Where Are We Going?

Lisa C. Richardson, MD, MPH
Division Director

Oncology Nursing Society Hill Day
September 6, 2017
Good afternoon.
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCPC)
CDC’s Cancer Prevention and Control Appropriations

- Cancer Survivorship and Skin Cancer
- Cancer Registries
- Ovarian & Johanna’s Law
- Breast Cancer in Young Women
- Comprehensive Cancer
- Prostate Cancer
- Breast and Cervical Cancer
- Colorectal Cancer
Often tedious

Time consuming

Intimidatingly difficult

Worth Doing
Why CDC for Cancer Prevention and Control?

Uniquely Positioned to Drive Outcomes

DCPC's Cancer Prevention Point of View

Translation and Evaluation

Data

Partnerships
**All People Free of Cancer**

**Aspirations**

- Elimination of preventable cancers
- All people get the right care at the right time for the best outcome
- Cancer survivors live longer, healthier lives

**Strategic Priorities**

- Reduce the incidence of preventable cancers by reducing modifiable risk factors and promoting healthy behaviors
- Scale our best practices to increase impact of screening continuum
- Improve health outcomes for cancer survivors

**Our Guiding Principles**

| Address Health Disparities | Define Expected Outcomes Upfront | Collaborate | Communicate: Tailor to a Specific Audience |

**Our Key Strengths**

| Data | Translation & Evaluation | Partnership |
Screening Programs
Coordination and Collaboration Across Cancer Programs

- National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)
- National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (NCCCP)
- National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR)
- Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

CDC’s Vision: increase population level screening rates


- Important safety net that has provided >12M screening exams
- Expanding program to meet needs of new public health roles
# NBCCEDP – Program Performance: Data Quality Indicators

## Breast Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Diagnostic follow-up complete ≥ 90%</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Treatment initiation ≥ 90%</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &gt;60 days Screening to Diagnosis ≤ 25%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &gt;60 days Diagnosis to Treatment ≤ 20%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cervical Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Diagnostic follow-up complete ≥ 90%</td>
<td>92.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Treatment initiation ≥ 90%</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &gt;90 days Screening to Diagnosis ≤ 25%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &gt;90 days Diagnosis to Treatment ≤ 20%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorectal Cancer Screening

\textit{CDC's Vision: increase population level screening rates}

- All 30 grantees are partnering with health systems to implement priority strategies to increase CRC screening rates.
- Encourage priority evidence-based interventions
National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable (NCCRT)

Expand colorectal cancer screening efforts

- ACS and CDC founded and support NCCRT
- NCCRT's 80% by 2018 Initiative
  - American Cancer Society, CDC, NCI, HRSA, other stakeholders

From 2013-2015, 2.9 Million more adults reported being up-to-date with colorectal cancer screening

http://nccrt.org/
How do we evaluate our work?

So what?
Supporting Organized Approaches to Colorectal Cancer Screening: FY 2015-FY 2020

**Component 1: Health System Change to improve and increase CRC Screening**
- All 30 grantees are partnering with health systems to implement priority strategies

**Component 2: Direct Screening**
- 6 grantees are also being funded to support direct screening for low-income adults age 50-64.
Grantees are primarily working with FQHCs

Source: Clinic data submission, Component 1 only, all 30 reporting, April 2017
The reach of the CRCCP grantees is significant and continues to grow as new clinics are recruited.

178 Health systems
517 Clinics
9,116 Providers
995,585 Patients aged 50-75

Source: Clinic data submission, Component 1 only, all 30 reporting, thru end of PY2
Among clinics recruited in PY1, screening rates increased by 6 percentage points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinic Average (N=413)*</th>
<th>Baseline Screening Rate</th>
<th>PY1 Annual Screening Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6% increase in CRC screening rates

Source: Clinic data submission, Component 1 only, 29 reporting, thru April 2017
*Clinics with missing data were excluded from analysis
After weighting based on clinic size, on average, screening rates increased by 5.2 percentage points between baseline and end of PY1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinic Average</th>
<th>Weighted Baseline Screening Rate</th>
<th>Weighted PY1 Annual Screening Rate</th>
<th>PY2 Target Screening Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.4%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th - 75th percentile</td>
<td>36.2% - 53.6%</td>
<td>27.3% - 61.2%</td>
<td>39% - 71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Clinic data submission, Component 1 only, n= 334, thru April 2017. Screening rate % reflects weighted rate.
Dissemination of Results

- Reports
  - Spotlight
  - Baseline snapshot
  - Grantee specific
  - CBARS
- Manuscripts
- Presentations
- Toolkits
Partnerships
Comprehensive Cancer Control

CDC’s Vision: Collaborating to Conquer Cancer

- Supports robust state-, tribal, territorial-wide coalitions
- Addresses public health needs of cancer survivors
- Plans and implements policy, systems, and environmental changes that emphasize primary prevention of cancer and supports early detection and treatment activities
- Promotes health equity

Who are our partners?

- 95% include representatives from academic & medical institutions
- 85% include representatives from business & industry
- 94% include members of professional associations
- 72% include government partners
- 100% include representatives from public health programs
- 76% include policy makers
- 95% include representatives from community-based organizations
Comprehensive Cancer Control National Partnership
Population-based Cancer Registries

CDC’s Vision: Increase completeness, timeliness and usefulness of registry data


- 46 states, DC, Puerto Rico, U.S. Pacific Island jurisdictions, and the U.S. Virgin Islands covering 96% percent of the U.S.
- 1.6 million new invasive cancer cases submitted to CDC each year
- Identify additional needs for cancer prevention and control efforts
CDC’s National Program of Cancer Registries

1. Hospitals
2. Laboratories
3. Physicians
4. Radiation Therapy Centers & Medical Oncology Facilities
5. Outpatient Centers

Central Cancer Registry
• Cleaning
• Editing
• Consolidating
• Analyzing
Unleash the Power of Data Work Group

- Enable a seamless data environment
- Unlock scientific advances with open computational and storage platforms
- Develop a workforce capable of using the open and connected data

If you build it ....

.... make it easy and relevant to use ....

.... we will come.
Office of the Assistant Secretary’s PCORTF Collaborative Project – CDC and FDA

• Two Year Project

• Project Goals:
  – Develop a Natural Language Processing (NLP) Web Service for structuring and standardizing unstructured clinical information
  – Pilot for use in cancer registries and safety surveillance domains
  – Will be expandable to meet other domain requirements
Increasing Data Accessibility and Usability

Leading Cancer Cases and Deaths, 2014
Rates of New Cancer Cases in the United States
All Types of Cancer, All Ages, All Races/Ethnicities, Both Sexes

Top 10 Cancers by Rates of New Cancer Cases
United States, 2014
Rate per 100,000 people

Top 10 Cancers by Rates of Cancer Deaths
United States, 2014
Rate per 100,000 people

In the News…

The CDC mapped out where people with cancer live in the US – here’s what it found.
Participation in MMWR Rural Health Series

- **Purpose:** Year-long series of planned MMWR surveillance summaries highlighting disparities between rural and urban populations

- **DCPC contributions:**
  - Leading Causes of Death in Nonmetropolitan and Metropolitan Areas — United States, 1999–2014
  - Reducing Potentially Excess Deaths from the Five Leading Causes of Death in the Rural United States
  - Invasive Cancer Incidence, 2004–2013, and Deaths, 2006–2015, in Nonmetropolitan and Metropolitan Counties — United States
Get the Word Out
CDC has an active and growing presence on social media

*Sharing the message about Cancer Prevention and Control*

- **19,750+**
  - The CDC Breast Cancer Facebook page received more than 19,000 likes since August 2014.

- **98,400+**
  - @CDC_Cancer has more than 98,400 followers, of which more than 6,100 were new followers in 2017.

- **4.7M+**
  - CDC Cancer’s web pages has had more than 4.7 million page views in 2017.

- **5,620+**
  - CDC Breast Cancer’s Pinterest Board has 110 pins and more than 5,600 followers.

- **2.5M**
  - The 89 videos on the cancer playlist have had more than 8.8 million lifetime views.
Getting Our Message Out

Breast cancer mortality is decreasing for both black and white women, especially among younger women. However, even though death rates are going down, many women still die each year from breast cancer.


Lung cancer is the biggest cancer killer in both men and women. Every year, about 200,000 people are diagnosed and 150,000 people die.

For Prostate Cancer: Ask Your Doctor

Lung cancer can be detected early and don’t cause any health problems in men when found. Many men will never have symptoms.

The decision to get screened is a personal one, and men can work with their doctor to understand the benefits and harms of screening. If you decide not to get screened, you can always change your mind later. If you decide to get screened and a cancer is found, it does not mean you have to be treated right away. Treatment depends on the stage of the cancer and other factors.

DCPC WORKS

Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
www.cdc.gov/cancer
RELIABLE | TRUSTED | SCIENTIFIC
Prevention and Diagnosis Work Group Priorities: HPV Vaccination

*Strategy: Promote HPV as Cancer Prevention*

- National HPV Vaccination Roundtable
  - American Cancer Society, CDC (DCPC and NCIRD), and other partners
- Expand reach of current CDC Immunization and Comprehensive Cancer Control programs
- Establish HPV Vaccination State Affinity Groups (CMS, CDC, and HRSA)
Skin Cancer Prevention

Community skin cancer prevention programs can prevent future melanoma cases and decrease treatment costs.

21,000 Melanoma cases prevented every year beginning in 2020 through 2030.

$250 Million Projected savings every year beginning in 2020 through 2030.


From 2009-2015, 1.3 million fewer teenagers reported using indoor tanning devices.

https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/melanoma/index.html
Survivorship
Wellness Demo

- September 2015 – September 2018
- Objective: To provide support and guidance to Comprehensive Cancer Control grantees and community-based organizations in the development, implementation, and evaluation of wellness programs for cancer survivors.

The demonstration project has three components:

1. Conduct a capacity assessment for a multi-component wellness program
2. Implement an evidence-informed community-based wellness program
3. Conduct process and outcome evaluation to assess adoption of healthy behaviors
Project ECHO

“Project ECHO® is a lifelong learning and guided practice model from the University of New Mexico that has exponentially increased workforce capacity to provide best-practice specialty care and reduce health disparities.”

- Contract: Pilot Project ECHO®
- Objective: Evaluate the feasibility of using Project ECHO® Community Health Worker Mobile App to track and monitor Patient Navigation activities and measure patient outcomes in cancer prevention and control.
LIVESTRONG at the Y

LIVESTRONG at the YMCA offers people affected by cancer a safe, supportive environment to participate in physical and social activities.

• CDC will provide funding for 27 new sites
• Y’s will partner with state NCCCP programs
• Training for new sites will start in the end of June
• YMCA will lead evaluation on the adaptability and effectiveness of program in a variety of settings
Smoking in Cancer Survivors

From 2009-2015 overall, the number of cancer survivors who are current smokers has decreased from 2.3 million people to 1.9 million people.

Goal for 2017 is 10%
Educational Tools for Cancer Patients

Visit Resources for more information about triple negative breast cancer.

Talk to Someone: Triple Negative Breast Cancer: Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Cancer Prevention and Control
Continuing Education

• Clinical Anthology: Educating Medical Providers About Breast Cancer in Young Women
• Inside Knowledge: Provider Continuing Education (Gynecologic Cancer Curriculum)
• Screening for Colorectal Cancer: Optimizing Quality
• Prevalence of Cancer Screening Among Adults With Disabilities
• Cancer Survivorship E-Learning Series for Primary Care Providers
• Executive Training on Navigation and Survivorship
Action is the foundational key to all success.

Imperfect Action is Better than Perfect Inaction

Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm.
National Academies of Science Engineering and Math
Consensus Study on A National Strategy Comprehensive Cancer Control

An ad-hoc committee will review trends in cancer canes and outcomes in the United States.
The committee will examine cancer control efforts in the United States.
Issue Report of findings and recommendations.

Carried out by the National Cancer Policy Forum in Health and Medicine Division.
Go to the official federal source of cancer prevention information:
www.cdc.gov/cancer

Follow DCPC Online!

@CDC_Cancer

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.