

## PROBLEM/CALL FOR PROJECT

- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death in United States among women.
- Most common cancer in women regardless of race or ethnicity
- In 2019, an estimated 268,600 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed in women in the U.S.
- About 41,760 women in the U.S. are expected to die in 2019 from breast cancer.
- Average risk of a woman in the United States developing breast cancer during her life time is about 12%.
- In Florida, it is estimated that there would be about 19,130 new breast cancer cases for the year 2019, and an estimated death due to breast cancer would be 3,000
- Screening mammography has shown to reduce mortality from breast cancer in women 40-70years of age with increasing risk reduction with age.

## AIM/OBJECTIVES



- To evaluate the effectiveness and quality of the current breast cancer screening program “Treasure Your Chest” at the Community Health Center of West Palm Beach at 45th street.
- The aim is to systematically collect information, determine the program’s effectiveness, and identify areas to improve program implementation.
- It seeks to promote accountability among program stakeholders.
- Strategies were specifically targeted for the underserved women population seeking care.
- Adherence to program protocol will be examined and reported.
- A list of specific barriers and enablers for achievement of the program outcomes will be compiled.



## EVIDENCE

- Mammography is the key component of a breast surveillance program.
- Early detection is the most important element of improving a woman’s chance of surviving breast cancer.
- Breast screening rates remain low in community settings.
- In 2015, only 30% of uninsured women ages 40 to 64 reported having had a mammogram in the past two years .
- 25%–50% of American women in the age group of 40-50yrs report not having a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- Non-compliance to mammography is attributed to the lack of consensus about the efficacy of screening for women aged 40–49, variation in availability of screening facilities, and other factors like no source of health care and no insurance coverage.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The CDC’s model for program evaluation is a practical tool to systematically evaluate existing programs and draw conclusions. It consists of six elements: engage stakeholders, describe the program, focus evaluation design, gather credible evidence, justify conclusions, ensure use and share lessons learned.



Dr. Jean Watson’s Human Caring Theory and Caring Science concepts also guided the development and implementation of This DNP project.

## PROJECT PROCESSES

- DNP project began following approval from the FAU DNP Committee and permission from the Community Health Center of West Palm Beach.
- Participants included were all female patients between the ages of 50-74 years of age that received care at the Community Health Center between Jan 1st – May 31st, 2019.
- This project was conducted using retrospective chart reviews .
- The CDC’s framework for program evaluation was used to systematically and effectively evaluate the focused program .
- A comprehensive literature review was done to support the need to increase the utilization of screening mammogram among the vulnerable population.
- Breast screening rates were calculated within the pre-determined timeline.
- Data evaluation design included methods to identify provider and staff adherence to project processes, (chart review and direct observation) and patient outcomes (mammography and follow-up).
- Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the collected data.
- Analysis of the number of clients screened during the proposed time interval highlighted the current breast screening program for age group 50 years and above utilizing the program.



## FINDINGS/RESULTS

- Number of eligible women who came to the clinic during the five month (Jan2019-May2019 )project period are 361. patients
- Number of women who had no documentation of their last mammogram (Jan2019-May2019 ) are 259 (71.7%) of the total eligible patients.
- Number of women who received prescription for a mammogram during the project period is only 43 (11.9%) patients.
- Number of women who did their mammogram after receiving their prescription during that period are 15(34.8%) patients .
- Majority of registrants were black (50%), followed by white (39%). Asians (2%) and non-documented were 8.3%.
- Significant barriers were identified that prevented adequate preventive screenings.
- Screening mammogram rates for the study timeline when compared to the state and national data fall acutely short of the predetermined guidelines and threshold.
- Resulting in eligible woman (83%) to fall through the gaps increasing breast cancer burden.

## EVALUATION

- Community health center did not meet the desired guidelines and threshold goals,
- Identified significant barriers to the screening process.
- Patient Barriers were identified: Fear of cost, lack of transportation, not being able to get time off from work, not knowing they needed a mammogram, mammogram related pain, lack of childcare and bad news was the most commonly reported barriers
- Provider Barriers were identified: Inconsistent guidelines, lack of timely and accurate documentation and lack of awareness of the screening mammogram program and its guidelines.



## IMPLICATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- In spite of poor results, program should continue as the majority of the vulnerable population in Palm Beach County has no insurance (23.78%) and live within 200% poverty line .
- Total woman population (50-74yrs) in Palm Beach County is 203,943 in 2019.
- Ethnic /Racial/ Uninsured /below poverty line woman have no access to health care except this free clinic.
- Strategies need to be adopted to increase utilization of screening mammogram and decrease disparities among ethnic/racial population of palm beach county.
- Bi-weekly culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate health education to the people who are waiting in the waiting area of the health center.
- Dedicated breast navigator to schedule appointment and coordinate breast care.