

OHIO

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Using Data to Reduce Disparities in Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

NATIONAL PROGRAM OF CANCER REGISTRIES SUCCESS STORY

CHALLENGE: Breast cancer is the most common cancer and the second leading cause of death among women in Ohio. Each year in Ohio, an average of 8,932 new cases of female breast cancer are diagnosed and 1,768 women die from breast cancer. Annually, an average of 467 cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed and 162 women die from cervical cancer. From 2010 to 2014, breast and cervical cancer mortality rates in Ohio were approximately 30 percent higher for blacks compared to whites. In addition, there was a higher percentage of blacks diagnosed with late stage (regional or distant) disease compared to whites for both breast and cervical cancer. The United States Preventive Services Task Force provides recommendations for breast and cervical cancer screening so that cancer can be detected at the earliest stage. Early detection increases treatment options and reduces mortality. Additionally, cervical cancer screening can detect precancerous conditions which, when treated, can prevent the development of cancer.

SOLUTION: Ohio's Breast and Cervical Cancer Project (BCCP), funded primarily by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), assists women in navigating cancer screenings and provides no-cost breast and cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic testing to women who qualify. Ohio's BCCP is administered by the Ohio Department of Health and direct services are facilitated locally by five Regional Enrollment Agencies (REAs).

Data from the Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) are being used to prioritize the outreach efforts of BCCP's REAs. Reports containing county-level breast and cervical cancer incidence, late stage diagnosis, and

mortality data were prepared for each REA. Each REA is using the data reports to aid in the planning of activities to increase screening among priority populations.

RESULTS: ODH's BCCP worked in collaboration with each REA to review the data reports to identify counties and populations where disparities in breast and cervical cancer exist and to identify two counties and one population (e.g., African American, Amish, etc.) that would be the focus of outreach efforts for breast and cervical cancer screening. Counties with high breast and cervical cancer incidence, late stage diagnosis, and mortality were prioritized. ODH provided technical assistance to each REA to assist in setting screening targets for each of the selected counties and populations. REAs developed work plans detailing activities to reach those targets.

SUSTAINING SUCCESS: The goal is to meet or exceed the screening targets set by each REA to reduce the disparities that exist in Ohio with regards to breast and cervical cancer incidence and mortality. ODH's BCCP will monitor progress of each of the REAs monthly. REAs will modify work plan activities, as needed. ODH will update the regional data reports annually. REAs will use the updated data reports to evaluate progress and set new screening targets. Depending on the success of their planned activities, REAs may choose to continue focusing on the same counties and populations or expand their focus to include additional priorities. ODH will continue to provide technical assistance and support to the REAs throughout this process.

