See, Test & Treat – Pathologist Roles/Ways to Get Involved

See, Test & Treat® is a one-of-a-kind opportunity for health care institutions to decrease health disparities and increase visibility in the communities they serve. This is an opportunity for all pathologists, to increase visibility amongst their peers, leadership, and patients. As such, here are some ways that pathologists can get involved with See, Test & Treat.

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| Role | Description |
| Lead Pathologist | A CAP member who is willing to support the grant application process and lead a See, Test & Treat program. This includes:   * ensuring the accurate and timely completion and submission of a See, Test & Treat program grant application * identifying a planning team to include a project coordinator * leading and active participation during the program planning meetings, to ensure resources are in place to support the 4 core program components. * speak to the media to promote the program and raise awareness regarding the importance of prevention * leading efforts to reach out to health care system colleagues and partners to make them aware of See, Test & Treat |
| Cytology support/Same-day Pap test results | Participate with and/or manage staff specific to the cytology resources needed to process Pap tests and provide patients with same-day results.  Provision of onsite patient consultations specific to the delivery and explanation of Pap test results. |
| Education  Ask a Pathologist Health Education Station  Group health education/presentations | Play a role in demystifying health care for medically underserved patients!  Pathologists (can be residents, fellows or attendings) are needed to provide health education to patients using See, Test & Treat educational materials (patient activity guide) or other relevant materials.  Goals of health education to focus on:   * recognizing and preventing breast and cervical cancer * importance of preventative screenings, especially breast and cervical health. * steps that patients can take to preventing breast and cervical cancer (HPV vaccinations, lifestyle changes) * how a Pap test is processed and read. * Next steps- where to get follow up care, things to know about what happens if there is an abnormal value   Utilizing a dual headed microscope, monitor, or printed pictures, patients can learn from pathologists and experience looking at “normal” vs “abnormal” cells. |
| Program Promotion  Record a video    Participate in an interview | Pathologists (residents, fellows, attendings) can work with the lead pathologist and their institutions media relations department to explore various media channels to help with program promotion and raise awareness regarding the importance of breast and cervical cancer screenings |