

PAP SMEAR EXAM: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

EXAME DE COLPOCITOLOGIA ONCÓTICA: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA
EXAMEN DE COLPOCITOLOGIA ONCÓTICA: REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA

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ABSTRACT

This article Focuses on the examination of Pap smear done in the health units. **Objective:** The aim of the study is to show que the national and international scientific publications reveal about the quality of services que perform pap smears. **Method:** The methodology used the integrative literature review, conducting a search in the data bases US National Library of Medicine and the Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences. **Results:** 31 Totaled up studies for analysis, of which 64.5% (20 articles) Were published in national journals and 34.4% (11) published in foreign journals. The studies Were grouped into three categories According to content, Namely: knowledge about the examination of oncotic colpocitology; Access to health service in Primary Care and laboratory analysis. **Conclusion:** This study identified the importance of the Pap test for the female population,.

keywords: Pap Test; Quality control; Cervix uteri; Primary Health Care.

RESUMO

Este artigo tem como tema, o exame de colpocitologia oncótica realizado nas Unidades de Saúde. **Objetivo:** O objetivo do estudo é evidenciar o que as publicações científicas nacionais e internacionais revelam sobre a qualidade dos serviços que realizam o exame Papanicolau. **Método:** Como metodologia, utilizou-se a revisão integrativa da literatura, realizando busca de dados nas bases US National Library of Medicine e da Literatura Latino Americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde. **Resultados:** Totalizou-se 31 estudos para análise, dos quais 64,5% (20 artigos) foram publicados em periódicos nacionais e 34,4% (11) publicados em periódicos estrangeiros. Os estudos foram agrupados em três categorias conforme conteúdo a saber: conhecimento sobre o exame de colpocitologia oncótica; acesso ao serviço de saúde na Atenção Primária e análise laboratorial. **Conclusão:** Este estudo identificou a importância do teste de Papanicolau para a população feminina, assim como sua relação e importância nas práticas dos profissionais da enfermagem.

Descritores: Teste de Papanicolau; Controle de Qualidade; Colo de útero; Atenção Primária à Saúde.

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RESUMEN

Este artículo tiene como tema, el examen de colpocitología oncológica realizado en las Unidades de Salud. **Objetivo:** El objetivo del estudio es evidenciar lo que las publicaciones científicas nacionales e internacionales revelan sobre la calidad de los servicios que realizan el examen Papanicolau. **Método:** Como metodología, se utilizó la revisión integrativa de la literatura, realizando una búsqueda de datos en las bases US National Library of Medicine y de la Literatura Latinoamericana y del Caribe en Ciencias de la Salud. **Resultados:** Se totalizaron 31 estudios para análisis, de los cuales 64,5 (20 artículos) fueron publicados en periódicos nacionales y el 34,4% (11) publicados en periódicos extranjeros. Los estudios se agruparon en tres categorías según el contenido, a saber: conocimiento sobre el examen de colpocitología oncológica; acceso al servicio de salud en la Atención Primaria y análisis de laboratorio. **Conclusión:** Este estudio identificó la importancia del test de Papanicolau para la población femenina, así como su relación e importancia en las prácticas de los profesionales de la enfermería.

Descriptor: Prueba de Papanicolau; Control de calidad; Cuello del Útero; Atención Primaria de Salud.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the second most common among women in the world and represents a major public health problem in Brazil. According to the estimate of the National Cancer Institute (INCA) for 2016/2017, around 596,000 new cases of cancer will be recorded in the country, of whom 295,200 are expected in the male population, and 300,800 in women, with prostate cancer being the highest incidence among men and breast cancer the highest occurrence among women. These data corroborate the document of the World Health Organization (WHO) called World Cancer report 2014 of the *International Agency for Research on Cancer (Iarc)*, which describes about how much cancer is a public health issue and deserves special attention, mainly in prevention actions and

control of risk factors present in population.¹

Early detection of cervical cancer represents a great chance of cure, as well as having many available and accessible forms of prevention in the Unified Health System (SUS).¹ Still, it is responsible for the high number of deaths in women - especially in less developed areas.¹ Its tracking through Pap smear screening has a great importance for early detection of cervical cancer for the maintenance of women's health, and its collection should be based on protocols and be carried out by trained and qualified professionals. It must also cover the quality standards that are established and necessary for an efficient and proper collection.²

It is important to point out that COFEN Resolution No. 381/2011 states that the collection of material for the Pap

smear screening is exclusive to nurses, who must be able to exercise the function, taking into account the legal provisions of the profession.³

This study aims to identify what the national and international scientific publications reveal about the quality of services that perform Pap smear screenings using as a tool the Service Quality scale (servqual).⁴

METHOD

The study method consisted of an integrative literature review, which allows the construction of the systematization process and analysis of results, aiming at the understanding of a specific topic, from other independent studies.⁵

Initially, we set the search descriptors according to the Descriptors in Health Sciences (Decs): "Pap test"; "Nursing"; "Quality Control" and "Uterine Cervix." In addition, a keyword called "Servqual Health" was used. From there, the associations have been made to search the databases, "Pap test AND Nursing "; "Pap Test AND Quality Control"; "Uterine Cervix AND Nursing"; "Uterine Cervix AND Quality Control" and "Servqual in Health".

Afterwards, the inclusion and exclusion criteria were defined. For inclusion: Full papers, theses and dissertations available in open access

databases, in Portuguese, English and Spanish, that corresponded to the period from 2007 to 2017. For exclusion: duplicate publications.

Thus, database searches was set in Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS) and US National Library of Medicine (PubMed) using the keywords with the Boolean operator "AND" to form associations. It was found 723 publications available in LILACS and 364 publications in PubMed. Filtering was performed pointing out that many publications were not available in full or even with open access. Therefore, there were 21 articles left from LILACS and 5 from PUBMED, in a total of 26 items.

For data organization and tabulation, it was used an Excel spreadsheet containing: title, authors, journal, year of publication, study objectives, study country, population studied, method, results, discussion and conclusion, which are referenced in this text.

RESULTS

It could be observed that 73.07% (19 articles) were published in Brazilian journals and 26.92% (7 articles) in international ones. The countries of the origin of the study were as follows: Brazil 84.61% (22); United States (USA) 3.84% (1); Turkey 3.84% (1); England 3.84% (1) and Iran 3.84% (1).

The studies selected were classified according to their methodological paradigm, as explained in journals. Concerning the approach, they were: 57.69% (15) qualitative studies, 38.46% (10) quantitative studies and 3.84% (1) quantitative / qualitative. In terms of the nature of the publications: 84.61% (22) applied nature studies and 15.38% (4) basic nature. As for the goal: 61.53% (16) were descriptive studies, 34.61% (9) exploratory studies and 3.84% (1) explanatory.

For the year of publication, they were distributed as follows: 7.69% (2 articles) in 2008, 3.84% (1 article) in 2009, 11.53% (3 articles) in 2011, 11.53% (3 articles) in 2012, 19.23% (5 articles) in 2013, 19.23% (5 articles) in 2014, 19.23% (5

articles) in 2015 and 7.69% (two articles) in 2016.

Regarding the context in which the studies were carried out, 34.61% (9 articles) were carried out directly with the women using the interview to obtain data related to the examination of Pap smear. 7.69% (two articles) were performed on laboratory tests that processed the exam and the reading of the blades of the cervical cancer preventive examination. 7.69% (2 articles) were performed to assess the work process with respect to the examination in Primary Care Units, 30.43% (7 articles) evaluated cervical smears and 23.07% (6 articles) were performed with nurses, nursing and medical students about the practices experienced in service.

Table 1: Disposition of the articles selected, according to title, authors, year of publication and objective.

Title	Authors	Year	Objectives
Access to Papanicolaou Test by the Unified Health System users	CARVALHO, V. F.; KERBER, N. P. C.; WACHHOLZV. A.; POHLMANN, F. C.; MARQUES, L.A.; FRANÇIONI, F.F.	2016	Understand how the access of the public health service users to Pap smears is.
CA de colo uterino: conhecimento e comportamento de mulheres para prevenção	SANTOS, A. M. R.; HOLANDA, J. B. L.; SILVA, J. M. O.; SANTOS, A. A. P.; SILVA, E. M.	2015	Analyze women's knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer and factors hindering the completion of the screening.
Conhecimento cotidiano de mulheres sobre a prevenção do câncer de colo do útero	NASCIMENTO, L. C.; NERY, I. S.; SILVA, A O.	2012	Grasp the social representations made by women

			about prevention of cervical cancer, as well as analyze how these representations influence the conduct of the exam.
Estrutura e processo de trabalho na prevenção do câncer de colo de útero na Atenção Básica à Saúde no Brasil: Programa de Melhoria do Acesso e da Qualidade – PMAQ	TOMASI, E; OLIVEIRA, T.F; FERNANDES, P. A. A; THUMÉ, E; SILVEIRA, D. S; SIQUEIRA, F. V; DURO, S. M. S; SAES, M. O; NUNES, B. P; FASSA, A. G; FACCHINI, L. A.	2015	Describe and analyze the adequacy of the structure and process of the teams of the Program for Access and Quality Improvement in Primary Care (PMAQ-AB) in the prevention of cervical cancer in Brazil.
Significados do fazer profissional na estratégia de saúde da família: atenção básica enquanto cenário de atuação	MACHADO, L. M; COLOMÉ, J.S; SILVA, R. M; SANGOI, T. P; FREITAS, N. Q.	2016	Know the meanings of the professional making attributed by health professionals working in a Family Health Strategy.
Educação popular como instrumento participativo para a prevenção do câncer ginecológico: percepção de mulheres	SOUZA, K; PAIXÃO, G. P; ALMEIDA, E; SOUSA, A; LIRIO, J; CAMPOS, L.	2015	Evaluate the perception of women about cervical cancer, through the practice of popular education.
Alterações Citopatológicas, Doenças Sexualmente Transmissíveis e Periodicidade dos Exames de Rastreamento em Unidade Básica de Saúde	LAGANÁ, M. T.C; SILVA, M.M.P; LIMA, L.F, FRANÇA, T.L.B.	2013	Check the frequency of cervical screening and identify the frequency of Pap smear changes in the records in Basic Health Unit.
Formação do enfermeiro para a prevenção do câncer de colo uterino	VIANA, M.R.P; MOURA, M.E.B; NUNES, B.M.V.T; MONTEIRO, C.F.S; LAGO, E.C.	2013	Analyze nursing education for the prevention of cervical cancer in the context of the Family Health

			Strategy.
Atenção básica em saúde: prevenção do câncer de colo do útero na consulta de enfermagem	SILVA, M.M; GITSOS, J; SANTOS, N.L.P.	2013	Analyze the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the gynecological nursing consultation at the Primary Health Care (PHC) as well as discuss the main preventive approaches to Uterine Cervical Neoplasm (UCN).
Educação em Saúde para a Prevenção do Câncer Cérvico-uterino	RODRIGUES, B.C; CARNEIRO, A.C.M.O; SILVA, T.L; SOLÁ, A.C.N; MANZI, N.M; SCHECHTMAN, N.P; MAGALHÃES, H.L.G.O; DYTZ, J.L.G.	2010	Conduct health education activities within the theme of cervical cancer prevention.
Prevenção do câncer de colo uterino: adesão de enfermeiros e usuárias da atenção primária	MENDONÇA, F.A.C; SAMPAIO, L.R.L; JORGE, R.J.B; SILVA, R.M; LINARD, A.G; VIEIRA, N.F.C.	2011	Analyze the understanding of nurses and users of primary care on the adherence of cervical cancer prevention.
Câncer de colo uterino: realização do exame colpocitológico e mecanismos que ampliam sua adesão	FELICIANO, C; CHRISTEN, K; VELHO, M.B.	2010	Identify the profile and the mechanisms that extend the adherence of women in undergoing Pap smear in the Unified Health System.
Fatores associados a não realização periódica do exame Papanicolau	JORGE, R.J.B; SAMPALIO, L.R.L; DIÓGENES, M.A.R; MENDONÇA, F.A.C; SAMPAIO, L.L.	2011	Know the factors associated with non-periodic performance of the Pap smear.
Indicadores de qualidade dos exames citopatológicos da rede pública em Minas Gerais, Brasil	TOBIAS, A.H.G; AMARAL, R.G; DINIZ, E.M; CARNEIRO, C.M.	2016	Evaluate the performance of the cytopathology laboratories providing service for the

			Unified Health System (SUS).
Qualidade em citopatologia: análise de indicadores de monitoramento interno de qualidade do Instituto Nacional de Câncer	ARAÚJO JR, M.L.C; SANTANA, D.A; ALMEIDA, L.B; Shirley B. S. QUINTANA; SILVA, G.R.F; FONSECA, C. S. P.R.	2015	Analysis of the indicators of the post-analytical phase of the internal quality monitoring program indicators (IQM) for cytology laboratories
Avaliação dos Indicadores da Qualidade dos Exames Citopatológicos do Colo do Útero de Laboratórios Privados do Estado de Goiás credenciados pelo Sistema Único de Saúde	ÁZARA, C.Z.S; ARAÚJO, E.S; MAGALHÃES, J.C; AMARAL, R.G.	2014	Evaluate five indicators of internal quality monitoring of the private laboratories, accredited by the National Health System.
Internal quality control indicators of cervical cytopathology exams performed in laboratories monitored by the External Quality Control Laboratory	ÁZARA, C.Z.S; MANRIQUE, E.J.C; TAVARES, S.B.N; SOUZA, N.L.A; AMARAL, R.G.	2014	Assess the impact of continuing education on the internal quality control indicators of cervical screening.
Avaliação dos indicadores de qualidade de laboratórios de citopatologia cervical	PLEWKA, J; TURKIEWICZ, M; DUARTE, B.F; CHAVES, M.A.F; CESTARI, C; TARTARI, D.C.	2014	Evaluate the performance of the 13 laboratories that performed the Pap test for SUS in Paraná.
O controle do câncer do colo do útero: desafios para implementação de ações programáticas no Amazonas, Brasil	CORRÊA, D.A.D; VILLELA, W.V.	2008	Show some challenges facing the implementation of program actions aimed at controlling cervical cancer.
Câncer cérvico-uterino como condição marcadora: uma proposta de avaliação da atenção básica	BOTTARI, C.M.S; VASCONCELLOS, M.M; MENDONÇA, M.H.M.	2008	Analyze the use of cervical cancer as a tracer condition to evaluate primary care.
The use of the quality model of Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry in health services.	PENA, M.M; SILVA, E.M.S; TRONCHIN, D.M.R; MELLEIRO, M.M.	2013	Reflect on the model for assessing quality in health services proposed by Parasuraman, Zeithaml and

			Berry and demonstrate its applicability in the evaluation of health services.
Women's awareness of the human papilloma virus and related health problems.	AKYUZ, A; YILMAZ, C; YENEN, M.C; YAVAN, T; KILIÇ, A.	2011	Women's awareness of the human papilloma virus and health problems related to it.
An Assessment of Gynecological Cytology Screening Practices Among Health Care Providers Nationwide	DARWISH, Y M; GARVIN, A.D; JOHNSTON,C.M; ZOSCHNICK, L; CONNERS, A; LAING, S; WOJCIK, C.	2015	Collect information of professionals certified in Pap and Papilloma human virus tests.
NILM Pap slides from women 30 years of age and older with positive high-risk HPV DNA. Focused rescreening prior to report issuance, an enhanced quality control measure.	CORMIER, K; SCHAAF, M; HAMILTON, S; TICKMAN, R.J; PEREZ-REYES, N; STURGIS, C.D.	2014	Improve regulations of 1988 (CLIA '88) that specify that at least 10% of the negative Papanicolaou (Pap) plates should be reviewed as a quality control measurement (QC).
External Quality Control of Cervical Cytopathology: Interlaboratory Variability	ÁZARA, C.Z.S; MANRIQUE, E.J.C; SOUZA, N.L.A; RODRIGUES, A.R; TAVARES, S.B.N; AMARAL, R.G.	2013	Compare the variability of screening tests carried out in laboratories with External Quality Control Unit (EQC).
Quality control in cervicovaginal cytology by cytohistological correlation.	IZADI-MOOD, N; SARMADI, S; SANIL, S.	2013	Determine and categorize the causes of discrepancies in our laboratory to clarify the source of the errors.

DISCUSSION

From the scientific evidence, it was possible to bring together the publications on three specific themes, namely: knowledge of Pap smear test; access to

health services in primary care and laboratory analysis.

Knowledge of the Pap smear test

Studies^{6,7} showed that women's knowledge level on the exam is low in

relation to the disease, but good concerning the performance of preventive test, knowing to recognize its importance for cervical cancer early detection. In addition, a study has shown that the demand for examination occurs, most often, because of a sign and / or symptom and not specifically for the prevention of the disease. Thus, the lack of knowledge brings as a consequence the low awareness of the significance, the importance of Pap smear and the restricted access to care health.^{8,9}

Another factor that is directly related to the knowledge of the exam is education, because women with lower education level usually have little access to health care information, a fact that can directly reflect on the demand for Pap smear tests and in the incidence of disease in low-income population. A study in Brazil showed that women with lower education are at higher risk of developing cervical cancer, and in line with the risk of late diagnosis of this tumor.¹⁰

Therefore, it is necessary to highlight the importance of information on its need and the performance of the exam within the periodicity recommended, in order to reduce morbidity and mortality in women due to this disease, with interaction between the information provided, preventive policies, actions of services, conceptions of these women, along with

their practices^{11,12,13}. In countries where screening is successful, there is a reduction in incidence and mortality rates for cervical cancer, showing the increasing importance of the periodicity of the exam for women.¹⁴

Access to health service in Primary Care

Access to health services has been more and more an object of study^{15,16}, since due to the economic crisis that has developed in the last decade, it has become more recurrent the existence of physical and structural barriers that make difficult the access and demand for health services by the population, especially in the primary care. In this sense, a multidimensional analysis is needed to better understanding of current social and political characteristics, in order to seek solvability for accessibility, service organization, welcoming, needs and acceptance of the population concerning the service.^{17,18}

Therefore, a recent study showed that only half of Basic Health Units had adequate structure for screening of cervical cancer in Brazil¹⁹, thus, compromising care integralization and, mainly, the access and quality of care.^{20,21,22} However, another challenge for the realization of equitable access to health services is the wide range of social groups, with different demands made by social exclusion processes,

causing these differences to be not always perceived by the public sphere.^{17,23}

Nevertheless, some studies^{24,25,26} pointed out that frequently the most important for the service access, that is, the return of the population to the health unit, is how the professional welcome that customer in their daily routine, because welcoming was perceived as an essential aspect for the establishment of a bond between the team and the population. So, it is highlighted the role of users, health workers and managers as the protagonists in the realization of access to health services, being all of them somehow responsible for the contribution to the service.^{20,23}

Laboratory analysis

As for laboratory analysis, most studies^{27,28,29} are related to internal and external quality indicators of the laboratories linked to the National Health System (SUS). In this sense, a study²⁹ carried out in Paraná, with 22 laboratories accredited to SUS that performed Pap test from January 2008 to December 2012, concluded that the laboratories had quality parameters below those recommended by the Ministry of Health. As a result, it is necessary the implementation of measures that contribute to eligibility and qualification of the professionals, who perform the tests, the adequacy of the

workplace, production, workers working hours and indicators of internal and external quality of these laboratories, in order to impact the mortality of women with cervical cancer, from the reduction in duality results or even false-negative tests.

To improve the quality of Pap test, implementation measures are necessary in the laboratories routine, such as internal and external quality control programs to ensure the excellence of exams in all sectors.^{30,31,32,33} Another study³⁴ conducted in Goiânia with 44 laboratories providing services to SUS, showed that most laboratories presented the internal and external quality monitoring indicators within the parameters recommended by the Ministry of Health, meaning that standardization of certain criteria is important to monitor and evaluate procedures of cervical screening tests. It allows areas, where it is possible to plan and implement corrective actions and improvements, to be determined, and also assess the impact of these actions and the incorporation of new practices.^{30,35,36,37}

In 2012 and 2013, two important publications were made available to help laboratories in the monitoring of internal and external quality of their services, which are: the first edition of the Quality Management Manual for cytopathology laboratories (National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva, 2012), by

electronic means, and the revision of the Basic Attention Book n° 13: control of cervical and breast cancers (BRASIL, 2013). The first, in order to subsidize laboratories and managers in processing the Pap test and the second directed at Primary Care professionals and managers, to guide the quality of the samples collection.³⁰

CONCLUSION

From these findings it was identified the need for good nursing practices for obtaining quality in the material collected for cytological exam, in order to avoid the large number of false-negative tests that are due to inappropriate behavior of professionals working directly with this service.

It is worth noting that a more comprehensive approach of health professionals is essential to creating a bond of trust with the female population looking for the basic health units to perform the Pap test, so they can understand the purpose of the exam, as well as its importance in the prevention of cervical cancer, providing them a better quality of life, in addition to contributing to the frequency of the test in a more conscious and effective way.

Finally, from the research point of view, it is necessary further developing of programs aimed at contributing to the

monitoring of the quality of the laboratories providing services to SUS and the population in general, so that future researches may analyze how much the professional conduct can negatively or positively influence the health of the population.

Limitations of this study are related to the unavailability of some publications for full text access, as well as it has been carried out in a time frame of 11 years.

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