



Summary of Community Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) recommends multicomponent interventions to increase screening for cervical cancer based on strong evidence of effectiveness.



Major Findings

- Multicomponent interventions increased cervical cancer screening by a median of 6.1 percentage points when compared with no intervention.
- The largest screening increases were seen among multicomponent interventions that combined approaches from each of the three strategies or that combined approaches to increase community demand and access.
- A systematic review of economic evidence found that multicomponent interventions to increase cervical cancer screening are cost-effective. Two good quality, modeled studies reported incremental costs per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) gained, and both were below the frequently used threshold for cost-effectiveness.

When designed and implemented for underserved populations, multicomponent interventions can increase cervical cancer screening among these groups. If access to appropriate follow-up care and treatment is provided, these interventions may improve health for underserved populations.

What are Multicomponent Interventions?

Multicomponent interventions to promote breast, cervical, or colorectal cancer screening combine two or more intervention approaches reviewed by the CPSTF.

Combinations are selected from eleven possible intervention approaches that are separated into three strategies: increasing community demand, increasing community access, and increasing provider delivery of screening services.

Multicomponent interventions to increase cancer screening may be coordinated through healthcare systems, delivered in community settings, or both.

Cancer Screening Interventions by Strategy

Increase Community Demand	Increase Community Access	Increase Provider Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Group Education ○ One-on-one Education ○ Client Reminders ○ Client Incentives ○ Mass Media ○ Small Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interventions to Reduce Client Out-of-Pocket Costs ○ Interventions to Reduce Structural Barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Administrative Barriers • Providing Appointment Scheduling Assistance • Using Alternative Screening Sites • Using Alternative Screening Hours • Providing Transportation • Providing Translation • Providing Child Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provider Reminders ○ Provider Incentives ○ Provider Assessment and Feedback

Facts about Cervical Cancer

- All women are at risk for cervical cancer, but it occurs mostly in women over 30 years of age.¹ Every year, around 12,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer and about 4,000 women die from it.¹
- Cervical cancer was the most common cause of cancer deaths in women, but death rates have decreased by more than 50% over the past 40 years due mostly to increases in cervical cancer screening using Pap tests.^{2,3} Cervical cancer screening can detect changes in the cervix before cancer develops, or find cancer at an earlier stage when it is easier to treat.³

Learn More

Summary of Evidence and Task Force Finding

<https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/cancer-screening-multicomponent-interventions-cervical-cancer>

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/index.htm>

CDC, Cervical Cancer

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/>

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Basic Information About Cervical Cancer. Gynecologic Cancers. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/index.htm.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2015). Cervical Cancer Statistics. Gynecologic Cancers. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/index.htm>.

³American Cancer Society. (2017). What Are the Key Statistics About Cervical Cancer. About Cervical Cancer. Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>.

Established in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) is an independent, nonfederal panel of public health and prevention experts whose members are appointed by the director of CDC. The CPSTF provides information for a wide range of decision makers on programs, services, and other interventions aimed at improving population health. Although CDC provides administrative, scientific, and technical support for the CPSTF, the recommendations developed are those of the CPSTF and do not undergo review or approval by CDC. Find more information at www.thecommunityguide.org.



Your Guide of What Works to Promote Healthy Communities
thecommunityguide.org
[@CPSTF](https://twitter.com/CPSTF)