



Cervical Cancer Screening Rate Disparities among Male and Female Residents



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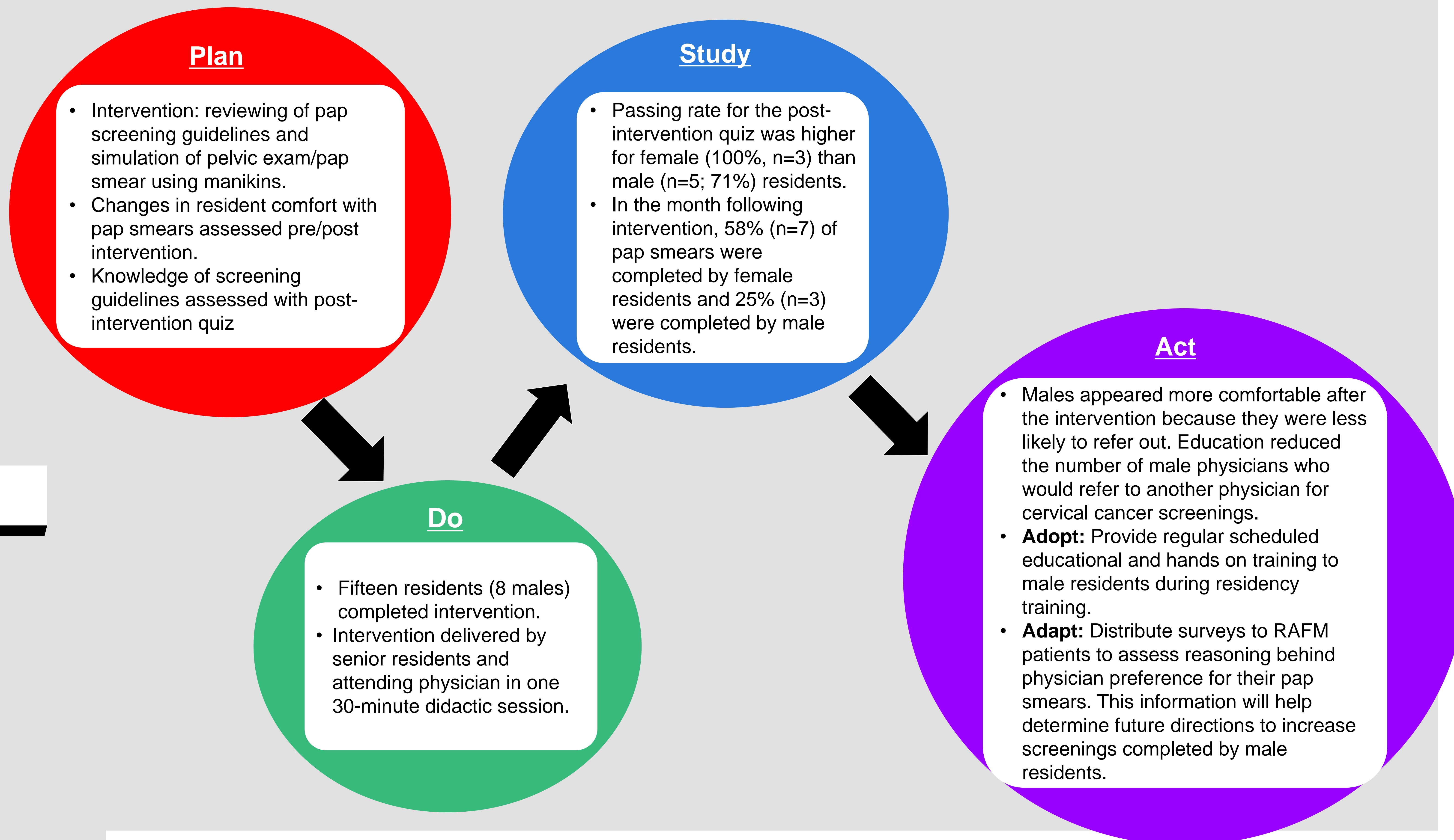
Introduction

- Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women worldwide. If detected early, the 5-year survival rate is 92%.
- Similar to disparities noted in the literature, a review of the electronic medical record at Rochester Academic Family Medicine Center (RAFM) over 1-month revealed females residents completed nearly 4 times as many cervical cancer screenings (pap smears) as male residents.
- Residency is an important time to ensure equity in screening rates to maximize the number of physicians who can competently complete this screening and contribute to increased rates of early cervical cancer detection.

Quality Improvement Objectives

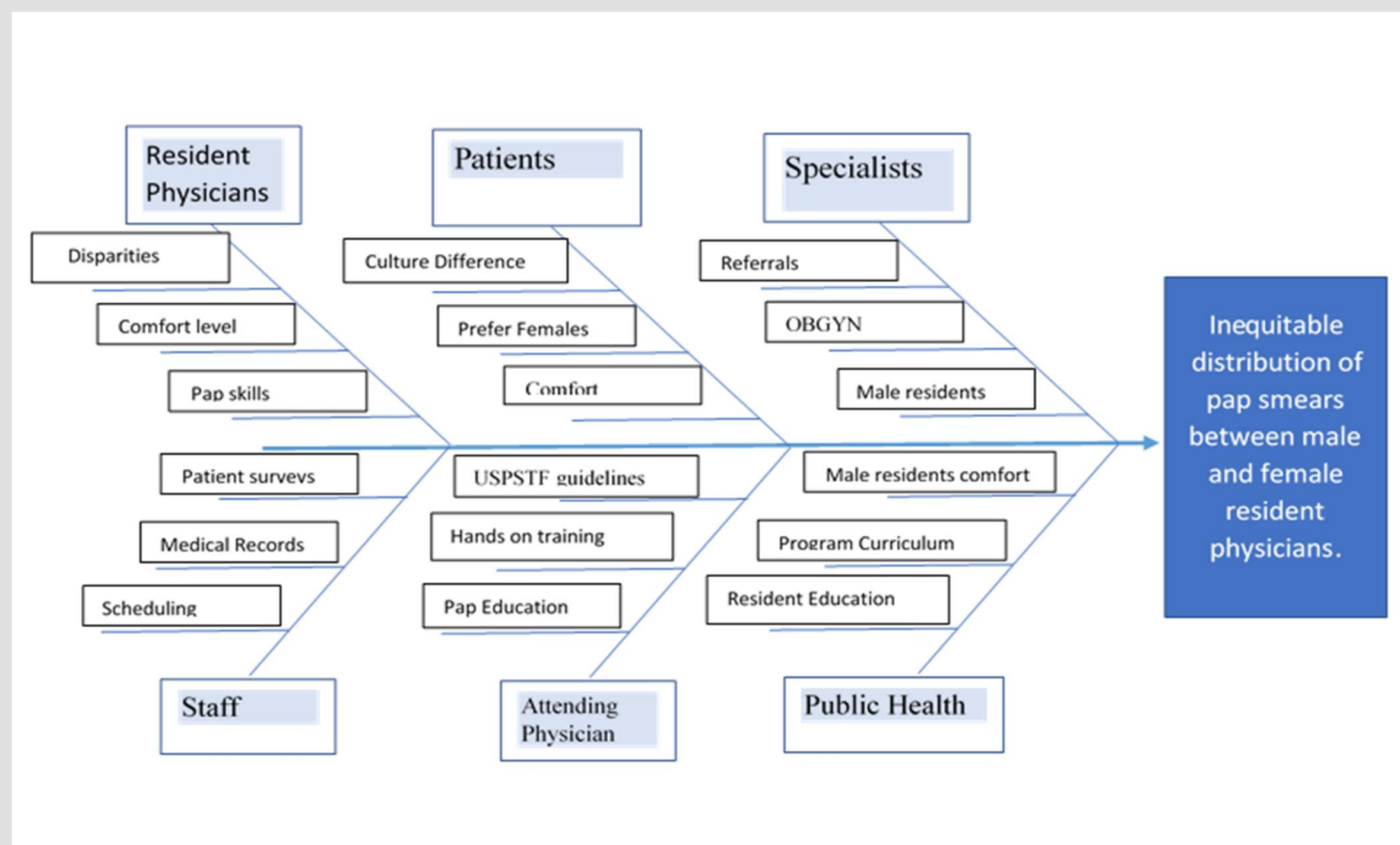
- 1) Increase self-reported comfort level with completing pap testing among male residents through interactive education and training. Resident comfort measured by self-reported likelihood to refer patients out for pap smears.
- 2) Increase screenings completed by male residents.

PDSA CYCLE



Root Cause Analysis

Figure 1. Cause Analysis: Fishbone Diagram



Public Health Implications

Equitable distribution of pap smear screenings between male and female residents may improve rates of earlier detection of cervical cancer, which can be accomplished by increased training of male residents.