"80% by 2018": Where We Are Now with Increasing Colorectal Cancer Screening Rosemarie ("Rosie") Henson, MSSW, MPH **American Cancer Society**



Reaching 80% Colorectal Cancer Screening by 2018: We Can Do It

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The Key Events that have created this unique opportunity to launch our colorectal cancer screening goal of 80% rate by 2018

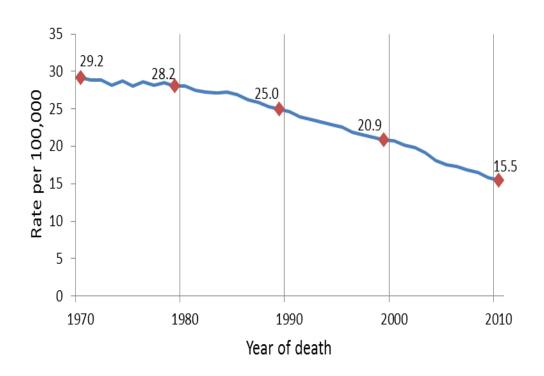
- Progress in screening rates, and trends in CRC incidence and mortality
- Passage and implementation of the Affordable Care Act.
- FQHC's are now reporting colon cancer screening rates as one of the UDS measures.
- The Patient Centered Medical Home has embraced cancer screening.

The Key Events that have created this unique opportunity to achieve our goal of 80% colon cancer screening rate by 2018

- The CDC now funds 30 states and 4 tribes to conduct colorectal screening.
- We have tools, teams, national, and state leadership in place to catalyze a coordinated push forward.

Increasing Decline in Colorectal Cancer Death Rates in the U.S., 1970-2010

Decline per decade: 3% 11% 15% 25%



The nation has become energized by the goal of 80% colon by 2018. The world loves a good goal. As public health stories go, this one works really well.



Some Key Strategies to reach 80% by 2018

- The 80% by 2018 campaign has gone viral.
- We're not getting anywhere near 80% without relying on primary care clinicians.
- Creating medical neighborhoods.
- Approaching this state-by-state has broad appeal.
- Engaging health care plans.
- Working with large employers and CEOs.
- Addressing financial barriers that persist as major challenges to screening.

The 80% by 2018 Campaign Has Gone Viral

- Diverse sets of organizations from NGOs to hospital systems to the Commission on Cancer to Comp Cancer programs to professional groups to government agencies and many others – have stepped up to take a leadership role.
- They OWN this goal!

Recruit as Many Partner Organizations as Possible!































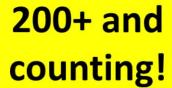
























































































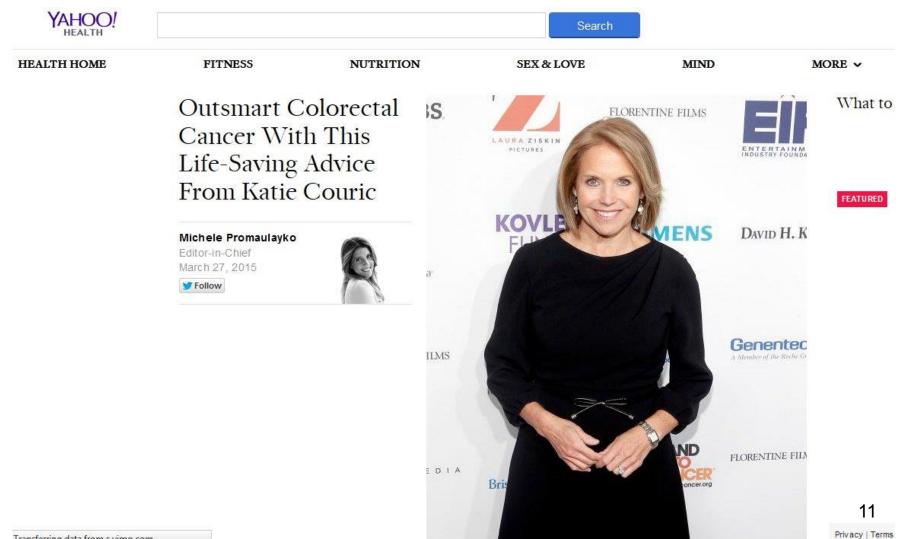








Katie Couric is the official spokesperson for 80% by 2018



We're Not Getting to 80% Without Relying on Primary Care

- The basics of screening have not changed:
 - Everyone needs health insurance.
 - Everyone needs a primary care clinician.
 - The principal determinant of screening is whether or not a primary care clinician recommends screening.

But this is asking a lot.

The Realities of Primary Care Practice

- Many competing priorities
- Many preventive care obligations
- Many have EMRs but they don't always help
- What will it take to help primary care clinicians

lead the way to 80%?



Create Medical Neighborhoods around Federally Qualified Health Centers

- These centers provide care to more than 20 million people; more than two-thirds are uninsured or have medical assistance.
- Engaging primary care clinicians in these and other settings is critical.
- One of their greatest barriers is finding specialty networks to provide colonoscopy and treatment services.



Southside Medical Center, Atlanta



St. Elizabeth's Wellness Center, Philadelphia

Links of Care

- The NCCRT, through the American Cancer Society, is funding the Links of Care program.
- Grants go to FQHCs or comparable care settings to promote CRC screening.
- Requires formation of a care network, i.e. a
 "medical neighborhood," to guarantee patients
 receive all aspects of care, from screening
 through treatment and survivorship care.

Approaching this State-by-State Holds Broad Appeal

 Numerous states are in the process of forming state Colon Cancer Screening Roundtables or Coalitions.

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- States without a history of NCCRT involvement are getting on board for the first time.
- Cities and states love
 competition no one likes
 being at the bottom of the list.

More and More State-Level Engagement

 Strong existing CRC task groups and coalitions in California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, and South Carolina

Several states are pursuing their own state CRC

roundtable: West Virginia, Louisiana, Iowa, North Carolina, Georgia, Wisconsin, Montana, and South Dakota.



Implement Intensive Efforts to Reach the Populations Confronting the Greatest Barriers to Care

- Poverty, lack of insurance, low education level, lack of a regular source of primary care are all associated with very low screening levels, under 30%.
- Many Native American tribes have very low screening rates and some have very high mortality rates.







What Will It Take To Reach These Groups?

- Support of FQHCs, Indian Health
 Service, and other safety net practices.
- Willingness to donate some services.
- Near universal sharing of the responsibility.
- **Innovative** models:
 - Navigators
 - Community health workers recruited from these vulnerable communities







How to Engage Health Care Plans and Insurers?

- A great role for state roundtables.
- Insurers need to hear from all interested constituents – including hospitals, employers, notfor-profits, and clinicians – that achieving 80% by 2018 is a shared, important goal.
- Recognize and celebrate high-performing health plans.
- Let's learn from some health plans who are leading.
- The NCCRT will form a Health Plan Task Group.

Engaging Large Employers and CEOs is a Strategy Worth Exploring

- To more effectively impact health care plans, we will need to more effectively engage with their customers – employers and CEOs.
- Employers have a wonderful opportunity to help the nation achieve a critical public health goal.



Make it Easier for Employees to be Screened

- Colonoscopy is the most complex cancer screening test.
- Requires a special diet and prep the day before.
- Requires a full day off from work.
- Granting a day off for colonoscopy above the personal day allotment is powerful.



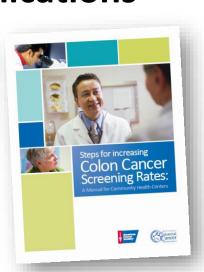
Financial Barriers Persist as Major Challenges to Screening

- The CDC colon cancer screening program is a critically important option.
- Need policy and advocacy leadership around strategies to reduce financial barriers – including full implementation of ACA.
- Colonoscopy co-pays must be eliminated
- Some colonoscopies must be donated.
- Clinicians and the public must recognize that high sensitivity stool tests are GOOD, IMPORTANT, AFFORDABLE and NECESSARY options.

Tools & Resources



Tools, Resources, **Publications**



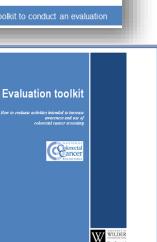


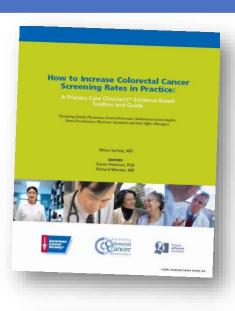


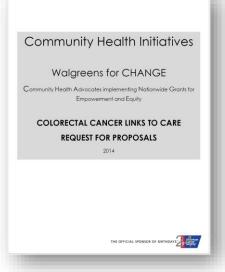
HOW TO EVALUATE ACTIVITIES INTENDED TO INCREASE AWARENESS AND USE OF COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING Webinar 3



Using your toolkit to conduct an evaluation







Believe We Will Achieve this Goal!

- CRC screening rates increased 20% in 10 years, from 2000 to 2010
- We are now striving to increase screening rates by 15% in 5 years.
- Signing a pledge is not enough.
- Every organization has to dedicate thought, creativity, time, and passion.



Believe and Commit

There are many important public health problems and goals. But we have a chance right now to do something remarkable if we pull together to do it. We can substantially reduce colon cancer as a major public health problem. Let's get this done and then move on to the next goal.