

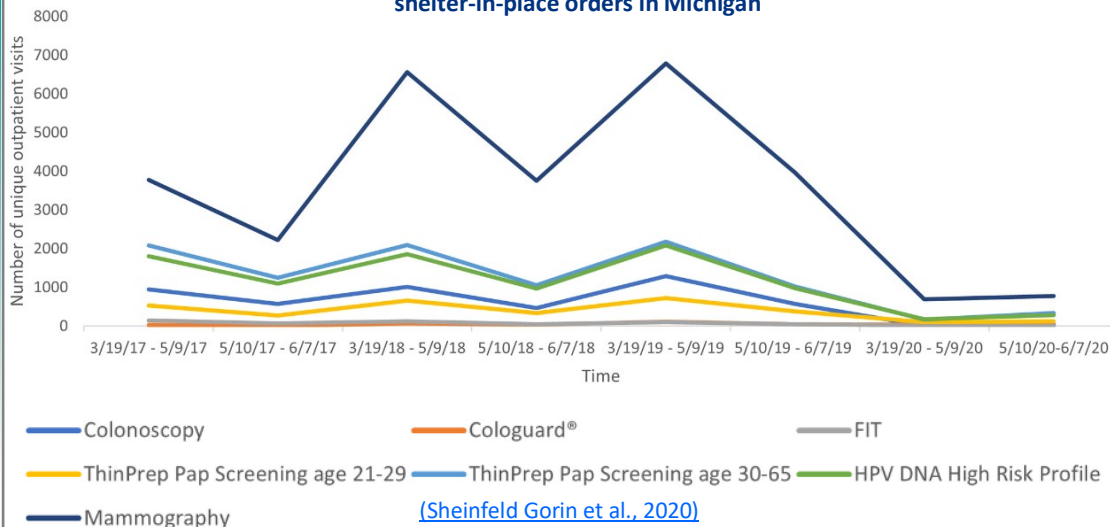
RECOMMENDATIONS DURING COVID-19

ADDRESSING BCS AND CCS SCREENINGS

The dramatic reductions in cancer screening [due to the COVID-19 pandemic] have created considerable challenges for cancer detection, with later stages of disease at the time of diagnosis, increased cancer incidence (particularly for cervical and colorectal cancer), and greater morbidity and mortality.

[American Cancer Society](#)

Colorectal, cervical, and breast cancer screening before, during, and after COVID-19 shelter-in-place orders in Michigan



“NCI estimates a drop of 75% in mammograms since March...An NCI model looking at just breast cancer and colorectal cancer predicts there will be 10,000 excess deaths in the U.S. over the next 10 years because of pandemic-related delays in diagnosing and treating these tumors.” ([Sharpless, 2020](#))

DISPARITIES AND BARRIERS IN SCREENING

- ▶ [Lack of regular contact](#) with a primary health provider
- ▶ [Decreased perceived risk](#) of having breast cancer
- ▶ [Mammography usage is not equal](#) among different populations
- ▶ [Prolonged delays in screening](#) will elevate the cancer disparity in minority populations
- ▶ [Fear of COVID-19 exposure](#) hinders use of preventive services

MCP AND PROVIDER RESOURCES FOR BCS AND CCS

- ▶ Efforts to [promote breast cancer screening](#) and overcome barriers for [populations](#) with low screening prevalence
- ▶ Utilize organizations that contract with [Community Health Workers, Community Health Partners](#) and [Patient Navigators](#)
- ▶ [Culturally tailored educational interventions](#) may increase attendance at breast and cervical cancer screening among ethnic minority women
- ▶ Collaboration with [mobile mammography vans](#) to meet members in their communities

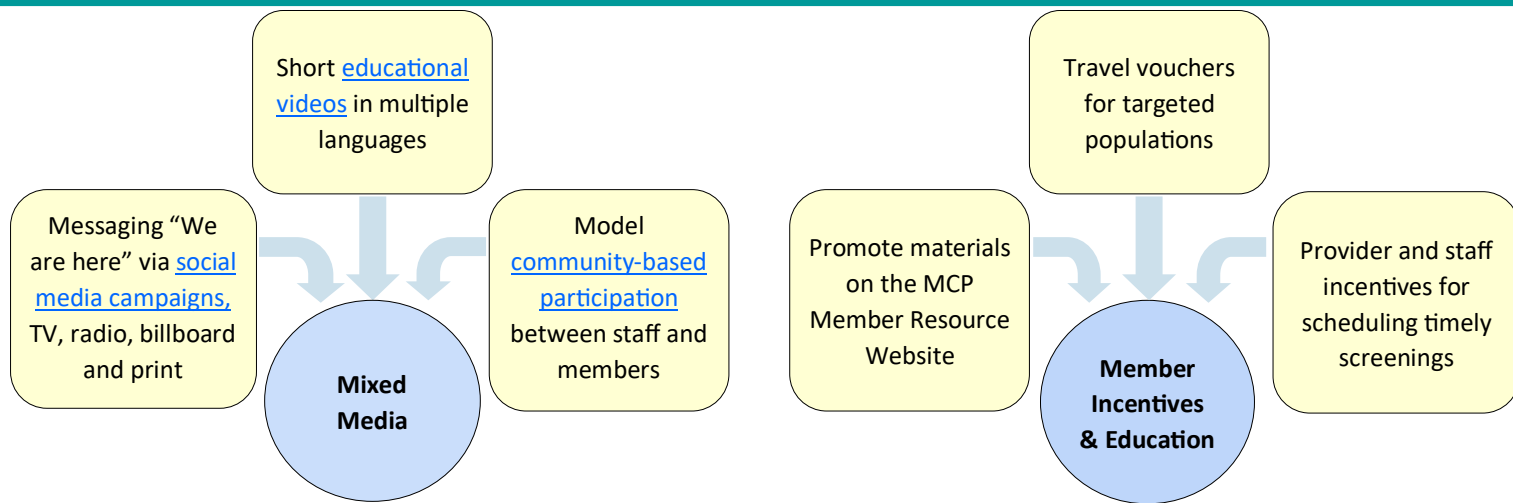
RECOMMENDATIONS DURING COVID-19

ADDRESSING BCS AND CCS SCREENINGS

The dramatic reductions in cancer screening [due to the COVID-19 pandemic] have created considerable challenges for cancer detection, with later stages of disease at the time of diagnosis, increased cancer incidence (particularly for cervical and colorectal cancer), and greater morbidity and mortality.

[American Cancer Society](#)

SUPPORT FOR MEMBERS—UTILIZING A VARIETY OF TOOLS TO REACH OUT AND EDUCATE



MCP PRACTICES—Supporting Providers and Members During COVID-19



Promote *Women’s Health Day* to address BCS, CCS and *Care Gap Clinics* with access to multiple preventive services



Provide culturally appropriate, population focused mobile mammography



Geo-mapping by zip code to identify screening care gap hotspots



Utilize Neighborhood Patient Navigators to handle outreach and help members address barriers to care