

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Conventional healthcare facilities, operate with restricted hours and offer minimal services on weekends which pose challenges for women seeking primary care services during more non-traditional times.

METHODS

A Saturday Pap Clinic was introduced to provide a solution for women facing barriers to access screening during the weekdays. The study employed female advanced-practice providers from primary care, every Saturday from 8 a.m. to noon. The electronic medical record (EMR) identified eligible women overdue for cervical cancer screenings and advertised these expanded hours.

RESULTS

Over two years, this study demonstrated a sustained 86.15% fill rate and an improved screening rate of 76.92%, highlighting the effectiveness in reaching improved screening in greater numbers of women.

CONCLUSIONS

The Saturday Pap Clinic has succeeded, demonstrating the efficacy of innovative outreach strategies in improving screening rates. However, further work is required to address disparities among the remaining eligible population.

OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the effectiveness of non-traditional appointment strategies in increasing cervical cancer screening compliance.
2. Explore the impact of offering Saturday Pap Clinic appointments on cervical cancer screening compliance rates.
3. Evaluate the success and challenges in addressing the unique scheduling constraints faced by women who work during the week, have childcare/caregiver issues, or prefer weekend/evening appointments.

METHODS

The Pap smear clinic was open 8 a.m. to noon each Saturday and was staffed by female advanced-practice providers.

The EMR was used to identify eligible and overdue women for cervical cancer screening. 12,025 local patients were identified as eligible for a Saturday Pap Smear Clinic visit.

A fast pass system was used to allow patients to move up their appointments as desired. Unfilled pap smear slots were used for acute appointments.

RESULTS

Cervical cancer screening rates improved from 65.97% to 76.92%

FIGURE 1

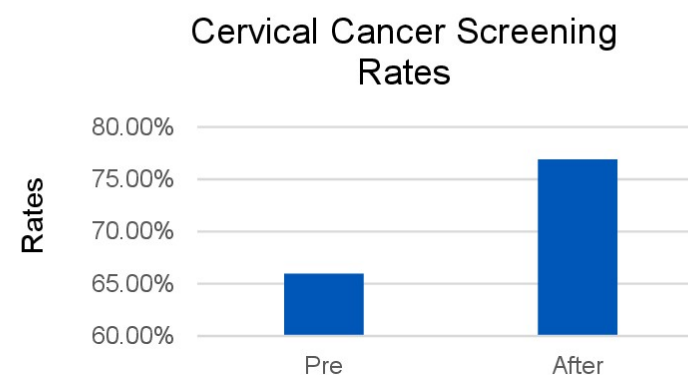


Figure 1: Cervical Cancer Screenings before and after Saturday pap clinic implementation.

621 Pap Smear Clinic appointment slots were offered over two years. The clinics fill rate was 86.15%. 385 patients attended Saturday appointments and had pap smears performed.

FIGURE 2

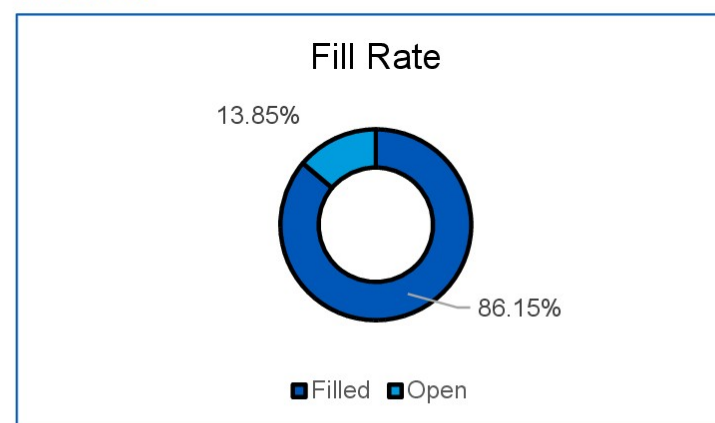


Figure 2: Saturday Pap Clinic appointment fill rates. Average fill rate for the Saturday Pap Smear Clinic: 86.15%.

TABLE 1: DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic	Category	Percentage
Race	White	70.60%
Language	English	94.70%
PCP	Female	59.40%

Table 1: Demographics of patients attending Saturday Pap Clinic and having pap smear performed.

Median age of attendees was 44, 70.6% identified as white, 94.7% spoke English. 59.4% of patients' PCPs were female.

Pap smears performed showed 13.8% were abnormal, with 8.1% having an HPV abnormality.

FIGURE 3

Saturday Pap Clinic Slots

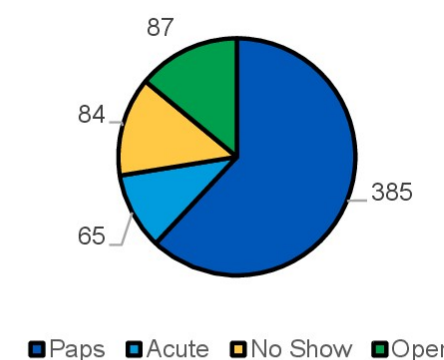


Figure 3: Distribution of 621 available appointment slots for Saturday Pap Clinic

CONCLUSIONS

The Saturday Pap Clinic improved cervical cancer screening rates. Although, the clinic was found to reach a large white, English-speaking population, 10,001 patients are still eligible for screening. Further work is being done to help reduce cervical cancer screening disparities and improve screening in our non-white, non-English speaking population.

REFERENCES

1. US Preventive Services Task Force. Final update summary: cervical cancer: screening. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/draft-update-summary/cervical-cancer-screening-adults-adolescents>. Accessed January 4, 2024.
2. Healthy People 2030. Increase the proportion of females who get screened for cervical cancer – C-09Cancer. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/cancer/increase-proportion-females-who-get-screened-cervical-cancer-c-09>. Accessed January 4, 2024.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cervical Cancer Factsheet. Inside knowledge campaign. https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/pdf/cervical_facts.pdf. Accessed January 4, 2024.
4. Strelow B, O’Laughlin D. Barriers to cervical cancer screening among immigrants. *JAAPA*. 2022 Mar 1;35(3):23-27. doi: 10.1097/01.JAA.0000819564.35151.0a. PMID: 35120364.
5. Strelow B, Francis M, Gertner G, Olson R, Abuhadid K, Abdi D, Anderson J, Fellows N, Fink S, Stevens J, Peters S, Stolp A, Tweedy J, O’Laughlin D. Saturday Pap Smear Clinic: addressing barriers to cervical cancer screening. *BMJ Open Qual*. 2023 Jul;12(3):e002252. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2023-002252. PMID: 37451801; PMCID: PMC10351256.