obtaining written consent, they were randomized to no further intervention (NFI), or to receive a BI delivered by a nurse.

**Findings:** Of the 696 participants, 91% were male, the average age was 38yo, with the majority having completed only primary school. The average alcohol consumption at baseline was 400 gr in the BI group and 413gr in the NFI group, at one month it decreased respectively by 183gr, and 217 gr; T-test showed a statistically significant decrease in both groups overtime, while the difference between the groups was not significant.

**Interpretation:** CHW trained online to deliver feedback with the ASSIST can help those with moderate to high risk level of alcohol consumption to reduce their consumption as much as those who received a full brief intervention, and both groups decreased their consumption more than observed in the Cochrane Alcohol BI meta-analysis.

**Funding:** Grand Challenges Canada, Annenberg Physician Training Program in Addiction Medicine.

**Abstract #: 1.005_PCF**

**A Cost analysis of multiple triage strategies for early detection of cervical cancer screening programs**

E. Corona1, Y.N. Flores2,3, M.A. Rodríguez1, J. Meneses León1, B. Rivera4, B. Cortes Paredes5, L. Rodríguez Ochoa5, J. Armando Soa Palacios5, E. Lazzano-Ponce5, J. Salmerón1; 1David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., 2UCLA Department of Health Policy and Management, Center for Cancer Prevention and Control Research, Fielding School of Public Health and Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center Los Angeles, CA, U.S.A., 3Unidad de Investigación Epidemiológica y en Servicios de Salud, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Cuernavaca, Morelos, México, 4Centro de Investigación en Salud Poblacional, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Cuernavaca, Morelos, México, 5Maestría en Salud Pública con área de concentración en Administración en Salud, Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Cuernavaca, Morelos, México

**Background:** Although high-risk human papilloma virus (hrHPV) testing has been shown to be more sensitive than the conventional Pap smear (93.1% vs 59.4%, respectively) in preventing cervical cancer, the specificity of hrHPV testing is lower (91.8% vs. 98.3%, respectively). Due to the lower specificity of the hrHPV test more women who will ultimately not develop cervical cancer will undergo more invasive procedures such as colposcopy, which has a direct effect on patient anxiety levels, risk, and healthcare costs.

**Methods:** The Forwarding Research for Improved Detection and Access for Cervical Cancer Screening Project (FRIDA Study) in Tlaxcala, México is evaluating a variety of re
ding crops, farmland, drinking water and the air. However, there are no previous studies with qualitative or quantitative evidence of these toxins. The lack of awareness, advocacy, and policies implemented to protect citizens of West Bank cities have exacerbated this issue.

**Methods:** In this study, two water samples from each category (ground, drinking, and wastewater runoff) were taken from Salfit and Tulkarm. Several studies have raised concerns about industrial runoff contaminating crops, farmland, drinking water and the air. However, there are no previous studies with qualitative or quantitative evidence of these toxins. The lack of awareness, advocacy, and policies implemented to protect citizens of West Bank cities have exacerbated this issue.

**Methods:** The Forwarding Research for Improved Detection and Access for Cervical Cancer Screening Project (FRIDA Study) in Tlaxcala, México. We conducted a time and motion study to calculate personnel costs and identified the equipment, supply, capital, and overhead costs required to produce clinical results from bench to bedside.

**Findings:** Of the 696 participants, 91% were male, the average age was 38yo, with the majority having completed only primary school. The average alcohol consumption at baseline was 400 gr in the BI group and 413gr in the NFI group, at one month it decreased respectively by 183gr, and 217 gr; T-test showed a statistically significant decrease in both groups overtime, while the difference between the groups was not significant.

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