workers, and traditional health practitioners; (c) community leaders and members of the general public; and (d) local

media groups experienced with health message dissemination in Uganda.

We developed an educational message with a three-part theme: “Look,” indicating to perform skin and mouth examination, either by one's self or via a partner, to identify any new or unusual skin/mouth lesions; “Show,” meaning to bring any suspicious skin/mouth lesions to the attention of a healthcare provider; and “Test,” denoting to ask healthcare providers to perform biopsies for suspicious lesions. We incorporated this “Look”, “Show”, and “Test” theme into storylines featuring fictional and real-life (healthcare providers and patients with KS) characters finding abnormal skin lesions, presenting the lesions to healthcare providers, receiving a skin punch biopsy for diagnosis, and initiating treatment for KS. The message was crafted drawing upon the concepts of the Information–Motivation–Behavioral skills model (IMB model) [9]. To disseminate the message, we chose three common media forms: paper-based multipanel comic strips (Figure 1), radio (i.e., audio) vignettes (https://soundcloud.com/kaposis_sarcoma), and a short (10-minute) video documentary (<https://vimeo.com/224920054>). All media were created in English and the four most commonly spoken local languages (Luganda, Luo, Runyakitara, and Kiswahili).

2.3. Evaluation of Media

2.3.1. Study Population. The target population for our evaluation of the three media forms was the general Ugandan adult population aged at least 18 years. As an accessible population, we choose to sample participants from commercial markets. Markets in Uganda are concentrations of multiple open-air structures where food (especially perishables) and everyday household items are traded. Each market serves a given approximate geographic area. We chose markets from one predominantly rural district (Hoima, in western Uganda, defined as 82% rural [10]) and the two most populated urban districts, Kampala (the capital city) and Wakiso (which surrounds Kampala). In each area, first, we randomly selected administrative units. We then used local government records to locate the markets within these administrative units and randomly chose markets to include in the media evaluation. At each selected market, no advertising or announcement was made prior to the day of media testing. On the media evaluation day, we used the markets' public address systems as well as one-on-one random outreach, by local community mobilizers, to inform market attendees about our presence and invite them to visit our booth to learn more. The initial explanation described our work as a study about health. Those who responded to the invitation to visit our booth were given more information about what they were being asked to do. We did not use the terms HIV/AIDS, Kaposi's sarcoma, cancer, or ART. We enrolled consecutive interested volunteers, stratified by gender, seeking an equal number of men and women. Enrollment continued until we had attained the requisite participant numbers for both sexes. The project received institutional review board



FIGURE 1: Comic strips, one of three common media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection developed and evaluated among a community-based sample of Ugandan adults.

approval (National HIV/AIDS Research Committee #138), and participants provided verbal informed consent.

2.3.2. Exposure to Media. We randomly assigned participants, stratified by gender, to one of the three media types. The first was the comics which we printed on newspaper-sized hard stock cards. The second was the video documentary which we showed on handheld electronic tablets. The third, the radio vignettes, were administered through handheld radios. Because we wanted to simulate a single exposure to the media, participants were only allowed to possess the media for a limited amount of time (ten minutes each for the comics and radio vignettes and 15 minutes for the video), following which they were immediately administered a posttest. Illiterate participants assigned to comics had a research team member read each story once

while the participant viewed the corresponding pictures. Any questions about the material were deferred until after testing was completed.

2.3.3. Main Outcome Assessment. Our main objective was to describe the change in knowledge and attitudes concerning KS as a result of being exposed to the media. We determined within-person change by comparing responses on an interviewer-administered test completed prior to the exposure to the media to the responses on the same test administered immediately after the exposure. The test questions were informed by the concepts of the IMB model. They covered visual recognition of KS (by showing participants pictures of KS lesions); knowledge of the causative agent and casual behavioral factors; self-risk assessment; and health-seeking attitudes regarding KS.

2.3.4. Other Variables. The interviewer-administered pretest also obtained information on age, sex, education and literacy level, residence, income, and self-reported HIV status.

2.3.5. Statistical Analysis. Each item on the questionnaire had a single best specific response according to the messages covered by the media. For some of the items, additional correct (typically less specific) responses were also possible. For each item, we determined within-participant change. We determined the percentage of participants whose responses changed from incorrect on the pretest to correct on the posttest, percentage of participants whose responses changed from correct to incorrect, and percentage whose responses did not change. We performed this analysis for the single best response and, separately, for all possible correct responses. Statistical significance of the within-participant change was determined with McNemar's test. We also evaluated the influence of several factors (age, sex, education level, residence, and self-reported HIV status) on change in KS knowledge and attitudes. The outcome was a change from an incorrect response on the pretest to a correct response on the posttest; this was coded as "1." All those whose responses did not change or changed in the negative direction were coded as "0." We used a directed acyclic graph [11, 12] to depict background knowledge and inform variable selection in the multivariable logistic regression model (Figure 2). All analyses were performed with Stata version 13.1 (StataCorp., College Station, Texas).

3. Results

3.1. Characteristics of the Study Population. From February 2017 to January 2018, we examined 420 adults from urban ($n = 237$) and rural ($n = 183$) Uganda. The median age was 30 years (interquartile range: 24 to 39), and by design, 50% were women (Table 1). Half of the participants had attained education beyond primary school level. Literacy, measured by the ability of participants to comfortably read grade 5-level writing in a language of their choice, was 67% (overall literacy in Uganda is 72% [10]). HIV prevalence, based on self-report, was 5.5% which is equivalent to the national prevalence of 6.2% [13].

3.2. Baseline Awareness of KS and Early Detection. Before participants were exposed to the media materials, we assessed their knowledge and attitudes regarding KS. When shown colored photographs of cutaneous and oral macular, plaque, and nodular KS in different anatomical locations, only 0.95% of participants correctly identified the lesions as KS (Table 2). While 29% of participants correctly believed that anyone could develop KS, 63% considered themselves to be at risk for it. The most common four factors participants thought made them at risk to develop KS were as follows: all people were at risk (22%); a belief that KS is contagious and that they are at risk by sharing fomites or unknowingly coming into physical contact with people with KS (16%); poverty (11%); and being sexually active (9.0%) (Figure 3).

Even though 60% said they would go immediately to a healthcare provider in the event of development of lesions like those shown in the photographs on their skin or mouth, only 23% of participants appreciated that a biopsy (i.e., some technical examination of the lesion) is necessary to correctly identify the condition.

3.3. Changes in Knowledge and Attitude after Exposure to Media. Participants were retested with the same set of questions immediately after being exposed, via random assignment, to one of the three media forms. There was a significant increase in the percentage of participants responding correctly to all but one of the questions posed (Table 2). The largest overall correct change in performance was in the ability of participants to specifically name KS as the lesions depicted in the photographs; 46% named KS after media exposure (an absolute increase of +45% compared to premedia knowledge). This was also the only question where, across all media types, none of the respondents who had the correct response at pretest gave an incorrect response at posttest. Approximately one-third of all participants correctly changed their responses to the questions asking about who is at risk for KS (+31% changed to "all people"); what they would do if they saw the lesions themselves on their skin (+37% changed to "go to a biomedical provider or get a biopsy"); and what is it that a healthcare provider would do to make the diagnosis of KS (+34% changed to "perform a biopsy"). In general, there were significant increases in correct responses in each of the comics, video documentary, and radio vignette-exposed groups. Of note, we also observed participants changing their response from a correct to an incorrect answer although this was typically of considerably lower magnitude than the other direction.

The smallest but yet still significant change in test performance was in the question which asked the participants if they considered themselves at risk for KS. After media exposure, 19% more participants considered themselves at risk for KS. The rationale the participants gave for believing themselves to be at risk also changed in comparison with the premedia evaluation (Figure 3). Specifically, in the posttest, citing that all people were at risk was again the most common reason given for the participant believing him/herself at risk, but this was now claimed by 50% of those believing they were at risk. A belief that KS is contagious decreased to only being present posttest in 5.0% of participants claiming to be at risk.

Exposure to the media did not, overall, result in any significant change in participants correctly identifying that KS is caused by a microorganism. This remained the case even when HIV was considered an acceptable response as a cause of KS along with the most specific correct answer (human herpesvirus 8/Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (HHV-8/KSHV) and "microorganism.")

3.4. Determinants of Change in Knowledge and Attitude after Exposure to Media. We explored the relationship between various participant characteristics and ability, after media

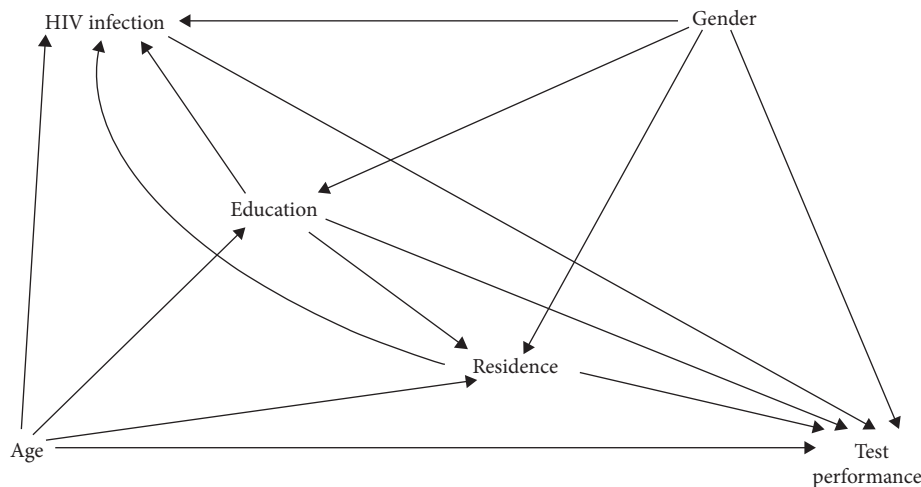


FIGURE 2: Directed acyclic graph showing possible relationships between potential causal determinants and performance on a written evaluation following exposure to common media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection among community-based adults in Uganda.

TABLE 1: Characteristics of a community-based sample of Ugandan adults enrolled in a study of exposure to common media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection, overall and by media form.

Characteristic	Comics (n = 140)	Video (n = 140)	Radio vignettes (n = 140)	All (N = 420)
Age, in years*	29 (23 to 38)	30 (25 to 40)	31 (25 to 40)	30 (24 to 39)
Female gender	50%	51%	50%	50%
Residence				
Urban	56%	57%	56%	56%
Rural	44%	43%	44%	44%
Marital status				
Married	56%	51%	59%	55%
Widowed	4.0%	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%
Divorced	17%	18%	16%	17%
Never married	23%	27%	19%	23%
Education level				
None/Primary	51%	50%	49%	50%
Lower secondary	33%	33%	31%	33%
Higher secondary/tertiary	16%	17%	20%	17%
Literacy [†]	64%	66%	71%	67%
Annual income, in US dollars**	833 (500 to 1667)	833 (417 to 1500)	1000 (483 to 1583)	833 (500 to 1667)
HIV-infected, via self-report	3.6%	6.5%	6.5%	5.5%

*Median (interquartile range). [†]Participants were considered literate if they were able to read three sentences in grade 5-level writing in the language of their choice. **Exchange rate: 1 US dollar = 3600 Uganda shillings.

exposure, to provide correct responses on the posttest. We evaluated these relationships in the context of three test questions: ability to identify and cite KS by name in response to photographs; knowledge of who is at risk for KS; and recognition that any suspicious skin or mouth changes should be presented immediately to a biomedical healthcare provider (Table 3). In adjusted analyses, only two of the variables, current residence and education level attained, were associated with improved test performance. While participants residing in urban areas had 49% (95% CI: 22% to 67%; $p = 0.002$) lower odds of correctly identifying KS from photographs compared to those residing in rural areas, those in urban areas had higher odds of correct responses in the other two questions. Having at least secondary education

had higher odds of correctly naming KS compared to having only primary or no formal education. Notably, education level showed no strong evidence of an association with performance on the other two questions.

3.5. Participants' Assessment of the Media Materials.

When asked about their opinions about the suitability of the educational materials, 93% of participants were satisfied with the media content and offered no suggestions for improvement. Of the 31 (7.4%) participants who suggested some adjustments, 19% believed that including more photographs of KS lesions would help reinforce the messages, and 29% requested more information on the causative agent

TABLE 2: Change in KS knowledge and attitudes following exposure to common media forms, overall and by media type, among a community-based sample of adults in Uganda.

Question	Comics (n = 140)				Video (n = 140)				Radio vignettes (n = 140)				All participants (N = 420)			
	Pretest	Posttest	Change	p	Pretest	Posttest	Change	p	Pretest	Posttest	Change	p	Pretest (95% CI)	Posttest (95% CI)	Change	p
Shown a picture of cutaneous KS: What do you think this condition is?																
“Kaposi’s sarcoma”	0.71% (0.02%–3.9%)	38% (30%–46%)	37% [‡] 0.0% [§] 0.7% [‡] 62% ^{**}	$p < 0.001$ ^{††}	0.71% (0.02%–3.9%)	52% (44%–61%)	0.0% 0.7% 49%	$p < 0.001$	1.4% (0.17%–5.1%)	47% (39%–56%)	0.0% 1.4% 53%	$p < 0.001$	0.95% (0.3%–2.4%)	46% (41%–51%)	0.0% 1.0% 55%	$p < 0.001$
“Kaposi’s sarcoma,” or “skin cancer,” or “unspecified cancer”	44% (35%–52%)	86% (80%–92%)	2.9% 41% 11%	$p < 0.001$	40% (32%–49%)	85% (78%–90%)	1.4% 39% 14%	$p < 0.001$	4.5% (3.7%–5.4%)	84% (77%–90%)	2.9% 42% 13%	$p < 0.001$	4.3% (3.8%–4.8%)	85% (81%–88%)	2.4% 41% 12%	$p < 0.001$
What do you think causes it?																
“HHV-8/KSHV” or “a microorganism”	3.6% (1.2%–8.1%)	3.6% (1.2%–8.1%)	2.1% 2.1% 1.4% 94%	$p = 1.00$	5.0% (2.0%–10%)	8.6% (4.5%–14%)	2.9% 2.1% 89%	$p = 0.27$	2.1% (0.4%–6.1%)	5.7% (2.5%–11%)	1.4% 0.7% 93%	$p = 0.18$	3.6% (1.8%–5.4%)	6.0% (3.7%–8.2%)	2.1% 1.4% 92%	$p = 0.09$
“HHV-8/KSHV,” “HIV,” or “a microorganism”	9.3% (5%–15%)	11% (6.1%–17%)	4.3% 2.9% 6.4% 86%	$p = 0.75$	8.6% (4.5%–14%)	11% (6.1%–17%)	5.7% 2.9% 84%	$p = 0.65$	11% (6.1%–17%)	16% (11%–24%)	5.0% 5.7% 79%	$p = 0.13$	9.5% (6.7%–12%)	13% (9.4%–16%)	4.5% 5.0% 82.9%	$p = 0.07$
Who is at risk for this condition?																
“All people”	29% (22%–38%)	44% (35%–52%)	26% 12% 17% 44%	$p = 0.01$	28% (21%–37%)	58% (49%–66%)	7.1% 21% 35%	$p < 0.001$	29% (21%–37%)	47% (39%–56%)	10% 19% 43%	$p < 0.001$	29% (24%–33%)	50% (45%–54%)	9.8% 19% 40%	$p < 0.001$
“HIV-infected”	5.7% (2.5%–11%)	5.0% (2.0%–10%)	5.0% 5.7% 0.0% 89%	$p = 1.00$	1.4% (0.17%–5.1%)	6.4% (3.0%–12%)	0.7% 0.7% 93%	$p = 0.04$	5.0% (2.0%–10%)	15% (9.5%–22%)	3.6% 1.4% 81%	$p = 0.01$	4.0% (2.4%–6.4%)	8.8% (6.3%–12%)	3.3% 0.7% 88%	$p = 0.001$
“All people” or “HIV-infected”	35% (27%–44%)	47% (39%–56%)	26% 14% 21% 39%	$p = 0.03$	29% (22%–38%)	61% (53%–70%)	6.4% 2.3% 32%	$p < 0.001$	34% (26%–42%)	59% (50%–67%)	7.1% 26% 34%	$p < 0.001$	33% (28%–37%)	56% (51%–60%)	9.0% 24% 35%	$p < 0.001$

TABLE 2: Continued.

Question	Comics (n = 140)			Video (n = 140)			Radio vignettes (n = 140)			All participants (N = 420)		
	Pretest	Posttest	Change	Pretest	Posttest	Change	Pretest	Posttest	Change	Pretest (95% CI)	Posttest (95% CI)	Change
Correct response*												
Would you consider yourself to be at risk?												
“Yes”	62% (54%–70%)	75% (67%–82%)	21% 7.9% 54% 17% p = 0.004	62% (53%–70%)	79% (71%–85%)	22% 4.3% 56% 16% p < 0.001	66% (57%–74%)	75% (67%–82%)	15% 5.7% 59% 19% p = 0.02	63% (58%–68%)	76% (72%–80%)	19% 6.0% 57% 18% p < 0.001
What would you do if you began to see similar lesions on your skin?												
“Go to biomedical provider” or “get a biopsy”	59% (50%–67%)	96% (92%–99%)	38% 0.0% 59% 3.6% p < 0.001	57% (49%–65%)	96% (91%–98%)	39% 0.0% 57% 4.3% p < 0.001	63% (54%–71%)	96% (91%–98%)	35% 2.1% 61% 2.1% p < 0.001	60% (55%–64%)	96% (94%–98%)	37% 0.7% 59% 3.3% p < 0.001
How do healthcare providers figure out or find out what this condition is to give you the right treatment?††												
“Perform a biopsy”	20% (9.1%–36%)	35% (21%–52%)	20% 5.0% 15% 60% p = 0.11	25% (13%–41%)	73% (56%–85%)	53% 5.0% 20% 23% p < 0.001	23% (11%–39%)	46% (30%–63%)	28% 5.1% 18% 48% p = 0.02	23% (15%–31%)	51% (42%–61%)	34% 5.0% 18% 44% p < 0.001
“Perform a biopsy” or “skin exam”	45% (29%–62%)	63% (46%–77%)	28% 10% 35% 28% p = 0.12	43% (27%–59%)	85% (70%–94%)	45% 2.5% 40% 13% p < 0.001	44% (28%–60%)	56% (40%–72%)	27% 13% 31% 31% p = 0.30	44% (35%–53%)	68% (59%–76%)	8.4% 35% 24% 24% p < 0.001

*Correct response refers to the current best scientific evidence regarding the question. This is the information that was promulgated in each of the three common media forms. It is the first response listed below the question. For some questions, we also considered responses closely related to the correct response; these are listed in the second and third rows. In rows which include “or,” we considered either of the listed responses. †% (95% confidence intervals) of participants who provided the response; ‡% of participants who had “incorrect” response on pretest and the “correct” index response on posttest; §% of participants who had index “correct” response on pretest and “incorrect” response on posttest; ¶% of participants who had “correct” responses on both pretest and posttest; **% of participants who had “incorrect” responses on both pretest and posttest; †† p value for within-subject change from McNemar’s test; ††† Limited to N = 119 participants: 40 randomized to comics, 40 to video, and 39 to radio vignettes. The question was incorporated in a later version of the pre- and posttest.

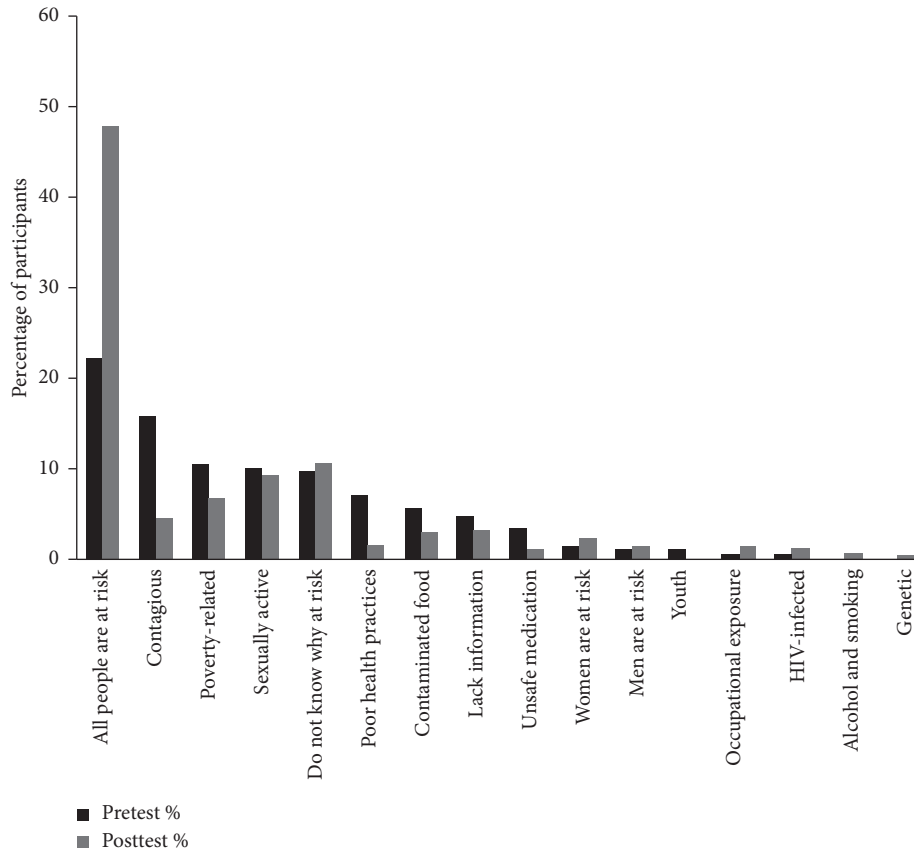


FIGURE 3: Explanations cited for being at risk to develop KS by a community-based sample of Ugandan adults who thought themselves to be at risk for KS, prior to (pretest $N = 265$), and following (posttest $N = 319$) exposure to one of three media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection.

of KS (Table 4). Only 16 (3.8%) participants reported finding aspects inappropriate for public consumption.

4. Discussion

Despite the possibility of remission when diagnosed at an early stage, KS in sub-Saharan Africa is too often detected at advanced disease states for which available treatment is ineffective. The irony is exacerbated by most KS presenting on the skin or mouth, areas in which abnormalities should be readily identified and brought to medical attention. In a community-based sample of Ugandan adults, we found—at least in part explaining why advanced stage presentation is so frequent—that knowledge about KS and its early detection was limited. To begin to remedy this, we developed an educational message about KS targeted to the public. The themes intended to educate the public about the importance of examining their skin (“Look”), timely presentation to a healthcare provider if abnormalities are found (“Show”), and asking providers to perform biopsies for definitive diagnosis (“Test”). To disseminate the message, we incorporated it into three common media forms: comics, radio vignettes, and a video documentary. We demonstrated that exposure to these media increased knowledge and changed attitudes about KS and its early detection. The messages and modes of delivery were acceptable to the public, thus providing a

promising foundation for future comprehensive educational efforts. To our knowledge, this is the first formal effort to begin to educate the public in Africa about KS.

We found very low knowledge regarding KS in our participants prior to exposing them to the media materials. Almost no participant could recognize and cite “Kaposi sarcoma,” and less than 50% thought of it as cancer. There was also no local terminology or name used to refer to KS. This low level of specific knowledge in the population has been documented for other cancers in sub-Saharan Africa [14–16]. Although more than half of the participants believed themselves to be at risk for KS, the majority of risk factors mentioned were incorrect. These explanations for risk included potential for contracting KS from another person with KS, poverty, and sexual contact, all of which are commonly held beliefs about how other cancers develop in Africa [17]. Although seemingly independent of the ability to name KS or its causal determinants, we also found that a large fraction of participants were unaware of the need to seek immediate attention from a biomedical provider if they developed lesions resembling KS. We did not probe why participants deemed it unimportant to seek immediate medical attention but suspect it is similar to what has been reported for other cancers in the region. That is, for people who are concerned about the meaning of such lesions, failure to seek care from a biomedical provider could be because of

TABLE 3: Evaluation of potential causal determinants of performance on a written evaluation following exposure to common media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection among a community-based sample of Ugandan adults.

Characteristic	Question “correct response”		
	Shown a picture of cutaneous KS: What do you think this condition is? “Kaposi’s sarcoma” OR (95% CI; <i>p</i> value)	Who is at risk for this condition? “All people or HIV-infected” OR (95% CI; <i>p</i> value)	What would you do if you began to see similar lesions on your skin? “Get a biopsy or go to a biomedical provider” OR (95% CI; <i>p</i> value)
Age per 10-year increase*	0.86 (0.71 to 1.0; <i>p</i> = 0.13)	1.1 (0.91 to 1.3; <i>p</i> = 0.31)	0.96 (0.72 to 1.2; <i>p</i> = 0.72)
Gender†			
Men	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Women	1.4 (0.94 to 2.3; <i>p</i> = 0.95)	0.89 (0.58 to 1.4; <i>p</i> = 0.60)	1.2 (0.72 to 2.1; <i>p</i> = 0.44)
Residence‡			
Rural	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Urban	0.51 (0.33 to 0.78; <i>p</i> = 0.002)	1.9 (1.2 to 2.9; <i>p</i> = 0.005)	63 (25 to 163; <i>p</i> < 0.001)
Education level§			
None or primary	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Lower secondary	1.9 (1.2 to 3.1; <i>p</i> = 0.006)	1.2 (0.75 to 1.9; <i>p</i> = 0.44)	0.98 (0.54 to 1.8; <i>p</i> = 0.95)
Higher secondary or tertiary	5.1 (2.8 to 9.4; <i>p</i> < 0.001)	0.87 (0.42 to 1.6; <i>p</i> = 0.66)	1.2 (0.61 to 2.5; <i>p</i> = 0.55)
HIV infection status¶			
Uninfected	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
HIV-infected	0.54 (0.21 to 1.4; <i>p</i> = 0.21)	1.8 (0.75 to 4.3; <i>p</i> = 0.19)	0.39 (0.14 to 1.1; <i>p</i> = 0.07)
Never tested	0.51 (0.19 to 1.3; <i>p</i> = 0.17)	1.3 (0.50 to 3.1; <i>p</i> = 0.63)	0.29 (0.08 to 1.0; <i>p</i> = 0.05)

*Adjusted for gender, residence, education level, and HIV status; †adjusted for age, residence, education level, and HIV status; ‡adjusted for age, gender, education level, and HIV status; §adjusted for age, gender, residence, and HIV status; ¶adjusted for age, gender, residence, and education.

access problems including but not limited to transportation, competing work and social responsibilities, reliance on alternative healthcare (e.g., traditional healers), and use of nonprescription medicines and natural remedies [18, 19]. For others, if lesions are not accompanied by any other symptoms (e.g., pain) or do not rapidly change, there simply may be insufficient knowledge that new spots on one’s skin may portend a serious condition. Indeed, studies of late presentation of other cancers in Africa have shown that the choice to seek help often only arises when symptoms persist or worsen [18–22]. Finally, not only was there substantial disregard for immediate medical attention if lesions resembling KS developed, there was also scant awareness of the need for biopsy to establish a definitive diagnosis.

After a single setting exposure to one of the three media forms, participants exhibited significant increases in their ability to identify and name KS, recognize that everyone is at risk for KS, state that they would seek attention from a biomedical provider if they developed lesions resembling KS, and know that a biopsy is needed to establish a diagnosis. We are unaware of similar educational efforts targeted at the general public to enhance knowledge about KS. Community-targeted educational efforts have, however, been implemented for breast and cervical cancer in Africa with demonstrable increases in knowledge [23–25]. While increase in KS knowledge is not a guarantee of

change in behavior, and despite the absence of evidence of analogous clinical impact in other cancers in sub-Saharan Africa, public education is known to have important effects on health-seeking behavior on the continent. That is, irrespective of the low level of education in much of the general public in Africa, health-related education campaigns can have substantial impacts. Some successful examples are in HIV disease [26], polio [27, 28], and guinea worm [29].

One fact that our participants did not learn from our media was the name of the causative agent of KS—HHV-8/KSHV. This is unsurprising given the technical nature of this term and the low level of education we found in our participants. We do not, however, feel that this is a shortcoming of our media in that knowledge of the causative organism for KS is unimportant for community residents. Instead, what is essential is, and what we were seeking to accomplish, is for the public to recognize KS, seek immediate biomedical attention, and request a biopsy for diagnosis. We also paradoxically observed some participants changing their answer from a correct to incorrect one. We attribute this to uncertainty and guessing on the pretest followed by incomplete learning and continued guessing on the posttest.

KS in Africa is similar to melanoma in other parts of the world (e.g., the USA, Europe, and Australia). Like KS,

TABLE 4: Open-ended responses regarding suggestions for improvement and perceived inappropriate content amongst a community-based sample of Ugandan adults exposed to common media forms regarding KS awareness and early detection.

Question and response	No. (%) of participants endorsing (N = 420)
What do you think should be added to the media to help you or others understand it better?	
More information on the cause of KS	9 (2.1%)
More KS images	6 (1.4%)
More information encouraging health-seeking with KS	4 (0.95%)
KS prevention	4 (0.95%)
Testimonies and before and after photographs of survivors	2 (0.48%)
KS transmission	2 (0.48%)
KS progression	1 (0.24%)
HIV-specific information and images	1 (0.24%)
Information on other cancers	1 (0.24%)
KS in children	1 (0.24%)
Is there anything that you or people in your community might find offensive/inappropriate/disturbing in the way the characters look, their actions, or the words they are using?	
Something offensive/inappropriate/disturbing	16 (3.8%)
What might be offensive/inappropriate/disturbing, and why?	
People seeking help from traditional healers was troubling	4 (0.95%)
Images of KS lesions were distressing	4 (0.95%)
Scene where woman exposes her inner thigh to show lesions was embarrassing	3 (0.71%)
Could not recall the exact scene	3 (0.71%)
Scene depicting the skin punch biopsy process was disturbing	1 (0.24%)
When a motorcycle accident almost occurred	1 (0.24%)

melanoma clinically features hyperpigmented skin lesions [30] and has more favorable survival if diagnosed early [31]. In the USA, for example, the most current 5-year melanoma survival is >98% for those presenting with lesions of limited depth of invasion [32]. Following documentation of increasing incidence and associated high mortality, public awareness campaigns for the early detection of melanoma, utilizing radio, television, and print media, begun in the 1970s in Australia [33], the 1980s in the United States [34, 35], and Europe [36, 37]. The campaigns are ongoing and focus on the importance of routine skin self-examination for the appearance of new or changing hyperpigmented skin lesions and immediate presentation of skin changes to healthcare providers. Although it is controversial as to whether any of the intervention packages aimed at promoting earlier melanoma diagnosis actually reduce the incidence of melanoma-related death [38–44], that they increase early detection (as evidenced by increased percentage of early-stage disease amongst incident cases) [33, 45–49] provides proof of concept for considering this for KS in Africa. Furthermore, the many lessons learned in evaluating the effectiveness of these campaigns for melanoma [43, 50–52] may inform how effectiveness should be assessed for any similar campaign regarding early detection for KS in Africa. We note that exactly how an intervention campaign for KS in Africa should be constituted requires considerably more research, but we hypothesize that it would not be feasible to have routine comprehensive skin examination by healthcare providers. Instead, we speculate that the only feasible and most cost-efficient plan is a “bottom-up” approach focusing mainly on educating the public to be aware of KS, examine themselves and their loved ones, present immediately to healthcare providers if

abnormalities are seen, and request biopsies for definitive diagnosis.

The magnitude of learning that our participants exhibited was admittedly modest. We attribute this to their receiving only a single exposure of one media type. In addition, even in those participants who did exhibit correct changes in their test performance after media exposure, it is unknown how long knowledge will be retained from this single exposure and, as noted above, whether it will translate into the desired behavior change. It is not our intention, however, to suggest that a single exposure to one media form will be impactful. Instead, we strongly believe that to cause a meaningful change in behavior, people will need to experience multiple exposures to multiple media types over an extended period of time. Directed discussions of the messages, for example, led by Village Health Team members (community health workers mandated with providing health education in the communities as well as linking to health services [53]), might add value to a public education campaign.

Our work does have limitations. While commercial markets are known to attract all types of individuals, we cannot be certain how our participants represent the overall general target population in Uganda. To mitigate this, we sampled markets in both urban and rural locations, and furthermore, our participants’ literacy and HIV infection status mirrored national averages. Because we sought to evaluate learning from exposure to the media irrespective of reading literacy, our study staff both read the comics to those who were illiterate and administered the tests to all participants. It is therefore conceivable that this interaction with staff may have spuriously influenced test performance. To prevent this, staff were instructed to only read the text of the comics, point to the accompanying pictures, and not provide additional explanations. Pre- and

posttests followed a standardized script with no prompting. Finally, because the study was only conducted in Uganda, we are uncertain how findings will translate to other parts of Africa.

In conclusion, the high incidence and poor survival of KS in Africa—mainly due to advanced stage of disease at diagnosis—are a strong motivation to educate the public about KS and early detection. Although some will argue that a decline in KS incidence with growing ART availability [54, 55] lessens urgency, the incidence of KS in Africa shows no evidence of ever becoming lower than that of melanoma in resource-replete settings, and yet these regions continue to expend substantial resources in secondary prevention of melanoma. In Uganda, we have developed an educational message and several modes of delivery using common media that can be used as a foundation for educating the public about early KS detection.

Data Availability

Please contact the corresponding author at drmiriamo@gmail.com should you need access to the data supporting the findings of this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful to Straight Talk Foundation, Uganda, and Craig Henry for their role in creating the media; our study team: Jane Frances Nalubega (Field Team Leader), Samuel Obol (Study Administrator), and the research assistants; and the market management committees and community mobilizers of Hoima, Kampala, and Wakiso districts who permitted us to work in their premises. The authors especially appreciate all the study participants. This work was supported by the National Institutes for Health (U54 CA190153 and P30 AI027763).

References

- [1] F. Bray, J. Ferlay, I. Soerjomataram, R. L. Siegel, L. A. Torre, and A. Jemal, "Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries," *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, vol. 68, no. 6, pp. 394–424, 2018.
- [2] M. Borok, S. Fiorillo, I. Gudza et al., "Evaluation of plasma human herpesvirus 8 DNA as a marker of clinical outcomes during antiretroviral therapy for AIDS related Kaposi sarcoma in Zimbabwe," *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, vol. 51, no. 3, pp. 342–349, 2010.
- [3] A. A. Mwafongo, N. E. Rosenberg, W. Ng'ambi et al., "Treatment outcomes of AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma under a routine antiretroviral therapy program in Lilongwe, Malawi: bleomycin/vincristine compared to vincristine monotherapy," *PLoS One*, vol. 9, no. 3, Article ID e91020, 2014.
- [4] C. E. Bekolo, M. M. Soumah, O. W. Tiemtore et al., "Assessing the outcomes of HIV-infected persons receiving treatment for Kaposi sarcoma in Conakry-Guinea," *BMC Cancer*, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 806, 2017.
- [5] P. L. Chalya, F. Mbunda, P. F. Rambau et al., "Kaposi's sarcoma: a 10-year experience with 248 patients at a single tertiary care hospital in Tanzania," *BMC Res Notes*, vol. 8, p. 440, 2015.
- [6] World Health Organization, *Guidelines on the Treatment of Skin and Oral HIV-Associated Conditions in Children and Adults*, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2014, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26203484>.
- [7] M. Borok, S. Mawhinney, E. Simoes et al., "Strategies to improve Kaposi sarcoma outcomes in Zimbabwe: a community-based clinical trial of a training intervention for improved primary care of AIDS—KS (SIKO Study)," in *Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Malignancies in AIDS and Other Acquired Immunodeficiencies*, Bethesda, MD, USA, October 2017.
- [8] M. Laker-Oketta, M. Wenger, L. Butler et al., "Low level of Kaposi's sarcoma-specific knowledge and screening practices among clinicians in Uganda," in *Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Malignancies in AIDS and Other Acquired Immunodeficiencies*, Bethesda, MD, USA, November 2013.
- [9] J. D. Fisher and W. A. Fisher, "Changing AIDS-risk behavior," *Psychological Bulletin*, vol. 111, no. 3, pp. 455–474, 1992.
- [10] Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *National Population and Housing Census 2014—Main Report*, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Kampala, Uganda, 2016, https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/03_20182014_National_Census_Main_Report.pdf.
- [11] M. A. Hernan, S. Hernandez-Diaz, M. M. Werler, and A. A. Mitchell, "Causal knowledge as a prerequisite for confounding evaluation: an application to birth defects epidemiology," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 155, no. 2, pp. 176–184, 2002.
- [12] I. Shrier and R. W. Platt, "Reducing bias through directed acyclic graphs," *BMC Med Res Methodol*, vol. 8, p. 70, 2008.
- [13] Ministry of Health, *Uganda Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment 2016–2017*, Ministry of Health, Kampala, Uganda, 2017, <https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-08/UPHIA%20Uganda%20factsheet.pdf>.
- [14] I. O. Morhason-Bello, F. Odedina, T. R. Rebbeck et al., "Challenges and opportunities in cancer control in Africa: a perspective from the African organisation for research and training in cancer," *The Lancet Oncology*, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. e142–e151, 2013.
- [15] A. Asobayire and R. Barley, "Women's cultural perceptions and attitudes towards breast cancer: northern Ghana," *Health Promotion International*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 647–657, 2015.
- [16] C. P. Akuoko, E. Armah, T. Sarpong, D. Y. Quansah, I. Amankwaa, and D. Boateng, "Barriers to early presentation and diagnosis of breast cancer among African women living in sub-Saharan Africa," *PLoS One*, vol. 12, no. 2, Article ID e0171024, 2017.
- [17] A. A. Adedimeji, D. Lounsbury, O. Popoola et al., "Improving outcomes in cancer diagnosis, prevention and control: barriers, facilitators and the need for health literacy in Ibadan Nigeria," *Psycho-Oncology*, vol. 26, no. 10, pp. 1455–1462, 2017.
- [18] Z. Birhanu, A. Abdissa, T. Belachew et al., "Health seeking behavior for cervical cancer in Ethiopia: a qualitative study," *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 11, no. 1, p. 83, 2012.

- [19] S. R. Cacala and J. Gilart, "Factors relating to late presentation of patients with breast cancer in Area 2 KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa," *Journal of Global Oncology*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 497–501, 2017.
- [20] A. D. Mwaka, E. S. Okello, and C. G. Orach, "Barriers to biomedical care and use of traditional medicines for treatment of cervical cancer: an exploratory qualitative study in northern Uganda," *European Journal of Cancer Care*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 503–513, 2015.
- [21] J. Moodley, L. Cairncross, T. Naiker, and M. Momberg, "Understanding pathways to breast cancer diagnosis among women in the Western Cape Province, South Africa: a qualitative study," *BMJ*, vol. 6, no. 1, Article ID e009905, 2016.
- [22] J. Moodley, L. Cairncross, T. Naiker, and D. Constant, "From symptom discovery to treatment—women's pathways to breast cancer care: a cross-sectional study," *BMC Cancer*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 312, 2018.
- [23] M. Mena, B. Wiafe-Addai, C. Sauvaget et al., "Evaluation of the impact of a breast cancer awareness program in rural Ghana: a cross-sectional survey," *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 134, no. 4, pp. 913–924, 2014.
- [24] J. Kisuya, J. Wachira, N. Busakhala et al., "Impact of an educational intervention on breast cancer knowledge in western Kenya," *Health Education Research*, vol. 30, no. 5, pp. 786–796, 2015.
- [25] M. M. Caster, A. H. Norris, C. Butao et al., "Assessing the acceptability, feasibility, and effectiveness of a tablet-based cervical cancer educational intervention," *Journal of Cancer Education*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 35–42, 2017.
- [26] S. M. Noar, P. Palmgreen, M. Chabot, N. Dobransky, and R. S. Zimmerman, "A 10-year systematic review of HIV/AIDS mass communication campaigns: have we made progress?" *Journal of Health Communication*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 15–42, 2009.
- [27] J. Maurice, "And then there were two...polio-endemic countries," *The Lancet*, vol. 386, no. 10003, pp. 1521–1522, 2015.
- [28] C. Warigon, P. Mkanda, A. Muhammed et al., "Demand creation for polio vaccine in persistently poor-performing communities of northern Nigeria: 2013–2014," *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, vol. 213, no. Suppl 3, pp. S79–S85, 2016.
- [29] A. Tayeh, S. Cairncross, and F. E. G. Cox, "Guinea worm: from Robert Leiper to eradication," *Parasitology*, vol. 144, no. 12, pp. 1643–1648, 2017.
- [30] N. Kibbi, H. Kluger, and J. N. Choi, "Melanoma: clinical presentations," *Melanoma*, vol. 167, pp. 107–129, 2016.
- [31] A. Breslow, "Thickness, cross-sectional areas and depth of invasion in the prognosis of cutaneous melanoma," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 172, no. 5, pp. 902–908, 1970.
- [32] N. Howlader, A. Noone, M. Krapcho et al., *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2016*, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA, 2019, https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2016/.
- [33] T. Smith, "The Queensland Melanoma Project—an exercise in health education," *BMJ*, vol. 1, no. 6158, pp. 253–254, 1979.
- [34] R. J. Friedman, D. S. Rigel, and A. W. Kopf, "Early detection of malignant melanoma: the role of physician examination and self-examination of the skin," *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 130–151, 1985.
- [35] B. R. Brannon and D. A. Wagstaff, "Skin cancer/melanoma public and professional education in Hawaii: an integrated approach to technology transfer," *Progress in Clinical and Biological Research*, vol. 120, pp. 497–508, 1983.
- [36] V. R. Doherty and R. M. MacKie, "Experience of a public education programme on early detection of cutaneous malignant melanoma," *BMJ*, vol. 297, no. 6645, pp. 388–391, 1988.
- [37] "Euromelanoma. European association of dermatology oncology," 2019, <https://www.euromelanoma.org/intl>.
- [38] M. Weinstock, P. Ristic, R. Martin et al., "Melanoma early detection with thorough skin self-examination. The "check it out" randomized trial," *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 517–524, 2007.
- [39] T. Wolff, E. Tai, and T. Miller, "Screening for skin cancer: an update of the evidence for the U.S. Preventive services task force," *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 150, no. 3, pp. 194–198, 2009.
- [40] M. Boniol, P. Autier, and S. Gandini, "Melanoma mortality following skin cancer screening in Germany," *BMJ*, vol. 5, no. 9, Article ID e008158, 2015.
- [41] A. Brunssen, A. Waldmann, N. Eisemann, and A. Katalinic, "Impact of skin cancer screening and secondary prevention campaigns on skin cancer incidence and mortality: a systematic review," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 76, no. 1, pp. 129–139, 2017.
- [42] K. J. Wernli, N. B. Henrikson, C. C. Morrison, M. Nguyen, G. Pocobelli, and P. R. Blasi, "Screening for skin cancer in adults: updated evidence report and systematic review for the US preventive services task force," *JAMA*, vol. 316, no. 4, pp. 436–447, 2016.
- [43] K. Bibbins-Domingo, D. C. Grossman, S. J. Curry et al., "Screening for skin cancer: US preventive services task force recommendation statement," *JAMA*, vol. 316, no. 4, pp. 429–435, 2016.
- [44] J. F. Aitken, D. R. Youlten, P. D. Baade, H. P. Soyer, A. C. Green, and B. M. Smithers, "Generational shift in melanoma incidence and mortality in Queensland, Australia, 1995–2014," *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 142, no. 8, pp. 1528–1535, 2018.
- [45] H. C. Williams, D. Smith, and A. W. P. Vivier, "Evaluation of public education campaigns in cutaneous melanoma: the King's College Hospital experience," *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 123, no. 1, pp. 85–92, 1990.
- [46] S. A. Oliveria, P. J. Christos, A. C. Halpern, J. A. Fine, R. L. Barnhill, and M. Berwick, "Evaluation of factors associated with skin self-examination," *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention*, vol. 8, no. 11, pp. 971–978, 1999.
- [47] R. M. MacKie, C. A. Bray, and J. A. Leman, "Effect of public education aimed at early diagnosis of malignant melanoma: cohort comparison study," *BMJ*, vol. 326, no. 7385, p. 367, 2003.
- [48] C. Curiel-Lewandrowski, S. C. Chen, and S. M. Swetter, "Screening and prevention measures for melanoma: is there a survival advantage?" *Current Oncology Reports*, vol. 14, no. 5, pp. 458–467, 2012.
- [49] C. Bay, A. M. T. Kejs, H. H. Storm, and G. Engholm, "Incidence and survival in patients with cutaneous melanoma by morphology, anatomical site and TNM stage: a Danish population-based register study 1989–2011," *Cancer Epidemiology*, vol. 39, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2015.
- [50] J. F. Aitken, M. Janda, J. B. Lowe et al., "Prevalence of whole-body skin self-examination in a population at high risk for skin cancer (Australia)," *Cancer Causes & Control*, vol. 15, no. 5, pp. 453–463, 2004.
- [51] H. A. Williams, L. Fritschi, C. Beauchamp, and P. Katris, "Evaluating the usefulness of self-reported risk factors in a skin cancer screening program," *Melanoma Research*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 341–345, 2006.

- [52] A. Katalinic, A. Waldmann, M. A. Weinstock et al., “Does skin cancer screening save lives?” *Cancer*, vol. 118, no. 21, pp. 5395–5402, 2012.
- [53] Ministry of Health, *Guidelines to the Local Government Planning Process Health Sector Supplement*, Ministry of Health, Kampala, Uganda, 2016, <https://nutrition.opm.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Uganda-Guidelines-Local-Govt-Planning-Health-Sector-Supp-2016.pdf>.
- [54] E. Rohner, F. Valeri, M. Maskew et al., “Incidence rate of Kaposi sarcoma in HIV-infected patients on antiretroviral therapy in southern Africa,” *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*, vol. 67, no. 5, pp. 547–554, 2014.
- [55] A. Semeere, M. Wenger, N. Busakhala et al., “A prospective ascertainment of cancer incidence in sub-Saharan Africa: the case of Kaposi sarcoma,” *Cancer Medicine*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 914–928, 2016.