

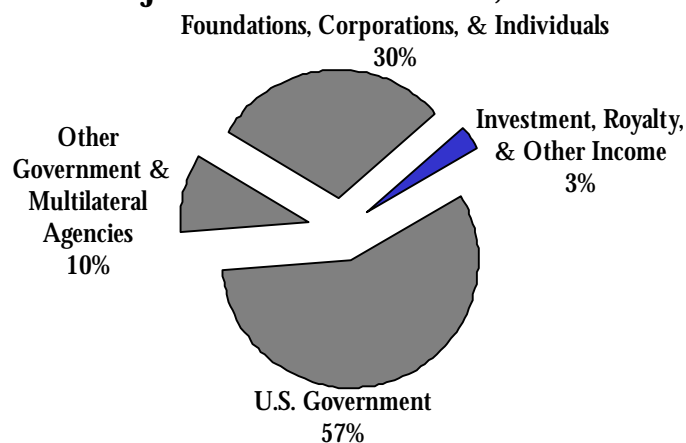
A Look at the Numbers

PATH Measures Up For 1999

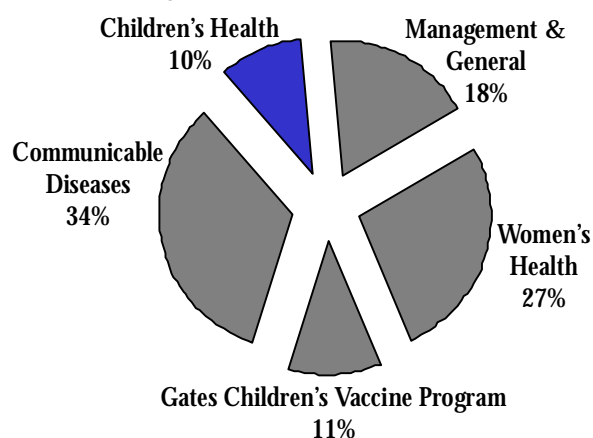
At PATH headquarters, the arrival of Spring is accompanied by the arrival of the independent auditors. Preparing for the annual audit entails a good deal of “number-crunching” by staff. PATH is highly regarded among U.S. government grantees for its financial management systems. Expenses are tracked by line item, by project, by geographic site, and by program goal, which provides important data for program management and a high level of accountability to our donors. As the auditors review last year, fiscal year 1999 is in full swing. While numbers do not tell the whole story, here are a few that offer a profile of PATH:

- PATH's projected budget for 1999 is \$22.7 million.
- PATH has 206 staff members around the world, the highest level ever.
- PATH has managed 900 projects in 101 countries since it was founded in 1977.

Projected Sources of Revenue, 1999



Projected Use of Funds, 1999



PATH's Perseverance Sets the Standard

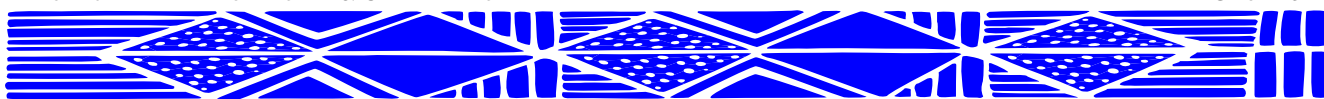
Global Condom Standard Meets Developing Country Needs

A two-day meeting in India in March produced results that PATH has pursued for nearly two decades: a global standard for condom quality that recognizes developing world conditions. Members of the technical committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) have agreed to a standard that contains special provisions for condoms that will be stored or used in hot climates.

In the early 1980s, PATH saw that condoms distributed to developing countries were not appropriately formulated or protected from harsh environments. With

funding from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, PATH conducted an eight-year, five-country study of condom deterioration under various environmental conditions. This and other research by PATH finally carried the day when the new ISO standard included requirements for packaging and verification of shelf-life claims for condoms used in hot climates.

With condoms playing an increasingly vital role in disease prevention, as well as in family planning, achieving a quality standard that meets developing countries' needs is an important victory.



From the President

In November, I was privileged to join First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton on her visit to Haiti.

One purpose of Mrs. Clinton's trip was to give visibility and support to reproductive health projects in Haiti.



Dr. Gordon W. Perkin

I took the opportunity to show Mrs. Clinton the Fall 1998 issue of *path Today*, which featured an excerpt from her keynote address to the World Bank's Safe Motherhood Symposium. Mrs. Clinton had praised PATH's "Clean Delivery Kit" for meeting women's health needs. The kit contains simple items to use in a home birth (see page 4).

I intended to ask Mrs. Clinton to autograph the newsletter, but instead she asked if she could keep it to read later. On my return to Seattle, I sent another copy to the White House, and a few weeks later, received it back with the requested autograph and this note from the First Lady:

"Thank you for all you do at PATH to improve the health of women and children in developing countries. It has given me great satisfaction to cite the Clean Delivery Kit as a simple, effective example of what works."

Developing and introducing "simple, effective" ways to improve health is a hallmark of PATH's approach.

Gordon W. Perkin, M.D.
President

Newsbytes

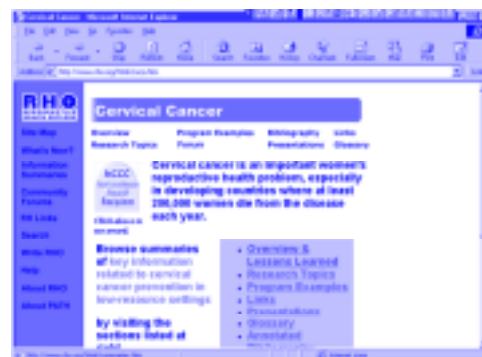


Accolades.. PATH Philippines Site Manager Dr. Mina Aquino was named one of The Outstanding (Philippine) Women in the Nation's Service (TOWNS) in 1998. One of ten honorees, Mina was chosen for her contributions in medicine, public health, and AIDS prevention. Since taking charge of the PATH program in 1996, Mina has expanded its scope and size from a \$4 million AIDS awareness campaign to a \$10 million intervention program for sexually transmitted infections that includes policy, advocacy, and social marketing activities as well as a public education component.



Awards..

- **Uniject™**, the single-use, prefilled injection device developed by PATH and licensed to Becton Dickinson and Company, has won top awards: the Gold Medal in the medical device category and the Best of Show Award in the 1998 AmeriStar Package Competition as well as an award in the medical device category in the 1998 WorldStar Packaging Competition.
- The *Emergency Contraception Collaborative Agreement Pilot Project* recently won a Totem Award for excellence in communications from the Puget Sound Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America. The media campaign created by Elgin DDB, an advertising agency and partner in the project, was successful in making Washington State women aware that they can obtain emergency contraception directly from participating pharmacies.
- PATH's *Reproductive Health Outlook (RHO) Website* won the January 1999 Focus Award for its cervical cancer information summary. The National Cervical Cancer Coalition gives the award to websites that provide valuable information to cervical cancer patients, health care providers, and the public. PATH launched RHO (www.rho.org) in August 1998; the website now receives about 65,000 "hits" each month.



Cervical cancer is one of several reproductive health topics covered by PATH's RHO Website.



And Appreciation.. Scientifica, Inc., has established a corporate donation program to benefit PATH. Two percent of corporate profits in 1999 and 2000 will be donated to support PATH's worldwide programs. Scientifica is a preclinical, clinical, and regulatory writing firm based in Seattle. PATH appreciates this generous commitment of support.

Project Profile

Improving Breast Cancer Care in Ukraine

PATH Offers Training for Clinicians, Support for Patients

In early 1997, PATH began a three-year project to strengthen breast cancer care in Ukraine. The \$3.8 million project, funded by USAID, focuses on three regions of the country, paying particular attention to women exposed to radiation from the Chernobyl (Chernobyl) nuclear power plant accident.

The incidence of breast cancer in Ukraine—and the mortality rate—rose significantly in the 1980s and 1990s. An estimated 8,000 women die every year from the disease. While experts believe the effect of the 1986 Chernobyl accident on breast cancer rates will not be seen until 15 to 20 years after the accident occurred, the project is addressing present needs and laying a foundation for the future.

The goals and scope of the project are ambitious: to improve the availability, cost-effectiveness, and quality of breast cancer services, including screening, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Several Washington State institutions are partners in the project, including the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, Madigan Army Medical Center, Providence Medical Center, and the University of Washington. Consultants from these institutions are providing specialized training and technical assistance.

PATH and its partners are working with oncology centers in the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv (Kiev); in Chernihiv, where many evacuees from Chernobyl reside; and in Odessa.

Project activities have focused on exchanging professional knowledge and skills; improving the availability of essential equipment and supplies; and increasing patient understanding and public awareness of breast cancer.

Now in its third year, the project is beginning to show results. Dr. Natalya Zakharchenko, head of radiology at Chernihiv Oncology Center, sees the impact of the project in the increased number of women coming to her center. "Now there is much more information about breast cancer than there was even a year ago. Due to the brochures, posters, and TV ads, more women are coming for examination and mammograms," she noted.



PATH produced culturally specific brochures on chemotherapy and other breast cancer topics.

Women are receiving better care, according to Dr. Zakharchenko. "As a result of the project, the quality of my work has changed," she said. "Our department has sophisticated equipment, and we had very good on-the-job training by PATH experts. Our hospital also was affected in a positive way. The quality of surgery is better. After meetings with American colleagues, our surgeons began to give

Continued on page 4

PATH Worldwide

PATH's offices around the world oversee local and regional programs. Highlights from a few sites:

PATH Philippines organized a national review and strategy meeting for the *AIDS Surveillance and Education Project* in December 1998, attended by over 60 representatives from governmental and nongovernmental agencies in the eight cities in the project. Addressing the meeting, Philippine Vice President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo praised PATH's leadership in promoting AIDS awareness.

PATH India offers technical assistance to private-sector firms making critically needed products for child and reproductive health. A \$20 million USAID-funded program managed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India provides financing to companies; PATH assists with project development, technology transfer, quality assurance, and other issues. PATH also spearheaded the formation of an advertising council through which Indian advertising, communication, and market research firms contribute their skills and resources to promote public health.

PATH DC is raising awareness in the international health community of a growing public health and human rights problem: the sexual trafficking of young girls (and, increasingly, boys). An estimated two million children are kidnapped, sold by their families, or lured into prostitution each year. To combat the problem, advocacy and legislation are key, as are efforts to alleviate poverty, which is the major underlying factor in sexual trafficking.

Continued from page 3

much more consideration to conservative surgery."

The concept of psychosocial support for breast cancer patients is very new in Ukraine. PATH developed a training curriculum for medical workers that focuses on enhancing communication and counseling skills with patients. It also reviews research on how stress affects immune system functioning, which in turn may influence breast cancer recovery, quality of life, and cancer

recurrence. The nursing school in Kyiv has incorporated the training into its regular curriculum, and a new school of social work in Kyiv has placed three students at the oncology hospital to work with breast cancer

patients. PATH anticipates that pilot support groups will be initiated at other sites soon.

In addition to hospital-based support, PATH is exploring community-based support systems for breast cancer patients and survivors. In this effort, PATH is collaborating with SHARE (Self Help for Women with Breast and Ovarian Cancer), a peer support program in New York run almost entirely by volunteers who are breast and ova-

rian cancer survivors. The SHARE model, which has been introduced in the Czech Republic and Israel, offers a new approach for meeting the emotional and psychological needs of Ukrainian women facing breast cancer.



Visiting Ukrainian specialists and PATH staff teamed up for Seattle's "Race for the Cure," a breast cancer advocacy event.

focus on technology **"Clean Delivery Kit"** **for Home Births**

Many women in developing countries deliver their babies at home, without assistance from trained birth attendants, and under unhygienic conditions. The *Clean Delivery Kit* was developed in Nepal by PATH and local Save the Children agencies for use in home births. Containing soap, a plastic ground-sheet, a new razor blade, and other items to use in delivery, the kit promotes the "three cleans" principle: clean hands, clean delivery surface, and clean umbilical cord care. Preliminary results from an evaluation conducted in 1998 show that the kit significantly prevents



The inexpensive, locally produced delivery kit is sold in shops throughout Nepal.

Maternal & Child Health Products, Ltd.

cord infection, a major cause of newborn death. Over 90,000 kits are sold in Nepal each year.

In March, PATH and colleagues from Nepal joined representatives from several African countries at a workshop in Nairobi to examine effective ways to develop and distribute delivery kits.

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