

Assessment of Pap-Smear Testing and Women's Health within Taiwan

Hsiao-Ling Niu¹, Shiu-Yun Fu²,
Venne-Shiang Huang³ & Mei-Ching Chen⁴

¹Department of Nursing

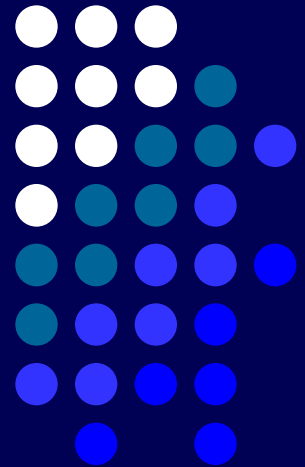
Cardinal Tien College of Healthcare & Management

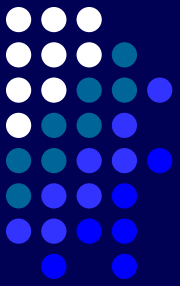
²Department of Nursing

³Department of Mathematics

⁴Department of Clinical Psychology

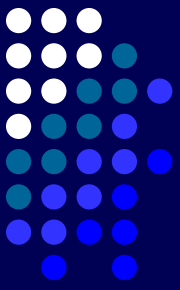
Fu Jen Catholic University





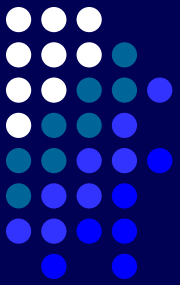
Importance of Pap-smear screen

- Between 2002-2006 (five years), female cancers standardized incidence rates increased by 4.7 %, the highest increased in uterine cancer (31%) and breast cancer (22%)
(Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taiwan,2010)
- 35 to 64 year-old women who have a regular Pap-smear every five years can reduce incidence by 84% , every three years can reduce 91% , every one year can reduce 93% of the cervical cancer risk. (Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taiwan,2007).
- Invasive cervical cancer women : 70% had never done the Pap-smear and 20% had no screening within the last three years (2007 Annual Report, 2008)
- Only 58% women do a Pap smear screening in last three years among age over 30 years , but there are still about 900,000 women over the age of 40 (20%) never had a smear.
(2010 Annual Report, 2010)



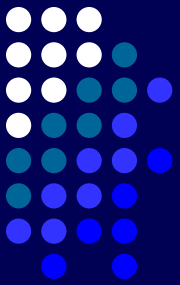
Importance of Motivational Interviewing (MI)

- MI was originally described by Miller in 1983 to address problem drinking (Miller & Rollnick, 2002 ; Miller & Rose, 2009).
- MI is a client-centered, collaborative approach to resolve ambivalence and promote behavior change and self-efficacy (Miller & Rollnick, 2002).
 - Express empathy
 - Develop discrepancies
 - Roll with resistance
 - Support self-efficacy
- Collaboration, autonomy, and respect for individual privacy and engagement in a discussion between present behavior and desired goals (Gorin, Wang, Raich, Bowen & Hay, 2006).



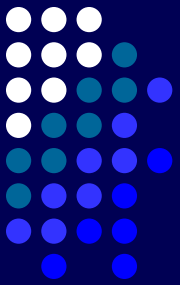
Aim

- To investigate the effectiveness of Motivational Interviewing strategies on women who did not participate in a Pap smear examination within the last three years.
- *Note:* One must have had a sexual encounter, even if only once, to enable pap-smears testing.



Methodology 1/2

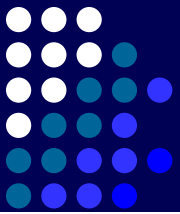
- The research consisted of 2 phases involving both quantitative and qualitative methods.
- 90 women who had not received a pap-smear screen within the past three years were involved.
 - *Phase One* - A quasi-experimental design
 - *Phase Two* - An in-depth analysis to understand why some women did not have pap-smear testing



Methodology 2/2

- One control group (30 women) and the two intervention groups (30 women for each group), who received motivational interviewing (MI) were; the face to face (FI) group and the telephone interview (TI) group.
- Semi-structured interview methods and content analysis were used to understand in-depth, the pre and post intervention groups changed perspectives on pap-smear testing issues.
 - ***This paper is specifically for the qualitative data analysis.***

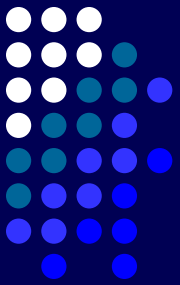
Form of Questions



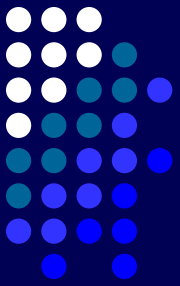
Construct	Relevant topics	Sample open-ended questions	Education message problem solving	MI skill
Affects	Fear of pain	Did you hear... ...some	Share... ...ings	Open-ended questions, express empathy
Beliefs	Painful	What		Open-ended express
Values	Absence of symptoms	no		Open-ended questions roll with
Convenience	Lack of time Too far			questions, information
Social normative influence	Other family member's	Has your provider... about the screen	Have... ...lar screen... is important for you	Open-ended questions, develop discrepancies, information
Perceived risk	Women's risk	What have you heard about cervical cancer that leads you to believe you are not at risk?	Not having a family history of cervical cancer may be reassuring	Open-ended questions, information, knowledge

Asking
Listening
Informing

Benefit or Loss in Pap-smear Screening

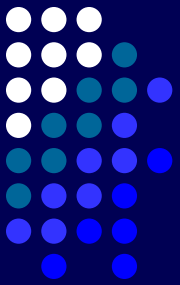


Pap-smear screen acceptance	Benefit	Loss
No	Less stress (short term)	More stress (long term)+ Future health problems
Yes	Better health outcomes	Less psychological stress for future health problems



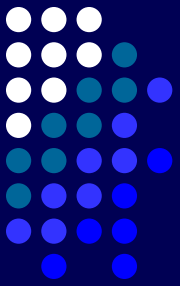
Results/ Demographics

- **Average age:** 48 years old
- **Education:** Junior high school
- **Condom use:** Yes



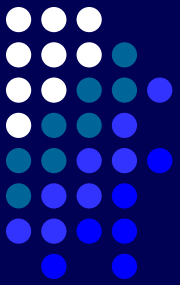
Demographic Characteristics

	FI(n=30)	n(%)	TI(n=30)	n(%)
Age (M±SD)	<i>48. 77±9. 09</i>		<i>47. 97±6. 67</i>	
Junior high school		12(40. 0)		15(50. 0)
Full-time job		15(50. 0)		21(70. 0)
Religion		21(70. 0)		17(56. 7)
Married		26(86. 7)		29(96. 7)
Birth		27(90. 0)		28(93. 3)
One sexual partner		29(96. 7)		30(100)
Condom use		25(83. 3)		28(93. 4)
2 nd hand smoke		23(76. 7)		19(63. 4)
Effects of cancer		17(56. 7)		6(20. 0)



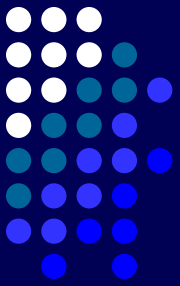
Results & Discussion (1/5)

- Women reported their general source of information was from TV and community leaders, there was no other health information available that they were aware of.
- Many commented that as time passed so quickly they were not able to follow up with regular timed checkups.



Results & Discussion (2/5)

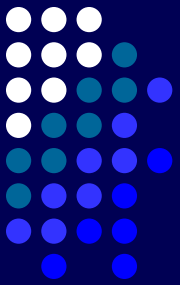
- Limited sexual activity also influenced their decisions and they felt no need to have a check up.
- Many women felt they needed to participate in a pap-smear screen only if they were reminded by their health professionals or their spouse.



Results & Discussion (3/5)

- Women's Top Five Reasons for not Participating in a Pap-smear

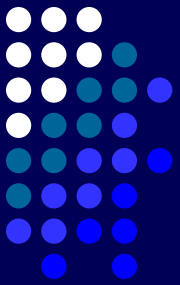
	FI	TI
Lack of health knowledge	★	★
Forgot check up time	★	★
No more sexual life	★	
Needed reminding	★	
Lack of time		★



Results & Discussion (4/5)

Dialogue example after MI:

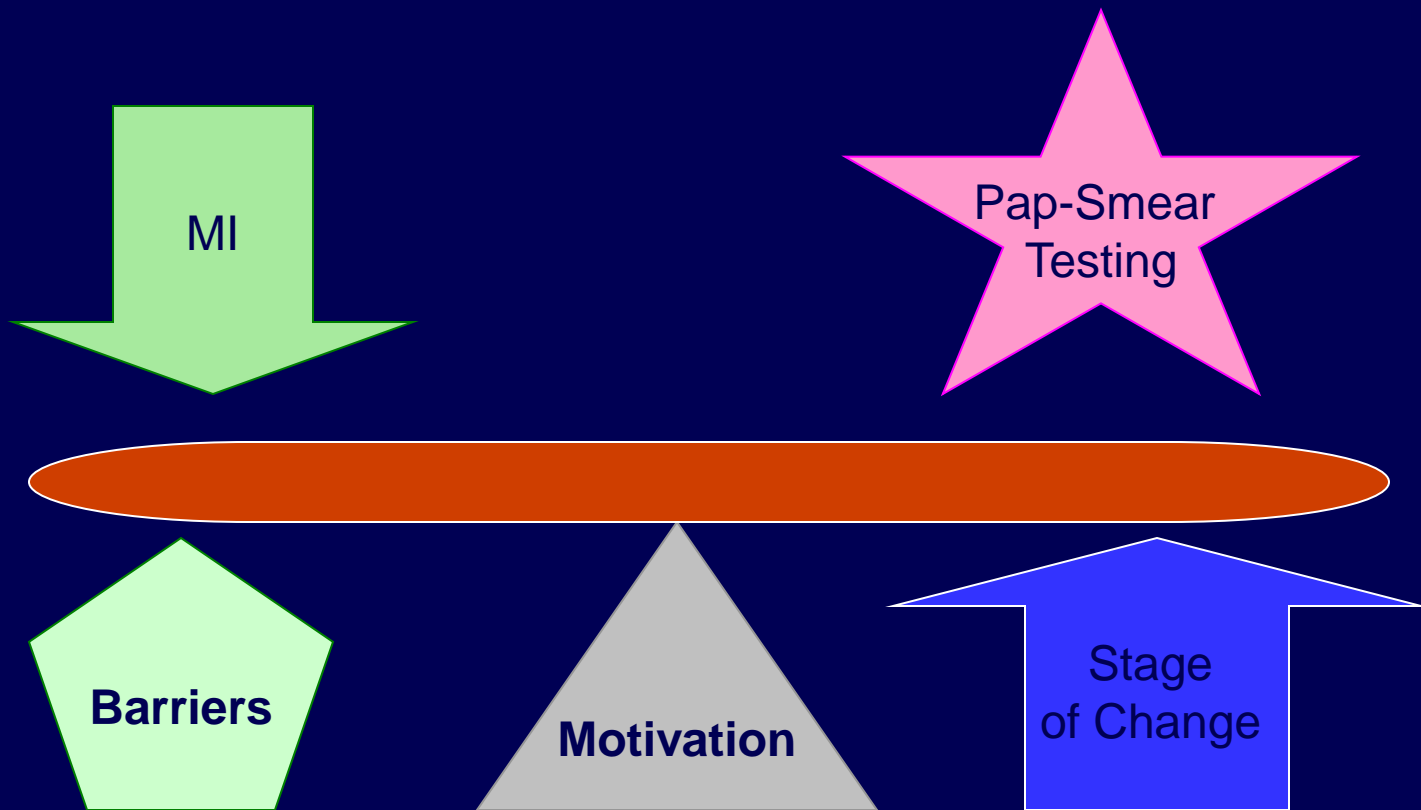
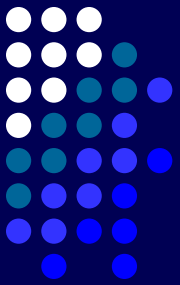
- p “Oh! I understand now. I have to have a regular pap-smear check up.”
- p “I do understand very well now, I have to find time to have a check up ASAP.”
- p “The result tells me that I have had a slight infection, the doctor said that if I follow it up regularly, it should be ok. I will always remember to participate in a pap-smear test at least every three years.”
(Taiwan advocacy)
4. “Whenever I am busy, I must still find time to go for a check up, Health is more Vital than anything.”



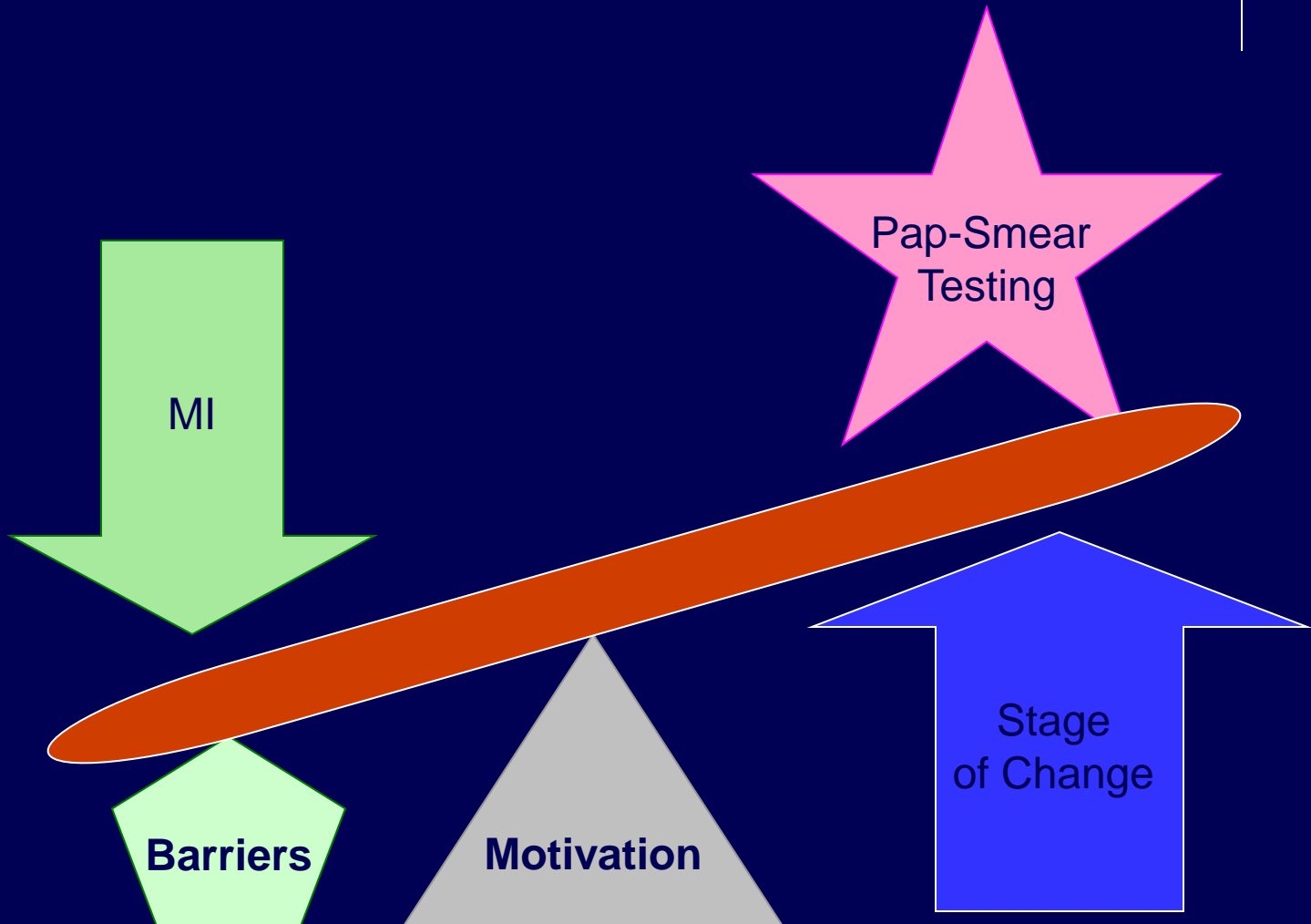
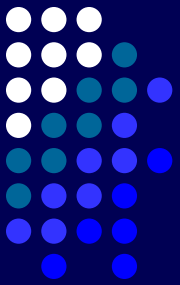
Results & Discussion (5/5)

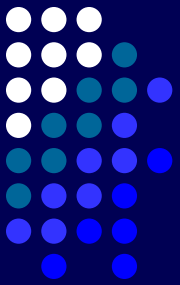
- By using motivational interviewing techniques, we can help to simplify conflicts of change, enhance knowledge, bring about clearer thinking, and make use of the screening behaviors to enhance any relative advantages and disadvantages.
- This can clarify and detect any major health needs, strengthen self-efficacy and lower obstinate barriers. In this way, it facilitates the incentive to conduct and enhance the cognitive stage for behavior change.

Conclusion (1/3)



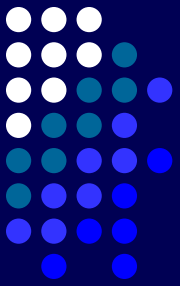
Conclusion (2/3)





Conclusion (3/3)

- There were multiple factors in determining if women had a pap-smear test. Although women knew of government encouragement to participate in screening they did not understand the symptoms, by utilizing motivational interviewing techniques, there was help to self-explore their health options and create self awareness by promoting self advocacy and active behavior patterns.
- The relationship between community nurses and client's created an understanding which encouraged many women to alter their awareness and improve their self advocacy and enhance positive health outcomes.



Thank you for your attention.

