

# Educational Topic 3: Cervical Cancer and Sexually Transmitted Infection Screening

## Rationale:

Cervical cancer and STI screening are two of the most successful public health interventions in medicine. Proper technique in obtaining specimens for cervical cytology, DNA probes and/or microbiologic culture will improve accuracy and provide value-based care to populations at risk.

## Student should be able to:

Intended Learning Outcomes	Level of Competence	Instructional Method	Assessment Method	ACGME Competency	HSS	Emerging Topics	APGO eResources	EPA
A. Describe the indications for cervical cancer and STI screening, with consideration of population health and value-based care	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	CDR, CP, DO, MCQ	ICS, MK, PC	PH, QI, SD, VBC	GH	BCS, EP, ES, OTC, uW	3
B. Obtain specimens for cervical cancer screening, including cytology and HPV testing	D	AL, CE, DT, IL, S	CDR, CP, DO, OSAT, OSCE	ICS, MK, P, PC	PS	BSR, GH	BCS, BSV, M1, OTC, uW	3, 12
C. Obtain specimens to detect sexually transmitted infections	D	AL, CE, DT, IL, S	CDR, CP, DO	ICS, MK, P, PC	PS	BSR, GH	BCS, BSV, ES, M1, OTC, uW	3, 12
D. Explain to the patient the purpose of cervical cancer and STI screening, and the impact on population health, in language commensurate with level of health literacy	SH	AL, CE, DT, IL, S	CDR, CP, DO, OSCE	ICS, MK, P, PBLI, PC	L, PH	BSR, GH	BCS, BSV, ES, M1, OTC, uW	3, 11
E. Describe the role of cervical cancer and STI screening in improving population health outcomes	K	AL, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	ICS, MK, PC, SBP	HP, PH, PS, VBC	GH	BSV, OTC, uW	13