QUESTIONNAIRE:

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING: KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF TUNISIAN RESIDENTS IN GYNECOLOGY

Dear colleagues,

I have the honor to request your kindness to respond to this questionnaire, which will help us evaluate the knowledge and attitudes as well as the practices of Tunisian gynecology residents regarding cervical cancer screening.

The success of this work depends on a maximum participation rate, your responses remaining anonymous.

All your personal data will be processed ANONYMOUSLY.

Thank you for your valuable collaboration.

1. **You are?**

Man

Woman

2. **How old are you? (Number of years)**
3. **You are?**

Married

Single

Other (Widowed / Divorced)

4. What is your faculty of origin?

Faculty of Medicine of Tunis

Faculty of Medicine of Sousse

Faculty of Medicine of Monastir

Faculty of Medicine of Sfax

Other faculty

5. You are a resident in what year?

1st year

2nd year

3rd year

4th year

5th year

6. In which type of hospital structure do you practice?

University Hospital Center

University hospital service in a regional hospital

7. You are currently performing:

A mandatory internship in gynecology-obstetrics

An optional internship (general surgery; urology; carcinology; other..)

Other:.....

8. Which cervical cancer screening test do you recommend as a first-line for women aged 30 and over?

HPV test

Cervical smear

Colposcopy

Pelvic ultrasound

Cervical cell DNA test

9. What are the quality criteria for a cervical smear?

Collection of cells from the transformation area

Absence of blood or menstrual disorders

Presence of abnormal cells

Presence of endocervical cells

Readability of the sample by the cytologist

10. What is the main advantage of liquid-based cytology compared to conventional smear?

Greater ease of interpretation

Elimination of the need for colposcopy

Reduction of sampling samples

Assessment of hormonal changes

Possibility of practicing HPV typing

11. The result of a positive HPV-High Risk test in a woman over 30 years old involves:

The presence of an active HPV infection

The presence of precancerous lesions of the cervix

An adequate immune response to the HPV virus

The need for a colposcopy

The performance of a reflex cytological examination

12. The result of a positive HPV-High Risk test in a woman over 30 years old involves:

The presence of an active HPV infection

The presence of precancerous lesions of the cervix

An adequate immune response to the HPV virus

The need for a colposcopy

The performance of a reflex cytological examination

13. What are the advantages of the HPV test compared to the cervical smear?

More cost-efficient

Better sensitivity to detect precancerous lesions (especially CIN 2 and 3)

Results available faster

Ease of execution

Assessment of cervical inflammation

14. According to the French recommendations of the HAS, what is the action to take in case of an ASC-US result for the cervical smear?

Repeat the smear in 6 months

Perform a colposcopy

Perform a cervical biopsy

Administer antibiotic treatment

Do a HPV test

15. According to the French recommendations of the HAS, what is the action to take in case of an HSIL result for a cervical smear?

Repeat the smear in 6 months

Perform a colposcopy

Perform HPV test

Perform a cervical biopsy

p16/Ki67 Dual staining

16. According to the recommendations of the French National Authority for Health, what is the action to be taken in case of an AGC result for the cervical smear?

Repeat the smear in 6 months

Perform a colposcopy

Perform a cervical biopsy

Administer antibiotic treatment

Do a HPV test

17. What are the HPV vaccines currently available on the Tunisian market?

.....

18. How do you think we can improve vaccination coverage for the HPV vaccine?

Introduce the anti-HPV vaccine into the Tunisian national vaccination calendar

Extension of vaccination to boys

Better information for parents by providing help tools

Better information for parents through an improvement of the vaccination campaign

Improving the training of health professionals involved in vaccination

Set up a school program to inform patients and their parents

Other:.....

19. What is the recommendation regarding screening in women vaccinated against HPV in Tunisia?

Continue regular screening as in unvaccinated women

Stop screening after two doses of HPV vaccine

Conduct pap smear every 3 years for women aged 25 to 65

Perform an HPV test every 5 years for women aged 30 to 65

Perform a colposcopy every year

Other.....

20. Which cervical cancer screening method do you most frequently use in clinical practice during the last 3 months of your current internship?

HPV test

Conventional Pap smear

Liquid-based Pap smear

Colposcopy

Other:.....

21. How many cervical smears do you perform on average per week during the last 3 months of your current internship?

None

Less than 5

Between 5 and 10

More than 10

I do not practice cervical smear

22. Have you ever participated in cervical cancer screening campaigns?

Yes

No

23. Are you aware that there is a Tunisian national program to fight against cervical cancer?

Yes

No

24. How do you explain to patients the process of cervical cancer screening?

Detailed verbal explanations

Use of visual supports (diagrams, videos...)

Distribution of informative brochures

Other……

25. How do you assess the knowledge and adherence of Tunisian women regarding cervical cancer screening?

Very good

Good

Average

Weak

Very low

26. In your opinion, what are the main obstacles women face in Tunisia to access cervical cancer screening?

Lack of information on the importance of screening

Difficulty in accessing health facilities

Cultural and religious taboos

High cost of screening tests

Non-availability of screening tools in health structures

Other……

27. How do you evaluate the availability of equipment and consumables necessary for performing cervical smears in your current department during the last 3 months?

Very insufficient, the equipment is often defective or non-existent

Insufficient, there are regular shortages of consumables

Satisfactory, equipment and consumables are available most of the time

Good, there are rarely supply issues

Excellent, the equipment and consumables are always available

28. Did you receive specific training on cervical cancer screening during your current internship?

Yes

No

29. How do you proceed to perform a cervical smear?

Direct debit by yourself

Supervision of a more experienced resident or senior

Assistance from a midwife or nurse

Reference from the patient to a senior

Other:……

30. How do you interpret the results of a cervical smear?

Alone, without external help

With the help of another resident or a senior

With the help of an anatomopathologist

With the help of a standardized decision-making algorithm made available to you

Other:.....

31. How do you ensure the follow-up of women with abnormal results in cervical cancer screening?

Regular phone reminders

Systematic appointment at the External Consultation after 1 month of carrying out the screening test (FCU / HPV Test)

Sending mail with the results

Referral to another healthcare professional at the end of the result

Other:……

……