

Background

- Routine cervical cancer screenings can prevent up to 80% of cervical cancer.
- Outside records can be challenging to locate.
- Inadequate follow-up can delay intervention for abnormal pap results.

Overarching Aim

- Increase the rate of up-to-date Pap smears for eligible patients to 80% of the practice by March 2019.

Objective

- To investigate the feasibility of using external lab databases to locate Pap smear results completed at outside clinics.

Methods

- We used our institution's analytics software, Qlik, to obtain a list of patients ages 21-65 who did not have up-to-date Pap smears in our office.
- We used LabCorp's database and Care Everywhere, a health information exchange platform, to mine for Pap smear results.

Results

- Of the 3,904 patients whose Pap smears were not up-to-date, LabCorp contained records of 840 Pap smears (21.5%) and Care Everywhere had 150 results (3.8%).
- External databases revealed a total of 66 patients with abnormal results, 14 of which were overdue for colposcopies and 34 overdue for co-testing.

Discussion

- 1 in 4 (25.3%) previously unknown pap smear results can be located using existing databases (e.g. LabCorp and Care Everywhere).
- When clinicians do not have access to patients' medical information, significant safety issues may arise, including a delay in providing appropriate care and unnecessary procedures that cost time, money, and psychological distress.

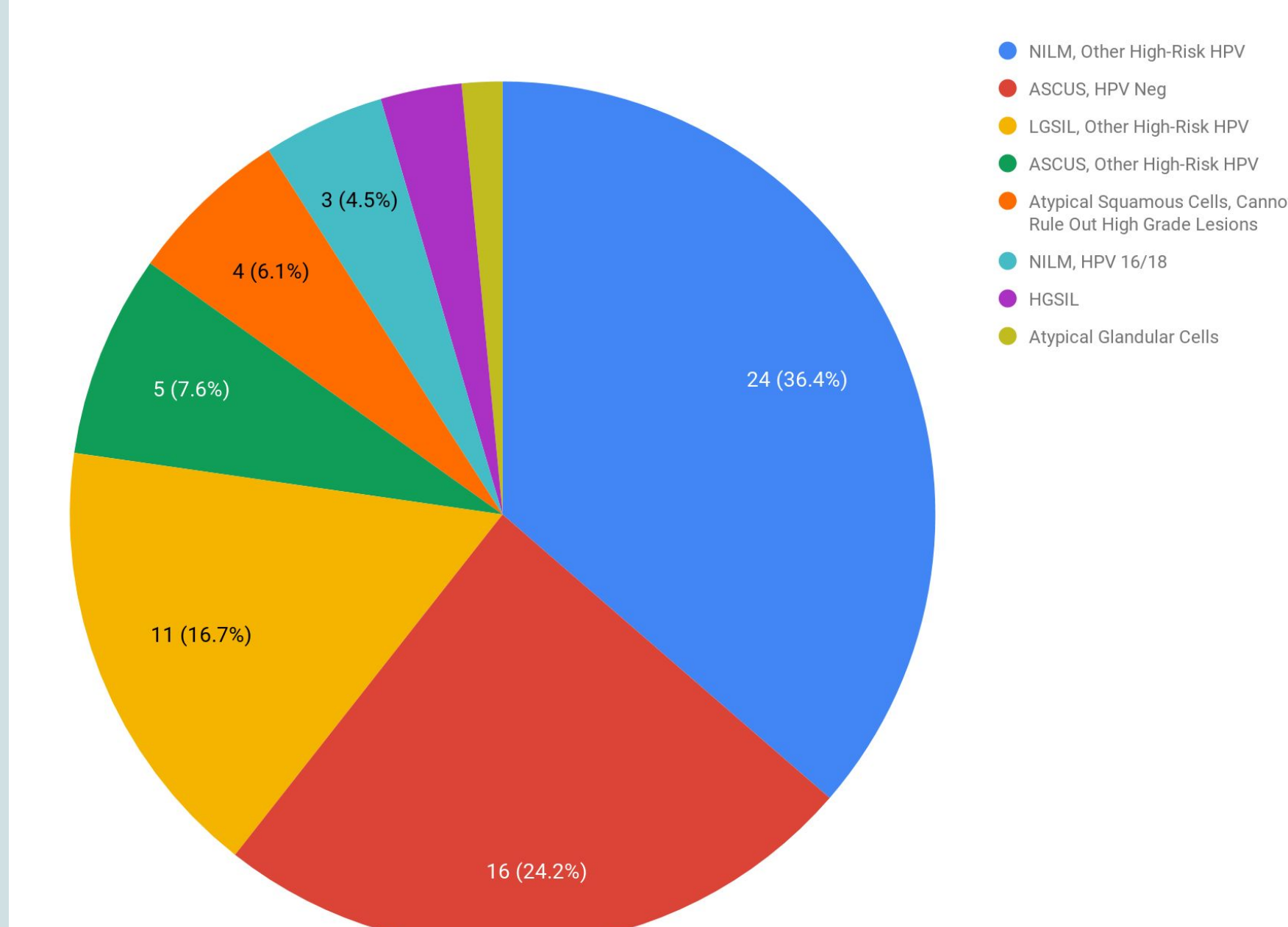
Conclusion

- In the setting of a fragmented healthcare system and health information, utilization of existing lab databases is feasible and can optimize cervical cancer prevention.

Querying LabCorp database can uncover important safety gaps in cervical cancer screening.

Additional Results

Previously Unknown Abnormal Cervical Cancer Screening Results Identified Through Lab Corp and Care Everywhere



- We found the following previously unknown and abnormal screening results (N= 66):
 - Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy (NILM), Other High-Risk HPV: 24
 - Abnormal Squamous Cells of Unknown Significance (ASCUS), HPV Neg: 16
 - Low-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LG SIL), Other High-Risk HPV: 11
 - ASCUS, Other High-Risk HPV: 5
 - Atypical squamous cells, cannot rule out high grade lesion: 4
 - HPV 16/18 Positive: 3
 - High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HGSIL): 2
 - Atypical Glandular Cells: 1

Resources

- One resident spent 150 hours:
 - Searching LabCorp and Care Everywhere to identify cervical screening results of patients who did not have up-to-date screening information in EPIC.
 - Updating all of the patient's charts with up-to-date cervical cancer screening.
 - Notifying all patients with abnormal results.

Citations

Sasieni P, Castanon A, Cuzick J. Effectiveness of cervical screening with age: population based case-control study of prospectively recorded data. *BMJ* 2009; 339: b2968.