

## Abstract

**Background and Purpose:** Disparities in skin cancer outcomes and mortality exist between the Black, Indigenous, and People of Color population and the White population. This quality improvement project sought to evaluate the effectiveness of an online skin cancer education intervention to improve Primary Care Providers' knowledge of the risk for skin cancer among patients of all skin tones.

**Methods:** This project utilized a pretest posttest intervention design comparing 1) pre and post measures of a skin cancer quiz for Primary Care Providers at a primary care clinic in Maryland 2) post intervention measures of the percentage of patients who received skin cancer awareness education 3) post intervention measures of the percentage of patients referred to Dermatology.

**Results:** Convenience samples of six Primary Care Providers and 48 adult patients were included. The group's mean posttest score of 9.5 (IQR:1) was higher post intervention compared to the mean pretest score of 4.83 (IQR:10) for knowledge of the risk for skin cancer among patients of all skin tones. Although not statistically significant ( $p = 0.102$ ), the intervention had a clinically large effect. The effect size for this analysis ( $d = 0.879$ ) was found to exceed Cohen's convention for a clinically large effect ( $d = 0.800$ ). An increase in the percentage (44%) of total primary care patients, who received a referral and skin cancer awareness education, was statistically significant ( $p = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusions:** This quality improvement project found that an online skin cancer education intervention for Primary Care Providers resulted in a significant increase in the percentage of total primary care patients with various skin tones who received a referral to Dermatology and skin cancer awareness education.