

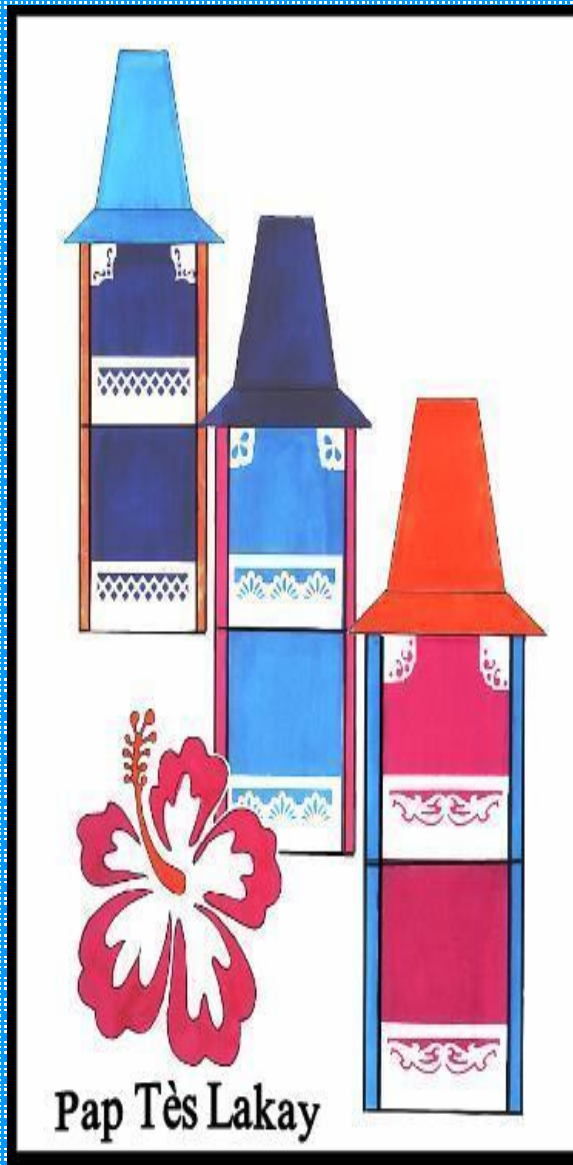
DISCOVERING A CULTURALLY-APPROPRIATE ALTERNATIVE TO THE PAP SMEAR FOR HAITIAN AMERICAN WOMEN: THE FOURNIER SELF-SAMPLING DEVICE



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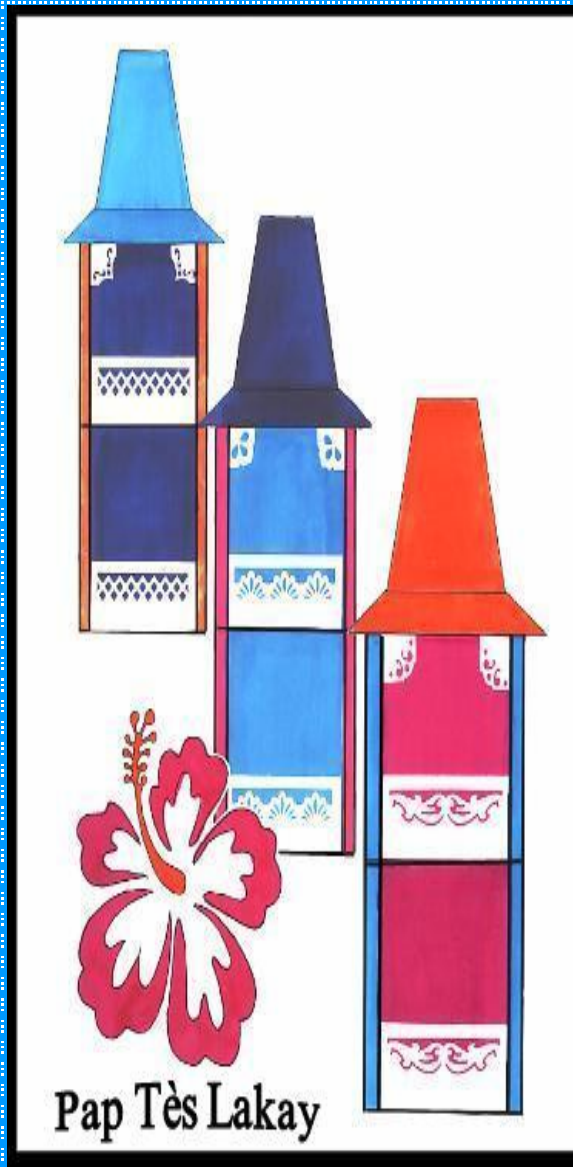


EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CERVICAL CANCER



- Black women experience an increased risk of developing and dying from cervical cancer
- In Miami, Florida, cervical cancer incidence and mortality is highest among Haitian American women
- Between 2000-2004, the incidence of disease was estimated to be 38/100,000 for Little Haiti, the predominately Haitian area in Miami

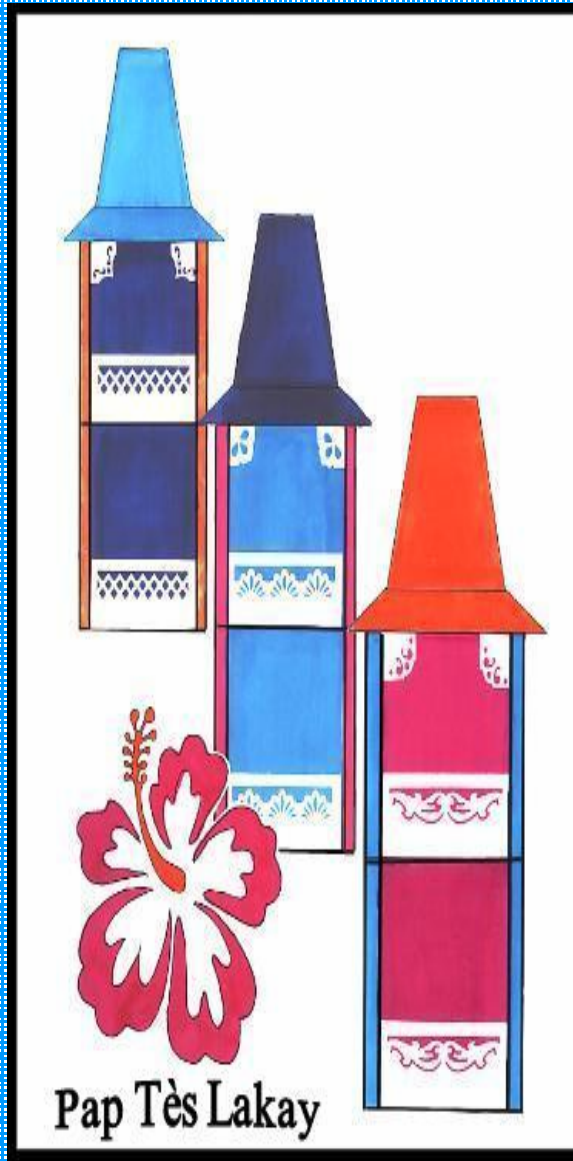
ROLE OF PAP SMEAR SCREENING



- Excess incidence largely a function of underutilization of Pap smear screening
- Approximately 31% of Haitian women have never had a Pap smear in their life
- Among Haitian women with a history of screening, 40% have not had a Pap smear in the past three years as recommended by national guidelines*

*Kobetz E. Manuscript in progress (n= ~1000)

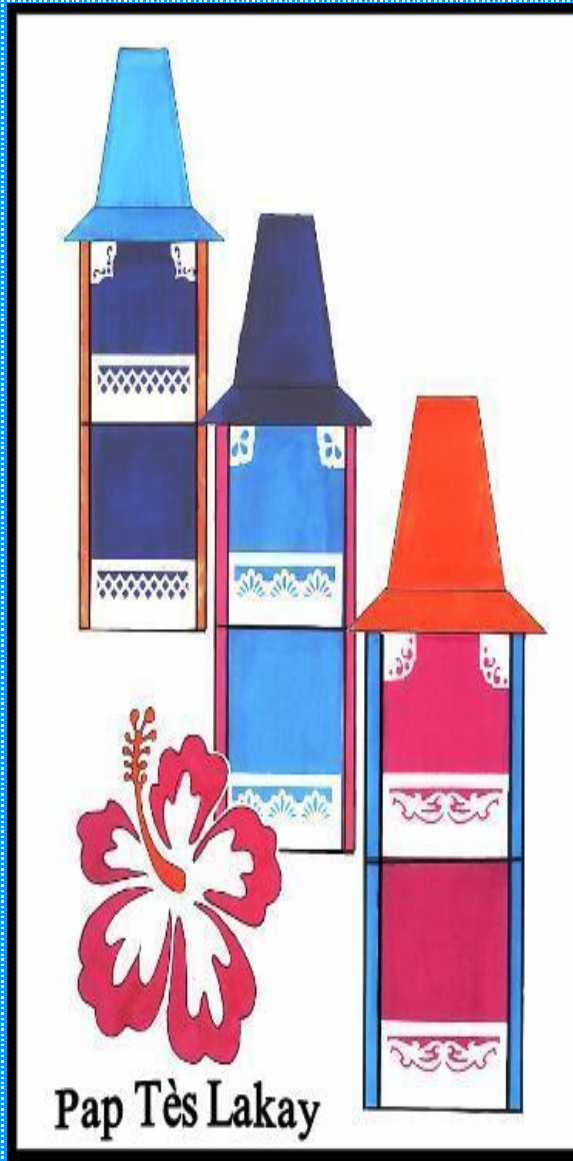
OVERVIEW OF LITTLE HAITI - MIAMI, FLORIDA



- Estimated 250,000 residents of Haitian descent
- 40% live in poverty
- 25% unemployed
- Majority speak Creole



BARRIERS TO ROUTINE PAP SMEAR SCREENING

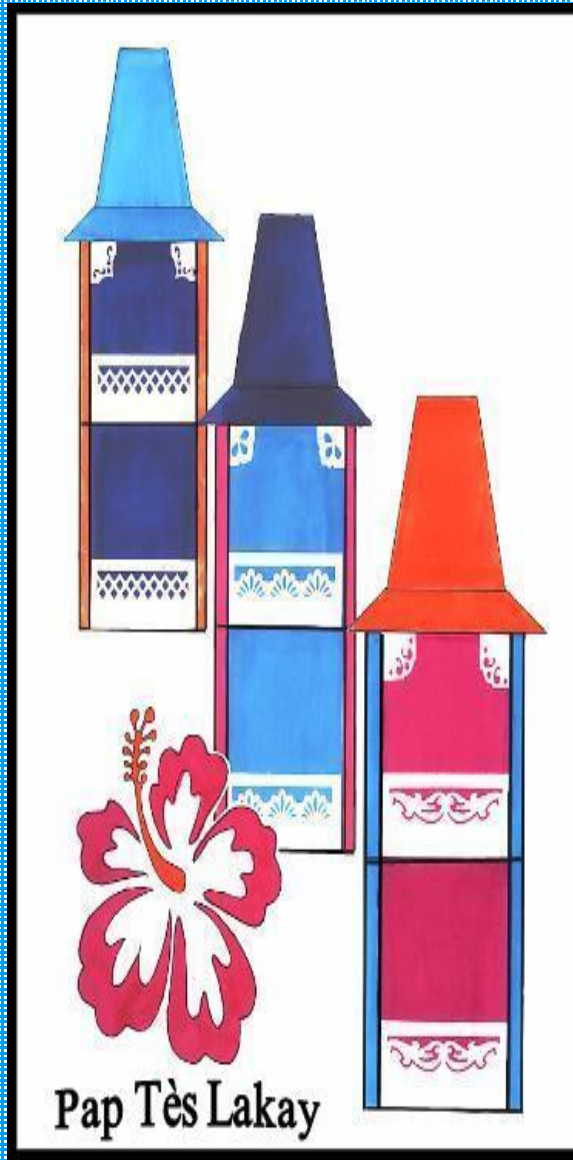


- Poverty
- Access to Care
- Dissonance between Haitian and biomedical conceptualizations of health and prevention
- Lack of knowledge about cancer and the importance of early detection of disease
- Cultural norms about modesty

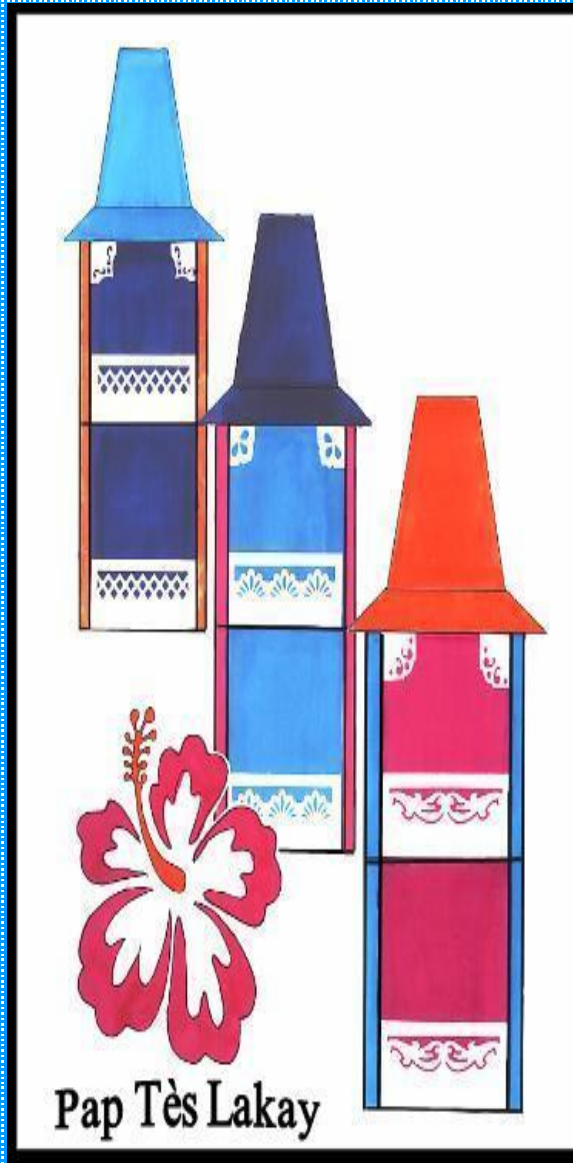
PAP TÈS LAKAY

Primary Study Aim:

To test the whether the
Fournier self-sampler
is a culturally-acceptable alternative
to the Pap smear for
Haitian women

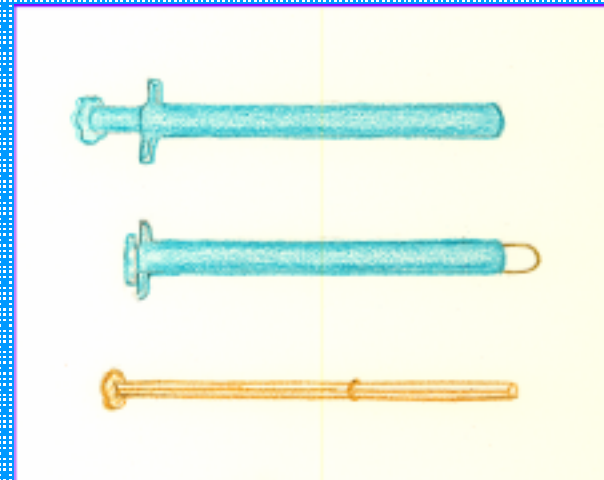


THE FOURNIER SELF-SAMPLER



The Fournier self-sampler provides an alternative to the traditional clinician-performed speculum exam.

It is self-administered, relatively easy to use and comfortable.



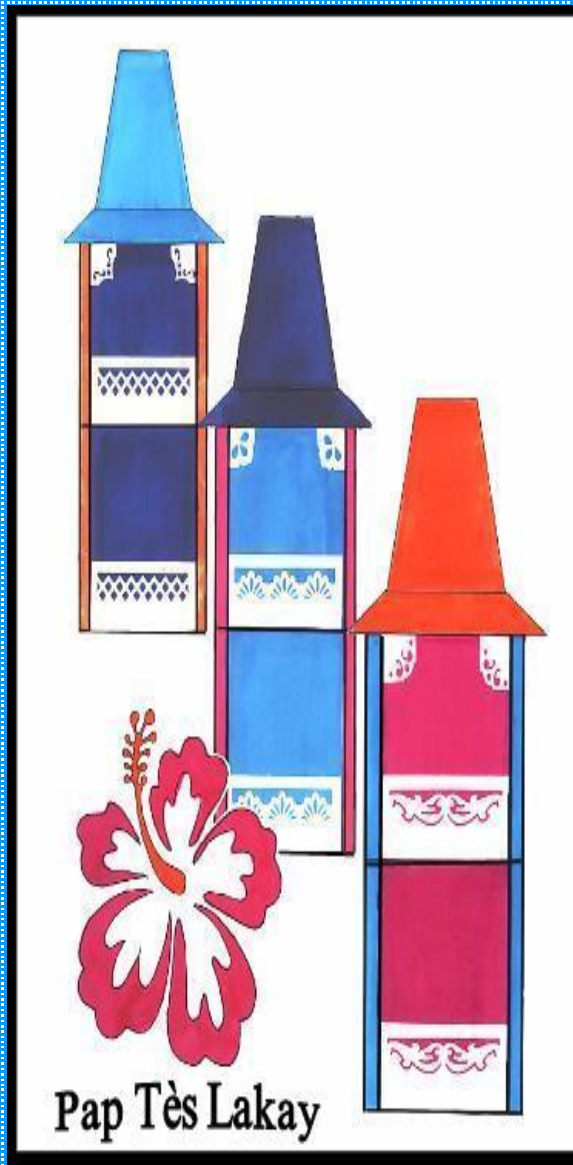
In clinical trials, the Fournier device has been shown to have similar efficacy to the Pap smear for detecting cervical abnormalities

STUDY DESIGN



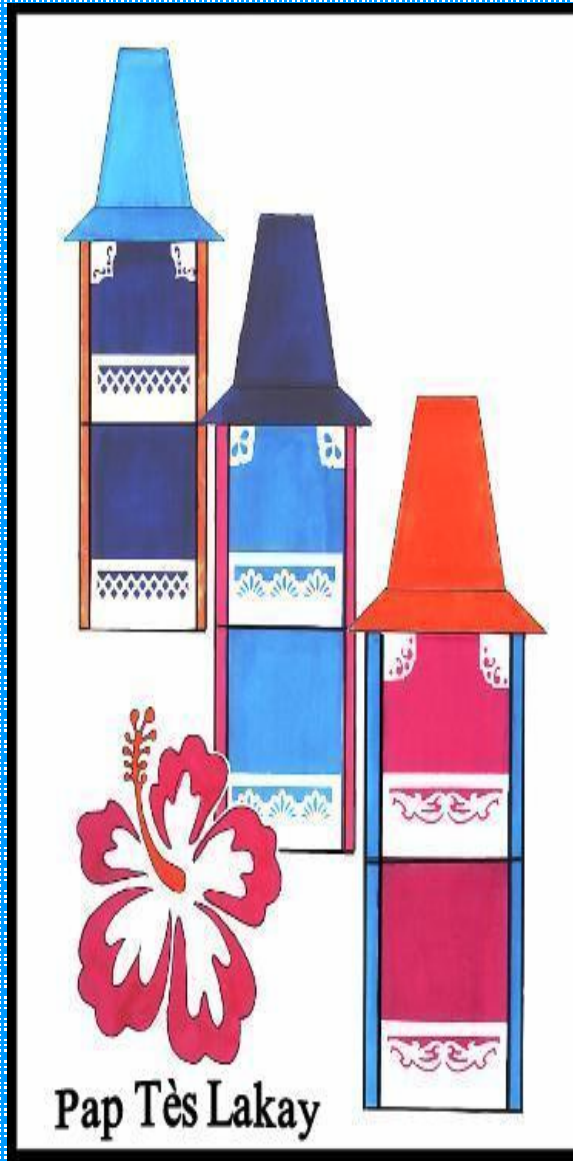
- Pap Tès Lakay is part of an ongoing, well-established Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) initiative known as Partners in Action
- The study is cross-sectional, one-time “survey” of 350 Haitian women residing in Little Haiti
- Community Health Workers (CHWs) recruit potential participants and collect study data
- Participants are recruited through convenience sampling

DATA COLLECTION



- Data collection occurs in a location selected by the participant (e.g., home)
- CHWs administer a semi-structured questionnaire that assesses women's experience using the Fournier self-sampler
- Interviews can be conducted in English or Haitian Creole according to a participant's preference
- Participants provide a cervical specimen self-collected using the Fournier device

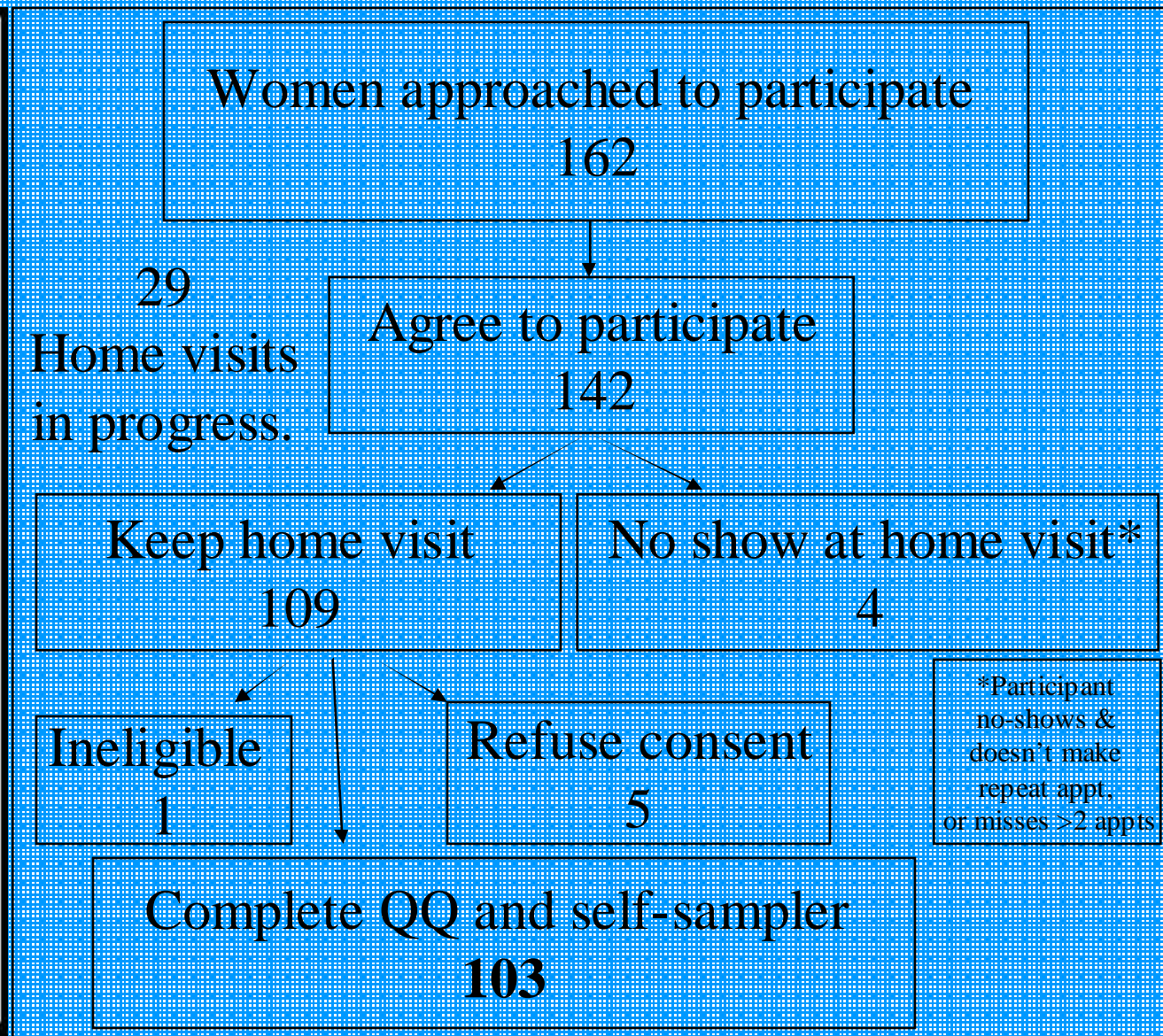
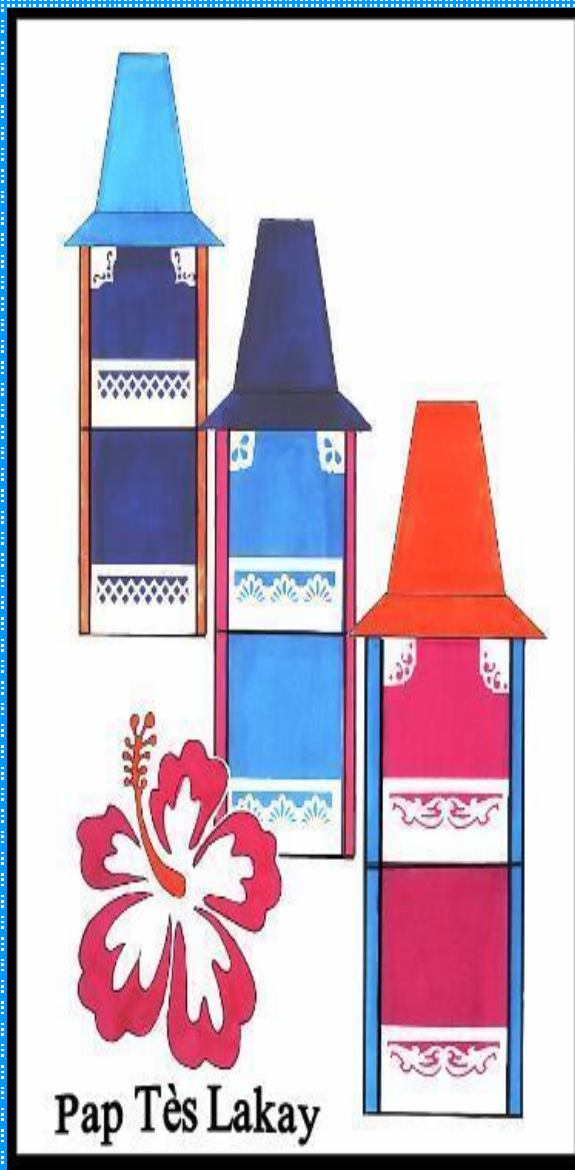
MEASUREMENT OF ACCEPTABILITY



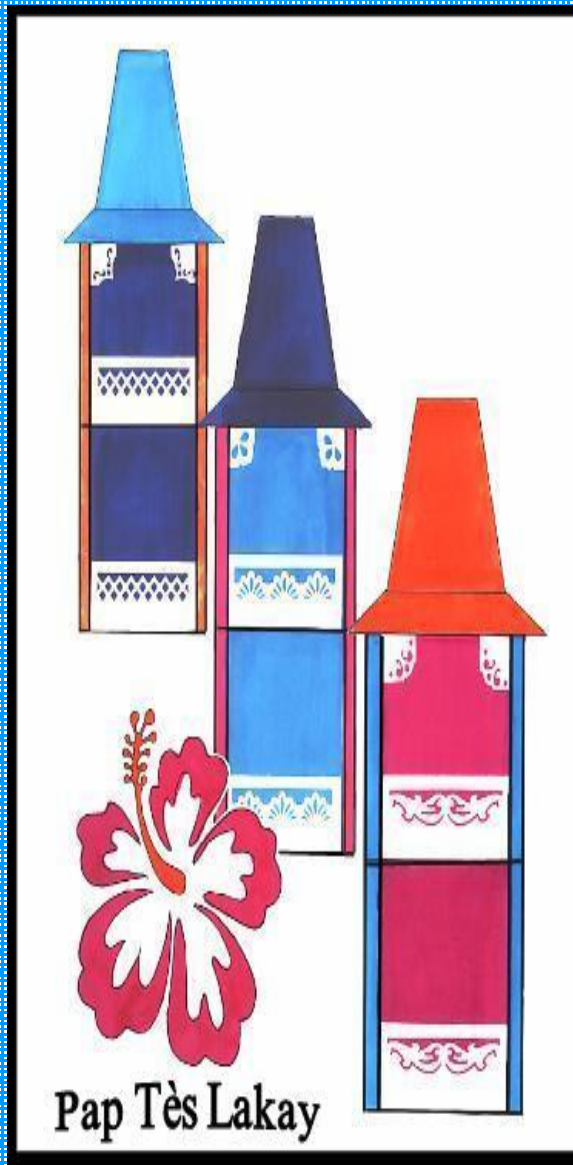
Acceptability of the Fournier self-sampler is determined by triangulating two data sources

1. Information from the recruitment process
2. Items from the questionnaire

PRELIMINARY OBJECTIVE RESULTS



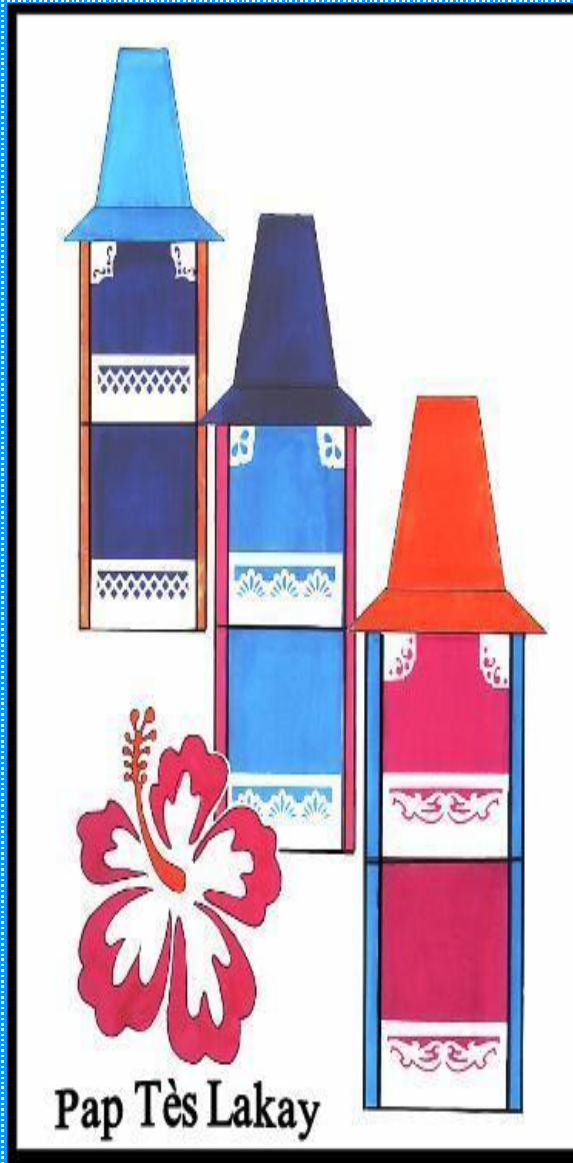
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS



Among women surveyed thus far:

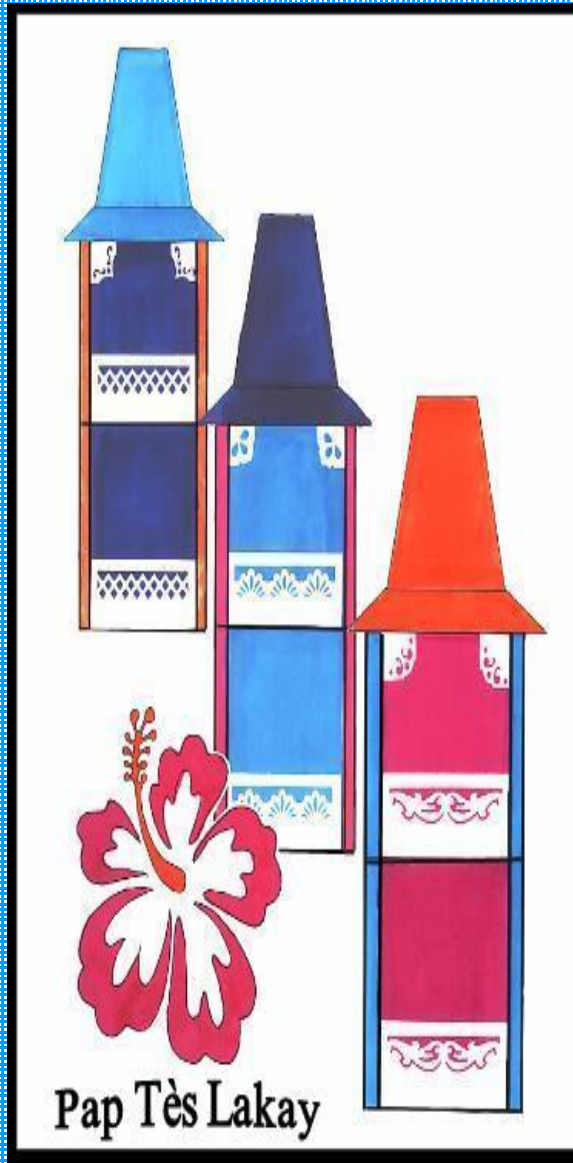
- 91% preferred Fournier self-sampler to Pap smear
- 93% described the self-sampler as “easy to use”
- 93% felt comfortable using the self-sampler
- 96% felt comfortable using it in the home
- 98% would recommend self-sampler to family & friends

DISCUSSION



- The Fournier self-sampler seems to be a culturally acceptable alternative to the Pap smear among Haitian women
- Preliminary findings suggest that Haitian women prefer the Fournier device to a traditional pap smear
- Widespread dissemination of the Fournier self-sampler may improve screening compliance among Haitians, as well as other racial/ethnic minorities and immigrant population groups

CONCLUDING COMMENTS



Fournier self-sampling device

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Home visits

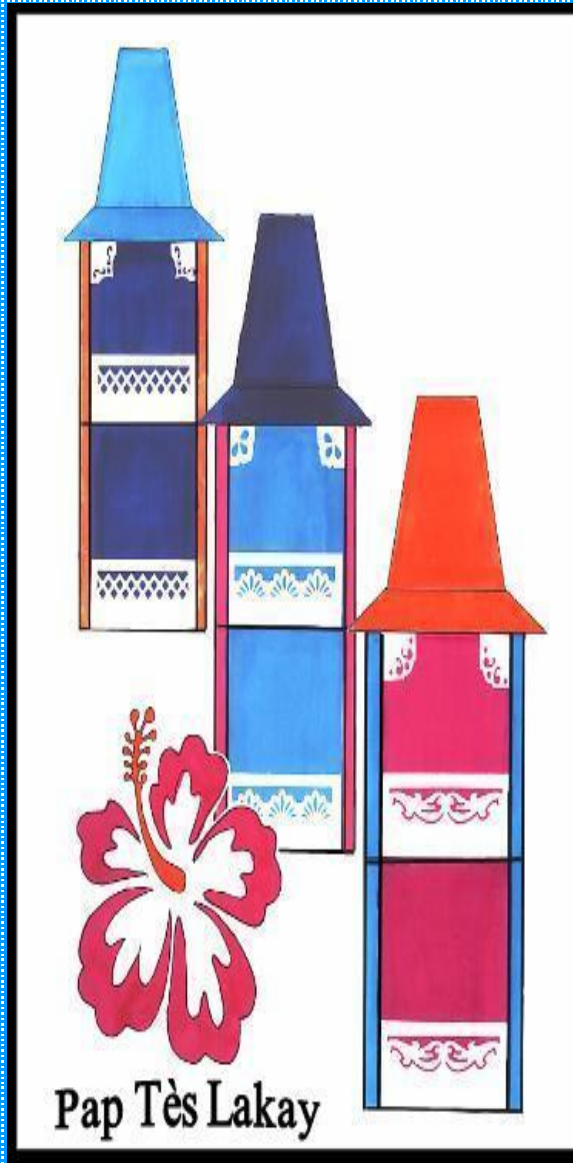
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Community Health Workers

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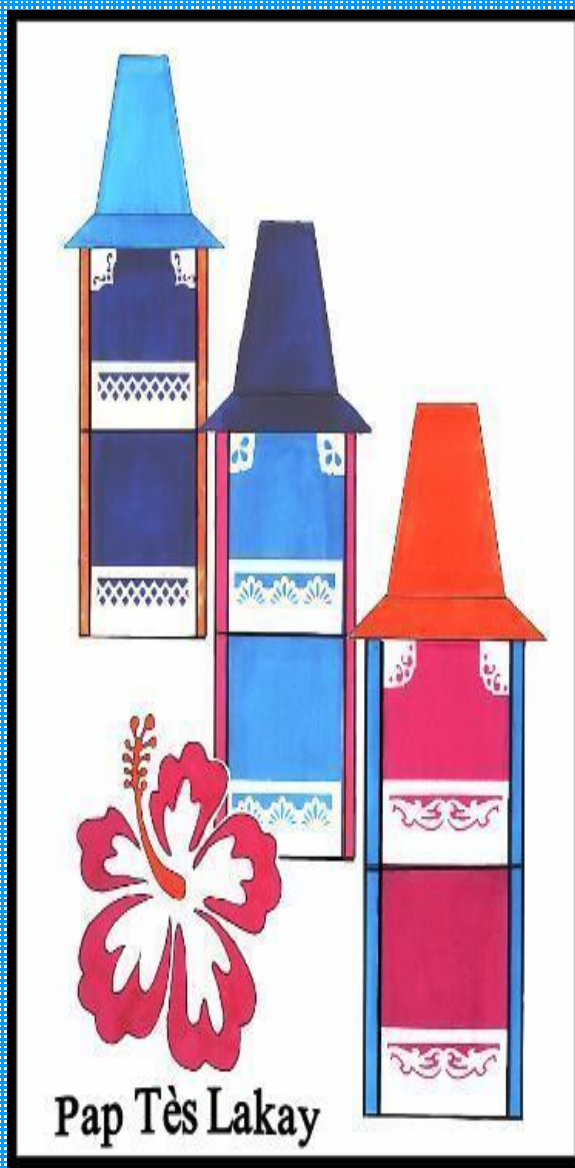
*Increased Access to
Cervical Cancer Screening*

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