

### Women's Health Provider Survey

PROSPR is a National Cancer Institute (NCI) sponsored research project that is studying ways of improving breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screening in the United States.

In order to learn more about providers' practices and experiences related to breast and cervical cancer screening, we are conducting a survey amongst a sampling of clinicians in the health care systems that are a part of PROSPR.

All information provided in this survey will remain confidential. Participation is voluntary.

Your input is greatly appreciated.

#### **Survey Instructions:**

- Many providers work in more than one setting. For the purpose of this survey, answer for your main practice setting (the one in which you spend the most hours per week).
- Most items are multiple choice. Please use an X or check mark to indicate your answers.
- You may use any pen or pencil to complete this paper questionnaire.
- You can skip any question that you do not feel comfortable answering.
- If you prefer to complete the questionnaire online, please go to the URL listed in your cover letter. You will need to enter the study ID located at the bottom of this page.



### Part A. Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines

A1. How effective do you believe the following screening procedures are in <u>reducing cancer</u> <u>mortality</u> for average-risk women? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

How effective is	Very Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Effectiveness is Not Known	I Am Not Sure
Screening mammograph	ny for women a	ges:			
40-49 years					
50-74 years					
75+ years					
Pap test for women ages	5:				
21 – 29 years					
30 – 64 years					
65+ years					
Human Papillomavirus	(HPV) co-testin	g with Pap test f	or women age	es:	
21 – 29 years					
30 – 64 years					
65+ years					

A2. Please complete the table below based on how often you recommend <u>screening mammography</u> for <u>most asymptomatic</u>, <u>average-risk</u> women (in good health for their age). Please pick the closest interval. (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)</u>

How often do you recommend screening mammography for <u>most</u> women ages	Every Year (12 months)	Every Other Year (24 months)	I discuss interval options with the patient	I Do Not Routinely Recommend
30 – 39 years old				
40 – 49 years old				
50 – 74 years old				
75+ years old				

# A3. <u>In your clinical practice</u>, how influential are the current breast and cervical cancer screening guidelines from the following organizations? (*CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW*)

How influential are	Very Influential	Somewhat Influential	Not Influential	Not Applicable or I Am Not Familiar With
Breast Cancer Screening Guide	lines from:			
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)				
American Cancer Society				
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists				
American Academy of Family Physicians				
American College of Physicians				
Local guidelines (from your health system or malpractice insurer)				
Other ( <i>specify</i> ):				
Cervical Cancer Screening Guid	elines from:			
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)				
American Cancer Society				
American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists				
American Academy of Family Physicians				
American College of Physicians				
Local guidelines (from your health system or malpractice insurer)				
Other ( <i>specify</i> ):				

In 2009, the USPSTF recommended lengthening the interval between screening mammograms from every 1 year to every 2 years (i.e., biennial) for average-risk women age 50 – 74 years, and recommended that the decision to start biennial screening mammography before the age of 50 years should be an individual one that takes the patient's specific benefits and harms into account.

A4. *Since the 2009 USPSTF guidelines*, how has your recommendation for screening mammography changed for *average risk* women in the following age groups? (*CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW*)

Since the 2009 guidelines, my recommendation has:	Not Changed	Changed for Some Women	Changed for Most/ All Women	I Do Not Routinely Recommend
40 – 49 years old				
50 - 74 years old				
75+ years old				

If you checked **ANY** of the boxes in the 'Not Changed' column, please proceed to A4a; **Otherwise skip to Question A5, page 6.** 

A4a. How much influence has each of the following factors had on your decision to <u>not change</u> your use of screening mammography since the 2009 USPSTF guidelines? *(CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)* 

	A lot of Influence	Some Influence	A Little Influence	No Influence
My practice was already consistent with these guidelines before they were released				
I don't have enough time to discuss the benefits and harms of mammography				
I am concerned that following these guidelines exposes me to greater malpractice risk				
My colleagues do not follow these guidelines				
My patients have concerns about these guidelines				
I don't believe or agree with these guidelines				
My mammography performance is measured using criteria other than the USPSTF (e.g., HEDIS, accountable care)				

A5. Please complete the table below based on how often you recommend cervical cancer screening for <u>most average-risk</u> women of the following ages, who have never had an abnormal Pap test (and are in good health for their age). Please pick the closest interval.

(CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

Approximately how often do you recommend cervical cancer screening for <u>most</u> women ages	Pap alone every 1 year	Pap alone every 3 years	Pap with HPV co-testing every 5 years	I Do Not Routinely Recommend Screening
Younger than 21 years who are not sexually active				
Younger than 21 years who are sexually active				
21 - 29 years old				
30 - 64 years old				
65+ years old				

In 2012, the USPSTF recommended Pap testing every 3 years for women ages 21 to 29 years and either co-testing (combined Pap and HPV testing) every 5 years or Pap testing every 3 years for women ages 30 to 65 years. Furthermore, the USPSTF recommended *against* routine Pap testing before the age of 21 or over the age of 65.

A6. *Since the 2012 USPSTF guidelines*, how much has your recommendation for the frequency of cervical cancer screening changed for average risk women in the following age groups? *(CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)* 

Not changed	Changed for Some Women	Changed for Most/ All Women	I Do Not Routinely Recommend		
If you checked <b>ANY</b> of the boxes in the 'Not Changed' column, please proceed to A6a; <b>Otherwise skip to Part B, page 7.</b>					
	ed ANY of the boxes lumn, please proceed	Not changed       for Some Women         Image:	Not changed     for Some Women     for Most/ All Women       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I       I     I     I		

A6a. How much influence has each of these factors had on your decision to <u>not change</u> your use of cervical cancer screening since the 2012 USPSTF guidelines? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	A lot of Influence	Some Influence	A Little Influence	No Influence at All
My practice was already consistent with these guidelines before they were released				
I don't have enough time to discuss the change in the guidelines				
I am concerned that following these guidelines exposes me to greater malpractice risk				
My colleagues do not follow these guidelines				
My patients have concerns about these guidelines				
I don't believe or agree with these guidelines				
My cervical cancer screening performance is measured using criteria other than the USPSTF (e.g. HEDIS, accountable care)				

### Part B. Breast Cancer Screening

B1. During the past month, have you referred any women for screening mammography?

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B2. During the past year, with how many of your *average-risk* female patients ages 40-49, did you discuss the benefits and/or harms of screening mammography?

For women 40-49 years old:	All patients	Most patients	Some patients	A few patients	No patients
I discuss the <b>BENEFITS</b> of screening mammography with					
I discuss the <i>HARMS</i> of screening mammography with					

B3. Of the 40 – 49 year old women *with whom you discussed the BENEFITS and/or HARMS of screening mammography*, approximately what percentage preferred to receive screening before age 50?

- □ None
- □ 1-25%
- □ 26-50%
- □ 51-75%
- □ 76-99%
- □ All
- □ I do not discuss the benefits or harms of screening mammography with women 40-49.

B4. During the past year, with how many of your *average-risk* female patients ages 50-74, did you discuss the benefits and/or harms of screening mammography?

For women 50-74 years old:	All patients	Most patients	Some patients	A few patients	No patients
I discuss the <b>BENEFITS</b> of screening mammography with					
I discuss the <i>HARMS</i> of screening mammography with					

B5. Of the 50-74 year old women *with whom you discussed the BENEFITS and/or HARMS of screening mammography*, approximately what percentage preferred to receive <u>annual</u> screening mammography?

- □ None
- □ 1-25%
- □ 26-50%
- □ 51-75%
- □ 76-99%
- $\Box$  All
- □ I do not discuss the benefits or harms of screening mammography with women 50-74.

B6. During the past year, with how many of your *average-risk* female patients over the age of 75, did you discuss the benefits and/or harms of screening mammography?

For women 75+ years old:	All patients	Most patients	Some patients	A few patients	No patients
I discuss the <b>BENEFITS</b> of screening mammography with					
I discuss the <i>HARMS</i> of screening mammography with					

B7. Of the women ages 75+ *with whom you discussed the BENEFITS and/or HARMS of* screening mammography, approximately what percentage preferred to continue to receive screening mammography?

- □ None
- □ 1-25%
- □ 26-50%
- □ 51-75%
- □ 76-99%
- 🗆 All
- □ I do not discuss the benefits or harms of screening mammography with women over 75.

### Part C. Risk Assessment for Breast Cancer Screening

C1. Please indicate whether you, another provider in your practice, or someone to whom you refer your patients, <u>routinely</u> performs an assessment of a woman's risk of developing breast cancer at the time of an annual or preventative visit? (*CHECK ONE BOX*)

- □ I do this risk assessment myself
- □ Another medical care provider in my practice performs this risk assessment
- Another physician (e.g., breast radiologist, gynecologist) to whom I refer my patients performs this risk assessment Skip to Section D, page 11
- □ Risk assessments are not routinely performed —

Skip to Section D, page 11

**C2.** How often do you or another provider in your practice (e.g., nurse, physicians assistant, medical assistant) collect information about the following factors that may affect a woman's risk of breast cancer? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	One Time Assessment	Annually	About Every 5 Years	Never
Family history of breast cancer				
Family history of ovarian cancer				
Age at menarche				
Age at first birth (if applicable)				
Age at menopause (if applicable)				
Prior history of breast biopsy				
Use of hormone replacement therapy				
Alcohol use				
Breast density on prior mammograms				
Other: (please <i>specify</i> )				

# C3. Do you or another provider in your practice use any formal breast cancer risk calculator? (e.g. NCI Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool (BCRAT))

□ Yes

🗆 No 🗕

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### **C4. For which women do you use a risk calculator?** (*CHECK ALL THAT APPLY*)

- □ All women between the ages of \_\_\_\_\_ years and \_\_\_\_\_ years
- □ Women with a family history of breast cancer
- □ Women with a family history of ovarian cancer
- □ Women with prior benign breast biopsies
- □ Women with dense breast tissue on prior mammograms
- □ Other (*please specify*): \_\_\_\_\_

## **C5.** How often do you or another provider in your practice use a risk calculator with a patient? *(CHECK ONE BOX)*

- $\Box$  A one time assessment
- □ Every year
- □ Every five years

#### **C6. Which risk assessment tools do you use?** (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- □ Gail Model Risk Assessment/ National Cancer Institute Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool (BCRAT)
- □ Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium (BCSC) Risk Calculator
- □ Tyrer-Cuzick Risk Assessment
- □ Your Disease Risk/Siteman Cancer Center Assessment
- Claus Model Risk Assessment
- □ A risk assessment tool hosted by my institution
- □ Other (*please specify*): \_\_\_\_\_

### Part D: Cervical Cancer Screening

**D1.** During the past month, have you personally ordered or performed cervical cancer screening with Pap testing?

# D2. Assume that the following female patients present for a routine annual or preventive visit in your office. What would you be most likely to recommend for cervical cancer screening at this visit? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

What would you recommend for a	Pap alone every 1 year (at least for first 3 years)	Pap alone every 3 years	Pap with HPV co-testing every 5 years	No Pap
18-year-old who has never had sexual intercourse and is presenting for her first gynecologic visit				
18-year-old who first had sexual intercourse 3 years ago and is presenting for her first gynecologic visit				
29-year-old who has had 3 prior Pap tests, all negative				
35-year-old who has a history of LSIL in her 20s, diagnosed elsewhere. You performed her pap last year and it was normal.				
35-year-old who has had 3 normal annual PAP tests but her most recent PAP included HPV co-testing which was positive				
67-year-old who has had 3 prior consecutive negative Pap tests				
67-year-old who had a single PAP test that was negative at age 50				

# **D3.** For women in the following age ranges for whom you recommend Pap testing, <u>what percentage</u> request screening more frequently? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

What percentage request screening more frequently?	0% - 25%	26% - 50%	51% - 75%	76% - 100%	I do not recommend this screening
Women ages 21 - 29 years <i>for whom</i> <u>you recommend</u> Pap testing every 3 years					
Women ages 30 - 64 years <u>for whom</u> <u>you recommend</u> Pap testing with HPV co-testing every 5 years					
Of women at least 65 years of age <u>with whom you discuss</u> discontinuing Pap testing					

D4. During the past 12 months, did any of your patients ask if they can or should be tested for HPV?

- $\Box$  Yes,  $\leq 10$  patients
- □ Yes, 11-20 patients
- □ Yes, 21+ patients
- 🗆 No

### D5. Is HPV testing available at your practice?

□ Yes
□ No
□ I do not know

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### **D6. Do you ever recommend HPV testing for the following groups of women?** (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

	Yes, I recommend HPV testing:			
Do you ever recommend HPV testing for women ages	With a Pap test for routine cervical cancer screening (co-testing)	As a follow-up test for an abnormal Pap test (reflex testing)	For both co-testing and reflex testing	No, I do not recommend HPV testing
Younger than 21 years old				
21 - 29 years old				
30 - 64 years old				
65 + years old				

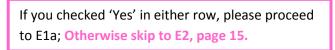
# **D7.** For which abnormal or borderline Pap test result would you order an HPV test (reflex testing)? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- □ ASC-US (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance)
- □ ASC-H (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance cannot exclude high-grade intraepithelial lesion)
- LSIL (low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, encompassing mild dysplasia/CIN1)
- □ **HSIL** (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, moderate dysplasia/CIN2, severe dysplasia/CIN3, and carcinoma *in situ*)
- □ AGC (atypical glandular cells)
- □ I use the clinical lab's protocol to decide which Pap test results need a HPV test.

### Part E: Managing your Patient Panel

E1. Does your main practice have an electronic health record (EHR) that includes clinical decision support for cancer screening? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

Breast Cancer Screening	□ Yes	□ No	□ Not Sure
Cervical Cancer Screening	🗆 Yes	🗆 No	□ Not Sure



E1a. At what age does the decision support for cancer screening START? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH TABLE, IF THE TABLE APPLIES)

Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
□ Under age 40	□ Under age 21
□ Age 40	□ Age 21
□ Age 50	□ Age 30
□ Not Sure	□ Not Sure

E1b. How FREQUENTLY does the decision support recommend screening for breast and cervical cancer? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH TABLE, IF THE TABLE APPLIES)

### **Breast Cancer Screening** □ Every 1 year □ Every 2 years Every 1 or 2 years depending on a woman's age □ I can customize the interval based on a woman's history and risk □ Not Sure

### **Cervical Cancer Screening**

□ Every 1 year

- □ Every 3 years
- □ The interval recommended depends on prior screening and results
- □ I can customize the interval based on a woman's history and risk
- □ Not Sure

# **E1c.** At what age does the decision support for breast and cervical cancer screening **STOP?** (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH TABLE, IF THE TABLE APPLIES)

#### Breast Cancer Screening

□ Age 65

□ Age 75

 $\Box$  There is no stopping age

□ Not Sure

#### **Cervical Cancer Screening**

🗆 Age 65

□ Age 75

 $\Box$  There is no stopping age

□ Not Sure

**E1d. How frequently** *DO YOU USE* clinical decision support for breast and cervical cancer screening? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH TABLE, IF THE TABLE APPLIES)

### Breast Cancer Screening

 $\Box$  I do not use decision support

□ I use it some of the time

□ I use it all of the time

□ Not Sure

**Cervical Cancer Screening** 

 $\Box$  I do not use decision support

 $\Box$  I use it some of the time

□ I use it all of the time

□ Not Sure

# E2. Does your main practice have a mechanism to remind <u>YOU</u> or other members of the care team that a patient is <u>overdue for ROUTINE breast or cervical cancer screening</u>?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN EACH COLUMN)

	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
a. Yes, a prompt or reminder in the patients' electronic health record when they come in for a visit		
b. Yes, an automated report of all of my patients who are overdue for screening that I review whether or not a patient comes in for a visit		
c. Yes, an automated report of patients who are overdue for screening that another member of the care team reviews whether or not a patient comes in for a visit		
d. Yes, I routinely look it up in the medical record at the time of a visit		
e. Yes, other mechanism (please specify):		
f. No		
g. Not Sure		

**E3. Does your main practice have a mechanism to remind** <u>*YOUR PATIENTS*</u> that they are <u>overdue for</u> <u>**ROUTINE breast or cervical cancer screening**</u>? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN EACH COLUMN)

	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
a. Yes, verbal prompt from you or another member of the care team during an office visit		
b. Yes, reminder by US Mail		
c. Yes, reminder telephone call		
d. Yes, reminder by e-mail		
e. Yes, reminder through personal health record or patient portal of our electronic health record		
f. Yes, case manager or navigator		
g. Yes, other mechanism (please specify):		
h. No		
i. Not Sure		

**E4.** Does your main practice have a mechanism to remind <u>YOU</u> or other members of the care team that a patient is <u>overdue for FOLLOW-UP testing for an abnormality</u> detected on breast or cervical cancer screening? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN EACH COLUMN)

	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
a. Yes, a prompt or reminder in the patients' electronic health record when they come in for a visit.		
b. Yes, an automated report of patients who are overdue for follow-up of an abnormal screening test that I review whether or not a patient comes in for a visit		
c. Yes, an automated report of patients who are overdue for follow-up of abnormal screening test that another member of the care team reviews whether or not a patient comes in for a visit		
d. Yes, I routinely look it up in the medical record at the time of a visit		
e. Yes, abnormal results are followed up by another care department (e.g. radiology, pathology)		
f. Yes, other mechanism (please specify):		
g. No		
h. Not sure		

### E5. Does your main practice have a mechanism to remind <u>YOUR PATIENTS</u> that they are <u>overdue for</u> <u>FOLLOW-UP testing for an abnormality</u> detected on breast or cervical cancer screening result?

(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY IN EACH COLUMN)

	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening
a. Yes, verbal prompt from you or another member of the care team during an office visit		
b. Yes, reminder by US Mail		
c. Yes, reminder telephone call		
d. Yes, reminder by e-mail		
e. Yes, reminder through personal health record or patient portal of the electronic health record		
f. Yes, case manager or navigator		
g. Yes, abnormal results are followed up by another care department (e.g. radiology, pathology)		
h. Yes, other mechanism (please specify):		
i. No		
j. Not Sure		

E6. During the past 12 months, did you receive any reports that allowed you to compare your own completion of recommended breast or cervical cancer screening for your patients to the performance of other practitioners for their patients? (CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW)

Breast Cancer Screening Reports	🗆 Yes	🗆 No	🗆 Not Sure
Cervical Cancer Screening Reports	□ Yes	□ No	□ Not Sure



E6a. During the past 12 months, was your clinical income adjusted based on your performance as reflected in these cancer screening reports for either breast cancer screening or cervical cancer screening?

(CHECK ONE BOX IN EACH ROW, IF THE ROW APPLIES)

Breast Cancer Screening	□ Yes	□ No	□ Not Sure
Cervical Cancer Screening	□ Yes	□ No	□ Not Sure

### Part F: General

F1. During a typical week approximately how many office visits do you see in your main practice location?

- □ 25 or fewer □ 76-100 □ 26-50 □ 101-125
- □ 51-75 □ 126 or more

F2. During a typical week, approximately what percent of your professional time do you spend doing the following activities?

	The % of your professional time
Providing primary care	%
Providing specialty care	%
Administration	%
Research	%
Teaching (includes resident supervision and classroom teaching)	%
Other	%
Total	100%

### **F3. What is your specialty?** (CHECK ONE BOX)

- □ Family/ General practice
- □ General internal medicine
- □ Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBGYN)
- □ Nurse Practitioner or Physician's Assistant
- □ Other (*please specify*): \_\_\_\_\_

F4. Has your main practice received NCQA certification as a medical home?

 $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No  $\Box$  Not Sure

### F5. Including yourself, how many full- and part-time physicians are in your main practice?

 $\square < 5 \qquad \square 5-10 \qquad \square 11-20 \qquad \square 21-50 \qquad \square 50+$ 

### F6. Which of the following best describes your main practice? Is it located in: (CHECK ONE BOX)

- $\Box$  An office (non-hospital based)
- □ A hospital
- $\hfill\square$  A community health center
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

### F7. Who owns your main practice? (CHECK ONE BOX)

- □ One or more physicians, or a physician-owned corporation
- □ A medical school or university
- □ Federal, state, or local government
- $\hfill\square$  A hospital or hospital corporation
- □ An HMO, health plan, or insurance company
- □ Other (*please specify*): \_\_\_\_\_

### F8. Do you have an affiliation with a medical school, such as an adjunct, clinical, or other faculty appointment?

□ Yes □ No

### F9. What is your gender?

 $\Box$  Male  $\Box$  Female

### F10. How old are you?

- $\Box < 30 \text{ years} \qquad \Box 50 59 \text{ years}$
- $\Box \quad 30 39 \text{ years} \qquad \Box \quad 60 69 \text{ years}$
- $\Box \quad 40 49 \text{ years} \qquad \Box \quad 70 \text{ or older}$

### F11. Have you ever been sued for failing to diagnose cancer of any type?

 $\Box$  Yes  $\Box$  No

### Thank you very much. We greatly appreciate your participation.

### Please return your completed survey in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

