Women's Health: Screening and Management of Cervical Health Jackie L. Michael, PhD, APRN, WHNP-BC

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Learning Objectives:

- Discuss innovative methods to provide access to healthcare for women of all ages through Community-based
 Out Patient Clinics (COPC) to ensure positive patient experience
- Compare and contrast national cervical cytological screening guideline revisions and consensus reports for screening and management of Pap smear guidelines
- Critically evaluate the role of protocols to understand interpretation guidelines for Pap smears for consistent management of women's health

Prevalence:

- Cervical cancer is one of the world's deadliest and most preventable cancer for women
- Responsible for more than 270,000 deaths annually (WHO, 2016)
- HPV types 16 and 18 account for 70% of cervical cancers worldwide (CDC. 2016)
- 50.8% of 323,127,513 women in the U.S.A. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact

Background:

- Women of all ages deserve a good quality of life throughout their lifespan
- Access to care in community-based outpatient clinics is the standard of practice
- Women's Health Nurse Practitioners (WHNP) serving as primary care or specialist providers are in the best position to influence health care decisions by providing accurate and evidenced-based information to their clients
- Population demographics, transportation, and cultural brokers are critical variables in planning improvements for access to care and removal of barriers which impact healthcare outcomes

WHNP FACTS:

Population focus:

- Registered nurse (RN) with advanced education and clinical training
- Services include diagnosis and management of common as well as complex medical conditions
- Autonomous and collaborative practice with other professionals (including physicians) to provide coordinated, comprehensive, and quality health care
- Scope of NP practice is governed by state's nurse practice act
- Evaluate
- Diagnose
- Manage and coordinate health care services
- Promote health: screenings, immunizations, teaching and counseling
- Collaborate with patients, families, and other health care providers to optimize the health care plan to the individual needs

Screening Guidelines:

- Start at age 21
- Stop at age 65 or after hysterectomy with benign disease
- Every 3 years age 21-29
- Every 5 years with HPV co-testing age 30- 64

SUSTAINABLE GENALS 1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 5 GENDER EQUALITY



High-risk HPV

Repeat Pap test in

12 months



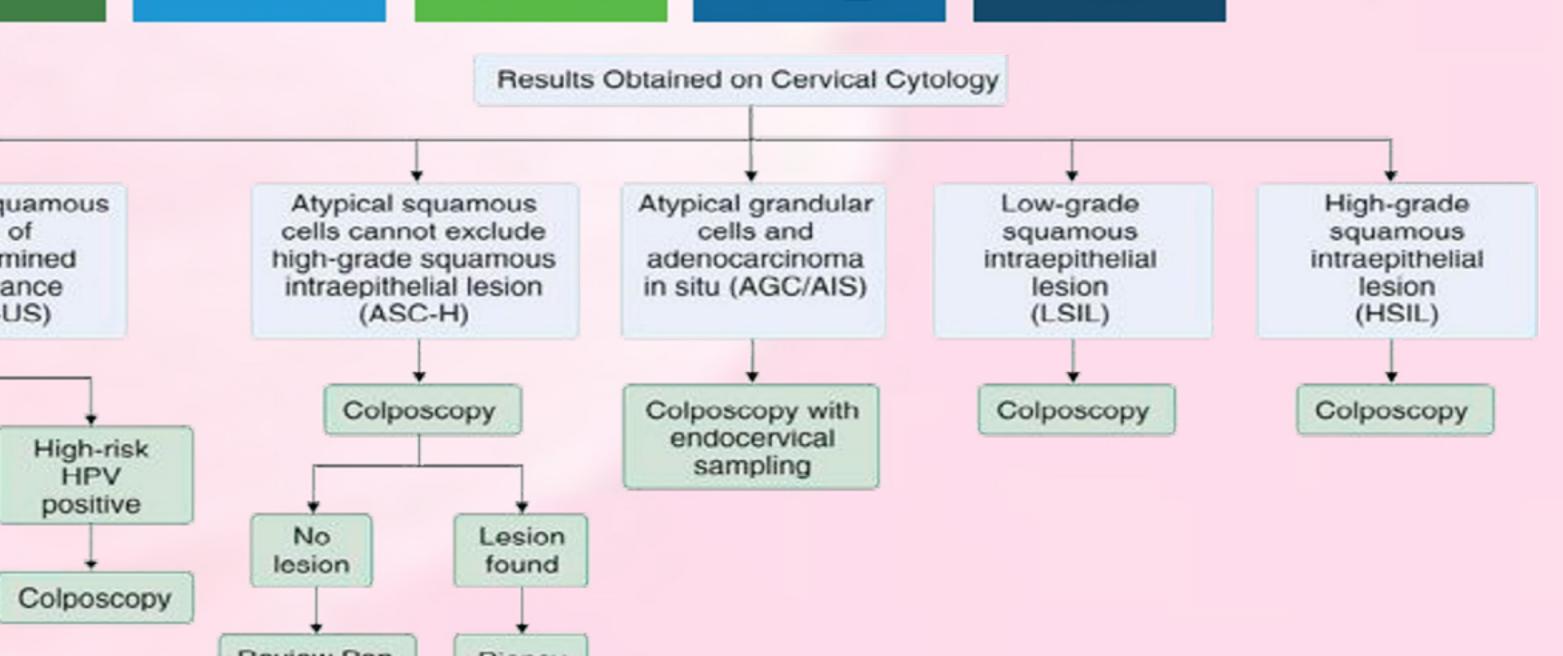


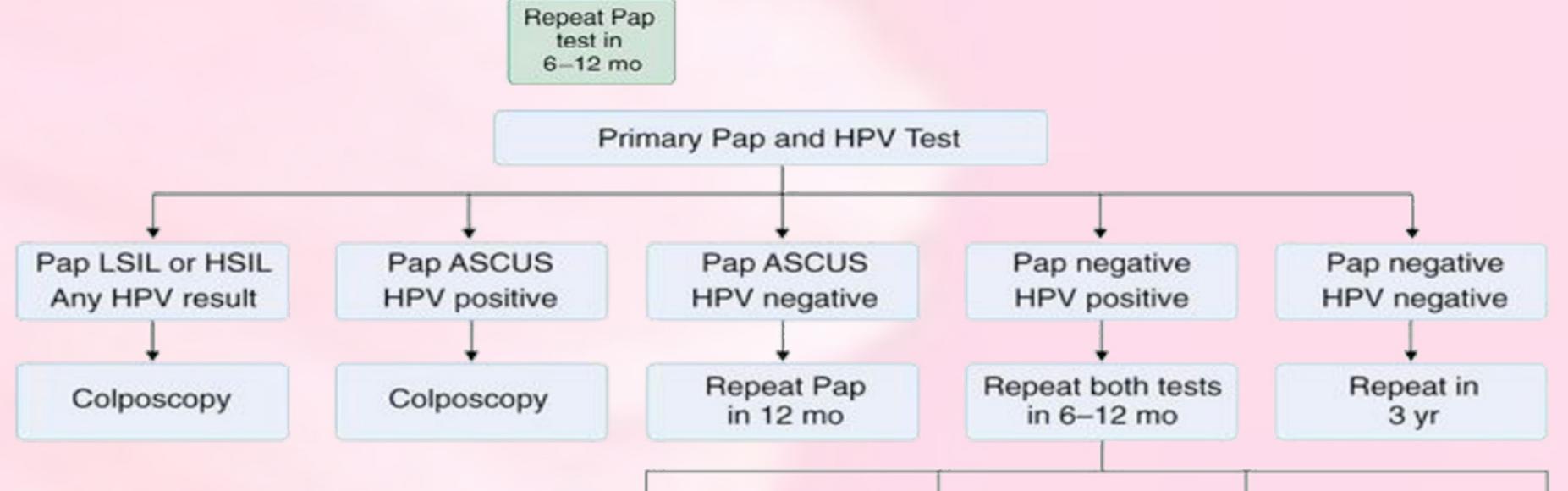


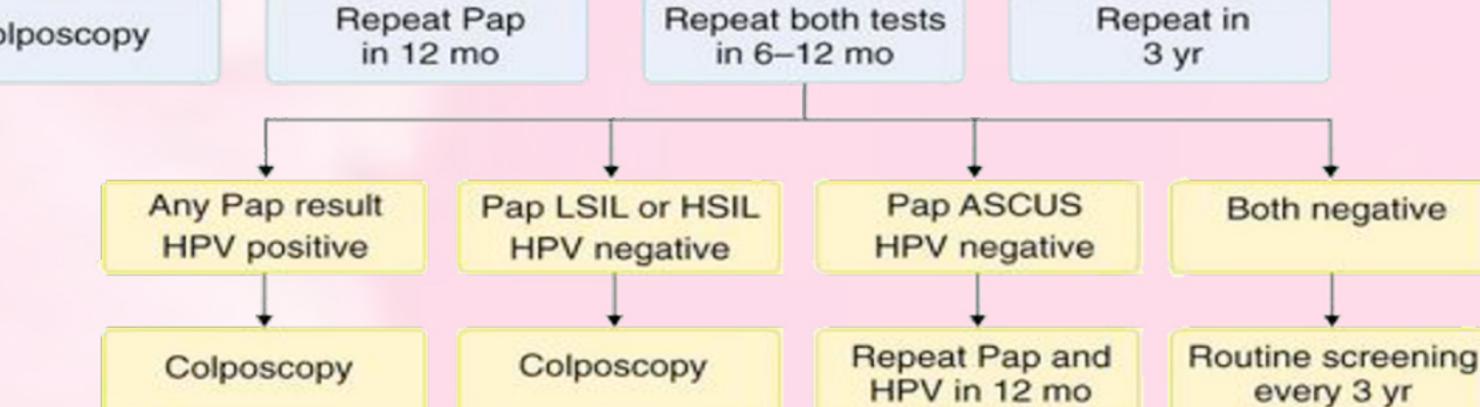












Access to Care Critical Factors:

- Understand the demographics of the population
 - Education
 - Ethnicities
 - Language
 - Location of COPC
- Patient centered services specific to the population
 - Cancer screenings: Breast and Cervix
 - Contraception
 - Prenatal Care
- Role of the stakeholder
 - Consensus building
 - Education of services provided
 - Social work
 - Healers from the community
 - Buy in of the community
 - Availability of appointments
 - Cost
 - Language
- Transportation
 - Safety
 - Familiarity
- Hours of service
 - Before work
 - After work
 - After school

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