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Increase Access to High Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Both Clinical and Community Settings

Lung Cancer, Breast Cancer, Colorectal Cancer



Lung Cancer

Lung Cancer Project goal

- Identify Suffolk County residents who are at risk for Lung Cancer through pre-screening initiatives in an effort to connect more patients who meet screening criteria to available services
- Promote early detection of Lung Cancer through current screening programs in an effort to increase percentage of patients who meet criteria for screening who complete the screening process and decrease time from identification of need to completion of Lung Cancer Screening

Lung Cancer Interventions

This project will focus on reducing predicted barriers (base on barriers identified in past screening programs) to Lung Cancer Screening among low income, disadvantaged patients through the support of care managers.

The project will conduct outreach among community health centers as well as other community organization and physicians and hospitals within our network who provide primary care to low income and vulnerable populations. Care Managers will facilitate patients Lung Cancer Screening when appropriate by providing language and culturally appropriate support services.

Components of this approach will include:

- Collaboration with community health centers, other community groups and primary care providers for identification of eligible patients in need of Lung Cancer Screening.
- A provider education component to increase awareness of screening guidelines (as outlined by Medicare guidelines), referral for Lung Cancer Screening of eligible patients and to increase use of shared decision making strategies.
- Patients who qualify will be educated regarding local Lung Cancer Screening resources.

- Care Managers will be available to provide culturally appropriate support and resources as needed.

This may include: pre-imaging education regarding what to expect, available assistance with transportation as needed, the potential risks and benefits of lung cancer screening, the potential need for further testing, and education regarding lung cancer screening as an annual event.

Lung Cancer Education Material

Patient education materials

Information sheet to use with your doctor to talk about next steps

Communication tips for lung cancer care

Questions and answers about lung cancer screening

Lung Cancer References/Guidelines

Decision Memo for Screening for Lung Cancer with Low Dose Computed Tomography (LDCT) (February 2015).

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare-coverage-database/details/nca-decision-memo.aspx?NCAId=274>



Breast Cancer

Breast Cancer Project Goal

- Identify Suffolk County residents who are at risk for Breast Cancer through pre-screening initiatives in an effort to connect more patients who meet screening criteria to available services
- Use criteria of evidence-based recommendations to identify those at risk and eligible for Breast cancer screening

Breast Cancer Interventions

This project will focus on reducing predicted barriers (based on barriers identified in similar pre-existing screening programs) to Breast Cancer Screening among low income, disadvantaged patients through the support of care managers.

The project will conduct outreach among community health centers, as well as other community organizations and physicians and hospitals within our network that provide primary care to low income and vulnerable populations. Care managers will facilitate the patient's Breast Cancer Screening when appropriate by providing language and culturally appropriate support services.

Components of this approach will include:

- Collaboration with community health centers, Suffolk County Cancer Services Program, other community groups and primary care providers for identification of eligible patients in need of Breast Cancer Screening.
- A provider education component to increase awareness of screening guidelines (as outlined by NCCN guidelines).
- Patients who are clinically eligible will be referred to local Breast Cancer Screening resources: i.e. women's imaging centers, breast cancer surgeons, etc.

*The workgroup would like to note that at times certain equipment cannot be used since certain populations cannot stand straight or still, in these cases a clinical breast exam is performed.

Breast Cancer Education Material

Patient education materials

Breast Cancer: What You Need to Know

Breast Cancer in Young Women, Bring your Brave

Breast Cancer References/Guidelines

American Cancer Society Breast Cancer Screening Guideline (2015). <https://www.cancer.org/health-care-professionals/american-cancer-society-prevention-early-detection-guidelines/breast-cancer-screening-guidelines.html>

Colorectal Cancer

Colorectal Cancer Project goal

Immediate: Increase knowledge among patients 50 years and above on colon cancer screening in participating primary care settings.

Long-term: Increase colon cancer screening rates among adults 50 years and above.

Colorectal Cancer Interventions

Providers who are part of the patient care team in participating primary care settings will educate patients 50 years and above on colon cancer screening, based on USPTF guidelines.

The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.

Screening recommendations for adults over 75 years should be made on an individual basis.

Colorectal Cancer Education Material

Patient education materials

Colorectal cancer screening: basic fact sheet

Interactive colorectal cancer fact check quiz

Colorectal Cancer References/Guidelines

Colorectal Cancer: Screening (June 2016). <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdateSummaryFinal/colorectal-cancer-screening2>