



Amanda Bruegl, MD MCR

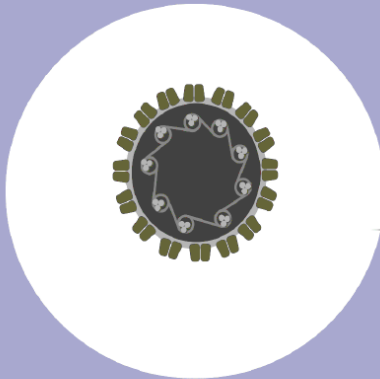
Dr. Amanda Bruegl, MD, is a Citizen of Oneida Nation of Wisconsin, a gynecologic oncologist and Associate Professor at Oregon Health & Science University, where she also serves as Vice Chair for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the Department of OB/Gyn and Assistant Director for the Knight Cancer Institute's Community Outreach and Engagement Program.

Her research and advocacy focus on eliminating cervical cancer and addressing health disparities among American Indian/Alaska Native and rural populations.

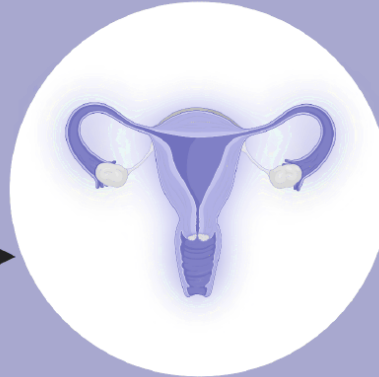
Nationally recognized for her leadership and patient-centered care, Dr. Bruegl has received awards from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the National Cancer Institute. She lives near Portland with her husband and two children.

Cervical Cancer

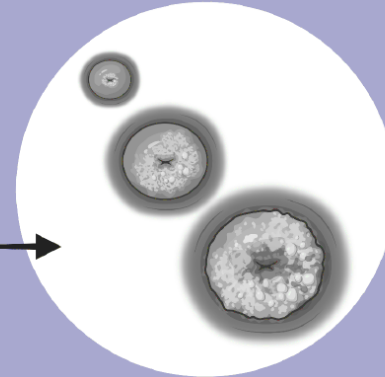
Development



HPV



Cervical Dysplasia



Cervical Cancer

Prevention & Early Detection

HPV Vaccination

- FDA Approved ages 9-45 y/o
- Target age 11-12 y/o
- 2 shots for ages 9-14*
- 3 shots for ages 15 and older

* For the majority of healthy youth

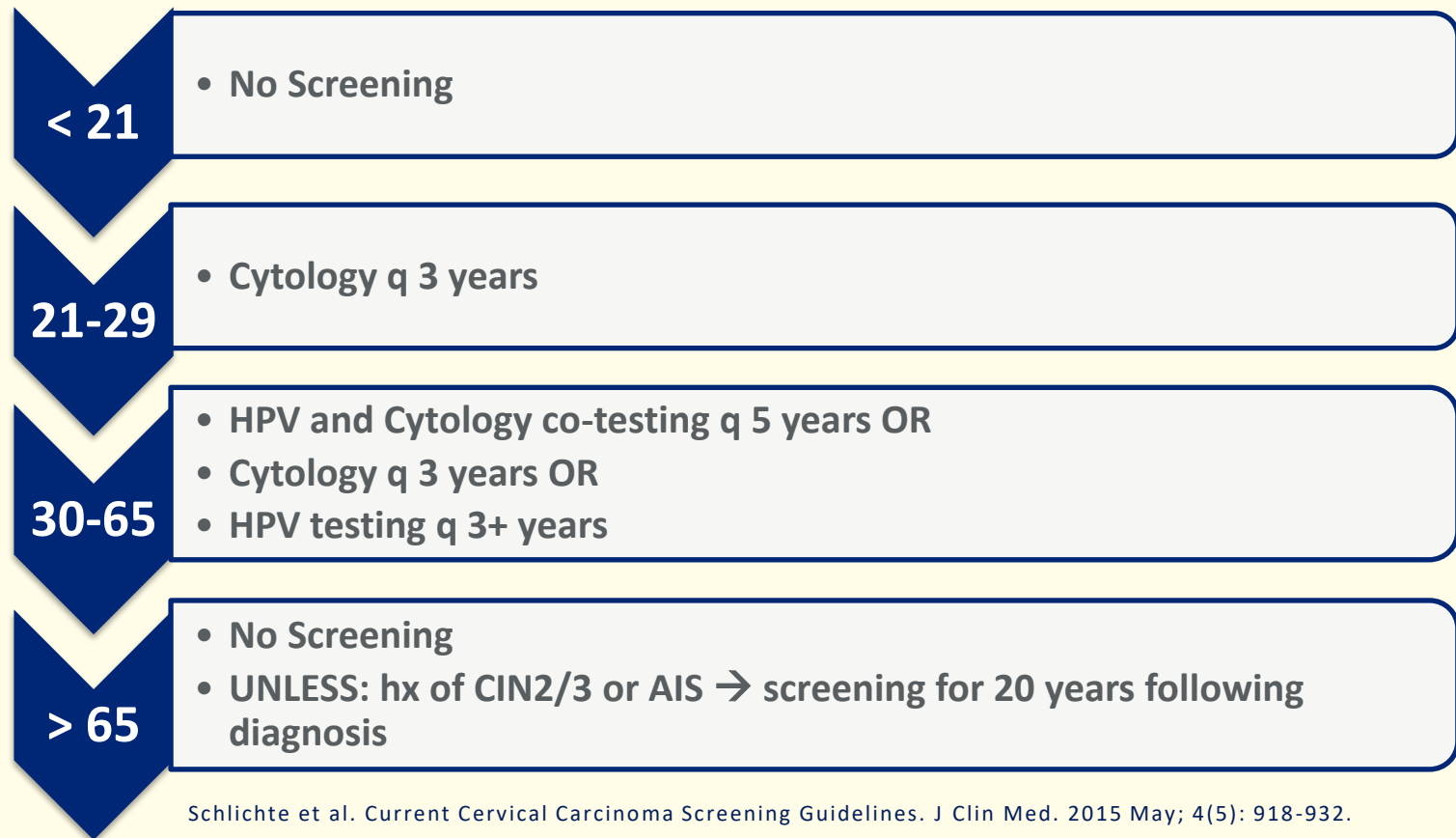
Cervical Screening

- 21-29 y/o
 - Cytology q 3 years
- 30-65 y/o
 - HPV and Cytology co-testing OR
 - HPV testing q 3+ years
- > 65 y/o
 - No screening if meets exit criteria

Early Detection

Referral to Gynecologic Oncologist

Cervical Cancer Screening – Guidelines for General Population



Schlichte et al. Current Cervical Carcinoma Screening Guidelines. J Clin Med. 2015 May; 4(5): 918-932.

Cervical Cancer Screening – American Cancer Society Updates

< 25

- No Screening

25-65

- Should have a primary HPV test every 5 years. Co-testing every 5 years or cytology every 3 years acceptable.

> 65

- No Screening
- UNLESS: hx of CIN2/3 or AIS → screening for 20 years following diagnosis

Schlichte et al. Current Cervical Carcinoma Screening Guidelines. J Clin Med. 2015 May; 4(5): 918-932.

In the era of screening and vaccination, who gets cervix cancer?

Review

Process of care failures in invasive cervical cancer: Systematic review and meta-analysis

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- 50% of patients with a new cancer diagnoses have never had a pap smear performed and an additional 10% have not had testing in past 5 years
- Minority women, low socioeconomic status, live in country < 10 years, irregular accessing of health care