

Disparities in Cervical Cancer Screening

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Disparities in Cervical Cancer

Incidence: Cervical cancer incidence is about two times higher for Latino than Anglo women (SEER data 1975-2001 per 100,000)
Anglo: 7.3% Latino: 16.2%

Mortality: Cervical cancer mortality is also higher among Latinas (SEER data 1975-2001 per 100,000)
Anglo: 2.5% Latino: 3.6%

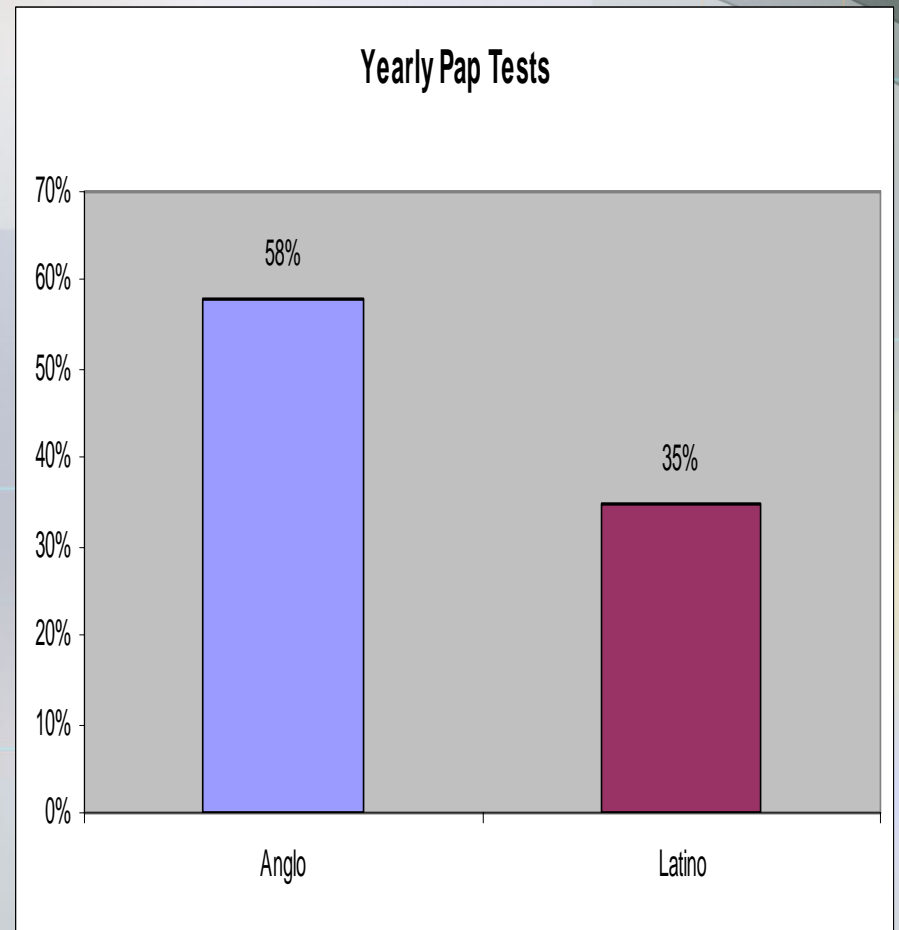
Screening: Disparities in Pap test screening within the past 3 years also exist (NHIS data 2003)
Anglo: 80.2% Latino: 74.7%

- If detected early, survival rates for cervical cancer are quite high
 - 92.0% of women detected at Stage I will survive 5 years later
- Therefore improving screening rates and identifying the factors that may lead to the noted disparities is crucial

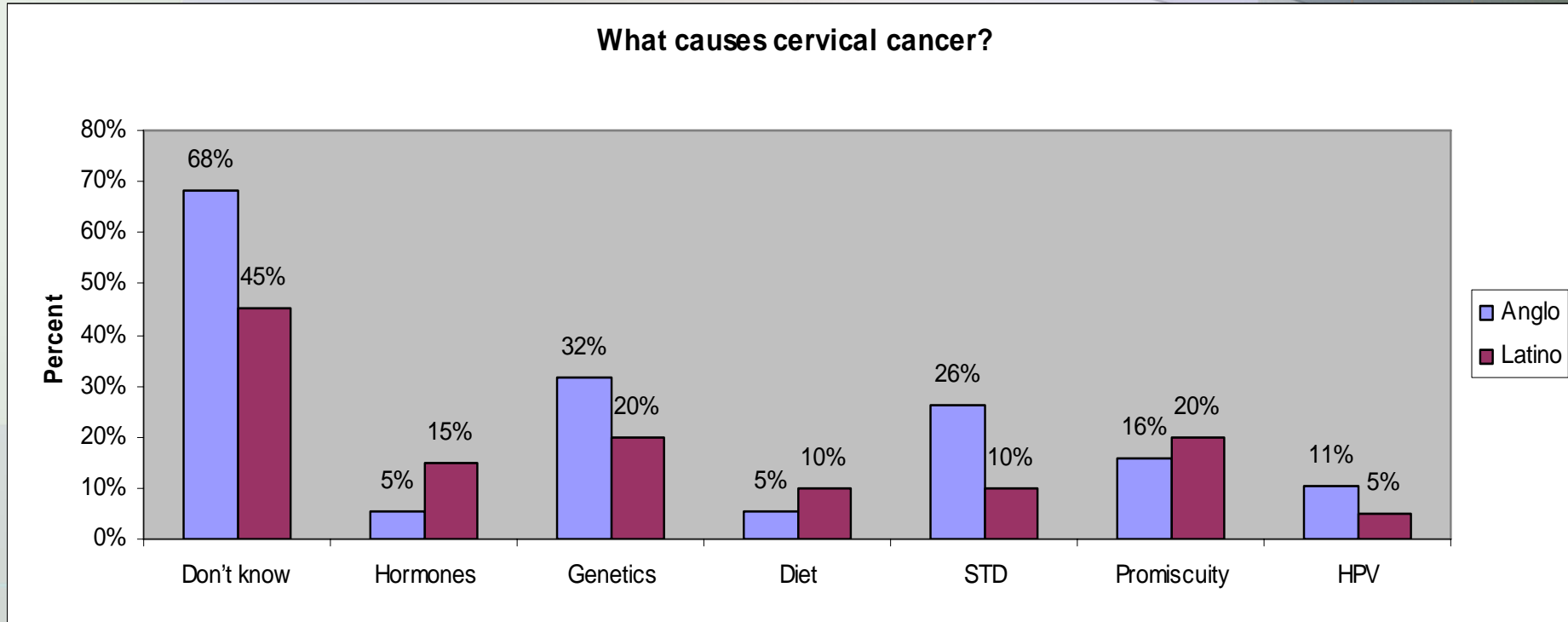
Demographics

	Anglo N=19	Latino N=20
Age	44	40
Education	15	14
Income		
\$0-15	6%	30%
\$15-25	11%	10%
\$25-39	28%	25%
\$40-59	17%	15%
\$60 - >	39%	20%
Latino Sub-Population Originally from:		
Mexico		74%
Puerto Rico		5%
South America		5%
Central America/ Caribbean		7%
Cuba		7%
Other		2%

Screening Rates



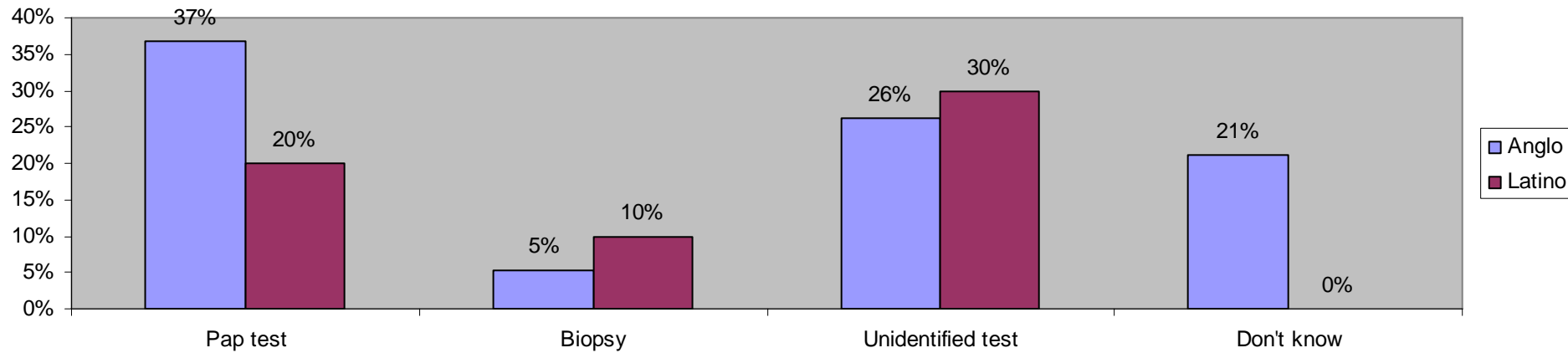
Knowledge of Cervical Cancer Risk Factors



- HPV is the leading cause of cervical cancer (70%), however few Anglo or Latino women mentioned HPV as a risk factor
- A high percentage of both, Anglo and Latino women, reported that they did not know the risk factors for cervical cancer

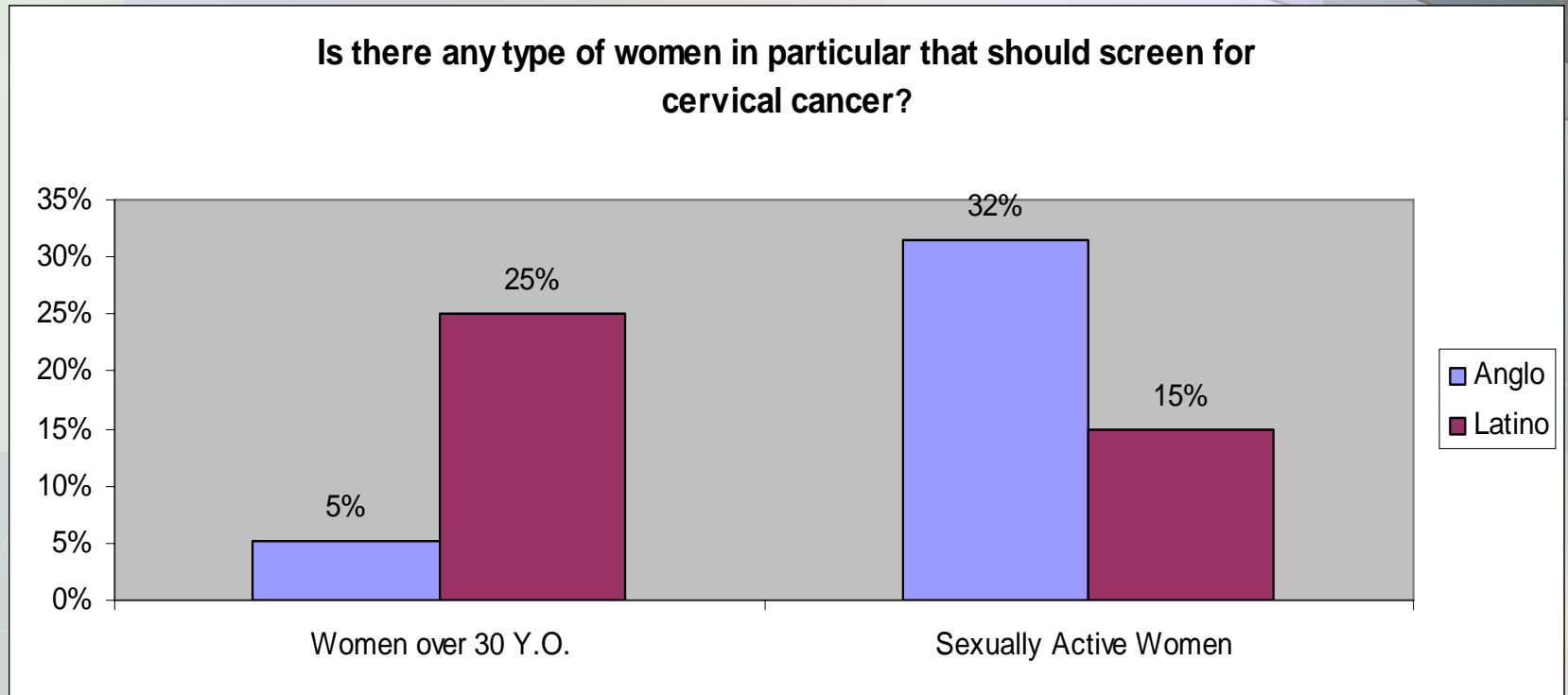
Knowledge About Cervical Cancer Detection

How does a woman know if she has cervical cancer?



- In general, few women mentioned the Pap test as a way to detect cervical cancer. However, Anglo women were more likely to mention a Pap test
- Anglo women were more likely to report that they do not know how cervical cancer is detected
- Although most women reported having at least 1 Pap test, only 30% of these women mentioned the Pap test as a way to detect cervical cancer

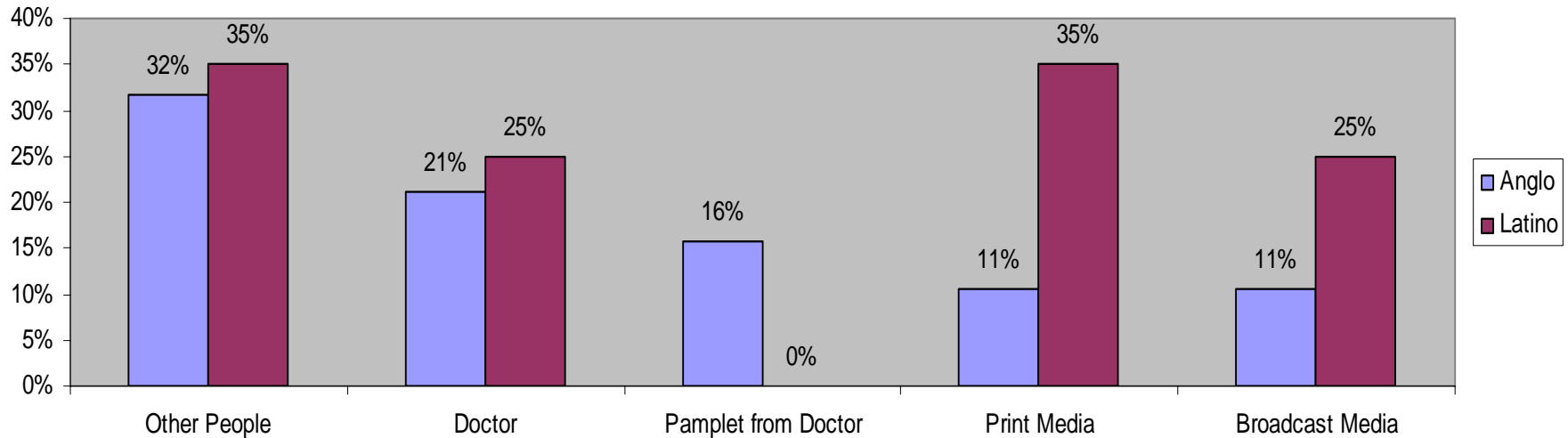
Knowledge About Cervical Cancer Screening



- Latino women are more likely to report age as a factor for screening for cervical cancer
- Anglo women are more likely to report that sexually active women should screen
- These findings may suggest that Latino women are not as aware of when women should begin to screen for cervical cancer

Sources of Information about Cervical Cancer Screening

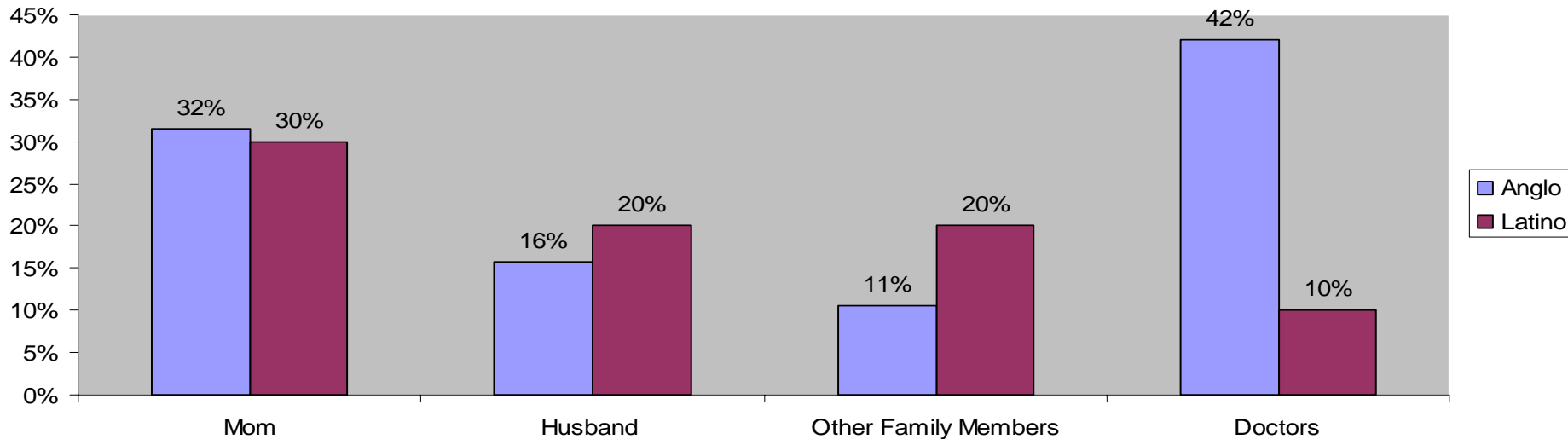
How did you learn about cervical cancer and screening?



- The two groups were equally likely to report other people as a source of knowledge
- Latinas and Anglos were almost equally likely to report doctors as being a source of knowledge
- Latinas were more likely to report the media as a source of knowledge
- Anglos were more likely to report pamphlets in the doctors office as a source of information

Social Encouragement

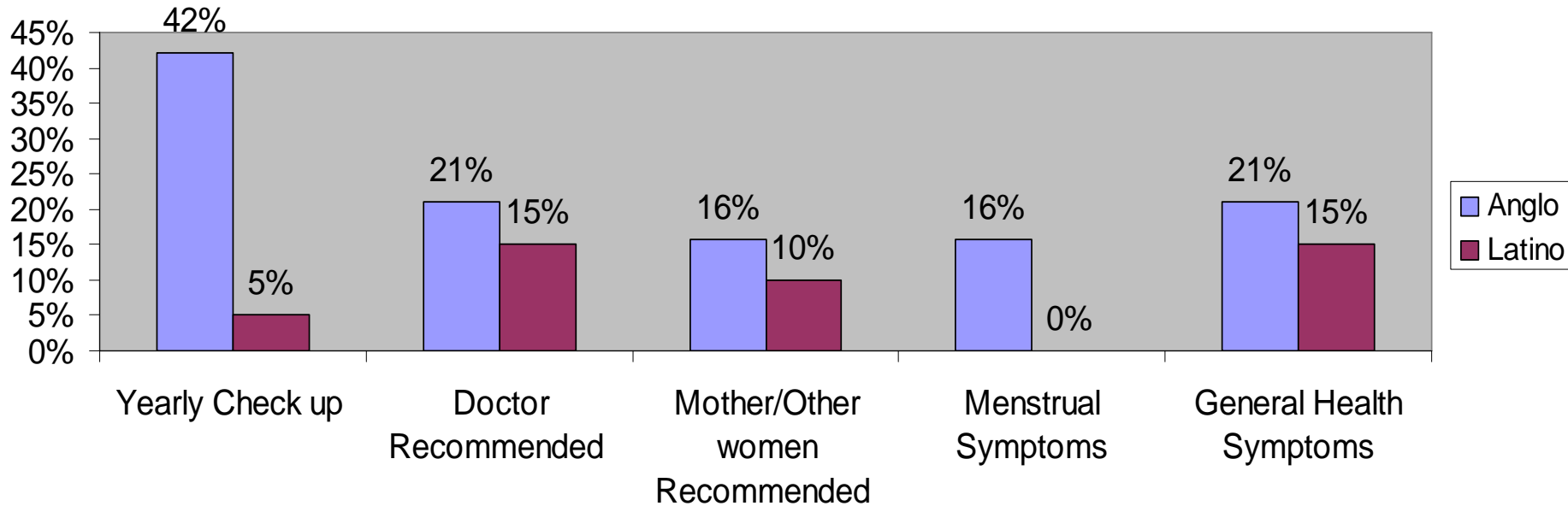
Is there anyone who encourages you to have a Pap test? Who?



- Anglos and Latinas are almost equally likely to report their mothers and husbands as sources of encouragement
- However, Latinas are more likely to report other family members as a source of encouragement
- Anglos are more likely to report doctors as a source of encouragement compared to Latinas

Reasons for Having a Pap Test

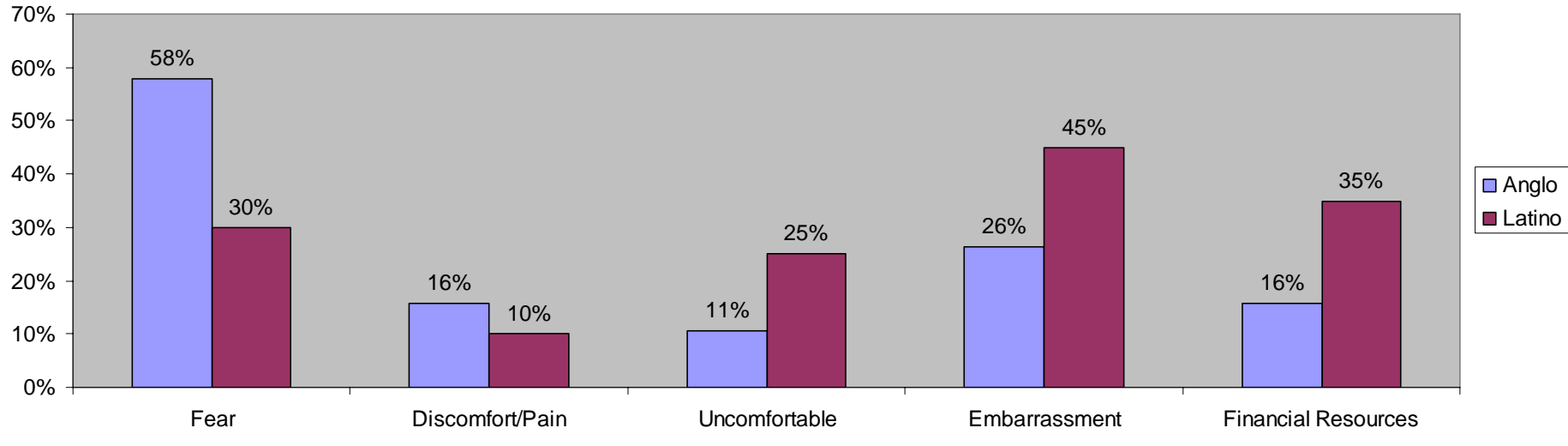
What caused you or made you have the Pap test?



- Anglos are more likely to report their yearly check up as a reason for having a Pap test
- For both, Anglo and Latino women, social influences of the doctor and other women in their lives were factors for having Pap tests

Reasons for NOT having a Pap test

Do you think there is something that causes women NOT to have a Pap test?



- Latinas are more likely to report feelings of embarrassment and being uncomfortable as a reason for not screening
- Latinas are also more likely to report lack of financial resources as a reason for not screening
- For both, Anglo and Latino women, fear was reported as a reason for not screening
 - However fear was higher for Anglo women

Discussion

Culture-General Findings

- **Lack of knowledge about cervical cancer screening**
 - Pap test to detect cervical cancer
 - HPV as a leading cause of cervical cancer
- **Influence of “others”**
 - Word of mouth
 - “Tell Someone” campaign

Culture-Specific Findings

Latino Culture

- **Media**
 - Commercials and advertisements as means of education
- **Health pamphlets**
 - Pamphlets may not cater to Latino population
 - Make more effective sources of information by catering to other cultures

Anglo Culture

- **Health Care**
 - Interactions with doctors
 - Fear

Implications For Intervention

- Incorporate culture-specific and culture-general findings
- Factors found to encourage/discourage screening