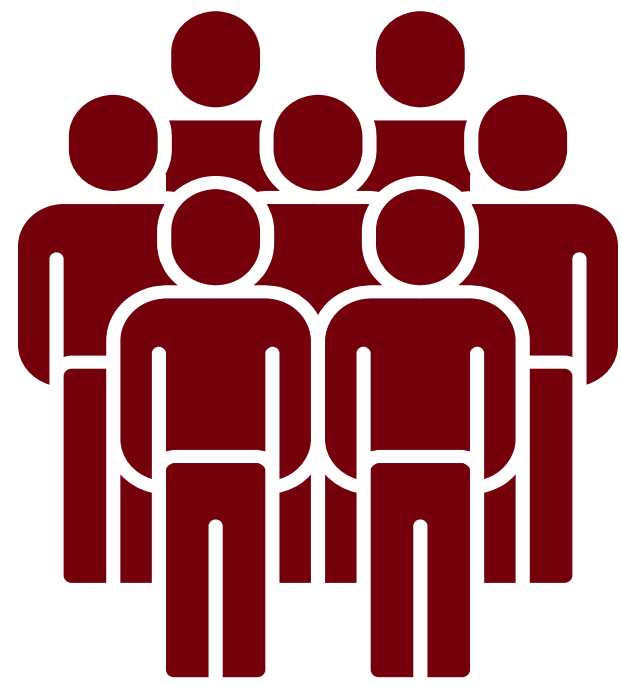


# KEY FACTS SHEET

August 2020



## ABOUT US

Our mission is to illuminate and address the health and social inequities experienced by rural and minority populations in order to promote the health of all through policy-relevant research and advocacy.

## ACCESS TO COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAMS FOR UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

#1

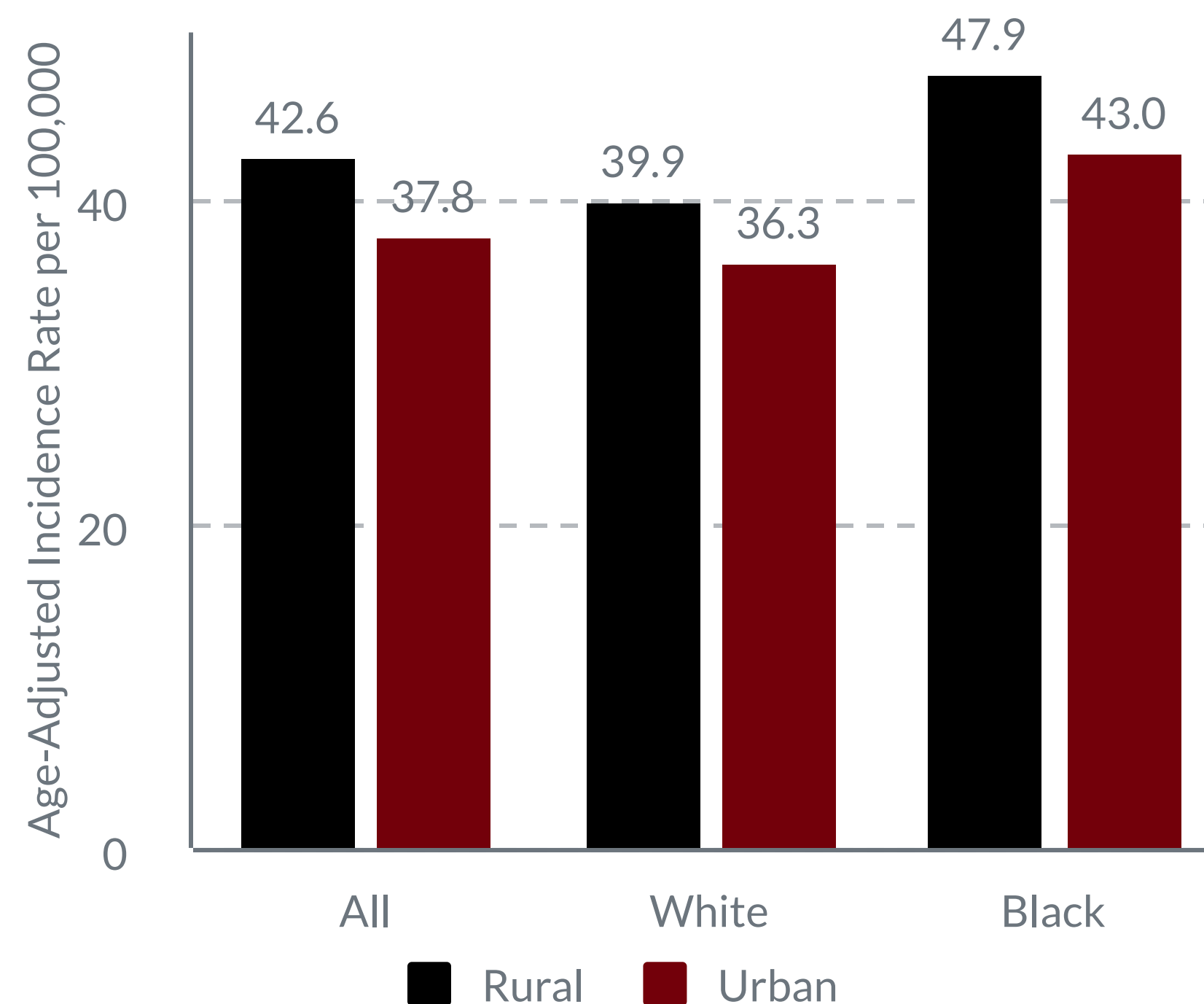
### Project Overview

To identify existing initiatives targeting colorectal cancer screening in rural South Carolina (SC)

### COLORECTAL CANCER BURDEN IN SC

- Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the 2nd leading cause of cancer-related death in SC.
- The majority of colorectal cancers are preventable by early detection and removal of pre-cancerous polyps during colorectal cancer screening.
- Colorectal cancer incidence is highest among rural Black, followed by urban Black residents in SC (see Figure A).

Figure A: CRC Incidence, 2012-2016



### COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING INITIATIVES IN SC

- State-funded *Colorectal Cancer Preventive Network (CCPN)*
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention-funded *Colorectal Cancer Screening Program in SC*
- American Cancer Society-funded *Colorectal Cancer Learning Collaborative*

## CONTACT

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*In 2016, 65% of rural South Carolinians of recommended screening age (50-74 years) were up-to-date with CRC screening recommendations compared to 70% of urban South Carolinians.*



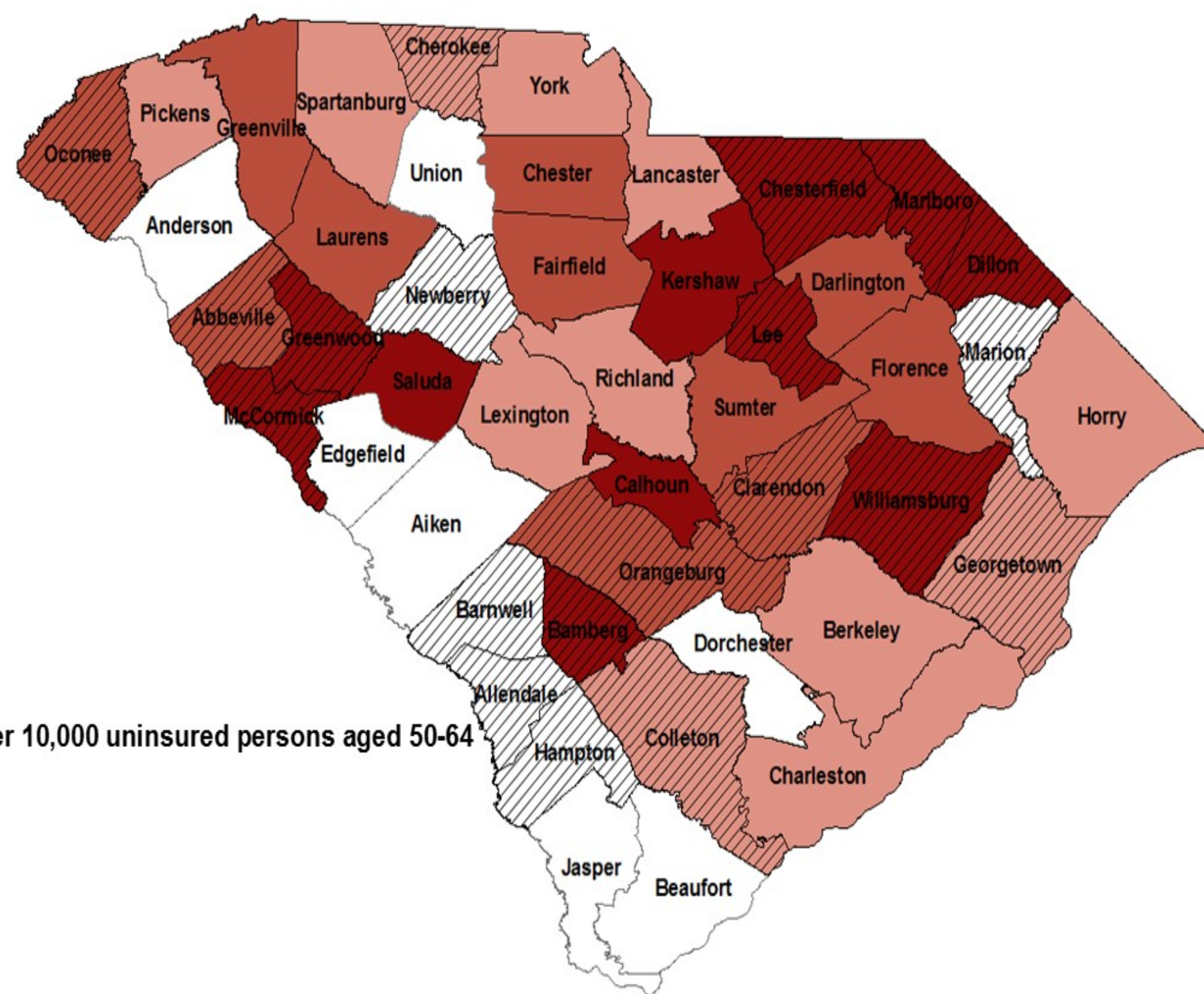
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Research Team: Whitney Zahnd (lead), Victor Kirksey, Swann Adams, Heather Brandt, Radhika Ranganathan, Claire Biesecker, and Jan Eberth

**COLORECTAL CANCER PREVENTION NETWORK IN SC**

- The Colorectal Cancer Prevention Network (CCPN) was established in 2008 by the Center for Colon Cancer Research at University of South Carolina.
- The CCPN program provides CRC education, awareness and screening services throughout the state.
- To be eligible for free screening services, patients must be:
  - Uninsured
  - Below 150% of the federal poverty line]
  - Age 50-64 (45-64 for Black residents)

Figure B. CCPN Referral Sites in SC per 10,000 Uninsured Residents Aged 50-64



*Rural counties had 18.3 CCPN referral sites per 10,000 uninsured persons aged 50-64 vs. 9.5 sites in urban counties.*

*Access to CCPN referral sites was particularly low among counties on the Georgia border, including 3 adjacent rural counties.*

**COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM IN SC**

- The Colorectal Cancer Screening Program in SC was funded by the CDC between 2015-2020 to work with FQHCs to implement evidence-based interventions to increase CRC screening rates.
- The Program provided training and technical assistance, used implementation strategies tailored to each FQHC, and developed CRC screening champions to support implementation of evidence-based interventions in both rural and urban communities.
- In 2015, it began in 8 FQHCs with a mean CRC screening rate of 33.1% and grew to 16 FQHCs sites with a mean CRC screening rate of 50.5% (a 17.4 percentage point increase).
- 11 of the 16 FQHCs met the goal of 5% annual increase in CRC screening rates .

Figure C. Implementation of Evidence-Based Intervention in FQHCs Participating in the Colorectal Cancer Screening Program in SC

