



Cervical cancer screenings among women (18-64 years) in the Philadelphia metropolitan area



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Overview

- Recent FDA approval of a Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine suggests cervical cancer incidences in the U.S. will decline.
- Clinical screening for cervical cancer, via pap testing, remains essential in detecting cervical cancer cases, particularly among women beyond the recommended age group (9-26 years) for an HPV vaccine.
- American Cancer Society recommends a pap test at least every 2 years.
- Presentation includes a survey analysis of women (18-64 years) in Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) whose last pap test was more than 2 years ago and women whose last pap test was more than 5 years ago.

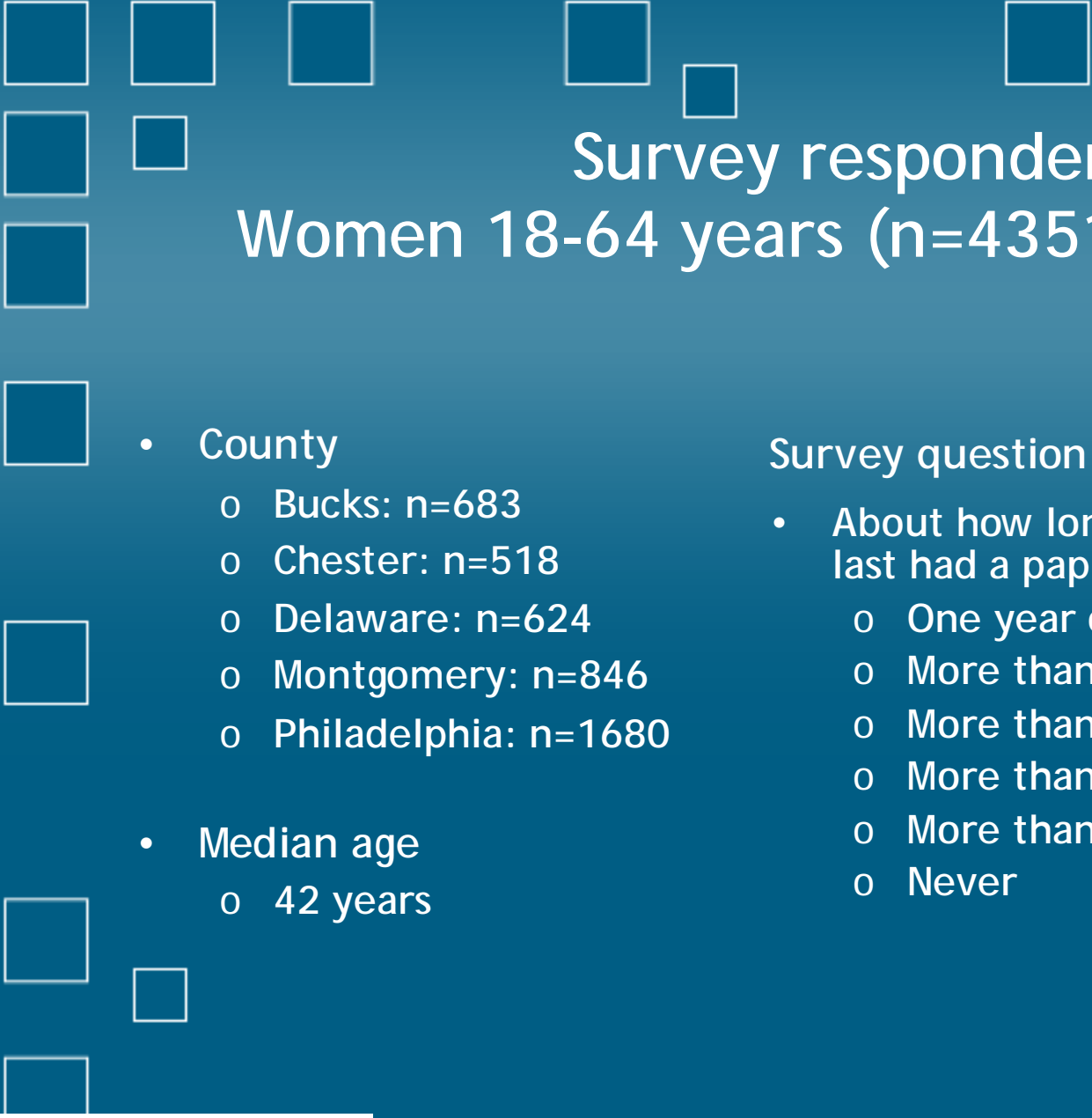


Methodology: Southeastern Pennsylvania (SEPA) Household Health Survey



- HHS survey conducted since 1983
 - Additional survey years include: 1987, 1991, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2006
- Encompasses five-county SEPA region:
 - Bucks
 - Chester
 - Delaware
 - Montgomery
 - Philadelphia
- 10,000+ interviews conducted by telephone using random-digit dial
 - Adult respondents selected using last birthday method
- Oversample:
 - Persons age 60+ and 75+
 - Latino population
- Interviews conducted in English & Spanish





Survey respondents: Women 18-64 years (n=4351), SEPA, 2006

- County

- Bucks: n=683
- Chester: n=518
- Delaware: n=624
- Montgomery: n=846
- Philadelphia: n=1680

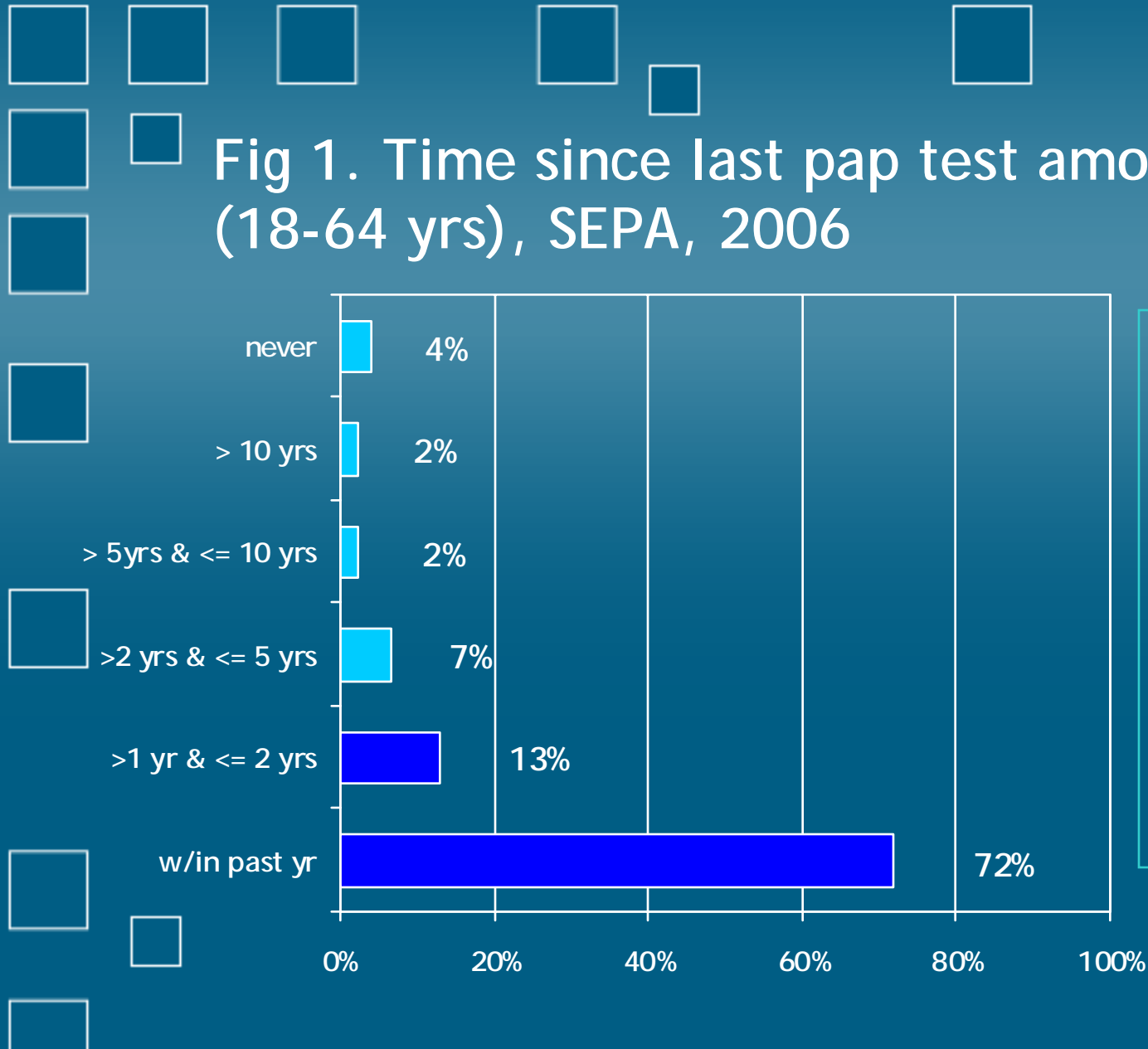
- Median age

- 42 years

Survey question:

- About how long has it been since you last had a pap smear?
 - One year or less
 - More than one year—up to 2 years
 - More than 2 years—up to 5 years
 - More than 5 years—up to 10 years
 - More than 10 years
 - Never

Fig 1. Time since last pap test among women (18-64 yrs), SEPA, 2006



15% of women (18-64 yrs) have not received a pap test within past 2 yrs

8% of women (18-64 yrs) last received a pap test more than 5 yrs

Fig 2. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), SEPA, 1996-2006

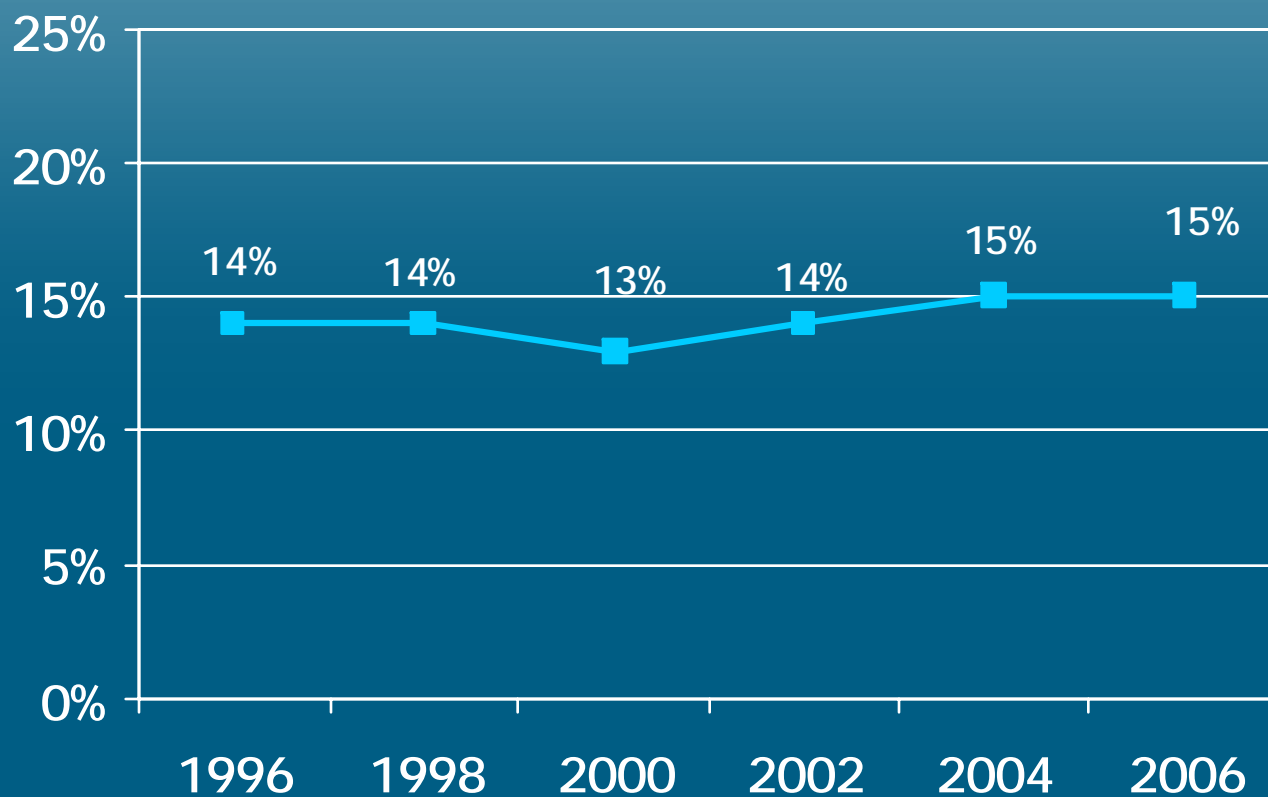
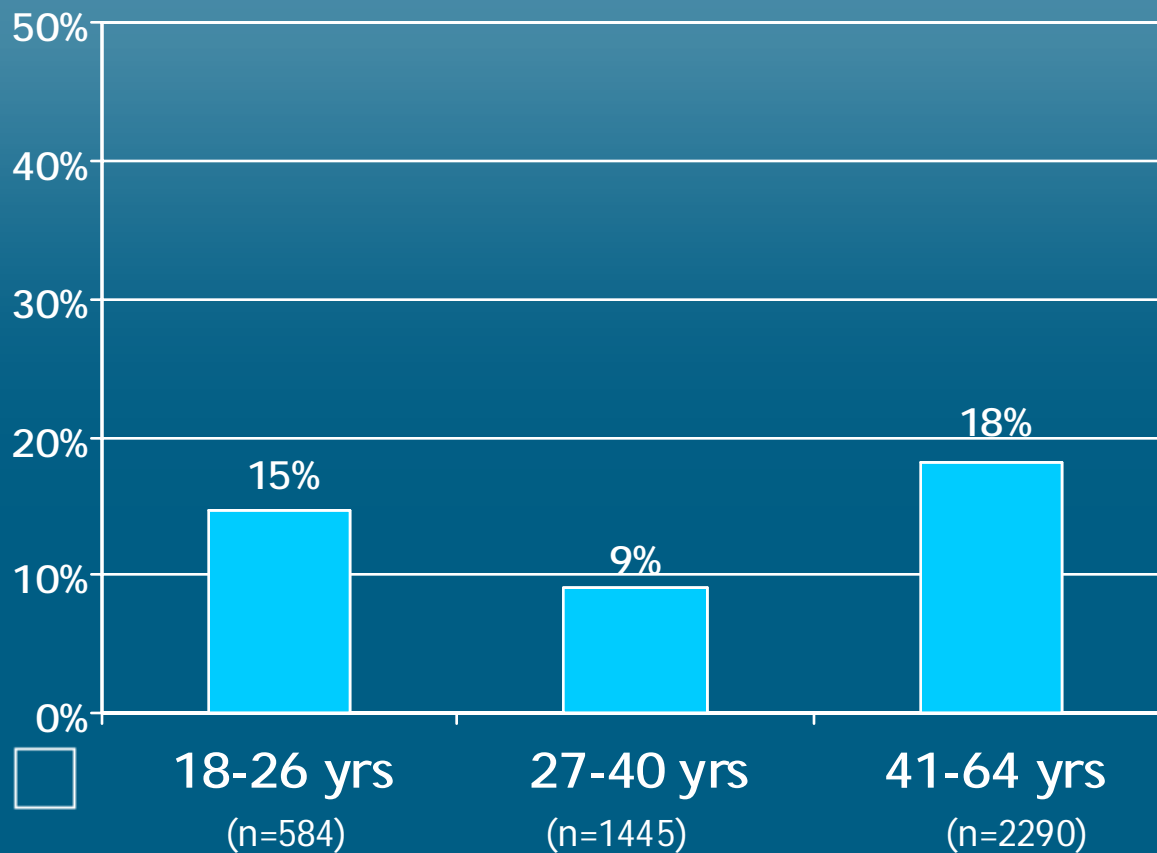


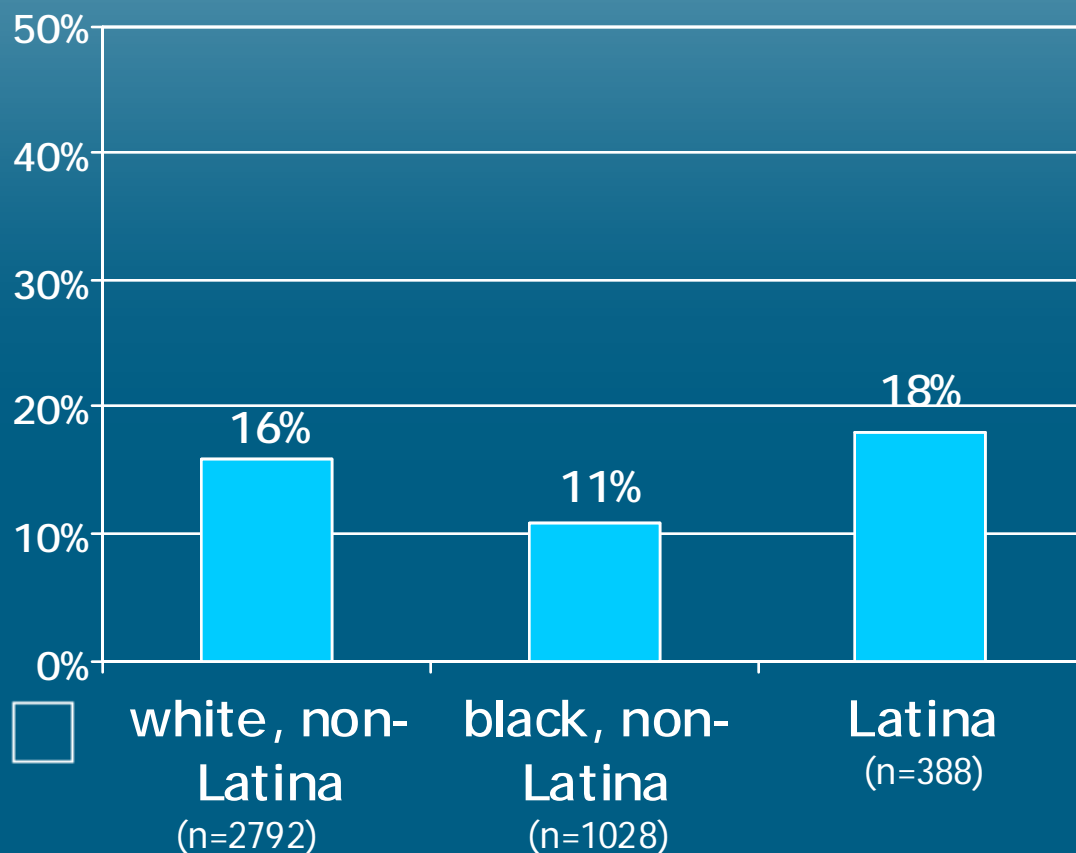
Fig 3. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by age, SEPA, 2006



Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by age group:

- 12% 18-26 yrs
- 4% 27-40 yrs
- 10% 41-64 yrs

Fig 4. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by race/ethnicity, SEPA, 2006



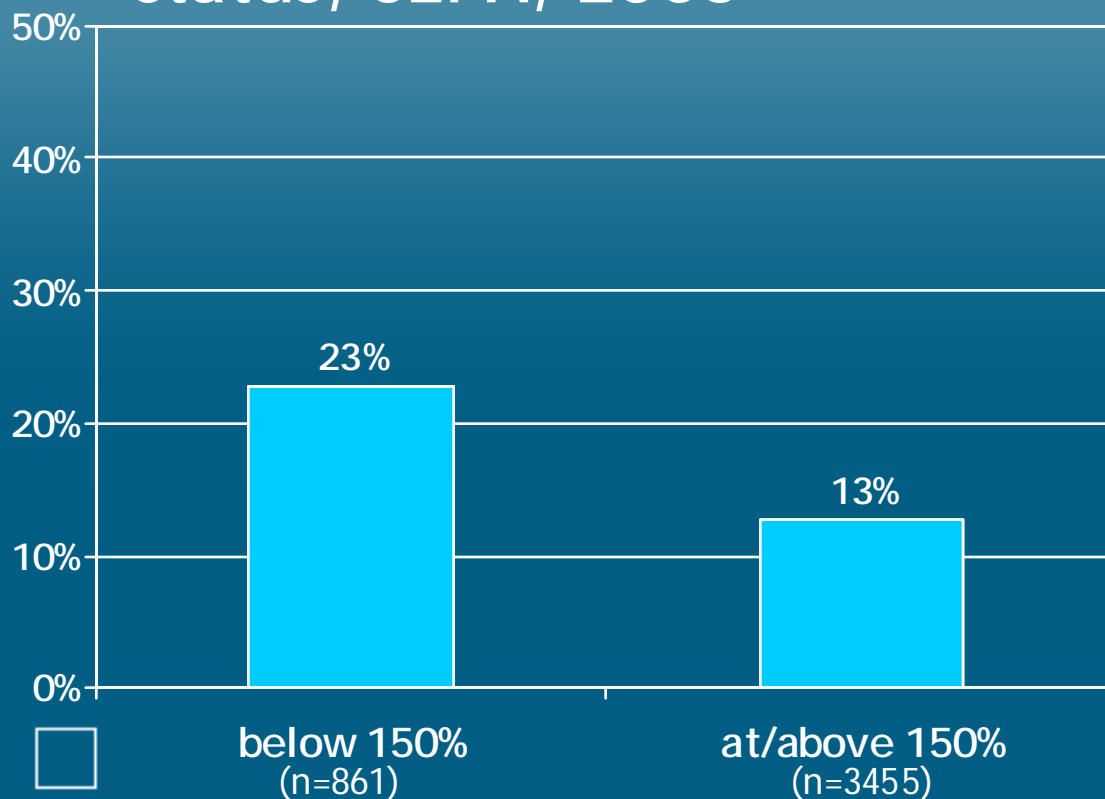
Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by race/ethnicity:

8% white, non-Latina

6% black, non-Latina

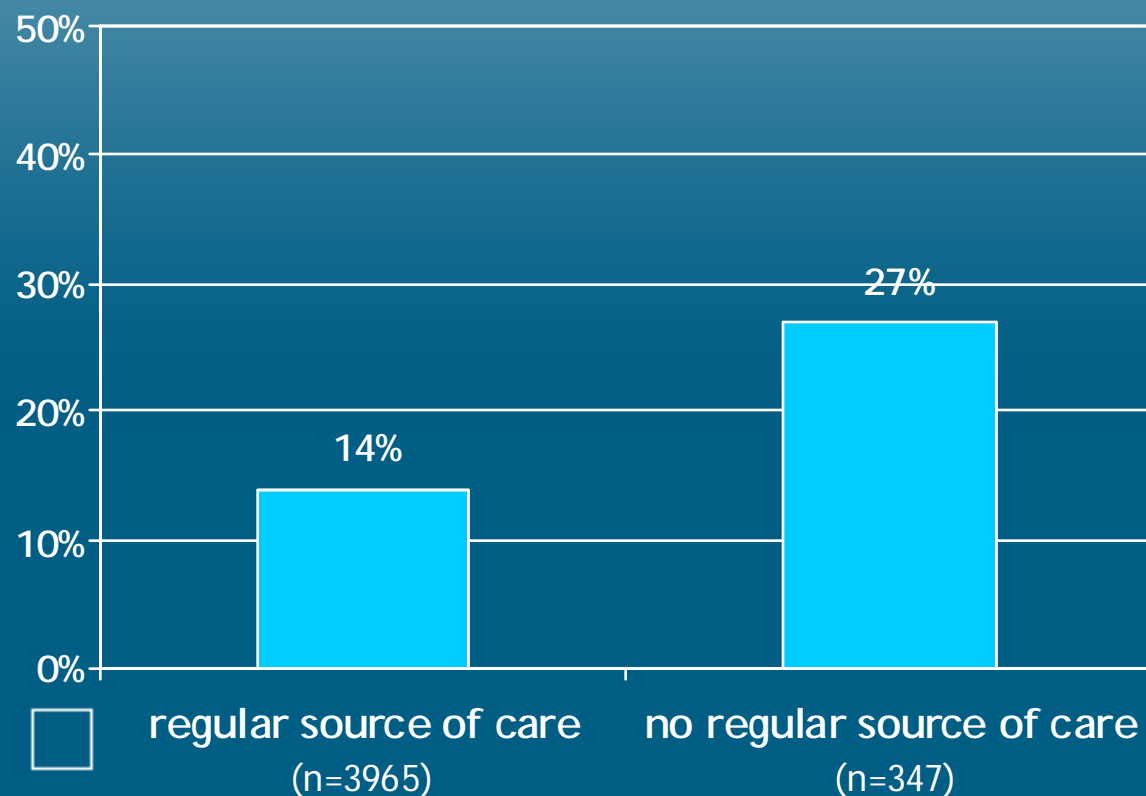
13% Latina

Fig 5. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by 150% poverty status, SEPA, 2006



Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by poverty status:
13% below 150%
7% at/above 150%

Fig 6. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by regular source of care status, SEPA, 2006

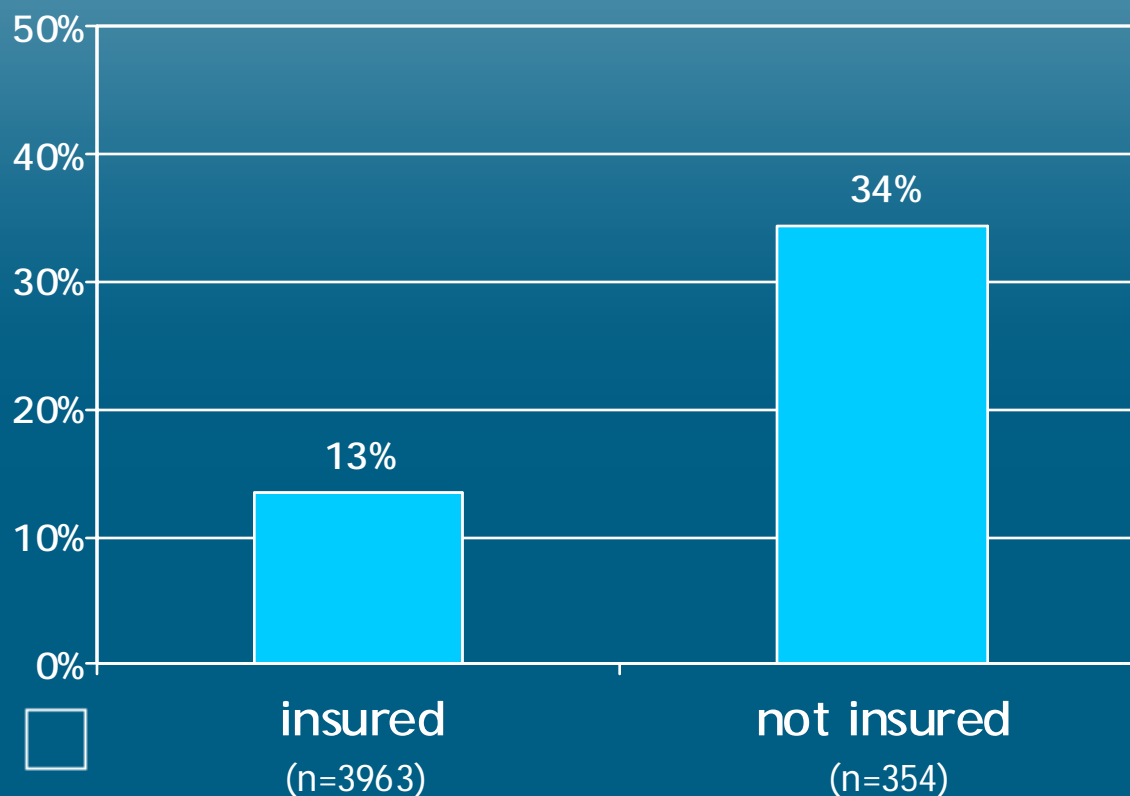


Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by regular source of care status:

7% source of care

15% no source of care

Fig 7. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by insurance status, SEPA, 2006

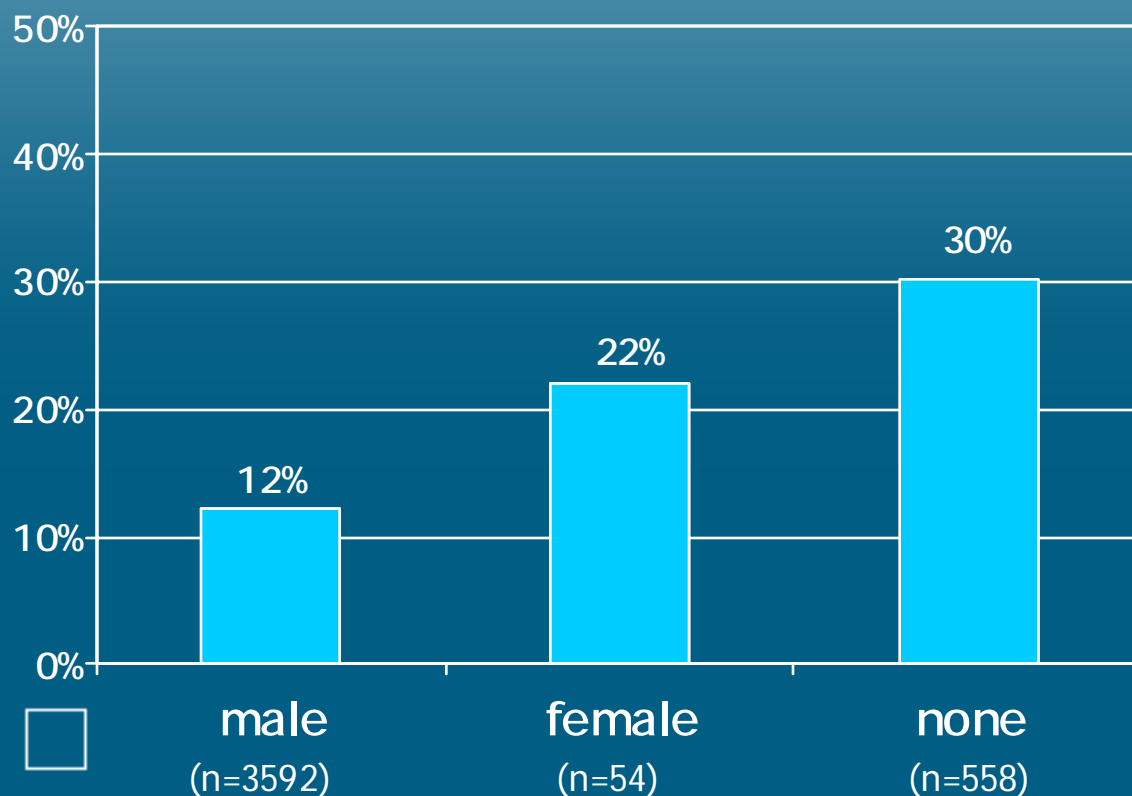


Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by insurance status:

7% insured

19% not insured

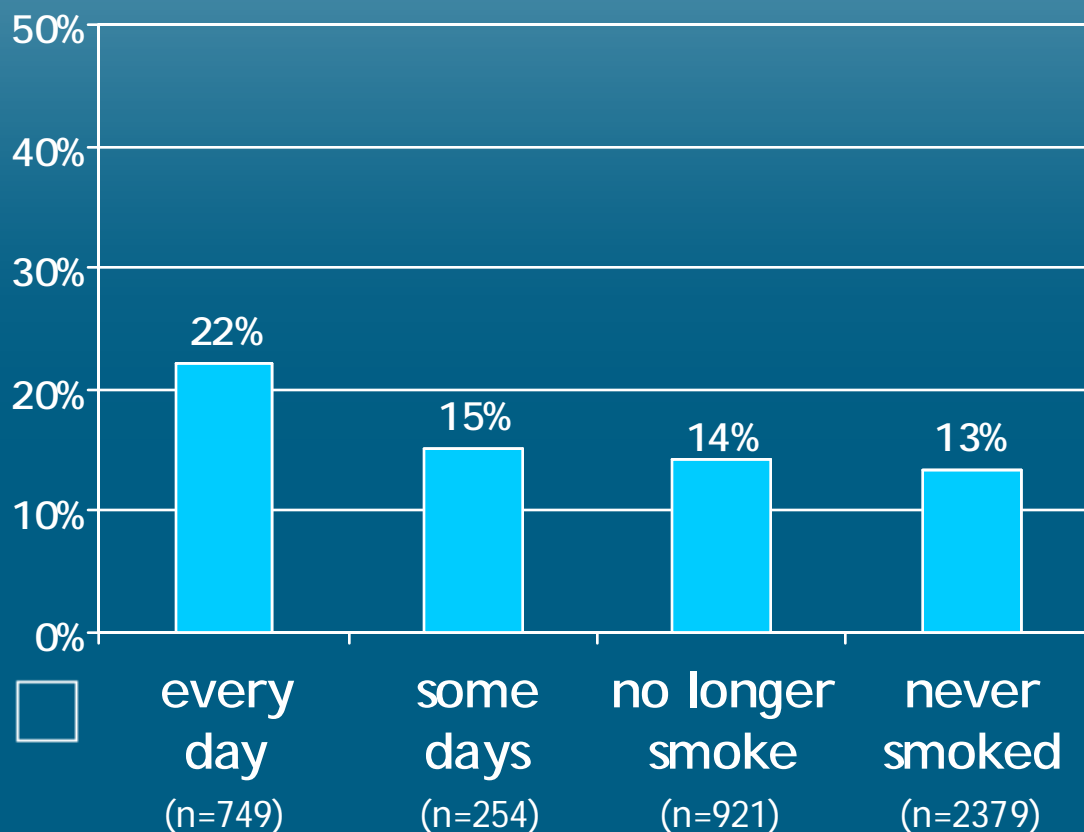
Fig 8. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by sexual partners within past year, SEPA, 2006



Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by sexual partners within past year:

- 6% male
- 11% female
- 20% none

Fig 9. Last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), by smoking frequency, SEPA, 2006



Women (18-64 yrs) whose last pap test was more than 5 yrs ago, by smoking frequency:

- 12% every day
- 8% some days
- 6% no longer smoke
- 7% never smoked

Table 1. Logistic Regression: Likelihood of last pap test more than 2 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), SEPA, 2006

Variables	Significance	Exp(B)
no insurance	.000	2.888
no regular source of care	.000	1.860
black, non-Latina	.000	.407
Latina	.198	.803
below 150% poverty	.000	2.076
age 27-40 yrs	.042	.715
age 41-64 yrs	.002	1.575
female sex partners	.038	2.057
no sex partners	.000	2.568
smoke every day	.000	1.748
smoke some days	.093	1.396
no longer smokes	.961	.994

Nagelkerke R square = .141

Black & Latina compared to white. Age groups 27-40 yrs & 41-64 yrs compared to 18-26 yrs. Female & no sexual partners compared to male sexual partners. Smoke every day, some days, & no longer smoke compared to never smoked.

Table 2. Logistic Regression: Likelihood of last pap test more than 5 years ago among women (18-64 yrs), SEPA, 2006

Variables	Significance	Exp(B)
no insurance	.000	2.203
no regular source of care	.049	1.480
black, non-Latina	.000	.436
Latina	.643	1.099
below 150% poverty	.000	1.918
age 27-40 yrs	.000	.362
age 41-64 yrs	.288	.836
female sex partners	.224	1.754
no sex partners	.000	3.482
smoke every day	.012	1.471
smoke some days	.499	1.197
no longer smokes	.233	.819

Nagelkerke R square = .130

Black & Latina compared to white. Age groups 27-40 yrs & 41-64 yrs compared to 18-26 yrs. Female & no sexual partners compared to male sexual partners. Smoke every day, some days, & no longer smoke compared to never smoked.















Conclusion

- Among selected demographic, access to care, and behavioral characteristics examined, having no health insurance had the largest independent effect on women not having a pap test within the past two years, even when controlling for other selected independent factors.
- However, among women whose last pap test was five or more years ago, having no current sexual partners had the largest independent effect, even when controlling for other selected independent factors.
- Despite the advent of the HPV vaccine, cervical cancer screenings remain an important tool in early detection.
- The heightened visibility of cervical cancer, particularly media coverage of the new vaccine, presents an opportunity for public health education about the importance of pap testing for those not vaccinated.



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