

Program Evaluation of Mammogram Screening: In the Rural and Underserved in a Coastal NW Clinic

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Abstract

Background: Rural communities have limited access to healthcare and are frequently underserved in regard to obtaining routine preventive care and screenings.

Local Problem: Grays Harbor county is a rural area that serves a vulnerable population of women who may not be receiving regular screening mammograms. An evaluation of the existing mammogram screening within the clinic was performed to identify whether needs of these women are being met.

Methods: A retrospective evaluation of the processes and outcomes of the current mammogram screening process used at the clinic was performed. A social ecological model and the CDC program evaluation model, and the PDSA models was be used.

Interventions: A multiple method design was used with quantitative data collection and qualitative questionnaires to providers to assess perceptions on mammogram processes.

Results: Provider survey assessment identified lack of screening reminders/alerts , standard clinic protocols and patient education about mammogram screening. Retrospective six-month data analysis identified high number of diagnostic vs screening mammograms performed along with young patients under age 50.

Conclusion: Small scale initial program evaluation with providers identifying SDOH as barriers to screening mammograms and recommendation for further analysis of screening practice over larger timeframe.