

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

4-29-21

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED: Cervical cancer is common among women worldwide. Most cases occur in developing countries. In developed countries, the decreases in cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates are related to the availability of screening and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination programs. Screening can detect precursors and early-stage disease for both types of cervical cancer: squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. Treatment of precursors and early-stage disease can prevent the development of invasive cervical cancer and reduce cervical cancer mortality [Source: UptoDate].

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- recognize disparities in cervical cancer screening among developing and “resource rich” countries.
- discuss the history of the pap smear and discovery of the link between HPV and cervical cancer.
- cite USPSTF/ACOG recommendations for the screening of cervical cancer and incorporate into practice.
- implement effective interventions to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in cervical cancer screening, incidence, and mortality.

LEARNERS: gyn/oncologists/surgeons, medical/radiation oncologists, OB/GYN, internists, general/family practitioners, radiologists, pathologists

DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: provide patient-centered care; apply evidence-based practice