

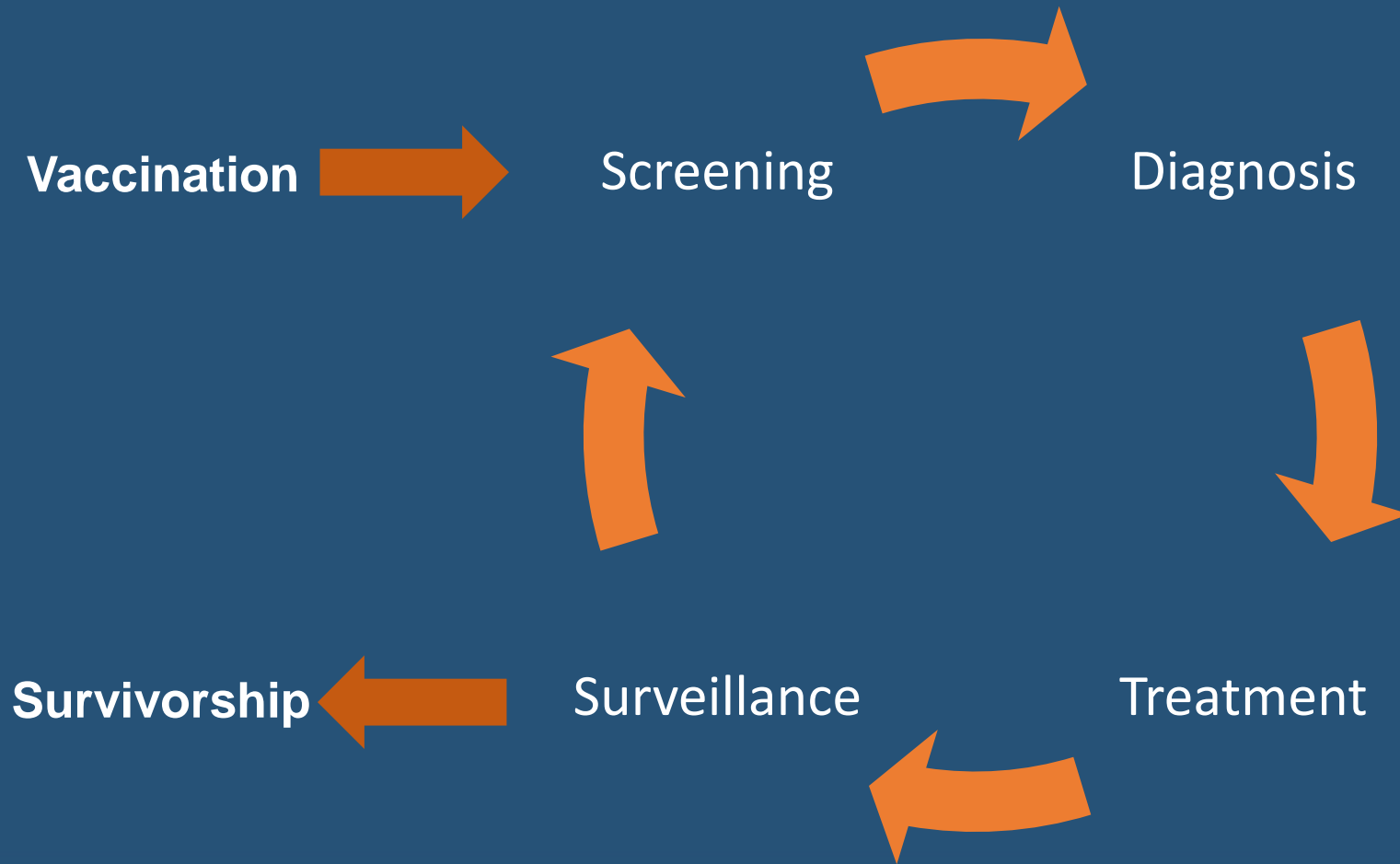
The Challenges of Cervical Cancer Prevention in Border Counties

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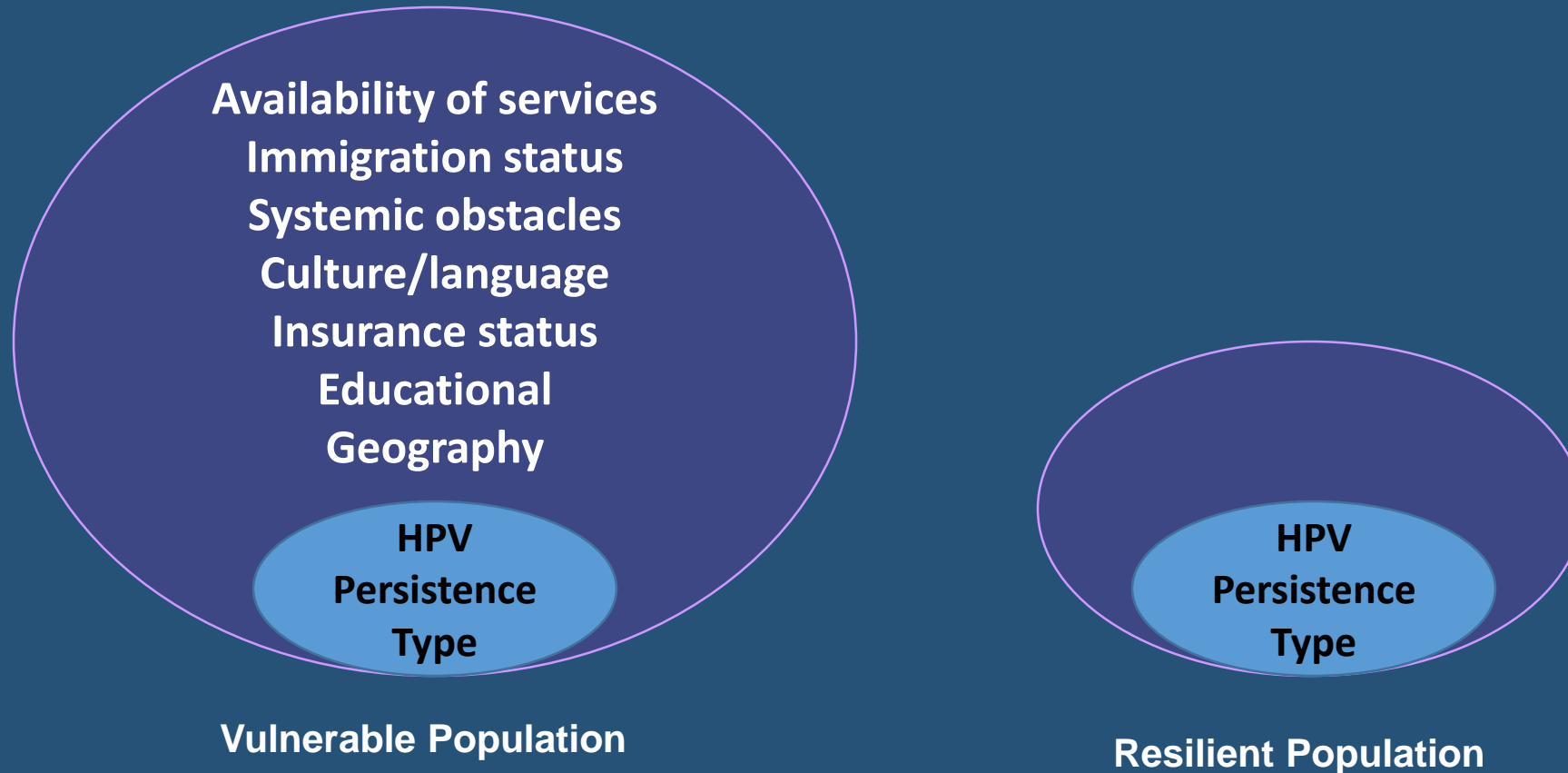
Faculty Disclosure

- I have no personal financial interests or affiliations to disclose

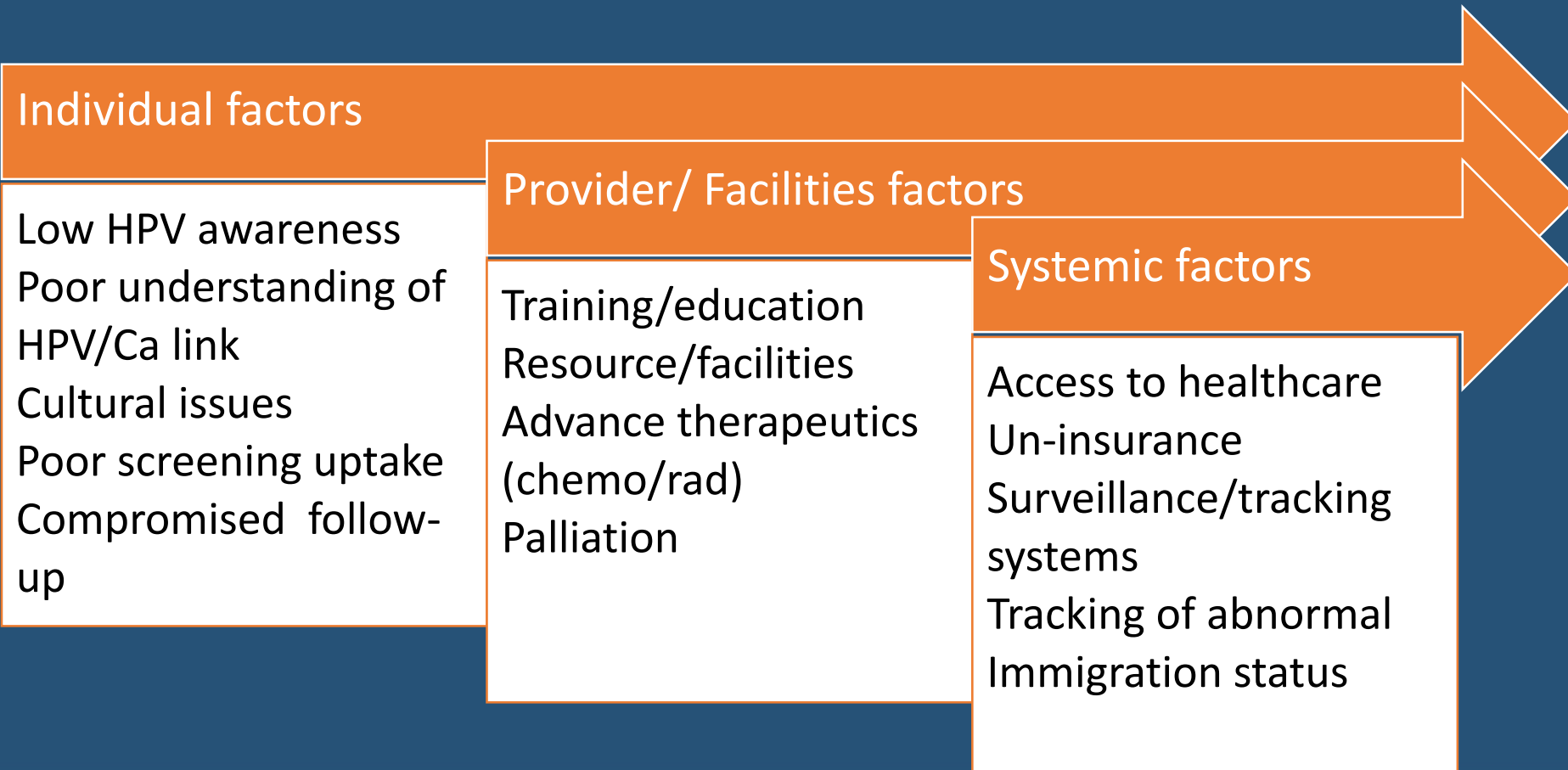
Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Prevention in Vulnerable Communities



Relative Role of Contextual & Host Factors



Barriers Cervical Cancer Prevention



PCCCCPC Partnership Vision

- *Pima County will be a community where women do not die from cervical cancer and instead lead healthy productive lives.*
- *Partners:*
 - Pima County Health Department
 - FQHCs & CHCs
 - Sunnyside & Tucson Unified School Districts
 - Community-Based Organizations
 - Elected Officials
 - University of Arizona

PCCCCPC/REACH Objectives

1. *Develop/disseminate a cervical cancer prevention lay community health worker training program*
2. *Implement school-based parent education program to facilitate HPV vaccination decision making*
3. *Coordinate navigator program to facilitate the diagnosis and treatment*
4. *Provide technical assistance to public sector entities with evidence based data to inform policy decisions surrounding implementation of HPV vaccination and new screening technologies*

PCCCCPC/REACH

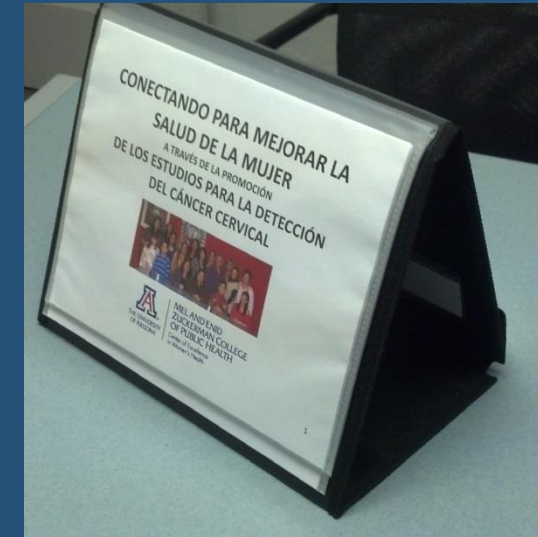
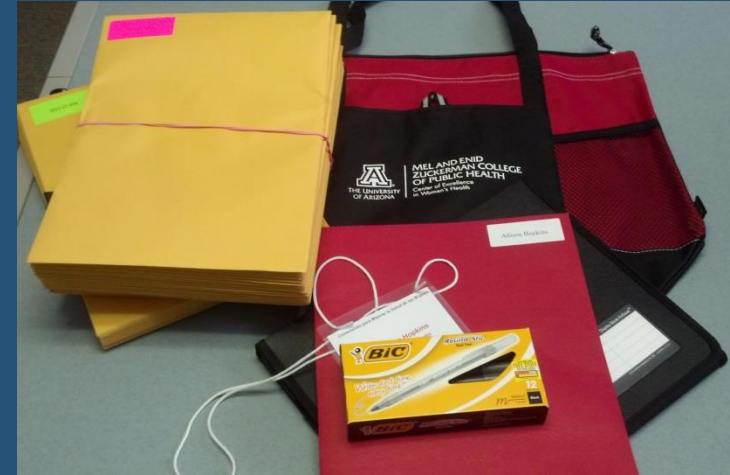
Target Population: Hispanic women with school aged children

Target Providers: Federally Qualified Health Centers and Safety Net clinics

Target Outcomes: Screening, abnormal f/u & vaccination

Methodology: Highly culturally tailored, linguistically accessible, set multi-modal interventions, based on Freiren principles

- Trained 300 CHWs/promotoras
- CHW group presentations (>100/year reaching 2,500 women/year)
- One-on-one client CHW encounters (370 clients/year)
- CHW case navigation (150/year)
- Provider education CME & technical assistance (17 presentations/consultations/year)



Preventing Cervical Cancer in Border Communities

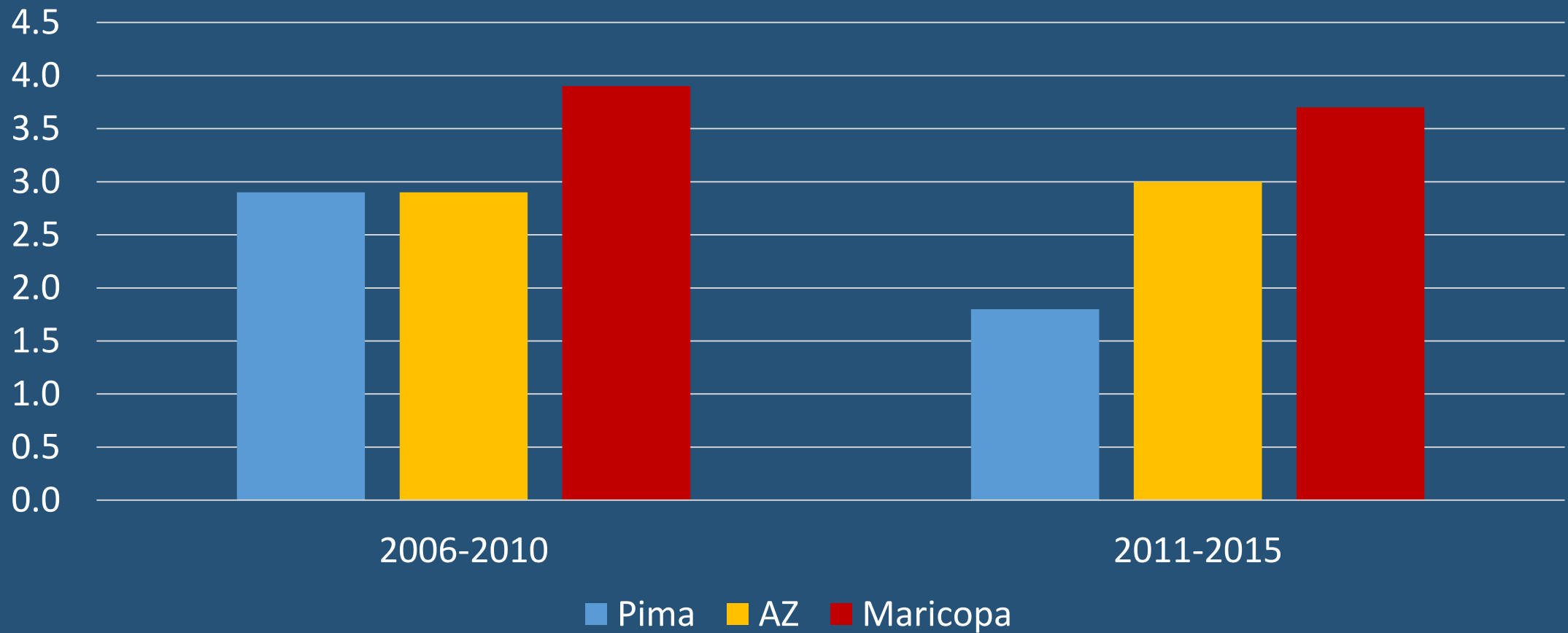


Yuma *Promotora* Intervention, 3-year follow-up

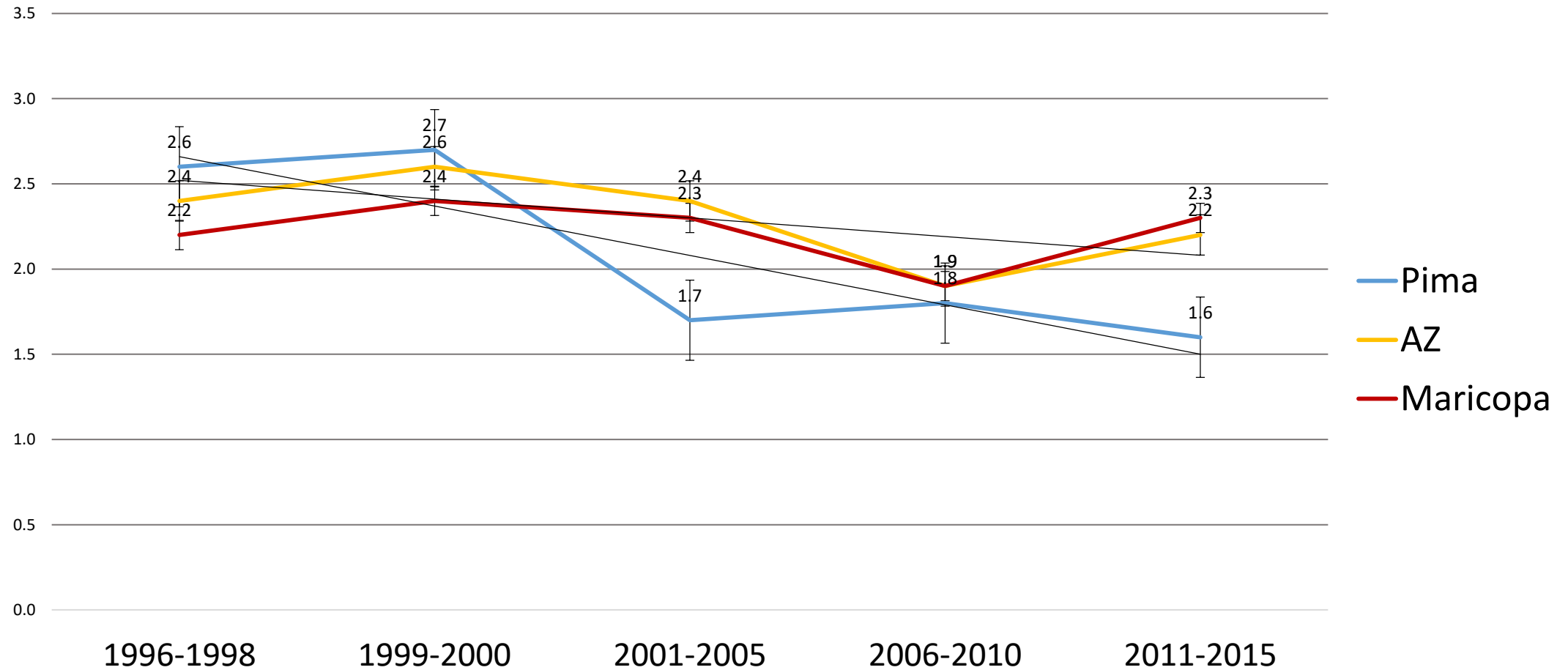
Pap	n (%)	OR	95% CI
Usual Care (n=116)	87 (75%)	1.0	
Intervention (n=104)	93 (89%)	2.8	(1.3-6.0) p=0.007

Nuno, Martinez & Garcia, Cancer Causes Control 2012

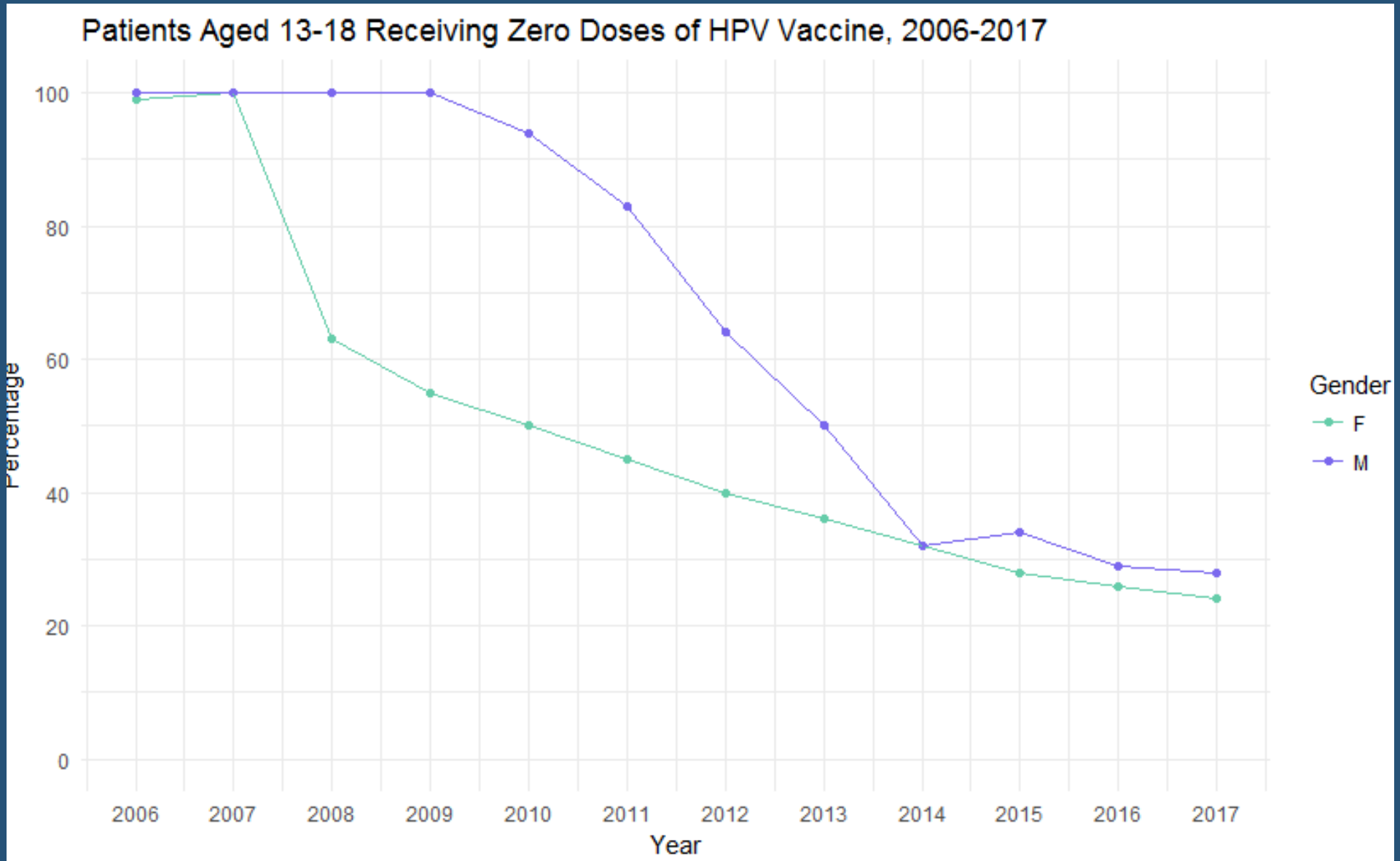
Cervical Cancer Mortality (per 100k) for Hispanics in Arizona, Maricopa & Pima Counties, 1996-2016



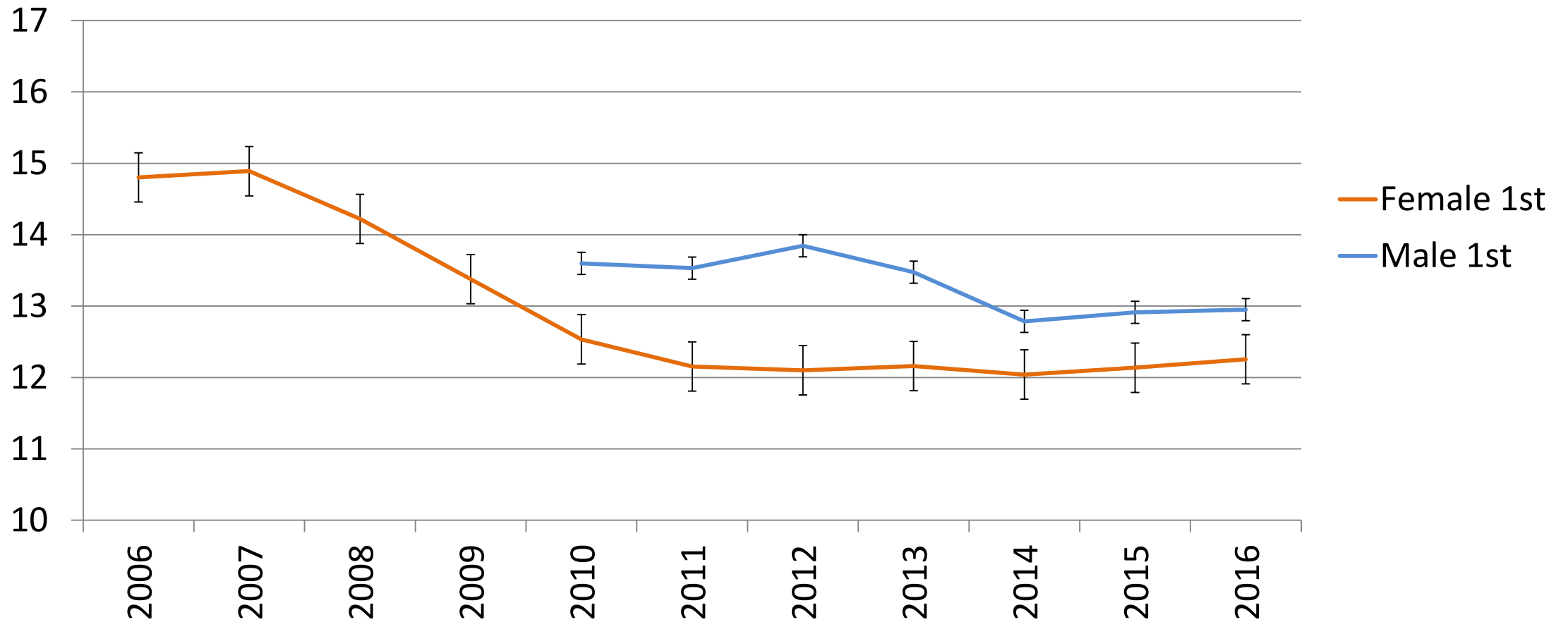
Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate(per 100k) in Arizona, Maricopa and Pima Counties, 1996-2016



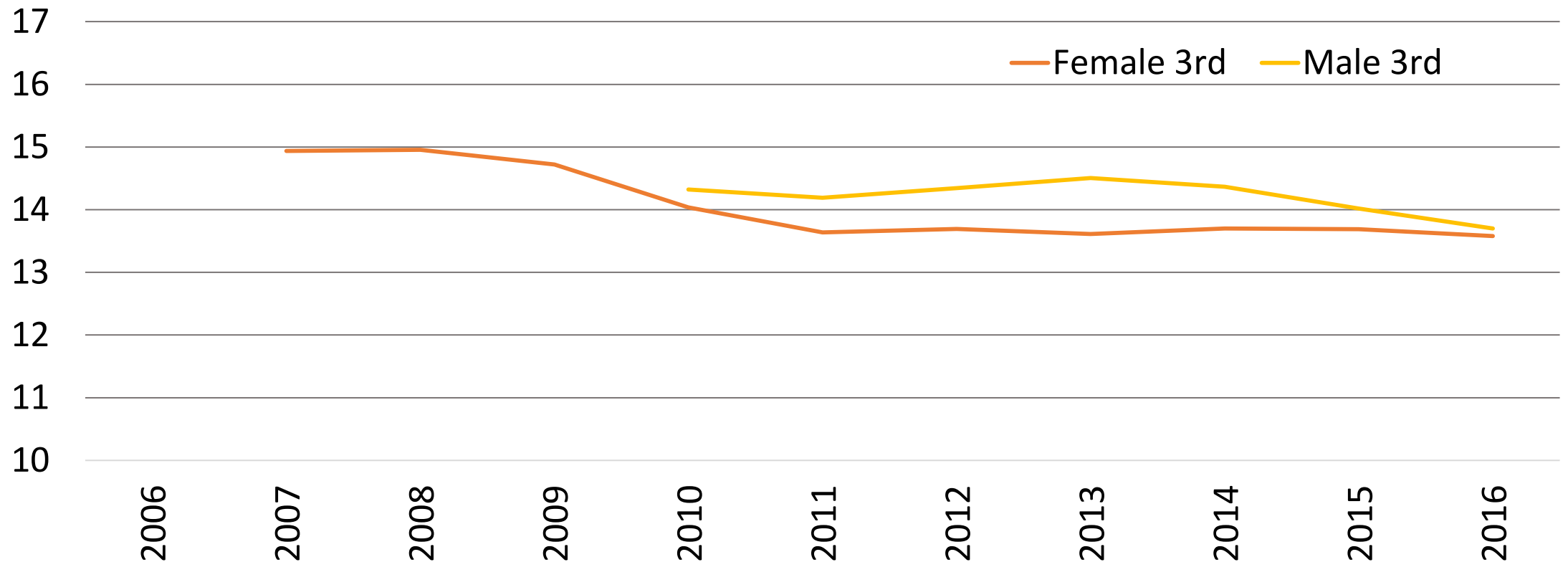
HPV Non-vaccinated Children in Pima County, by Sex



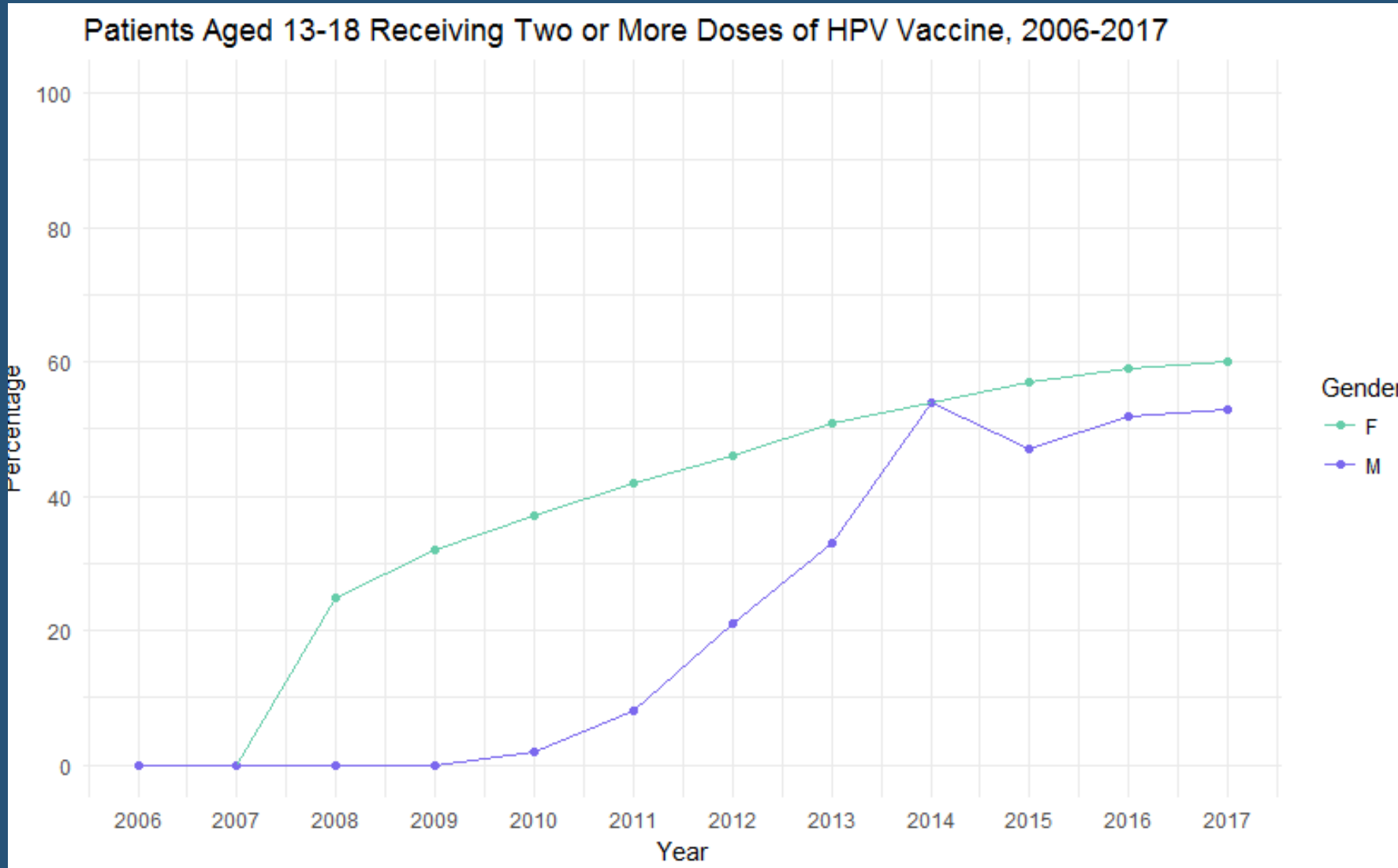
Pima County Median Age for 1st Dose HPV Vaccine, by Sex



Pima County Median Age for 3rd Dose HPV Vaccine, by Sex



HPV Vaccine Protected (2+ dose) Population Children (13-18) in Pima County by Sex



HPV Vaccination Knowledge & Practices among 284 University of Arizona Women (*V Leybas*)

Table 3. Vaccination by Ethnicity and Race	vs white	
	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Hispanic or Latina	1.99	1.08, 3.63*
Black or African American	1.36	0.41, 4.48
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.43	0.45, 12.94
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.40	0.16, 0.99*
Other	3.89	0.79, 18.95

Middle School Girls Program (*V. Leybas-Nuno*)

- After-school girls' clubs & summer camps focused on health, education, and culture tailored to urban and rural Hispanic girls (n=56)
- Pilot-tested mother class on psychosocial topics and navigating educational systems to support daughters' academic success (n=5)
- Opportunity to girl and moms talk about sexuality, development, STIs, vaccination, etc



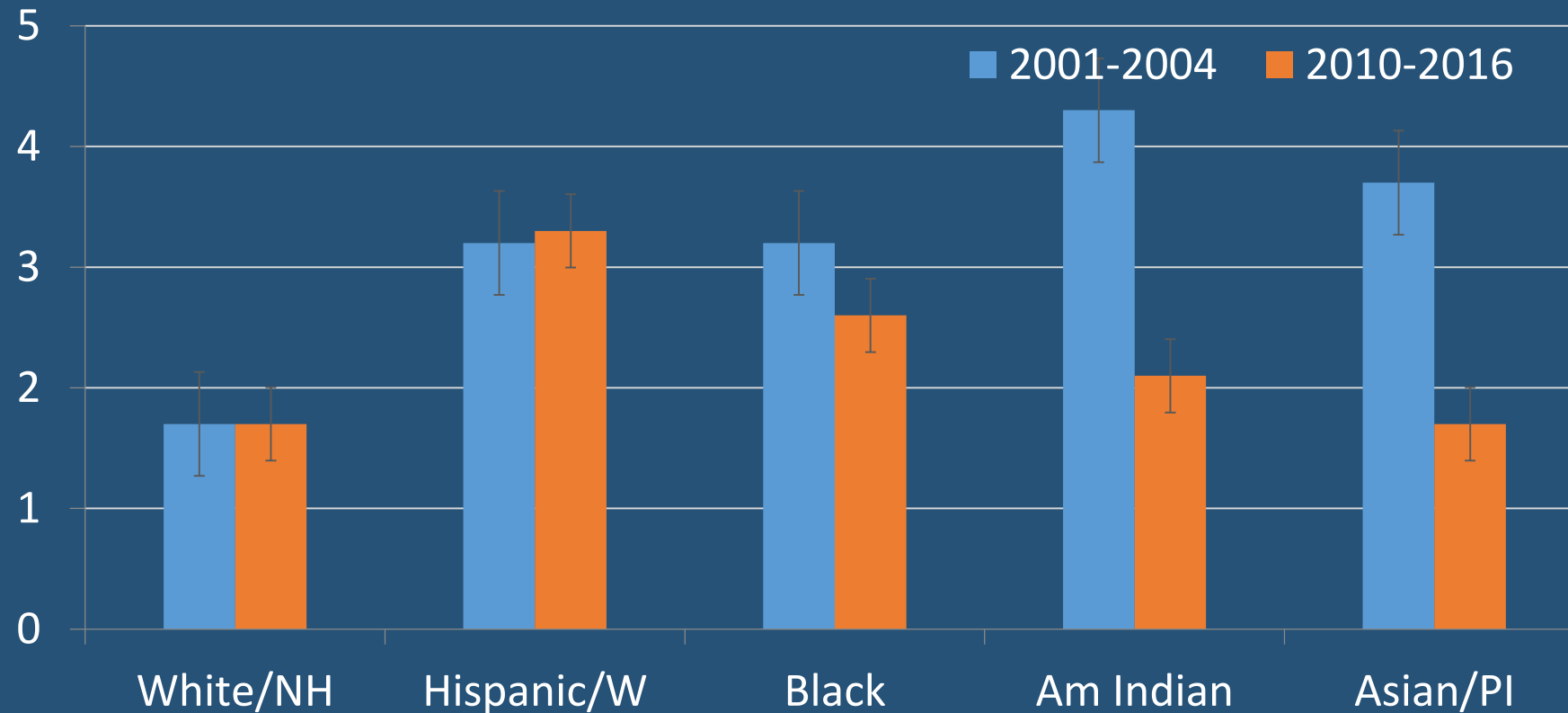
Abrazos para la familia: Supporting Families with Cancer (C. Marshall)

- Tailored 3-class series (English or Spanish) facilitated by CHWs
- Held at a place, day, and time convenient to each family (weekends, evening, homes, libraries, churches)
- Content of 3 hour classes
 - Skills in coping and caregiving
 - Help in understanding depression
 - Skills for solving problems
 - Information about risks of cancer
 - Emotional support



Much still to be done: Arizona Cervical Cancer Mortality, 2001-2004 & 2010-2016

Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population



Much Still to be done: Screening by Race/Ethnicity & Rural/Urban Domicile, Women ≥ 40 2006-2008 AZ & NM

Pap ≥ 5 yrs								
	All		Hispanic		American Indian		White, Non-Hispanic	
<i>Domicile</i>	Urban n=5309	Rural n=5170	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>% (CI)</i>	8.1% (7-10)	13.4% (12-15)	6.6% (3-13)	9.4% (7-12)	5% (2-10)	5.4% (3-10)	8.2% (7-10)	15.9% (14-19)

Nuno & Garcia, Cancer Causes Control (2012)¹

Preventing Cervical Cancer in Border Communities: Lessons Learned

- Listen to women, early, often, continuously
- Find the right partners
- Its all about access to screening and health care
- Cervical cancer should be entirely preventable
- One cervical cancer death is one too many

Preventing Cervical Cancer

- Informed women/communities
- Aware providers
- Access to health care
- Evidence based policy
- Engaged researchers

Thank You!

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