

Cervical Cancer Screening

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Cervical Cancer

- Approximately 11,000 cases/year diagnosed
- In US, 5th most common cancer in women
- In some developing countries, most common cancer
- In 2007, approx 3670 women will die of cervical cancer



Cervical Cancer

- Between 1955 and 1992, the cervical cancer death rate declined by 74%
- Change was mostly due to increased use of Pap test
- Death rate continues to fall by 4%/year
- 50% of women with cervical cancer are diagnosed between ages 35-55
- 20% of women with cervical cancer are diagnosed at age >65



Cervical Cancer

- 90% of cervical cancer is caused by HPV
- Most common high risk types are HPV 16 and 18



Cervical Cancer Risk Factors

- early intercourse
- many partners (or partner with many partners)
- intercourse with uncircumcised males
- Smoking
- HIV
- Chlamydia
- Diet low in fruits and veggies
- OCP use
- multiple pregnancies
- low socioeconomic status
- in-utero exposure to Diethylstilbestrol
- Family history



Screening Recommendations

- Vary slightly depending on who you ask
- 3 major bodies: ACS, ACOG, USPST



Screening Recommendations

	ACS	USPST	ACOG
When to start	Within 3 years of onset of sexual activity, or age 21 (whichever is sooner)		
Intervals: conventional Pap	Annually; q 2-3 years in women >30 w/ 3 negative tests*	At least every 3 years	Annually; q2-3 years for women > 30 w/ 3 negative tests*
Intervals: Thin prep	q2 years; q2-3 years if >30 w/ 3 negative tests*	Insufficient evidence	Annually; q2-3 years if >30 and 3 negative tests*
Intervals: if HPV testing used	q3 years if HPV and cytology negative	Insufficient evidence	q3 years if HPV and cytology negative

Screening Recommendations

	ACS	USPST	ACOG
When to stop	age >70 w/ 3 consecutive negative tests and no abnl tests in last 10 years*	Age > 65 with negative tests who are not otherwise at high risk	Inconclusive evidence to establish upper age limit
Post total hysterectomy	d/c if for benign reasons and no h/o high grade CIN*	d/c if for benign reasons	d/c if for benign reasons and no h/o high grade CIN*

*some exceptions (immunocompromised, DES exposure)



So, how are we doing?

- Or more accurately, how am I doing?



The Project

- Examined the patient panels of 3 residents:
 - Mine
 - Male R3
 - Female R3
- Recorded when last UNC Pap was done



The Results--Me

- 52 female patients on panel list
- Age range 19-86
- Average age 49.1, Median Age 48
- 8/52 = 15% Have had UNC Pap in last year
- 10/52 = 19% Have had UNC Pap in last 18 mos
- 12/52 = 23% Have had UNC Pap in last 2 years
- 17/52 = 33% Have had UNC Pap in last 3 years



The Results—Female R3

- 58 female patients on panel list
- Age range 24-90
- Average age 51, Median Age 51
- 11/58 = 19% Have had UNC Pap in last year
- 14/58 = 24% Have had UNC Pap in last 18 mos
- 17/58 = 29% Have had UNC Pap in last 2 years
- 20/58 = 34% Have had UNC Pap in last 3 years




The Results--Male R3

- 57 female patients on panel list
- Age range 18-91
- Average age 45.9, Median Age 45.5
- $8/57 = 14\%$ Have had UNC Pap in last year
- $14/57 = 25\%$ Have had UNC Pap in last 18 mos
- $17/57 = 30\%$ Have had UNC Pap in last 2 years
- $24/57 = 42\%$ Have had UNC Pap in last 3 years



The Results--Overall

- 167 female patients on panel lists
 - Age range 18-91
 - Average age 48.8, Median Age 48.5
 - 27/167 = 16% Have had UNC Pap in last year
 - 38/167 = 23% Have had UNC Pap in last 18 mos
 - 46/167 = 28% Have had UNC Pap in last 2 years
 - 61/167 = 37% Have had UNC Pap in last 3 years
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A little more information

- What about hysterectomies?
- Using my patient panel, I examined the records of the 35 patients who had not had a Pap in last 3 years



A little more information

- 9 had mention of hysterectomy in chart somewhere (clinic notes, on problem list, etc.)
- 1 had mention of partial hysterectomy (did not specify what was removed)
- 1 had dates documented of outside Pap
- 3 had some reference to getting GYN care at out side facility in recent clinic notes
- 1 was not sexually active

How does this change my percentages?

- If I remove those patients who have documentation of hysterectomy (total or not specified, excluding partial):
 - $8/43 = 18\%$ Pap in last year
 - $10/43 = 23\%$ Pap in last 18 months
 - $12/43 = 28\%$ Pap in last 2 years
 - $17/43 = 40\%$ Pap in last 3 years



And If I'm really generous...

- Taking out all 15 who MAY have had a Pap in the last 3 years, or may not have a cervix....
- $17/37 = 46\%$ who needed it (and don't get their screening elsewhere) were screened in the last 3 years



How am I doing?

- First, lets talk about the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System:
 - The world's largest, on-going healthy survey system (started 1984)
 - Conducted by state health departments in all 50 states, DC, PR, Guam, US Virgin Islands
 - Provides information about issues such as asthma, diabetes, health care access, alcohol use, hypertension, obesity, cancer screening, nutrition and physical activity, tobacco use, and more.



How am I doing?

- In 2006, the number of women surveyed who report they have had a Pap in the past 3 years
 - 85% of women North Carolina
 - 84% of women nation wide



How am I doing?

- There are limitations
 - Who was surveyed?
 - How were they chosen?
 - Relies on self-reporting
- However, it still gives us a rough number to go on



What's my excuse?

- Patients are complicated, not enough time
- Not my patient
- Patients refuse
- I'm uncomfortable doing Paps
- Patients don't follow up
- Patients are too old
- I'll just send them to OBGYN



What can I (we) do about it?

- Send a letter to all my patients who need screening, then screen them when they come in
- That will take care of most of my patients until it isn't my problem anymore (if they come in?)



Are there any more long term solutions?

- Screening reminder cards
 - Could be sent out to patients annually or every 3 years
 - Who would do it?
 - Could we somehow make the interval at the discretion of the PCP?
- Provide educational materials on cervical cancer screening to patients
- Any other ideas?



References

- www.cancer.org. Topic: Cervical Cancer.
- www.cdc.gov: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- www.UptoDate.com. Topic: Cervical cancer screening
- www.guideline.gov. National Guideline Clearinghouse

