

IMPROVING ACCESS AND SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN THE UNDERSERVED POPULATION

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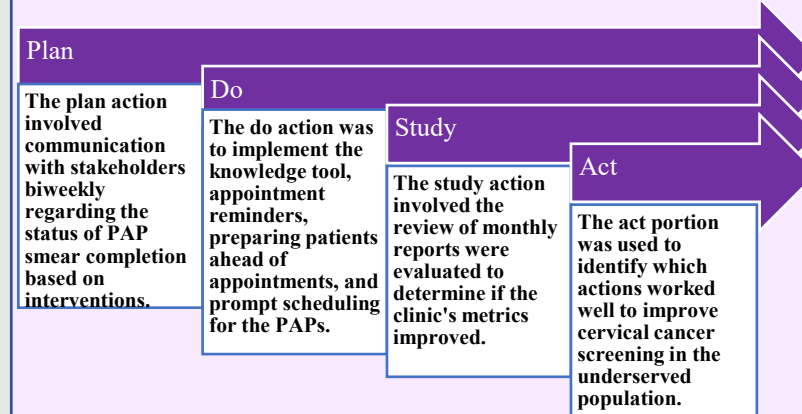
PURPOSE

- The purpose of this project was to improve the rates of cervical cancer screening at an urban clinic located in North Carolina.
- The clinic offers income-based healthcare and lower healthcare costs for the underserved population.
- This project attempted to improve the rate of screening within a three-month timeframe for women due for PAP screening based on the current USPSTF guidelines.

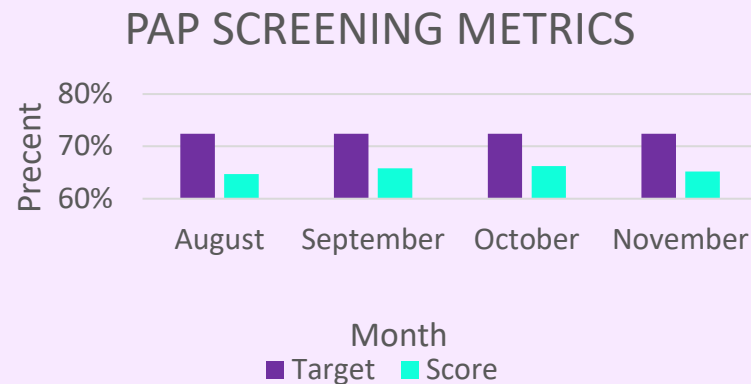
BACKGROUND

- Based on the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 2019 data overdue cervical cancer screenings was higher in women in the underserved population¹⁰.
- The USPSTF (2018) report concluded that 23.1% of women without insurance had not received a PAP in the 5-year timeframe⁸.
- The Epic Health Research network data from 28 states for 5 months in 2020 and found that the screening rate for cervical cancer declined to 94% during the COVID 19 pandemic⁹.

METHOD



RESULTS



DISCUSSION

- Results from the study were not statistically significant.
- Preparing patients, PAP carts, and use of the visual tool improved results.
- Loss of the women's health clinic due to limited staffing and patient participation was a limitation.

CONCLUSION

- Even with interventions patients arrived to appointments but decline screening to focus on other health concerns.
- A designated day and time for PAP screening could be beneficial for future project implementation.
- Determining if the knowledge tool was a successful intervention was difficult to measure.

REFERENCES

