

**Table 3.** Evidence-based cervical cancer screening programs for un-and/or underscreened individuals or medically underserved population.

**Evidence-Based Cancer Control Programs (EBCCP)**

Target population	Program	Community Type	Description
Hispanic or Latino	<a href="#">A Su Salud en Acción</a>	Urban/Inner City	Designed to increase cervical and breast cancer screening among Mexican American women, this community-based intervention promotes screening through mass media messages and community volunteers who act as role models in the media messages, reinforce those messages in face-to-face interactions, and distribute materials. The study showed an increase in Pap smear screening rates.
	<a href="#">Woman to Woman</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase breast and cervical cancer screening, this worksite intervention is led by peer health advisors who disseminate breast and cervical cancer information to coworkers, provide social support, and foster positive social norms for screening; meet with coworkers in small groups and one on one; and implement two worksite-wide events. The study showed an increase in Pap test screening.
Asian	<a href="#">Cambodian Women's Health Project</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase cervical cancer screening among Cambodian American women, this intervention led by bicultural outreach workers consists of a home visit, group meetings in a neighborhood setting, and logistic assistance in accessing screening services. The study showed increased cervical cancer screening.
	<a href="#">Increasing Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Among Filipino American Women</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase breast and cervical cancer screening among Filipino women, this curriculum-based group intervention is delivered by bilingual physicians and nurses who inform women about screening guidelines, risk factors, screening procedures, and the importance of staying healthy and address individual barriers to screening. The study showed increased mammography screening rates among recent Filipino immigrants.

Target population	Program	Community Type	Description
Asian	<a href="#">The Chinese Women's Health Project</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase Pap testing among Chinese women, this intervention is led by outreach workers who visit women at home and act as role models, provide social support, and serve as cultural mediators between women and health care facilities; educate women about cervical cancer screening; address barriers to screening; and help with referrals, appointments, translation, and transportation. The study showed increases in Pap testing and intentions to get Pap testing.
	<a href="#">The Gateway to Health: A Cervical Cancer Screening Program for Korean Women</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase cervical cancer screening among Korean American women, this church-based intervention implemented by bilingual community health educators includes a 2-hour small-group education session to address cervical cancer risk factors, screening, and potential barriers to screening; navigator services to help with scheduling appointments, arranging transportation, completing paperwork, and getting referrals; and a follow-up reminder letter to schedule a Pap test. The study showed increased receipt of cervical cancer screening.
	Vietnamese Women's Health Project	Not stated	Designed to increase cervical cancer screening among Vietnamese American women, this home visitation intervention is led by female bilingual and bicultural lay health workers who provide basic information about cervical cancer and the Pap test using materials (e.g., DVD, pamphlet, visual aids); act as a role model, give social support, and address the woman's individual barriers to Pap testing; and conduct a follow-up telephone call to offer further assistance. The study showed an increase in Pap testing.
Black – not of Hispanic or Latino origin	<a href="#">Prevention Care Management</a>	Urban/Inner City	Designed to increase cancer screening among underserved women who are not up to date on screenings, this intervention is a centralized care management system that provides scripted calls to women to address the barriers that prevent or delay cancer screenings. The study showed improvements in screening status for mammography, cervical cancer, and colorectal cancer.
	<a href="#">Targeting Cancer in Blacks (TCiB)</a>	Urban/Inner City	Designed to increase cancer screening among African American adults, this community-wide intervention provides education on preventable cancer risk factors and cancer prevention behaviors through a kickoff event; educational sessions offered at community sites; community events used to distribute literature, offer workshops, and make referrals; a media campaign; and signs and printed materials. The study showed increases in mammography screenings, fecal occult blood tests, proctoscopy exams, digital rectal exams, and Pap tests.

Target population	Program	Community Type	Description
<b>Black – not of Hispanic or Latino origin</b>	<a href="#">The Forsyth County Cancer Screening Project (FoCaS)</a>	Urban/Inner City	Designed to increase breast and cervical cancer screening among low-income, predominately African American women, this intervention identifies and addresses barriers to breast and cervical cancer screening through public health clinic in-reach strategies (e.g., training for providers, materials in waiting and exam rooms, abnormal test protocol) and community outreach strategies (e.g., monthly classes, church program, brochures, mass media). The study showed increases in receipt of a mammogram and a Pap smear.
<b>Pacific Islander</b>	<a href="#">Kukui Ahi (Light the Way): Patient Navigation</a>	Rural	Designed to increase cancer screening among Asian and Pacific Islander Medicare beneficiaries, this intervention is implemented by lay patient navigators who educate patients about cancer screening, send them phone and mail reminders to schedule screening, schedule appointments and provide transportation, help with paperwork, talk with doctors, and find ways to pay for care. The study showed increased completion of fecal occult blood test, flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, Pap test, mammogram, and prostate-specific antigen test
<b>Mixed Race/Ethnicity</b>	<a href="#">Faith Moves Mountains (FMM)</a>	Rural	Designed to increase cancer screening among underserved women Appalachian women, this community-based intervention is delivered by lay health advisors who determine each participant’s barriers to screening; prepare a tailored newsletter; and conduct a home visit to provide education on cervical cancer and screening, develop an action plan, and assist with scheduling a Pap test. The study showed an increased receipt of Pap test.
	<a href="#">Tailored Communication for Cervical Cancer Risk</a>	Not stated	Designed to increase adherence to recommended follow-up for low-income minority women after they have received an abnormal Pap test result, this intervention addresses cognitive, affective, and self-regulatory barriers to attending an initial colposcopy appointment by providing an initial letter with the date and time of the appointment, initial scripted telephone contact delivered using a computer-assisted telephone interview system, and follow-up appointment reminder calls. The study showed increased adherence to follow-up after an abnormal Pap test result.