

Disease 2010 studies. For our surgical intervention scenarios, we assumed a scale up in coverage from 10% to 90% and included the cost of building a national cardiac surgery center. All costs and outcomes were discounted at 3 percent yearly and compared to undiscounted costs and outcomes. We also conducted sensitivity/uncertainty analyses.

Findings: In the base case, an approach combining primary and secondary prevention of ARF/RHD dominated all other approaches. Adding on scale-up of surgical services resulted in an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of US\$ 305/DALY (US\$ 886/DALY discounted). On performing sensitivity analysis, the results were most sensitive to changes in the incidence of ARF.

Interpretation: This preliminary analysis suggests that population-based combined primary and secondary prevention strategies for ARF/RHD may be the most cost-effective approach in endemic settings despite higher operational costs. Scale-up of surgical services may be cost-effective in some settings such as lower-middle and upper-middle income countries, although absolute public sector budget constraints might preclude such investments. Future work will include gathering country-specific epidemiologic and cost estimates to inform local priorities around ARF/RHD.

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Methodology and process for assessing feasibility of introducing pediatric hematology/oncology services in a resource-limited setting: Experience in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Program/Project Purpose: As mentioned in recent articles, there has been a significant increase in the incidence of cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa, (SSA), however there is poor access to pediatric hematology-oncology (PHO) care. Consequently, a great need exists to build capacity in the local healthcare infrastructure and workforce to meet this evolving need. Since its inception in 2008, the Texas Children's Global Hematology-Oncology Programs of Excellence (Texas Children's Global HOPE) has aimed to increase overall survival and quality of life for children with cancer and blood disorders and to build sustainable health professional capacity in pediatric hematology-oncology care and treatment.

Structure/Method/Design: Our program recognized the importance of partnering with local stakeholders to conduct a thorough assessment of the current capacity to better inform a jointly developed vision and strategies to achieve the aims. We developed a systematic methodology and detailed electronic database for conducting site assessments and performing strategic planning. This assessment approach has been successfully utilized in both international and domestic sites to determine the unique needs of their pediatric hematology-oncology programs and the environments in which they operate. This process identifies and assesses current country level and institution specific clinical, education, research and administrative operations and resources, identifies gaps and needs for improvement and proposes solutions to advance PHO care at a level of excellence the partners jointly agreed to attain. A detailed implementation plan is then developed for program improvement including timelines and budgets. This methodology has been utilized upon request by local governments interested in improving PHO care and in partnership with existing NGOs operating in-country to provide program sustainability.

Outcomes & Evaluation: This methodology has been utilized in 3 SSA countries. Outcomes include completed country-wide assessments

with sustainable intervention plans built into agreements with local governments. M&E plans are created for each project at implementation and data gathered via web-based tools.

Going Forward: Throughout these projects, challenges include working with local governments, building strong partnerships, and securing funding for implementation of the plans. Each project progresses according to the unique political, socio-economic and cultural aspect.

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Outreach in Armenia: chronic disease awareness, prevention and management

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Program/Project Purpose: According to the World Health Organization 2014 report, prevalence of unmanaged, undiagnosed and untreated chronic disease accounts for 92% of all non-communicable disease related mortality in Armenia. The Armenia Global Health Program (AGHP) set out to address chronic disease health through education and outreach by designing and implementing a project, in five different regions of Armenia, to provide education and information on prevention, treatment and management of chronic diseases such as Cardiovascular Disease (CVD), Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 (T2D) and breast cancer to the general population and health care providers.

Structure/Method/Design: The projects were conducted in a health fair and health education seminars format. Free health fairs were organized in local clinics in five rural and urban regions of Armenia, as per the Ministry of Health of Armenia (MOH) recommendations. Health fairs consisted of booths that provided blood glucose testing, blood pressure checks and breast cancer screenings. Participants were also provided a validated T2D risk assessment and materials on CVD, cholesterol, nutrition, Body Mass Index, exercise information and early detection of breast cancer. Seminar portions consisted of three, one-hour seminars divided into two groups: population and primary care providers. Population seminars addressed CVD and T2D by providing awareness and tools to manage and prevent these chronic diseases and associated secondary complications. Provider seminars addressed T2D, in accordance with current International Diabetes Foundation standards, by providing information and tools on diagnosis, treatment and secondary complications. This project was conducted by AGHP at the University of Utah, in collaboration with Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU), Armenian American Wellness Center (AAWC) and the MOH. The project has been a success since 2013 and continues to grow exponentially; particularly with the clinics and attendees. Materials created and used were evaluated, translated and verified by AGHP with the help of YSMU.

Outcomes & Evaluation: Health fairs and chronic disease education are new ideas in Armenia. The health fairs and seminars were very well-received, with over 650 participants attending the health fairs and seminars. Throughout the five health fairs, 344 glucose, 271 blood pressure and approximately 150 breast cancer screenings were performed. The population and providers who attended the health fair