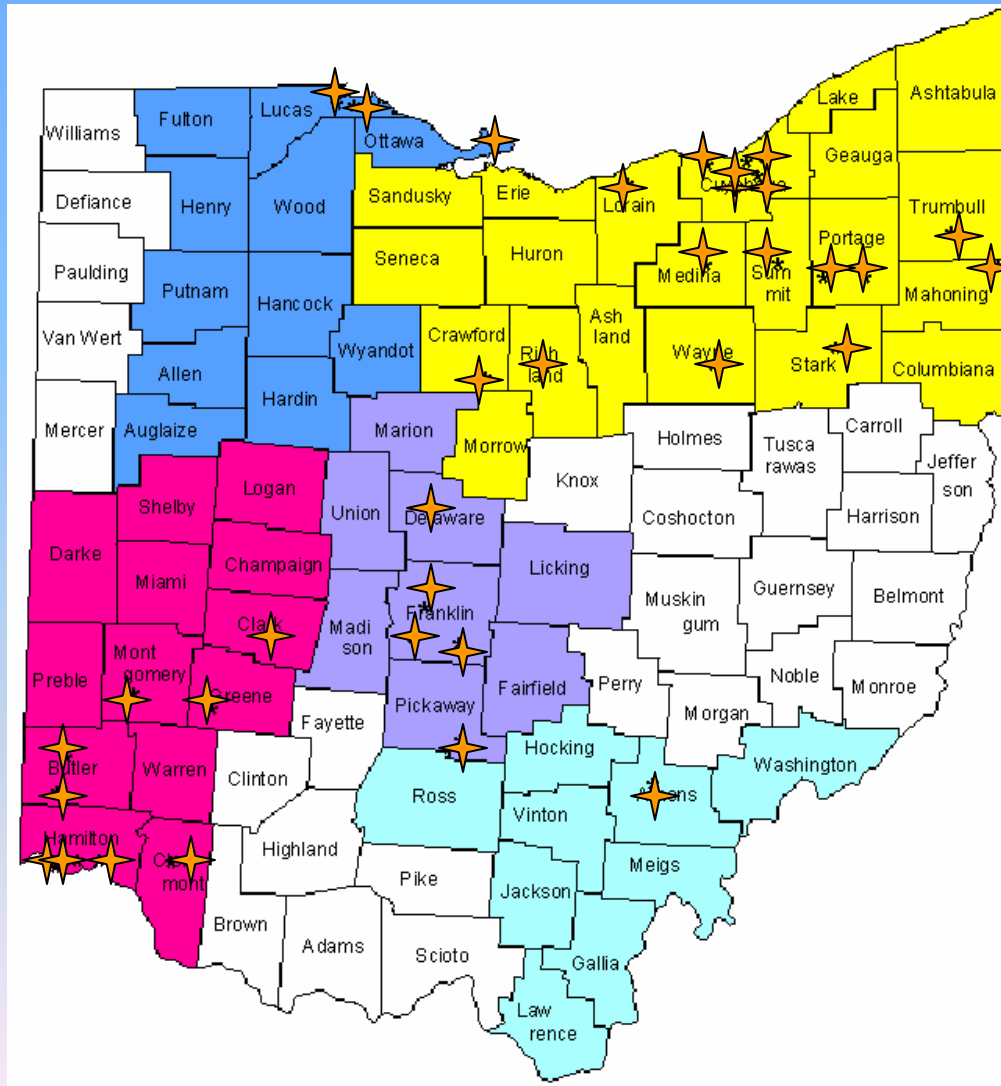


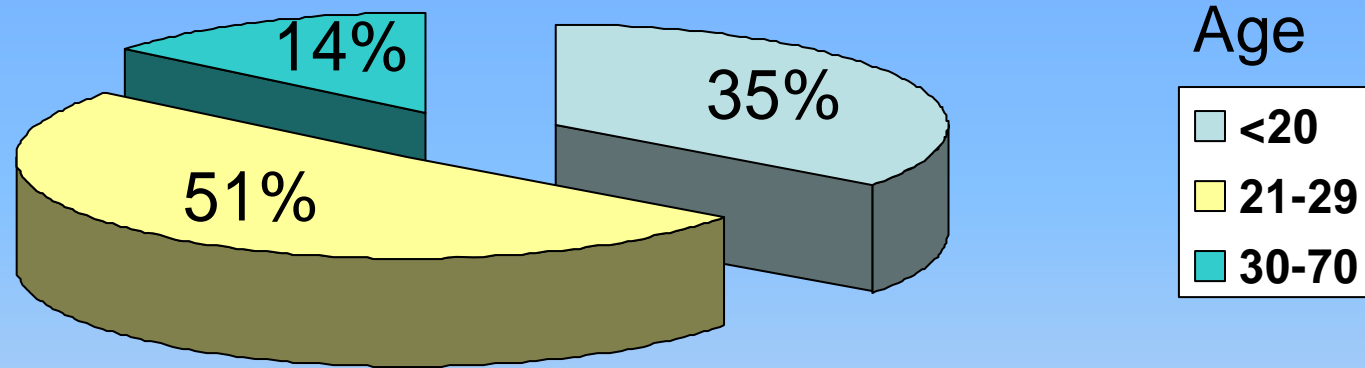
Planned Parenthood of
Southeast Ohio
Cervical Cancer Screening
Improvement Project

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Geographic Distribution of PPFA Sites



Patient Characteristics



- Below poverty 60%
- Uninsured 61%

Practice Protocol

- All patients screened with Conventional glass slide Pap smears
- ASC-US & LSIL patients brought back and re-tested with LBC (ThinPrep) + HPV

Clinical Characteristics - Cytology

- NIL 87.9%
- ASC-US 7.4% -----
- AGC 0.0% 11.5%
- LSIL 4.1% -----
- HSIL 0.1%
- Squamous Ca 0.0%
- Unsat. 0.5%
- ASC-US / SIL Ratio 1.7:1

What Changes?

- Why not use LBC (ThinPrep) with reflex testing for primary screening?

Eliminates these issues:

- Re-contact
- Transportation
- Time lost
- Cost of additional visits
- Failure to return

Problem

- LBC (ThinPrep) and HPV testing costs more than conventional glass slide Pap smear technology.

Costs

- Glass slide Pap smear \$6.75
- LBC (ThinPrep) \$12.00
- Reflex testing \$25.00
- LBC (ThinPrep) & HPV testing \$37.00

Goal

- Discover a more cost efficient way to screen for cervical disease.

Conventional Protocol

Assume 1000 patients for annual screening

$$1000 \times \$6.75 = \$6,750$$

$$120^* \times \$37 = \$4,440$$

$$\text{Total} = \$11,190$$

$$\text{Total visits} = 1120$$

* ASC-US + LSIL + Unsat's

Study Protocol

Assume 1000 patients for annual screening
and when clinically appropriate

- | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| < 20 | LBC every year, no reflex testing |
| 21-29 | LBC every 2 years with reflex HPV |
| 30-70 | LBC every 3 years with HPV testing |

LBC (ThinPrep) + HPV Testing

<20 350 pts x \$12 = \$4,200

21-29 510/2 x \$12 = \$3,060

11.5% abnormal 29 x \$25 = \$ 725

30-70 140/3 x \$37 = \$1,727

Total \$9,712

Total visits 1000

Differences

- Conventional protocol \$11,190
- LBC (ThinPrep) protocol \$ 9,712
- Difference \$ -1,478

- Conventional visits 1120
- LBC visits 1000
- Difference -120

Conclusions

- Ignoring any consideration of sensitivity or specificity and when using the screening criteria described
- LBC (ThinPrep) with HPV testing is more cost efficient than conventional glass slide technology for detecting cervical disease.

Next Steps

- Look at the data after one full year of implementation.
- Strive to find additional ways to improve the processes of providing care to our patients in the most cost efficient manner.

Thank you for your attention.