Cervical cancer is a common disease, and deadly unless diagnosed early. Sub-Saharan Africa generally, and Malawi in particular, has among the highest rates of cervical cancer in the world. 80% of women in Malawi who are diagnosed with cervical cancer will die from it, because they learn about the cancer too late to benefit from treatment. Screening – which is inexpensive and effective – is key to decreasing cancer deaths because the disease can be identified early. However in Malawi, rates of screening are low, largely because women do not have correct information about cervical cancer causes, signs and treatment.

**Purpose**
- We developed an educational lesson to increase women's knowledge of cervical cancer causes, signs, and treatment, and to correct common myths and misperceptions. We also informed women about the benefits of screening and where to obtain it.

**Methods**
- 243 women in 6 villages participated in the study from July through December 2014.
- Women completed a 'pre-test' before the lesson to measure cervical cancer knowledge. They then watched the 30-minute, in-home, interactive lesson, administered via iPad. They then completed a 'post-test' to measure changes in knowledge.

**Results**
- Women’s cervical cancer knowledge improved significantly, from an average of 11 correct responses (out of 20) on the pre-test to 18 correct responses on the post-test.
- Women who had never heard of cervical cancer before the study scored the same on the post-test as women who had prior knowledge of cervical cancer, showing that the content was understandable to women from a range of experience and education levels.
- The program was also highly acceptable. While 96% of women had never used a computer before, 94% found the iPad easy to use during the lesson. All women (100%) wanted to learn about other health topics from the tablet.