

Evidencebased Review

**Disparities in Cervical Cancer
Outcomes in the Rural US:**

What do we Know?

What do we Need to Know?

Lombardi Cancer Center

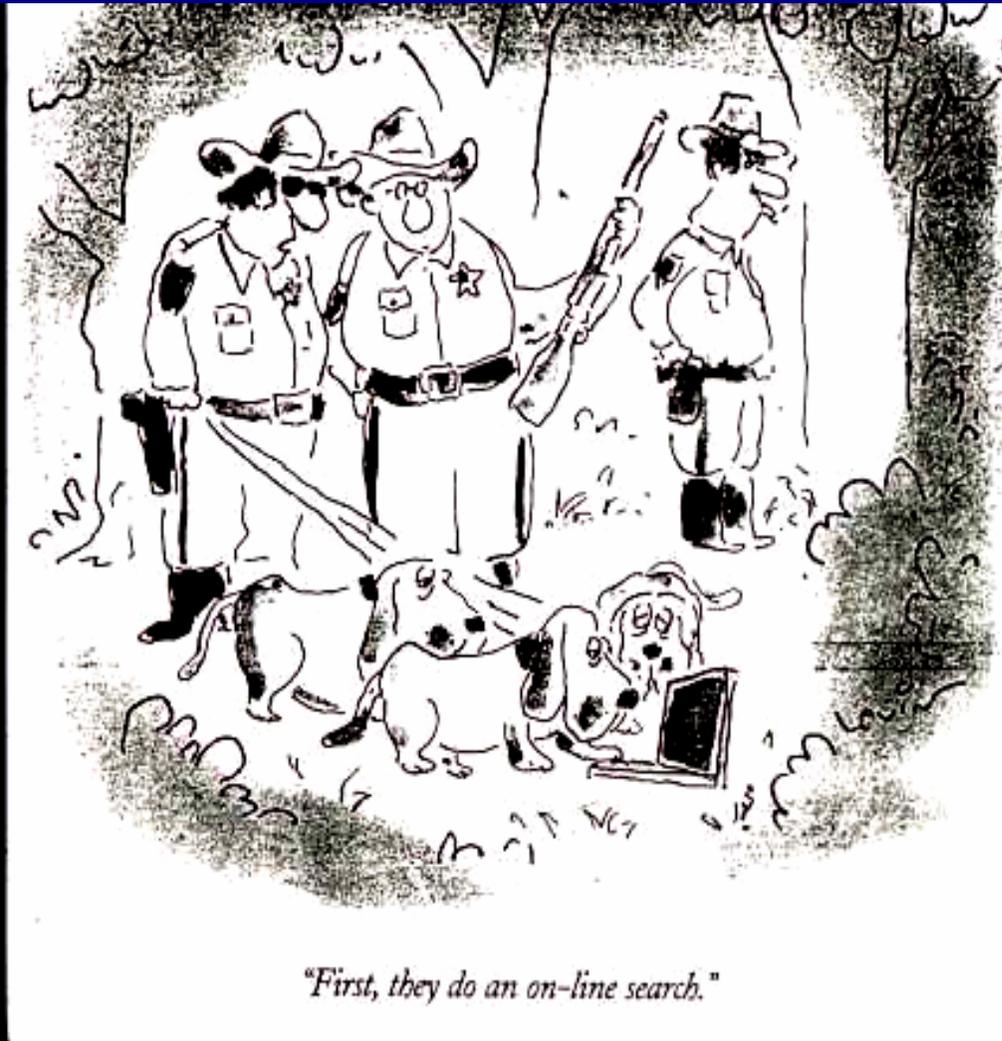
**Clinical and Economic Outcomes Core
Cancer Prevention and Control Program**

Objectives

Review literature 1966-present (1950-1965) to address competing hypotheses:

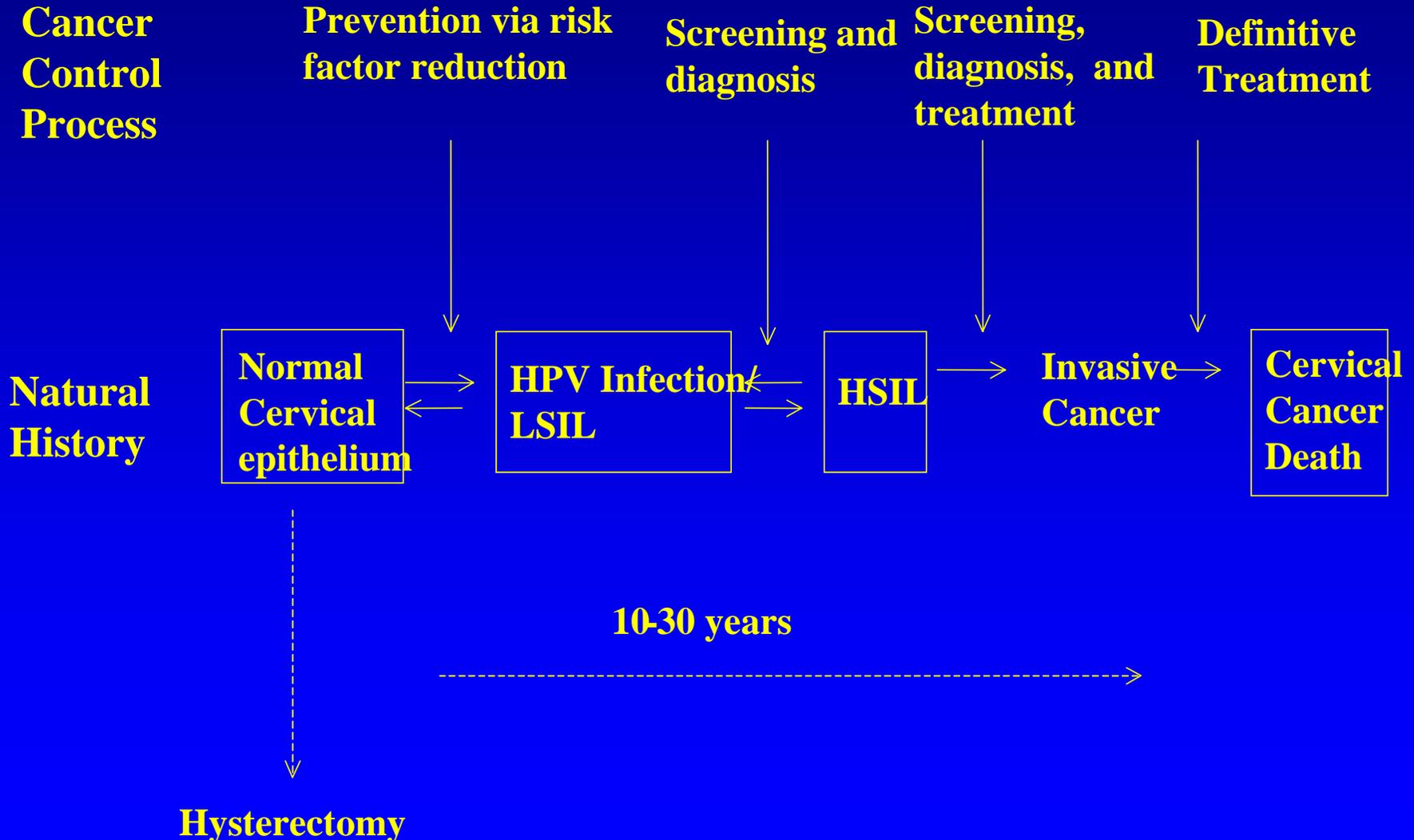
- 1 Elevated mortality reflects high risk and incidence**
- 2 Morbidity and mortality reflect low screening rates**
- 3 Elevated mortality reflects lack of follow-up of abnormal screening findings**
- 4 Elevated mortality reflects suboptimal treatment**

Methods



“First, they do an online search”

Analytic Framework



Objectives

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- 2 Morbidity and mortality reflect low screening rates**
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Risk Factors and Incidence: What do we Know?

- **High concentration of population characteristics associated with increased incidence:**
 - **poverty/low social class**
 - **older age**
 - **inadequate insurance**
 - **lack of transportation and medical care infrastructure**
- **Rates of some risk factors (smoking, micronutrients) do NOT appear to be elevated**

Risk Factors and Incidence: What do we Need to Know?

- **What are risk factor prevalence rates?**
 - **HPV, Smoking, Sexual practices, Micronutrient**
- **If elevated:**
 - **Will risk factor reduction be acceptable, effective, and cost-effective?**
 - **Will HPV testing or other new technology improve outcomes?**
 - **Would HPV vaccination be acceptable?**