



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR
2016 PROJECT SUMMARY**

Name(s) Miranda Li	Project Number S0413
Project Title Impact of Patient-Centered Approach Intervention on Women's Knowledge of National Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines	
<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Objectives/Goals The objective of this project is to determine the impact of the Patient-Centered Approach (PCA) intervention tool on women's knowledge of updated national cervical cancer screening guidelines. The aim is to find an effective method of implementing knowledge of cervical cancer screening guidelines that will target young women, specifically those in the lower income community, with the end goal of increasing adherence to the updated guidelines.</p> <p>Methods/Materials Informed consent was obtained from 18 women who were a part of the Family PACT program; ages ranged from 21 to 44. Subjects interacted with the PCA tool on a tablet as they waited for their scheduled appointment regarding cervical cancer screening. After, the subjects filled out a written survey anonymously. Answers were provided and assigned numbers on the Likert scale. Two question responses were analyzed with chi square analysis to determine respective correlation between 2 independent variables the women's age (<26, ≥26) or experience (Pap smear before or not) and their understanding of the guidelines.</p> <p>Results 100% of the subjects chose either the "strongly agree" or the "somewhat agree" answer choice in response to questions regarding comprehension, clarity, and preparedness of the information presented. 72%-94% of the subjects chose either the "completely" or the "very much" answer choice in response to questions regarding the women's understanding of the reasoning behind the screening guidelines. Chi square analysis of 2 questions found no correlation between women's experience and understanding the screening guidelines ($\chi^2=0.9, 0.2$), but found correlation between women's age and their understanding of the guidelines ($\chi^2=0.02, 0.054$).</p> <p>Conclusions/Discussion National cervical cancer screening guidelines were updated in 2012 to correct issues of women's over screening and overtreatment of cervical cancer. These problems still persist today in 2016. It was assumed that women were not adhering to the guidelines because they did not understand the reasoning behind them. The data suggests that the PCA intervention tool is an effective method of providing information about the guidelines, thus increasing adherence to them. The data also suggests that the age of women is an important factor in their adherence to the guidelines.</p>	
Summary Statement I showed that an intervention tool gave a positive impact on women's knowledge of cervical cancer screening guidelines.	
Help Received This experiment was a sub-study under a larger study done at UCLA, the department of pediatrics. I came up with an original question and hypothesis, and analyzed the data myself. Ms. Charlene Chang advised my project, and Dr. Anna-Barbara Moscicki was the PI.	