

# Investments in Cancer Prevention, Early Detection, Outreach, and Education

**Provide at least \$514 million for CDC Cancer Programs**



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) state-based cancer programs play an indispensable role in the prevention, detection, and treatment of cancer. In other words, they save lives. Approximately 50 percent of cancer deaths can be prevented through education and early screening, both of which are supported by these CDC programs. For FY 2017, OVAC requests the following funding levels for these proven programs:

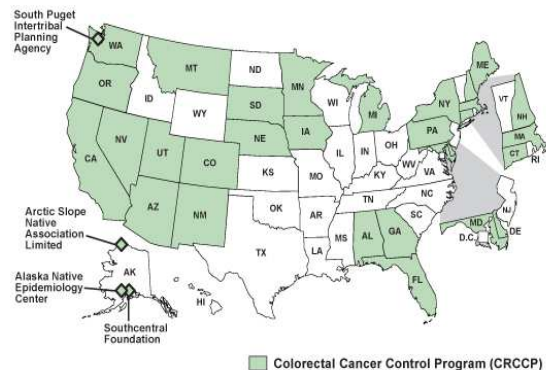
## National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program: \$275 million

CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) provides access to breast and cervical cancer screening services to underserved women in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 U.S. territories, and 11 tribes. Additionally, NBCCEDP programs use population-based approaches such as public education, outreach, patient navigation, and care coordination to increase screening and reach underserved populations. Even after enactment of the ACA, the program only reaches a fraction of eligible women aged 50 to 64. OVAC's funding request for FY 2017 would allow hundreds of thousands of additional women to be served by the program. Funds would also be used to expand efforts to enable more organized systems of care by supporting strategies such as patient navigation and case management, public education and awareness, targeted outreach, and efforts to ensure quality screening and diagnostic follow up.

## Colorectal Cancer Screening, Education, and Outreach Initiative: \$70 million

Strong scientific evidence has shown that regular screening and treatment is an effective way to reduce colorectal cancer incidence and mortality and save money. However, 1 in 3 adults (23 million) between 50 and 75 years old is not getting tested as recommended. CDC's Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP) provides funding to 25 states and 4 tribes across the United States. The program supports population-based screening efforts and provides colorectal cancer screening services to low-income men and women aged 50–64 years who are underinsured or uninsured for screening, when no other insurance is available. This funding request would support nationwide expansion of the program to all 50 states, potentially increasing the use of life-saving cancer screening for millions of adults.

[http://nccd.cdc.gov/dcpc\\_Programs/default.aspx?NPID=4](http://nccd.cdc.gov/dcpc_Programs/default.aspx?NPID=4)



## National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program: \$50 million

The Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Program is an integrated and collaborative process through which states pool resources and work through partnerships of public and private sector stakeholders to reduce the burden of cancer. CDC is working with CCC grantees to focus on six strategic priorities: emphasizing primary prevention, coordinating early detection and treatment interventions, addressing the public health needs of cancer survivors, implementing policies to sustain cancer control, eliminating health disparities to achieve health equity, and ensuring impact and use of evidence and evaluation. OVAC's request will allow this program to help more states implement previously developed plans. Additional resources would also enhance CCC coalitions' ability to use this evidence base to develop and implement environmental and systems-level changes aimed at primary prevention, early detection, increasing access to treatment, and improving the quality of life of cancer survivors.

For more information, visit: [www.OVAConline.org](http://www.OVAConline.org)

## **National Program of Cancer Registries:**

**\$65 million**

The National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) is the backbone of our nation's cancer prevention and control initiatives. State-based cancer registries are data systems designed to gather, manage, and analyze data about incidence, stage at diagnosis, and treatment. This information is used to guide planning and evaluation of cancer control programs; help allocate health resources; contribute to clinical, epidemiologic, and health services research; and respond to citizen concerns over the presence of cancer in their communities. With these additional resources, CDC could also increase support to state registries to improve capacity for using cancer data to develop and evaluate interventions, conduct special data linkages, increase use of electronic data reporting, and support more patterns of care and treatment quality studies.

## **Prostate Cancer Awareness Campaign:**

**\$35 million**

Prostate cancer strikes 1 in 6 men and accounts for 33 percent of all cancer cases. More than 220,800 men will be newly diagnosed with prostate cancer this year alone, and more than 27,500 will die from it. Continued funding for this program will enhance prostate cancer data in cancer registries, especially information about the stage of disease at the time of diagnosis, quality of care, and the race and ethnicity of men with prostate cancer. This funding also helps ensure men make the most informed decisions possible for their specific circumstances. The need for these resources is stronger than ever as men weigh screening decisions and an increasing number of treatment options.

## **National Skin Cancer Prevention Education Program:**

**\$5 million**

Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer in the United States and is largely preventable. OVAC's request will allow the program to educate the public about ways to protect themselves and reduce the risks of getting skin cancer.

## **Ovarian Cancer Control Initiative:**

**\$7.5 million**

The Ovarian Cancer Initiative partners with academic and medical institutions to spur discovery of techniques that will detect this cancer and develop more successful treatments. This program supports professional awareness of the symptoms and best treatments for ovarian cancer.

## **Gynecologic Cancer and Education and Awareness (Johanna's Law):**

**\$5.5 million**

Early detection is a key element to surviving gynecological cancers. The survival rates for the most common gynecologic cancers are 90 percent when diagnosed early, dropping to 50 percent or less for cancers diagnosed in late stages. Johanna's Law established this education and awareness campaign to educate providers and increase women's awareness of the signs, symptoms and risk factors of gynecological cancers.

## **Cancer Survivorship Resource Center:**

**\$0.9 million**

Cancer patients are now increasingly likely to survive, with 64 percent of patients living five years or more following their diagnoses. Well over one million new cancer patients are added each year to the 14.5 million alive today. This program supports states, tribal groups, territories, as well as national organizations, address cancer survivorship through comprehensive cancer control initiatives and the development survivorship activities and materials.