





What Works: Increasing Cervical Cancer Screening Amongst Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islander Populations Webinar

July 17, 2019 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM EDT

National Alliance for Hispanic Health



The National Alliance for Hispanic Health is the premier science-based and community-driven organization that focuses on the best health for all. Community-based members provide services to more than 15 million Hispanics throughout the U.S. every year and national organization members provide services to more than 100 million people annually.



Our Vision: Strong healthy communities whose contributions are recognized by a society that fosters the health, well-being, and prosperity of all its members.



Our Mission: Best Health for All

Nuestras Voces (Our Voices) Network Program

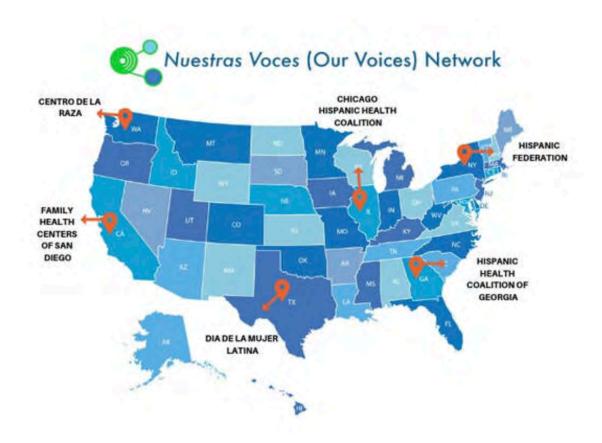


The National Alliance for Hispanic Health's *Nuestras Voces* (Our Voices) Network Program is an initiative of the Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention Networking2Save consortium of national networks implementing population-specific and public health-oriented strategies, to impact the prevalence of commercial tobacco use and tobacco related cancers.



The purpose of the *Nuestras Voces* (Our Voices) Network is to expand multi-sector networks and their capacity to effectively address the threats of commercial tobacco use and reduce the impact of tobacco related cancers on the nation's health and wellbeing, with a particular focus on reducing disparities in underserved Hispanic communities.

About the *Nuestras Voces* Network Program Regional Lead Agencies



- The *Nuestras Voces* (Our Voices)
 Network Program is partnering with
 leading Hispanic community-based
 organizations (CBOs) that are serving as
 Regional Lead Agencies (RLAs).
- These agencies are trusted agents of change in their communities and have a broad history of implementing culturally proficient interventions including tobacco and cancer control, and they operate networks that are regional with a reach amplified by their multi-sectoral collaborations.

As a member of the consortium of CDC Networks, Nuestras Voces:

Addresses health equity by connecting Hispanics to culturally proficient tobacco/cancer information Collaborates with other organizations to address the health needs of Hispanics related to tobacco/cancer

Forges community-based partnerships for capacity building and program implementation at the local level

Development/ implementation of tailored interventions that are culturally proficient /language appropriate Training and technical assistance on tobacco/cancer control EBIs and promising practices to reach and serve Hispanic communities

Cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates by race/ ethnicity:

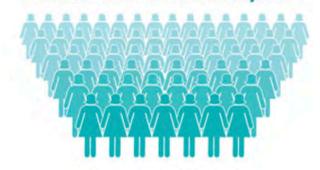
	Incidence	Mortality
White non-Hispanic	7.2	2.2
Hispanic	9.3	2.6
Black non-Hispanic	8.7	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.4	1.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	7.9	2.8

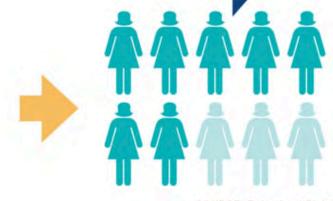
Age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 persons, 2012-2016

Source: SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Cervical Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/cervix.html



In 2012, 8 million women were not screened in the last 5 years.





7 out of 10 women

who were not screened had a regular doctor and health insurance.

SOURCE: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012.

Cervical cancer is preventable





What Works: Increasing Cervical Cancer Screening Amongst Hispanics, Asian & Pacific Islander Populations

Presenters:

- Rosa Barahona, Project Manager, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California
- Asha Minix, MPH, Program Management & Outreach Coordinator, HOPE Clinic

Nuestras Voces (Our Voices) Network

Program Director Marcela Gaitán, MPH, MA.

For more information about the *Nuestras Voces* (Our Voices)

Network Program:

- Visit the program's website at <u>www.nuestrasvoces.org</u>
- Send an email to: nuestrasvoces@healthyamericas.org



Parent Organization:
Asian Pacific Partners for Empowerment Advocacy and Leadership





Who we are...

- APPEAL is a national nonprofit and we provide key leadership, advocacy, technical assistance and resources on health justice issues for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities (AANHPI)
- APPEAL is the parent organization of the ASPIRE Network



ASPIRE Network

ASian Americans, Native Hawaiians and **P**acific **I**slanders network to **R**each **E**quity in tobacco and cancer

Technical Assistance and Training

- Leadership and capacity-building
- Program Evaluation and Needs Assessment
- Tobacco and Cancer Educational Materials
- Policy Recommendations
- Research and Data Advocacy





- Gather information on the success and challenges of working with AANHPI communities in cancer prevention
- Appropriate technical assistance to states who want to work with APPEAL in engaging AANHPIs in cancer prevention

Thank you!

Camille Mendaros

ASPIRE Network Program Coordinator

cmendaros@appealforhealth.org

www.appealforheath.org

Es Tiempo: Cervical Cancer Screening and Interventions among Latinas

ROSA BARAHONA

Department of Preventive Medicine

Keck School of Medicine, University of

Southern California



Es Tiempo

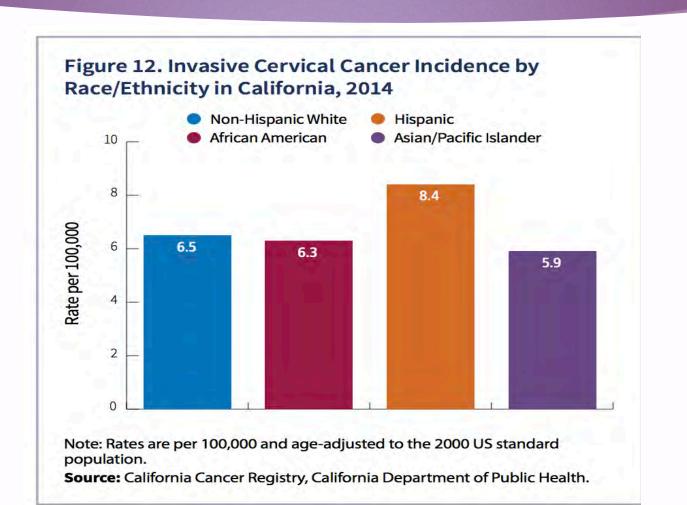
- > An evidence-based campaign to increase cervical cancer screening.
- A stunningly beautiful campaign that uses nature to convey messages about cancer control on an annual basis.
- The campaign development was initiated in 2010 funded by the Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center Auxiliary and preliminary testing for campaign elements came from the California Community Foundation.

Rationale for Intervening on Cervical Cancer Among Latinas and their Families

THE PROBLEM:

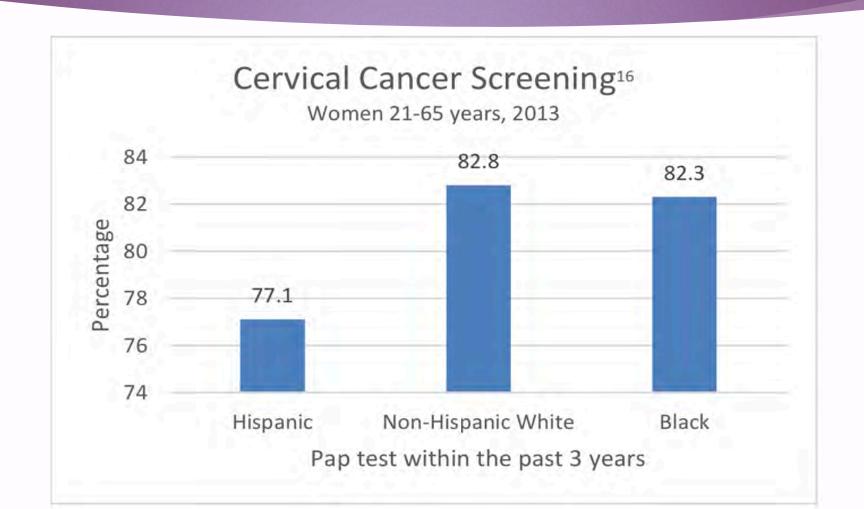
- Disproportionately high incidence and mortality:
 Cervical cancer mortality rates among Hispanic women are significantly higher (3.4 deaths per 100,000) compared to non-Hispanic White women (2.5 deaths per 100,000).
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection is rampant:
 80 million or 1 out of every 4 Americans are currently infected.
 One out of every Two will become infected in their lifetime.

Hispanic women have the highest incidence of invasive cervical cancer



Hispanic women have the lowest incidence of cervical cancer screening





A Unique Partnership

- The Art Center, College of Design, Designmatters Program
- ➤ Department of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine of USC
- Annenberg School of Communication and Stanford University Journalism
- ➤ LAC+USC Medical Center

- The Auxiliary & Patient Ed. And Com. Outreach Center, Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center
- ➤ California Community Foundation

Understanding Cultural Imagery



Community-Based Participatory and Culturally Centered Research Model

Establish Academic/Community Partnerships

Health promotion and disease prevention at the individual, family and community levels
Reduce burden of disease and correct health disparities
Program Planning, Implementation, Evaluation

Academic Partner



Community Partner

Build, strengthen, enhance and sustain Partnerships Develop, test and disseminate culturally grounded interventions to promote health, reduce risk factors and enhance wellbeing Community Input
Shared Knowledge
Informed Decision
Making

Foster Cultural
Communication
Enhance Community Assets
Build Community Resiliency
Promote Culturally
Appropriate Health
Promotion and Disease
Prevention Interventions



Capacity Building
Promote training, cultural
competence
Overcome cultural and
systemic barriers to
prevention
Provide health education

Es Tiempo A Cervical Cancer Screening and HPV Vaccination Campaign

THE SOLUTION:

- Cervical cancer can be averted through:
 - > Early detection (screening through Pap tests and DNA testing)
 - Vaccination against the Human Papillomavirus, the virus that causes cervical cancer

Es Tiempo is an evidence-based, culturally appropriate educational campaign

- > Formative research based on 12 focus groups (Published paper)
- > Tested design elements at 2 community clinics
 - Clinica Monsenor Cesar Romero

Focus Group Results

THE PROBLEM: Women need reminders to come in for screening

THE SOLUTION: Create a culturally appropriate reminder system that:

- Exploits the Jacaranda tree's annual bloom during spring (April – June)
- Creates an association between campaign elements and screening

Es Tiempo An Intervention to promote Cervical Cancer Screening and HPV Vaccination

THE PROBLEM:

➤ Women need to know where to go for low cost and free Screening and someone to facilitate making appointments for them

THE SOLUTION:

- Provide access to local free and low-cost clinics
- Make appointments for screening if they qualify based on guidelines

Es Importante. Es Fácil. Es Tiempo.

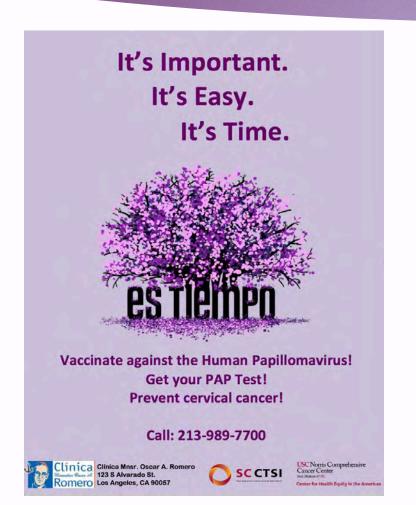


Es Tiempo Design Elements

- 2 2participating clinics in Boyle Heights: Clinica Monsenor Romero intervention and a control clinic on Pico Union
- Posters and post cards were utilized by the participating clinic
- Multi-lingual Office of Women's Health hotline for referrals to cancer screening appointments was used on the signage
- Identified a Promotora de Salud/CHW to conduct community workshops/ community intercept surveys



Outdoor Media Campaign





Pilot Outdoor Media Campaign













Es Tiempo Intervention Clinic Tool Kit

Would include

- > Fact sheets and posters
- Power point presentations
- Sample messages for providers
- Post cards that serve as reminders

Where to go for further information

- Materials can have participating clinic info
- > Hotline number for referrals to cancer screening appointments

Pilot Test

- > 221 Hispanic women were interviewed for the community pilot with an average age of 44
- > 80% spoke mostly Spanish at home
- 60% had heard about the vaccine
- > 85% of women did not know what causes cervical cancer
- Over 30% recalled seeing the campaign
- Of these 65% understood the message of the campaign
- After seeing the campaign materials, 53.4% said they would be likely to call the 800 number and 28% said extremely likely
- 41.6% said they would be likely to make an appointment to get a Pap test and 47% said extremely likely

Clinic Intervention

- In the intervention clinic (Marengo Clinica Monsenor Oscar Romero) n=1428 women, 46% became compliant with screening guidelines during the duration of the campaign vs 33% in control clinic (Pico Union Clinica Monsenor Oscar Romero)
- > They were exposed to the outdoor imagery and posters at the clinic. There is a 13% significant difference between experimental and control condition.
- ➤ In addition N=345 in intervention clinic were sent home a post card with the campaign imagery and messaging.
- ➤ Of these 65% who had not been in compliance previously got a Pap test during the campaign intervention period April - August

Conclusions

- Need to identify cultural elements that resonate best with particular communities, not same El Paso, Chicago, Watsonville, as Miami or Los Angeles
- Understand ways to best preserve elements of culture that provide positive outcomes in particular communities and appeal to broader audiences
- Work with local, municipal, state and federal governments, community health workers, promoters de salud and other elements in culturally based interventions that can make a difference at the community level
- Provide an effective way to intervene in vulnerable populations, in particular Latino immigrant groups at high risk for disease
- > These are examples of cultural strategies that can be used not just in cervical cancer but also for other diseases

Citations

- Baezconde-Garbanati, L., Cortessis, V., Haile, R., Muderspach, L., Rokeach, S., Murphy, S., Moran, M. B., Amatullo, M., Rufino, E., Salij, E., Moon, M., An, P., Brinn, M., Lack, C., Hung, T., Kang, H., Loiso, L., Ontiveros, C., (2010). Es Tiempo: Raising awareness of cervical cancer prevention among Latinas. Designmatters, Art Center College of Design, ISBN 978-0-9618705-3-9.
- Baezconde-Garbanati L., Murphy ST, Moran* MB, Cortessis VK.Reducing the Excess Burden of Cervical Cancer Among Latinas: Translating Science into Health Promotion Initiatives. Californian Journal of Health Promotion 2013, Volume 11(1), 45-57. PMID: 24587769.
- Baezconde-Garbanati, L. Ochoa, C., Murphy, S., Moran, M., Rodriguez, YL., Barahona, R. Es Tiempo: Engaging Latinas in cervical cancer research. UT Health San Antonio: Advancing the Science of Cancer in Latinos Conference Proceedings (In Press)

THANK YOU!

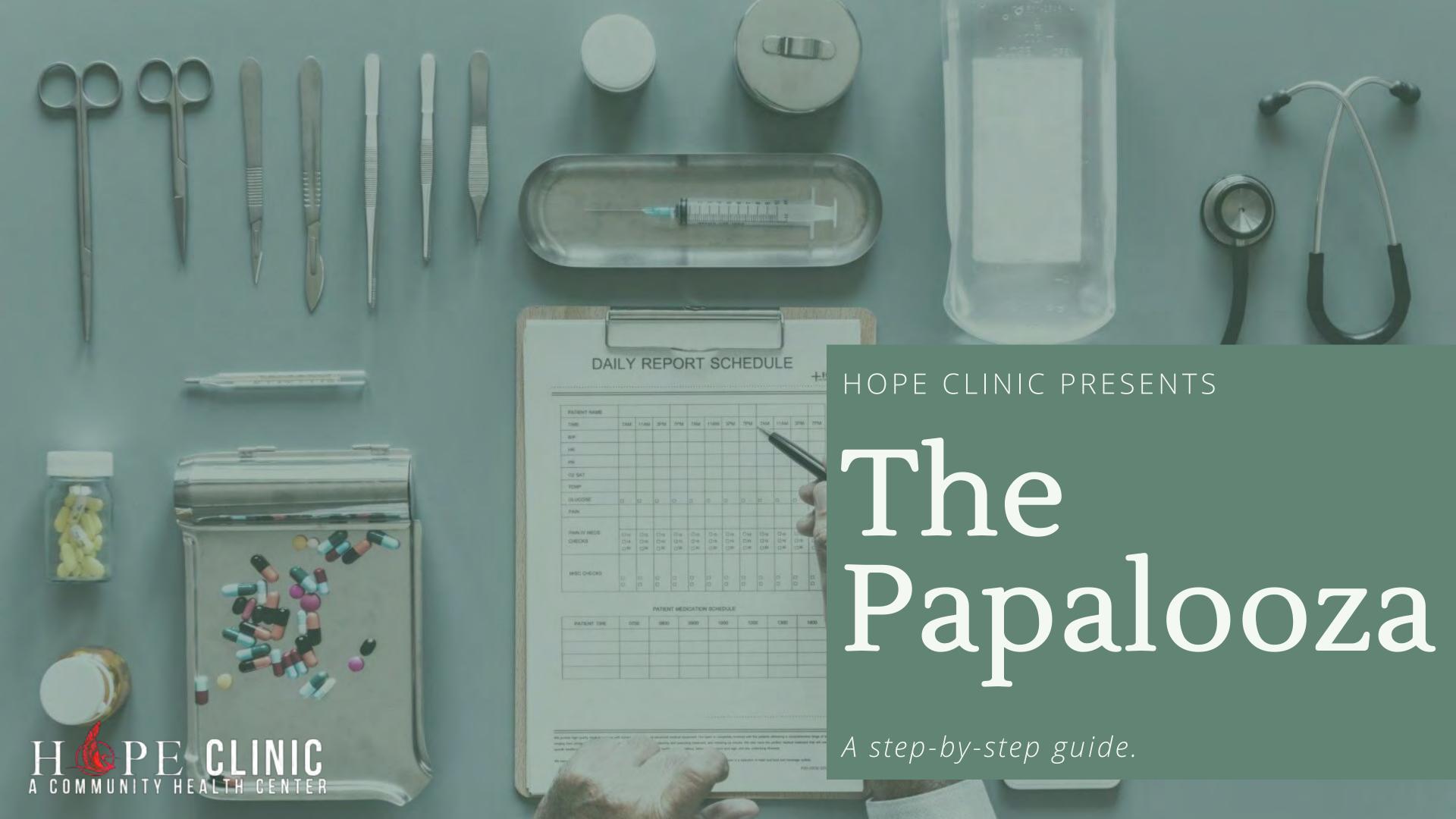
For more information barahona@usc.edu

Tamale Lesson



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4fm1D
aAG0

Tamale Lesson: https://youtu.be/MzOKzCTzMVs

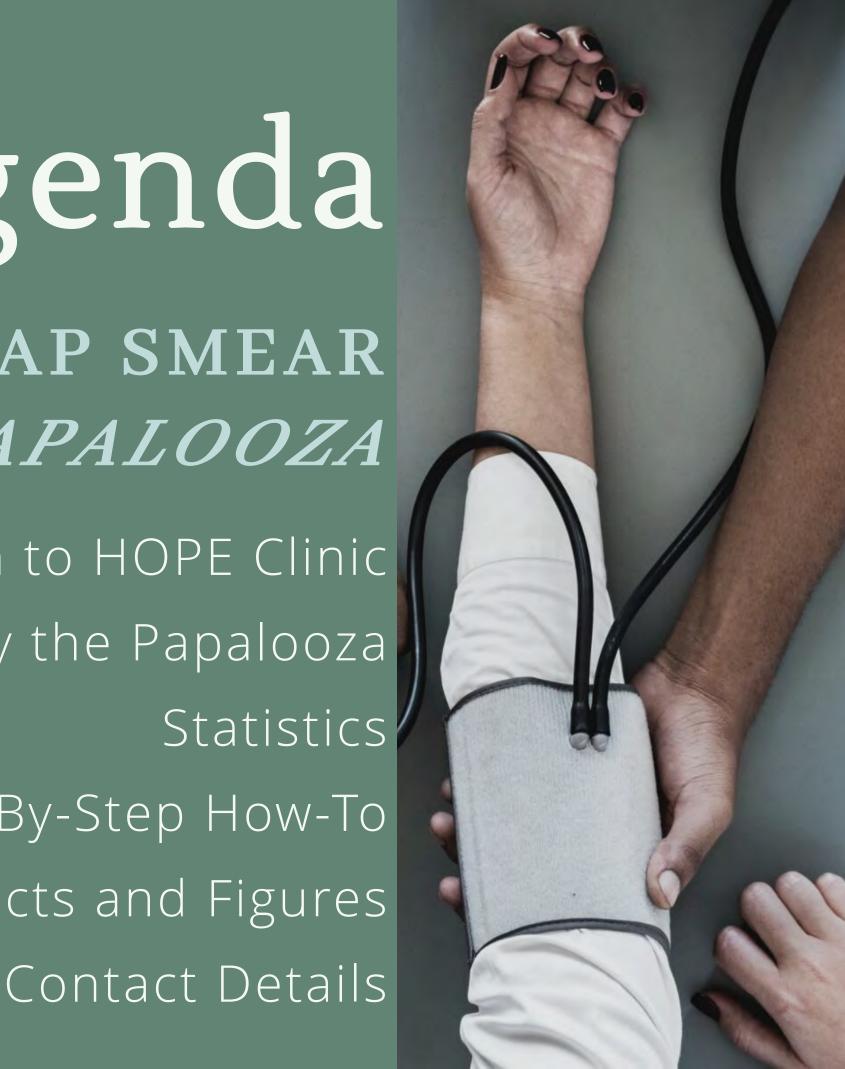


Agenda

HOPE CLINIC PAP SMEAR DAYS: PAPALOOZA

> Introduction to HOPE Clinic Why the Papalooza Statistics Step-By-Step How-To Facts and Figures





A BRIEF HOPE CLINIC HISTORY:

WHERE WE STARTED;



WHERE WE ARE;



WHERE WE ARE HEADED.

THE BIG QUESTION Why the Papalooza?

We identified a need for affordable cervical cancer screenings in our service area. In response, HOPE offered low-cost pap smears to uninsured women who had not been screened in at least 3 years. The screenings included the Pap Test, HPV Test, and a Clinical Breast Exam.

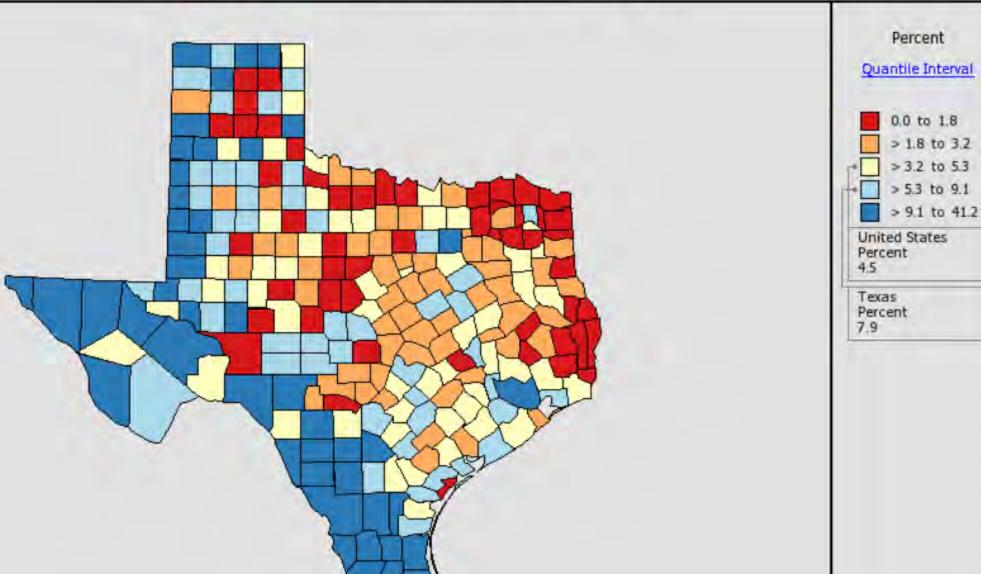
Demographics: Population	Texas Percent	USA Percent
Foreign Born	16.7	13.2
Black	11.9	12.6
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.5	0.8
Asian / Pacific Islander	4.4	5.4
Hispanic	38.6	17.3
White	74.8	73.3





Demographic Data for Texas

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Data Non-English Language: Language isolation All Races (includes Hispanic), Both Sexes, Ages 14+



STATISTICS

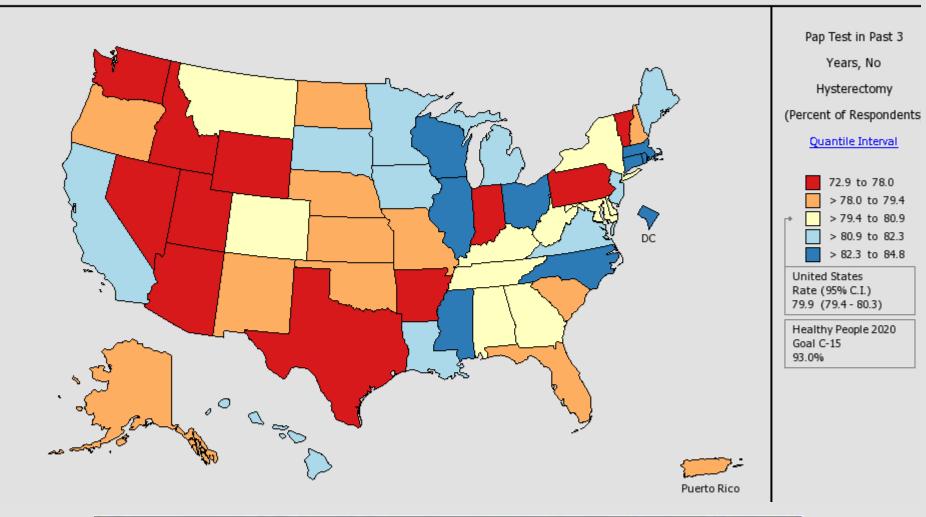
provided by the <u>Census Bureau</u> and the <u>American Community Survey</u>.

Non-English Language: Language isolation see the <u>dictionary</u>,
does not include data from Puerto Rico



STATISTICS

Screening and Risk Factors for United States (Directly Estimated 2016 BRFSS Data) Pap Test in Past 3 Years, No Hysterectomy All Races (includes Hispanic), Female, Ages 21-65



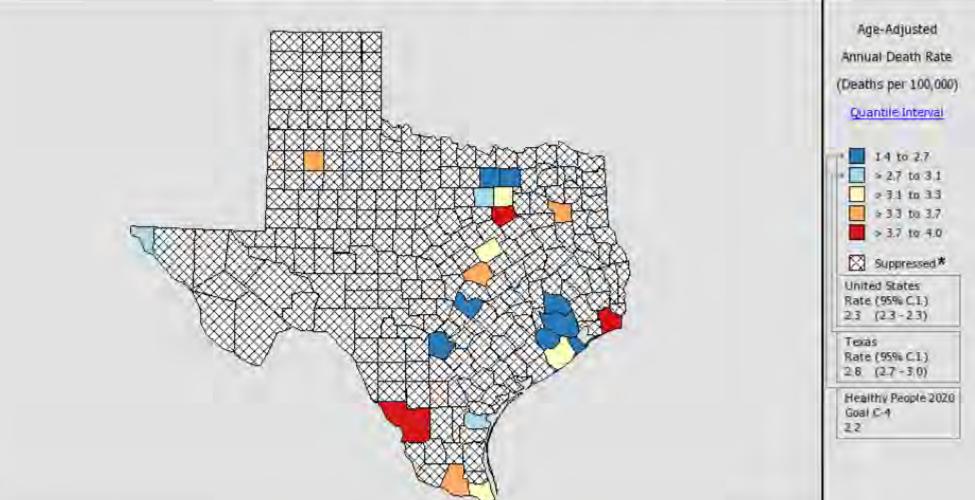
Screening & Risk Factors: Vaccines	Texas	USA
Breast (Female)	112	125
Breast (in situ) (Female)	22.9	30.4
Cervix (Female)	9.2	7.5





STATISTICS

Death Rates for Texas Cervix, 2011 - 2015 All Races (includes Hispanic), Female, All Ages



State Cancer Registries may provide more current or more local data,

Data presented on the State Cancer Profiles Web Site may differ from statistics reported by the State Cancer Registries (for more information)

Source: Death data provided by the National Vital Statistics System public use data file: Death rates calculated by the National Cancer Institute using SEER Stat. Death rates (deaths per 100,000 population per year) are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups: <1, 1-4, 5-9, 80-84, 85+). The Healthy People 2020 goals are based on rates adjusted using different methods but the differences should be minimal. Population counts for denominators are based on the Census 1969-2015 US Population Data is recorded by NCI.

- * Data have been suppressed to ensure confidentiality and stability of rate estimates. Data is currently being suppressed if there are fewer than 16
- ** Data have been suppressed for states with a population below 50,000 per sex combination for American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islanders because of concerns regarding the relatively small size of these populations in some states.

Healthy People 2020 Goal C-4: Reduce the death rate from cancer of the uterine cervix to 2.2. Healthy People 2020 Objectives provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Data for the United States does not include data from Puerto Rico



ASSEMBLE THE TEAM



CREATE PROGRAM GUIDLINES



OUTREACH, PROMOTE

REGISTER



REMINDER CALLS



ADJUSTMEN.







Don't Forget!

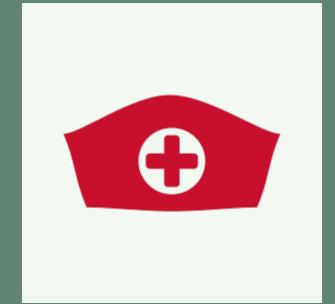
FOLLOW-UP

Follow up with patients who have abnormal or concernting test results within 2 weeks. Inform patiens that you if you haven't contacted them in 2 weeks, their results are normal.











Facts & Figures







OVER 3 YEARS WE EXECUTED 13 EVENTS AND HAVE SCREENED A TOTAL OF 401 WOMEN

Talk to Us

PLEASE REACH OUT IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS

SOCIAL MEDIA HANDLES

Facebook: @HOPEClinicHouston IG & Twitter: @hopechc

EMAIL ADDRESS

aminix@hopechc.org

PHONE NUMBER 713-773-0803 ext. 250

