

Conversation 4: Update on Reducing Cancer Screening Disparities: The Community-Level View from across the Country

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Practical Actions

- Be flexible to change directions and resources when challenges or populations change
- · Educate newly insured
- Make sure all staff members have standard/ key messaging for patients
- More communication across states
 - What's working/not working
 - Workshop email list

Describe cancer screening disparities in your work place or community

- Underserved people
 - o Public housing, elderly, African American population, undocumented women
- Rural settings-
 - Difficult to access facilities (distance, follow up appointments), shortage of medical professionals, transportation challenges
- Dominican, Hispanic population
 - Particularly difficult to get men to come to screenings
 - o Cultural, language barriers
- Immigrant, Amish population
- Migrant population
- Undocumented population afraid to get care
- Arab American population breast, cervical screening disparity
- Grandparents who have custody of grand children
 - o Added responsibility hurts likelihood of screening
- Who are you targeting and what are their barriers?

What is currently being done to address these disparities in your work place or community?

- Need to gather data on those who are not being screened
- Funding for community health workers

- Quarterly meetings
- Faith-based, community programs, safety nets
- Educate medical assistants they spend more time with patients than providers
- Talking to medical students Prevention is not a focus in school
- Screening navigation
- Brief surveys snail mail
- Navigation follows outreach to diagnosis → build relationship with community
- Mobile mammography
- Charter women from villages to larger cities via plane (Alaska)
- Take time to strategically understand barriers; findings might be surprising
- Focus groups with patients, navigators, community leaders
- Battling national guidelines conflicting information
- Lack of information even in well-resourced communities
- Need to make subgroups instead of lumping populations together
- Some people are not in major 5 population categories most likely on surveys
- Where does your target audience hear the message? What resonates with this group?
 - Example CRC screening for men & sports
- Innovative example Rethink Canada advertising company
- Focus on several cancers
- Utilizing technology
- Social media, videos → teaching tool, 2-way engagement
- Texting (primarily women)
 - Studies showed this was effective in Asian population
- Direct calls still work for older people
- Live calls, "the provider would like you to come"
- · Reminder for providers too
- Mailed FIT kits good for rural populations/ those who cannot get off work
- Social media good way to reach young adults to tell parents (of screening age) to make appointment
- Tunnel vision patients come in asking about 1 problem, provide more information

How have policies, systems, or programs reduced or increased these cancer screening disparities?

- Issues with guidelines
- Several organizations have conflicting age guidelines
 - Challenging to keep messages clear
 - Separate letters to different age groups
- Confusion among providers
- Remembering they're just guidelines
- When guidelines change, how are they enforced among providers?
 - Especially elderly practices
- Always think about toll of a later diagnosis

- Survival is not the only goal
- Provide clarity to your patients

Additional Discussion Points

Should not make general assumptions about whether a particular community is or isn't
underserved in regards to cancer screening. Discussion brought to light that
sometimes even communities with a lot of resources are "underserved" when it comes
to cancer screening because people assume that they have the knowledge they need
to get the care they deserve.