

Examining the clinical reliability of self sampling for cervical cancer screening

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The aim of this poster is to examine the clinical reliability of self-sampling as a method of cervical cancer screening for potential use in the transgender community. There are great significance and potential

beneficence in this research discussion. Although cervical cancer is ranked the fourth most frequent cancer in women, the mortality rate could be drastically reduced with effective screening. Cervical cancer was among the leading causes of death for American women, seven years from the introduction of pap smears, a sixty percent decline in morbidity and mortality was seen. For individuals with access to care, the intervention has proved the disease can be managed. The highest risk

for morbidity and mortality in cervical cancer exists for at-risk individuals with barriers to obtaining cancer screenings. In the United States, Hispanic women, African-Americans, Asian and Pacific Islanders are all respectively more likely to get cervical cancer than whites. One other such at-risk population is trans men. Please consider an active discussion of integrating cost-effective solutions with low access to healthcare populations.