



CERVICAL CANCER EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH INTERVENTION

Module I



National Center for Health in Public Housing
a project of North American Management

Wednesday, December 4, 2019

DISCLAIMER



- The National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH), a project of North American Management, is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number U30CS09734, a National Training and Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement (NCA) for \$608,000, and is 100% financed by this grant. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.
- The mission of the National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH) is to strengthen the capacity of federally funded Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) health centers and other health center grantees by providing training and a range of technical assistance.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Discuss

the Fundamentals of Cervical Cancer Prevention



Identify

Cervical Cancer Screening Prevention Methods



List

Goals of the AMIGAS Program

POLL QUESTION 1

- Does your organization provide health services to a large population of Hispanic women?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

POLL QUESTION 2

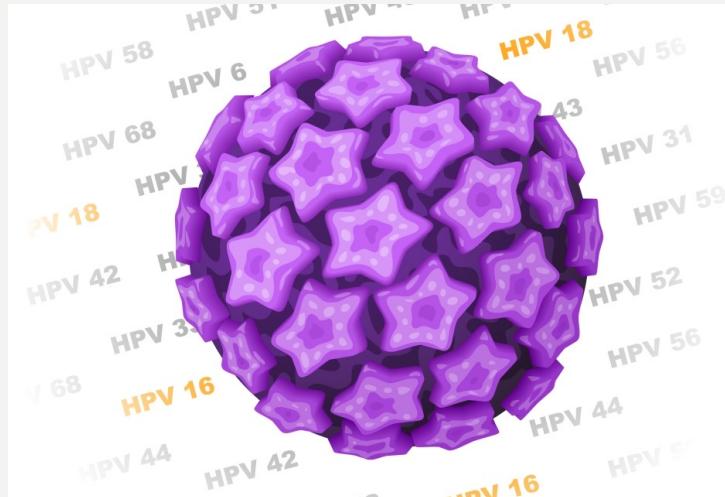
- Does your organization currently have a cervical cancer prevention program for Community Health Workers?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

CERVIX - ANATOMY



- The cervix is the lower portion of the [uterus](#), an organ of the female reproductive tract. It connects the [vagina](#) with the main body of the **uterus**, acting as a gateway between them.
- It facilitates the **passage of sperm** into the uterine cavity. This is achieved via dilation of the external and internal os.
- **Maintains sterility** of the upper female reproductive tract.

HPV INFECTION



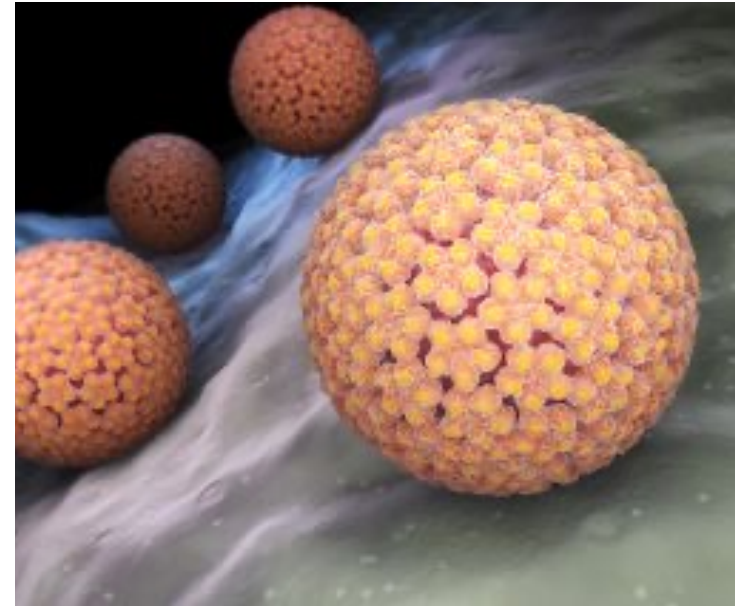
HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI). HPV is a different virus than HIV and HSV (herpes). 79 million Americans, most in their late teens and early 20s, are infected with HPV. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems including genital warts and cancers. But there is a vaccine that can stop these health problems from happening.

CERVICAL CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY

- ALL women are at risk for cervical cancer
- It occurs more often in women over age 30
- Long lasting infection with some HPV
- HPV is passed from one person to another during sex
- Half of sexually active people will have HPV infection at some point of their lives
- Cervical cancer is highly preventable: screening, HPV vaccine

HOW IS HPV SPREAD?

- You can get HPV by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the virus. It is most commonly spread during vaginal or anal sex. HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms.
- Anyone who is sexually active can get HPV, even if you have had sex with only one person. You also can develop symptoms years after you have sex with someone who is infected. This makes it hard to know when you first became infected.

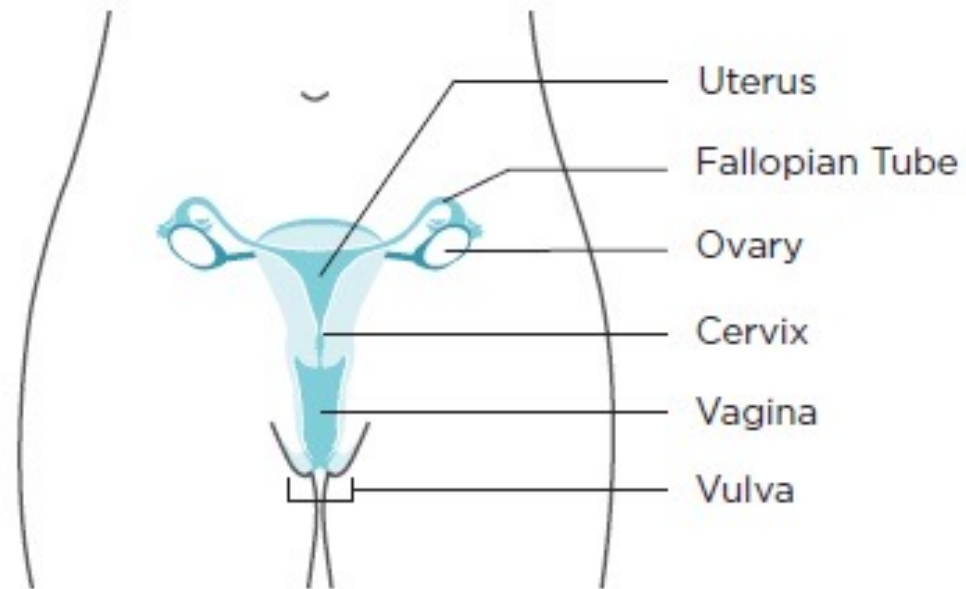


DOES HPV CAUSE HEALTH PROBLEMS?

- In most cases, HPV goes away on its own and does not cause any health problems. But when HPV does not go away, it can cause health problems like genital warts and cancer.
- Genital warts usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the genital area. They can be small or large, raised or flat, or shaped like a cauliflower. A healthcare provider can usually diagnose warts by looking at the genital area.



CERVICAL CANCER BASICS



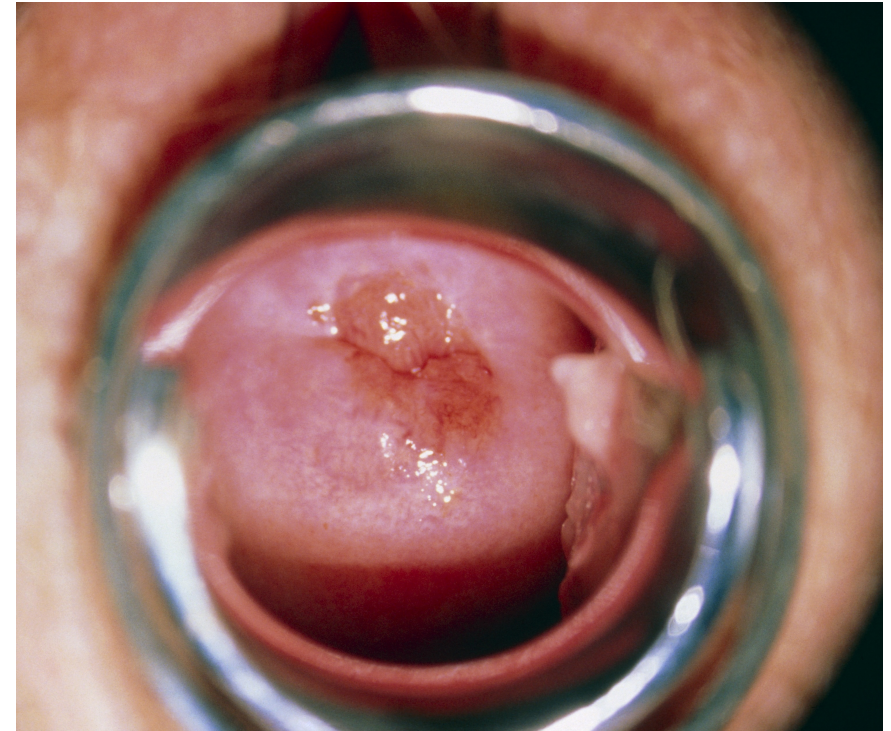
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

- Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early—
- The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for *precancers*, cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately.
- The HPV test looks for the virus ([human papillomavirus](#)) that can cause these cell changes.

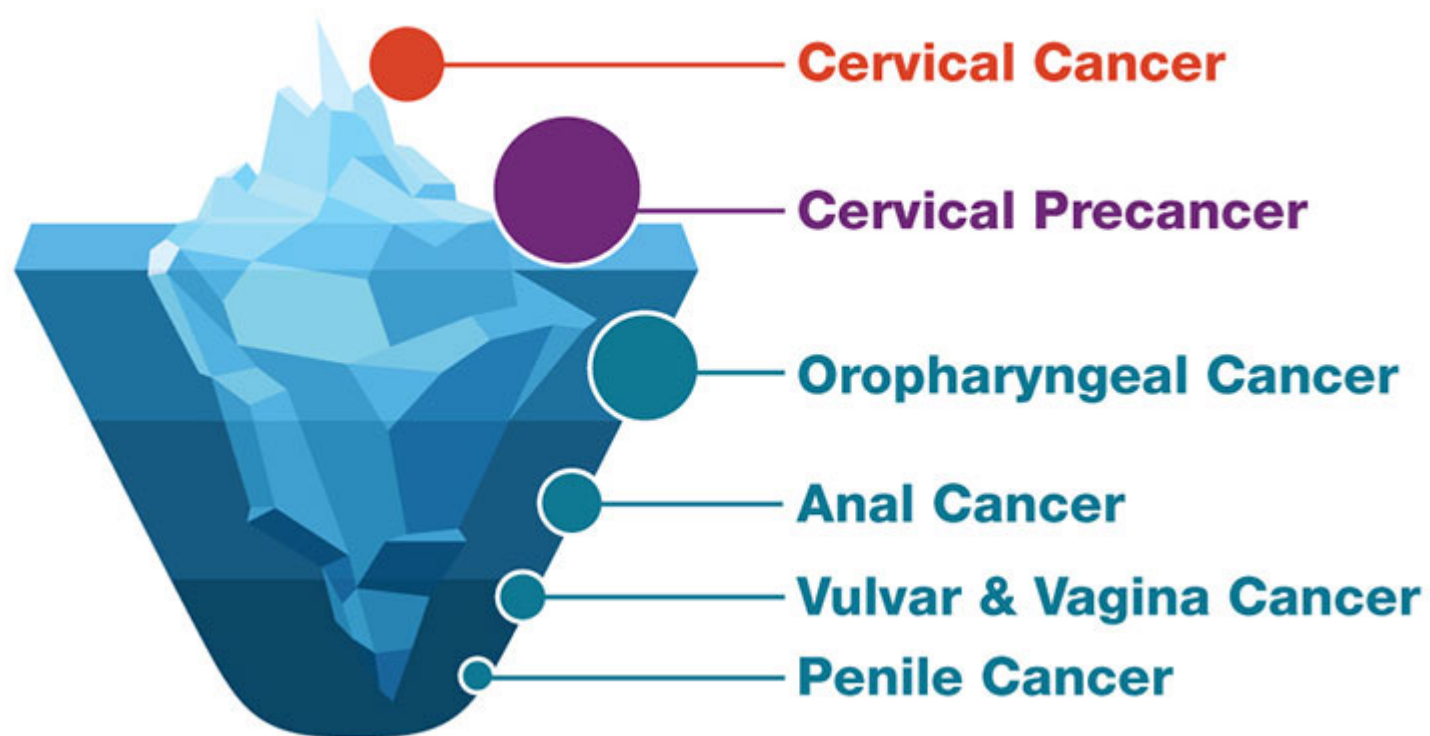


DOES HPV CAUSE CANCER?

- HPV can cause cervical and other cancers including cancer of the vulva, vagina, penis, or anus. It can also cause cancer in the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils (called oropharyngeal cancer).
- Cancer often takes years, even decades, to develop after a person gets HPV. The types of HPV that can cause genital warts are not the same as the types of HPV that can cause cancers.
- There is no way to know which people who have HPV will develop cancer or other health problems. People with weak immune systems (including those with HIV/AIDS) may be less able to fight off HPV. They may also be more likely to develop health problems from HPV.



HPV CANCERS ARE PREVENTABLE



CERVICAL CANCER IS JUST THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

- Even with screening, HPV causes **10,900 cases** of cervical cancer each year in the U.S. Every year, 4,000 women die of cervical cancer.

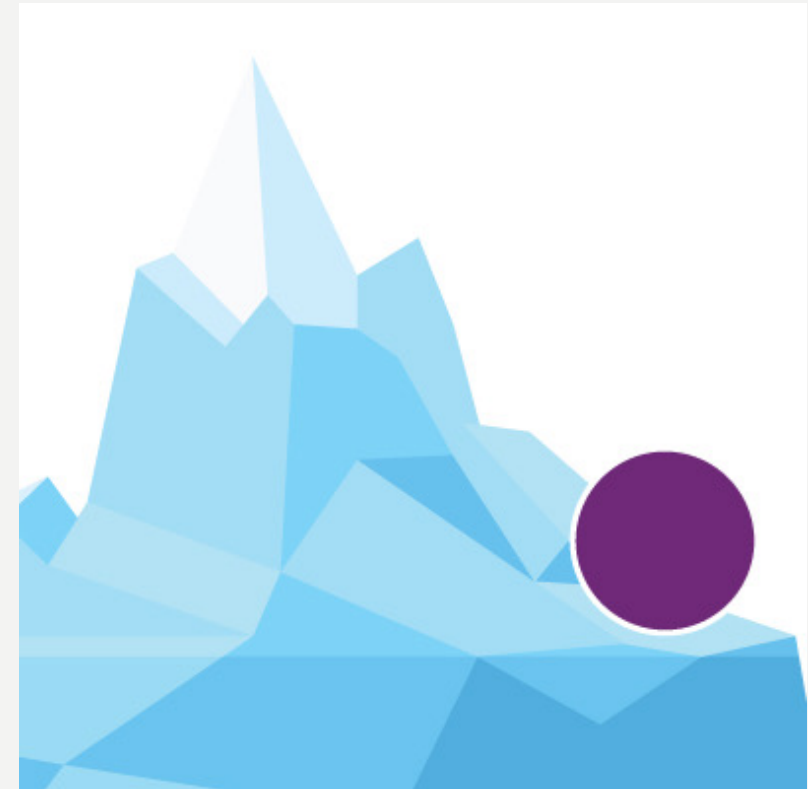
Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>



CERVICAL PRECANCERS

- There are an estimated **196,000** cervical precancers cases each year in the U.S. Treatment for cervical cancers and precancers can limit women's ability to have children.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/68/wr/mm6815a1.htm>



OTHER HPV CANCERS

- Every year in the U.S., there are:
- **13,500 Oropharyngeal Cancer** cases
6,200 Anal Cancer cases
3,400 Vulvar & Vaginal Cancer cases
800 Penile Cancer cases
- Recommended cancer screening tests are not available yet for these cancers. These cancers may not be detected until they cause serious health problems.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>



AMIGAS

- AMIGAS “Ayudando a Las Mujeres con Información, Guía y Amor para su Salud”. In English, “Helping women with Information, Guidance, and Love for their Health”.
- Bilingual Health Education Intervention that is culturally appropriate to the audience
- Increases cervical cancer screening among Hispanic women
- Effective in promoting cervical cancer screening among Latinas ages 21-65 years
- Designed to help promotoras or Community Health Workers increase screening in their community



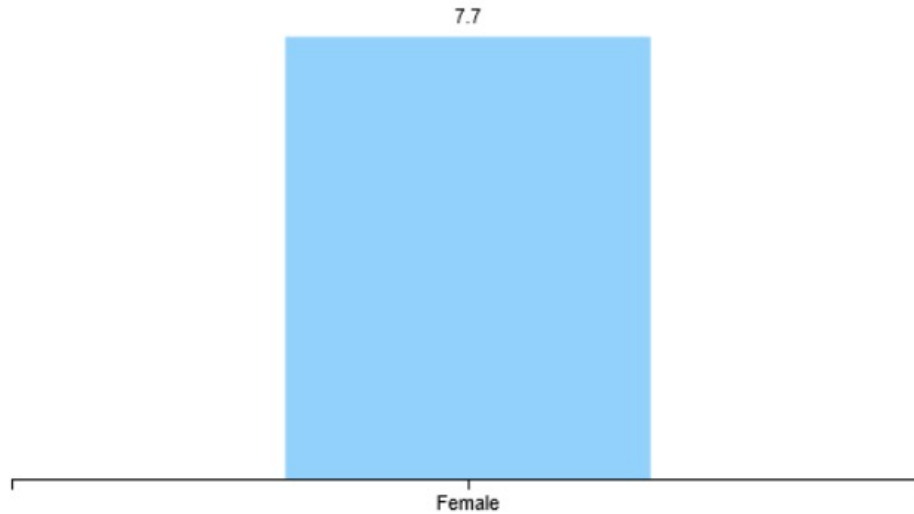
WHY IS AMIGAS SO IMPORTANT?

- High incidence of cervical cancer among Hispanics



Rate of New Cancers by Sex, All Races/Ethnicities

Cervix, United States, 2016



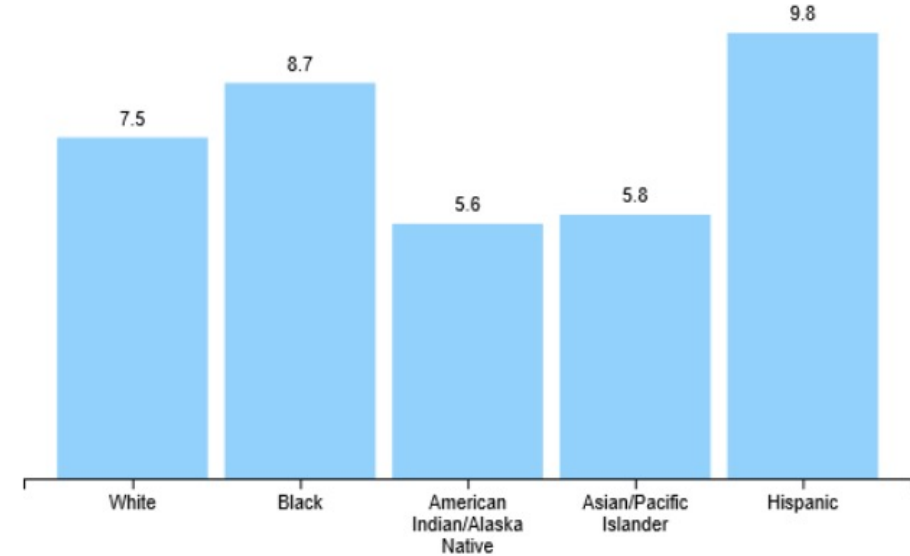
Rate per 100,000 women

Data source – U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool, based on November 2018 submission data (1999-2016); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz>, June 2019.



Rate of New Cancers by Race/Ethnicity, Female

Cervix, United States, 2016



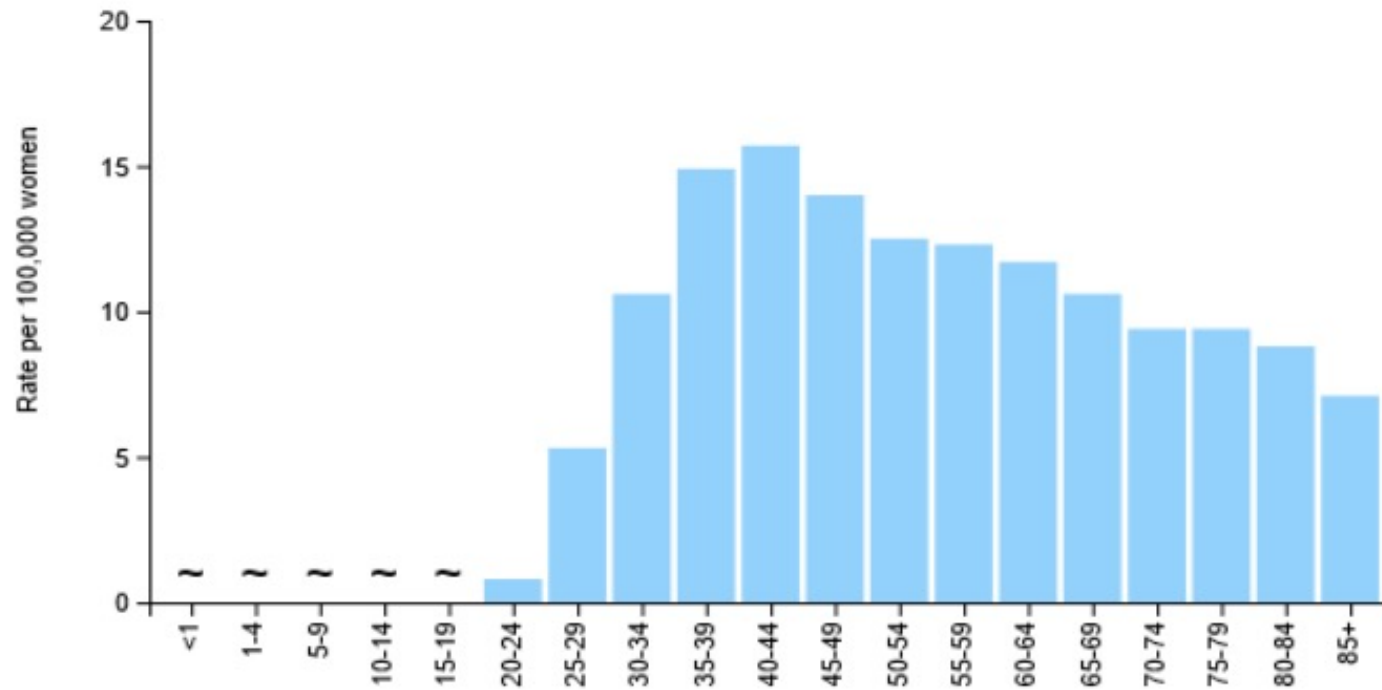
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Rate of New Cancers by Age Group (years), All Races, Female

Cervix, United States, 2016



AMIGAS IS A PROVEN HEALTH EDUCATION MODEL THAT:



Is built from the Community Preventive Services Task Force that one-on-one education increases Pap test use.



Works with women who are experienced *promotoras* in their communities to deliver the education.



Stresses how information and skills learned in the intervention will help women, their families, and their communities stay healthy.



Provides culturally appropriate bilingual information.



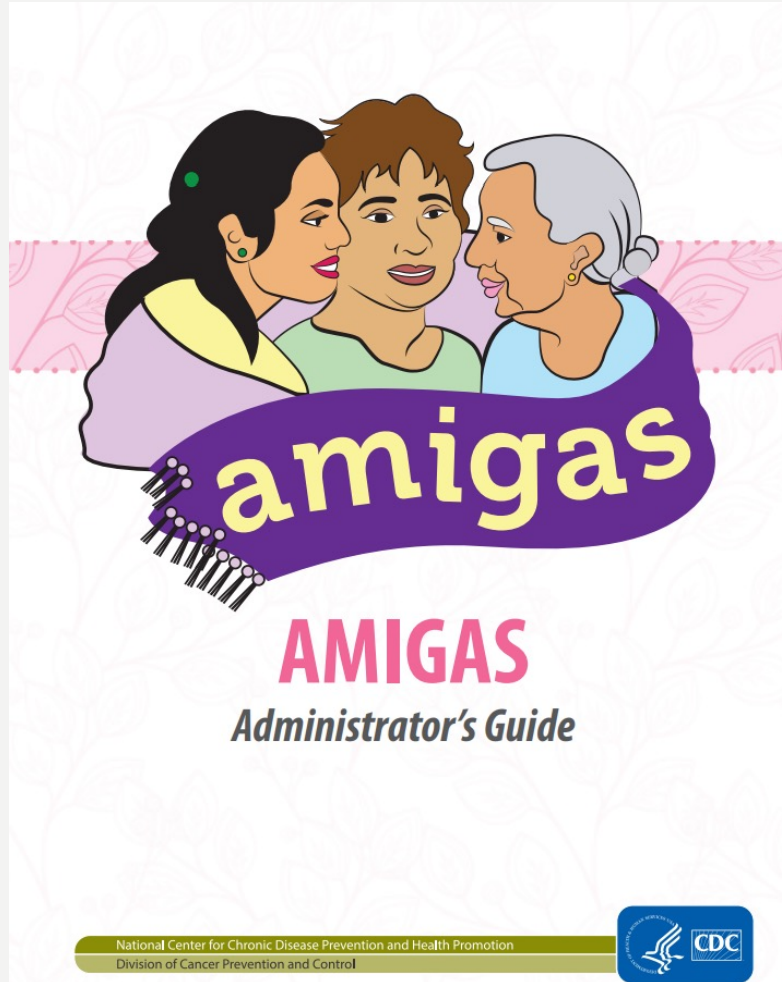
Uses naturally occurring social networks to recruit women.

AMIGAS COMPONENTS:



- Administrator's guide
- Promotora instruction guide
- Bilingual flip chart
- Contact sheet
- Evaluation form
- Handouts
- Body diagrams

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE



- For program managers or administrators
- Provides information on what steps to take to implement the AMIGAS program successfully
- Contains program overview and how the AMIGAS program was developed
- The benefits of implementing the program to achieve screening goals among Hispanic women in a community

PROMOTORA INSTRUCTION GUIDE



- Guide shows how to build AMIGAS program tool box
- How to use the AMIGAS tool box
- The different choices that exist when promoting cervical cancer screening through the program
- It is a useful tool to organize successful learning plans for Latinas that are culturally competent

Q&A

- If you would like to ask the presenter a question, please submit it through the questions box on your control panel
- If you are dialed in through your telephone and would like to verbally ask the presenter a question, use the “raise hand” icon on your control panel and your line will be unmuted.

NEXT ON MODULE 2:

- Learn about the role of CHW's and their responsibilities
- Discuss the AMIGAS toolbox
- Learn how CHW's can be effective cervical cancer screening promoters

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