Comparing Patient Satisfaction between Standard of Care and Emerging Technology for the Detection of Cervical Dysplasia

Chris Prompuntargorn, BA; Christina Gutierrez, MS; Jane Montecalle, PhD; Zuber D. Mulla, PhD; Thelma Carrillo, MPH; Kayla E. Castaneda, MSN; Salvador Saldivar, MD; Michele Follen, MD, PhD; J Salvador Saldivar, MD; Harvery Greenberg, MD

Introduction
Patients’ perspective on the acceptability of technology must be taken into account during the development of new technologies. The purpose of this project was to evaluate patient satisfaction towards a clinical research device, the Multispectral Digital Colposcope (MDC).

Materials and Methods
Patients were recruited and consented to participate in the MDC clinical trial. Participation involved the acquisition of cervical images and optical spectra measurements using a research device, the MDC. A survey was administered to compare patient satisfaction between MDC to the Standard of Care Colposcope (SOC), and the Colposcope-assisted Biopsy. Participants answered survey questions about the provider, their discomfort during the procedure, and perceived sensitivity/specificity of the MDC at detecting cervical dysplasia. Each answer was assigned points and tallied among the assigned categories: Provider (score range 0-8, higher more favorable), Discomfort (range 0-8, lower more favorable), and Confidence (range 2-10, lower more favorable); then compared using paired t-test.

Results
Between the MDC and SOC 216 participants answered the Provider score questions with a mean of 7.912037 for MDC, 7.824074 for SOC (two-tailed p=0.0044). For the Discomfort score 248 participants answered with a mean score of 1.358871 for MDC, 1.822581 for SOC (p=0.0001). For the Confidence score 252 participants answered with a mean score of 2.936508 for MDC, 3.630952 for SOC (p=0.0001).

Conclusions
Analysis of all data showed statistical significance in demonstrating more favorable scores for the MDC compared to SOC. The MDC therefore can be used with adequate satisfaction among patients undergoing colposcopic examination to detect cervical dysplasia.

Relationship between Temperament and Character Traits with Mood in Bipolar Disorder Type 1

Sergio B. Chavez, MD; Robert Gonzalez, MD

Introduction
Bipolar disorder type 1 (BDI) is an illness that results in mood fluctuations. The relationship between mood and personality and character traits in bipolar disorder type 1 is unclear at this time.

Materials and Methods
Mood was assessed via Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) and the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS-C-30). Temperament and character traits were assessed via the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) in 42 BDI patients. Multivariate analysis tested relationships between mood and temperament and

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