

MISSING IN ACTION : **Ethnic Groups in Cancer Screening**

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Cancer Screening

- Tests done on “normal” people to find hidden disease
- People with symptoms need **diagnostic** tests
- Cancer screening is for your body like an oil change is for your car



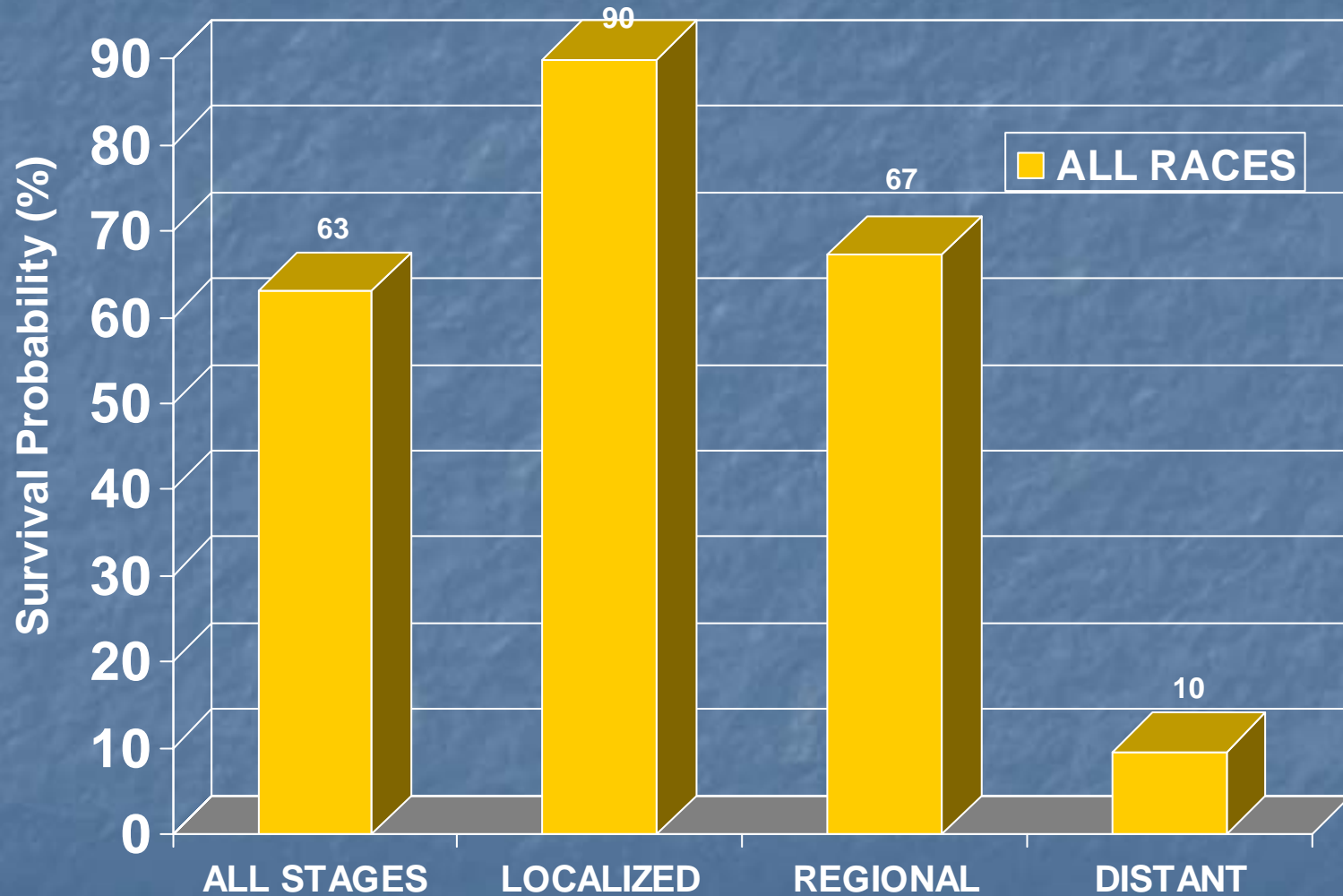
Why Is Screening Important?

- Find cancer early before it starts to spread
- Improve survival



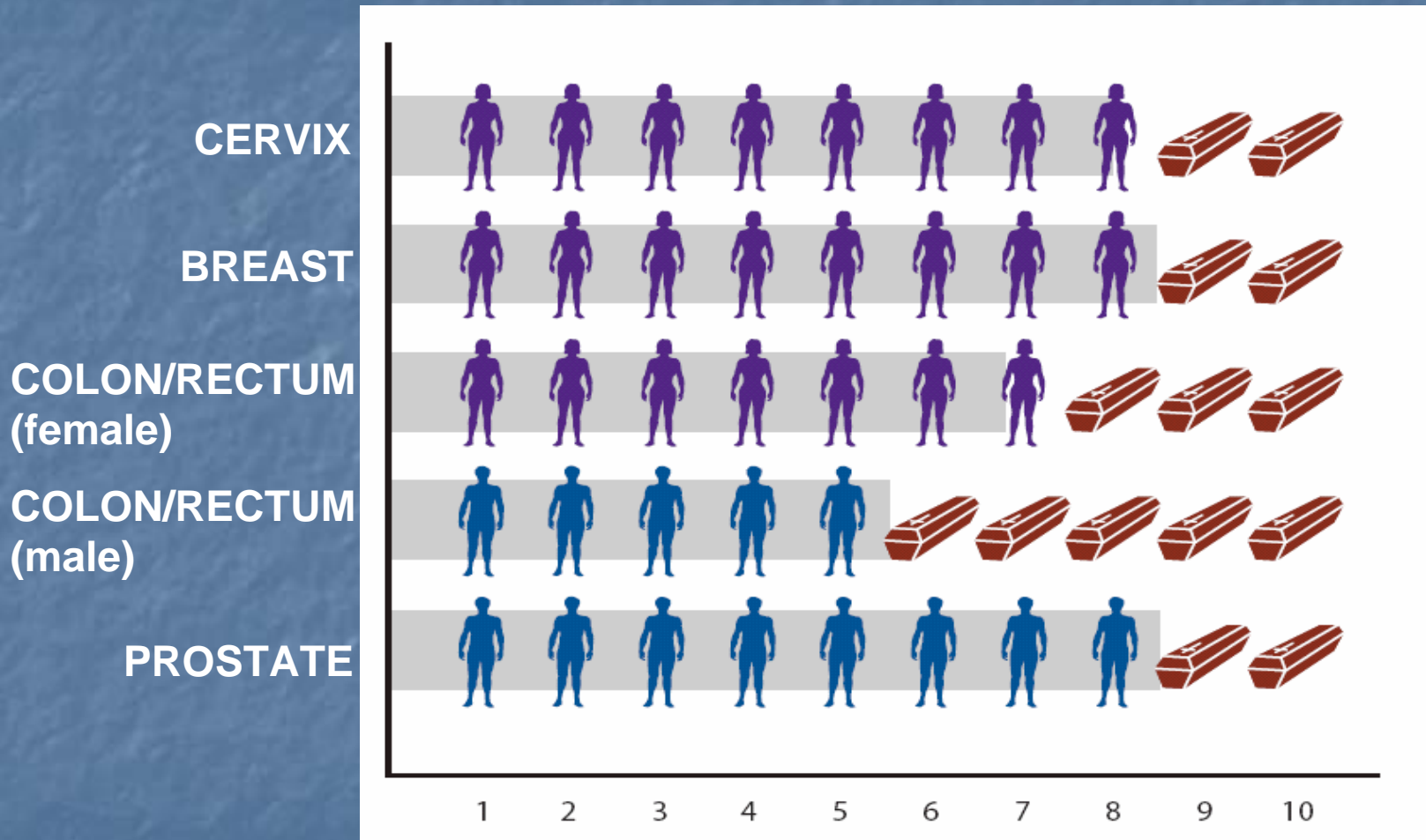
Colorectal Cancer

5-Year Relative Survival Probabilities, 1995-2000



SOURCE: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Data, 1995-2000.

Five Year Survival among Filipino Americans with Cancer

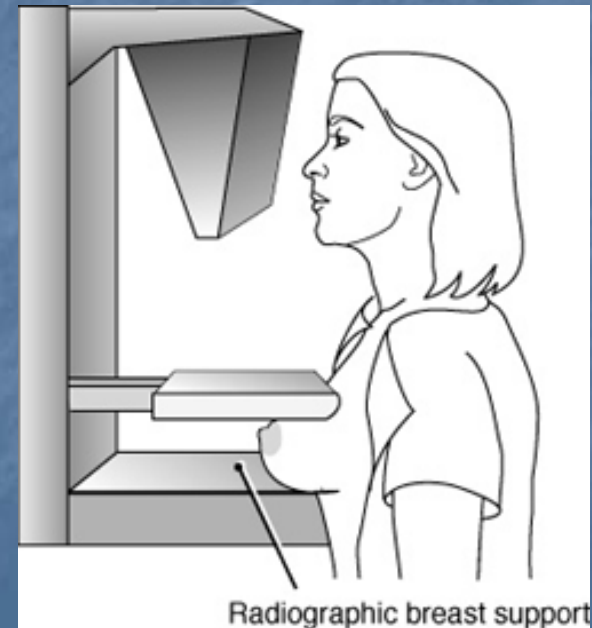


Number of Filipino Americans who survive 5 years or longer for every 10 Filipino Americans who get the above cancers

What screening tests are recommended?

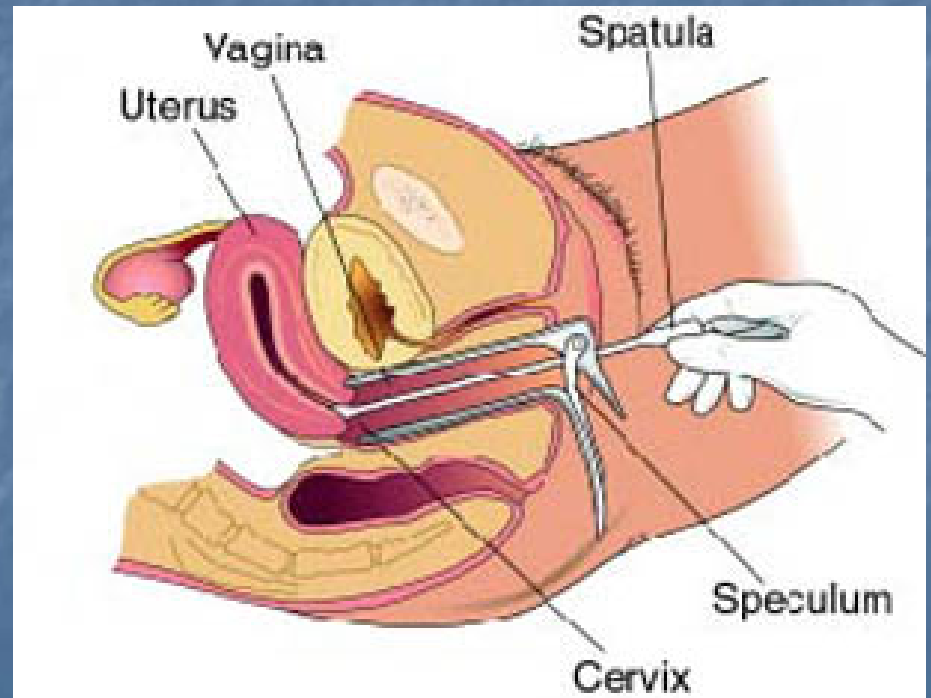
Breast Cancer Screening

- Mammography Screening
 - Yearly, starting at age 40



Cervical Cancer Screening

- Pap test once a year



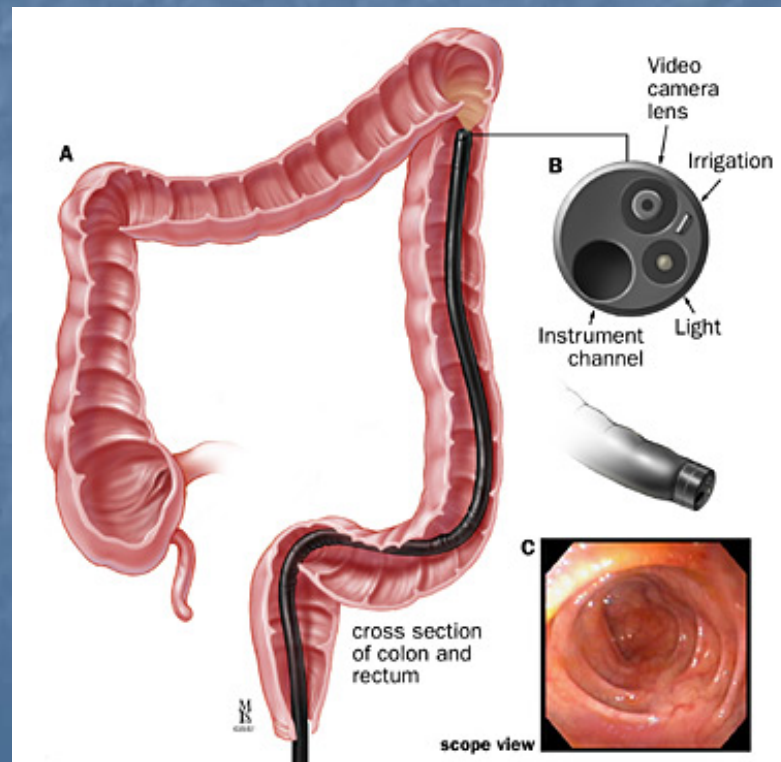
Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Stool Blood Test: Once a year beginning at age 50



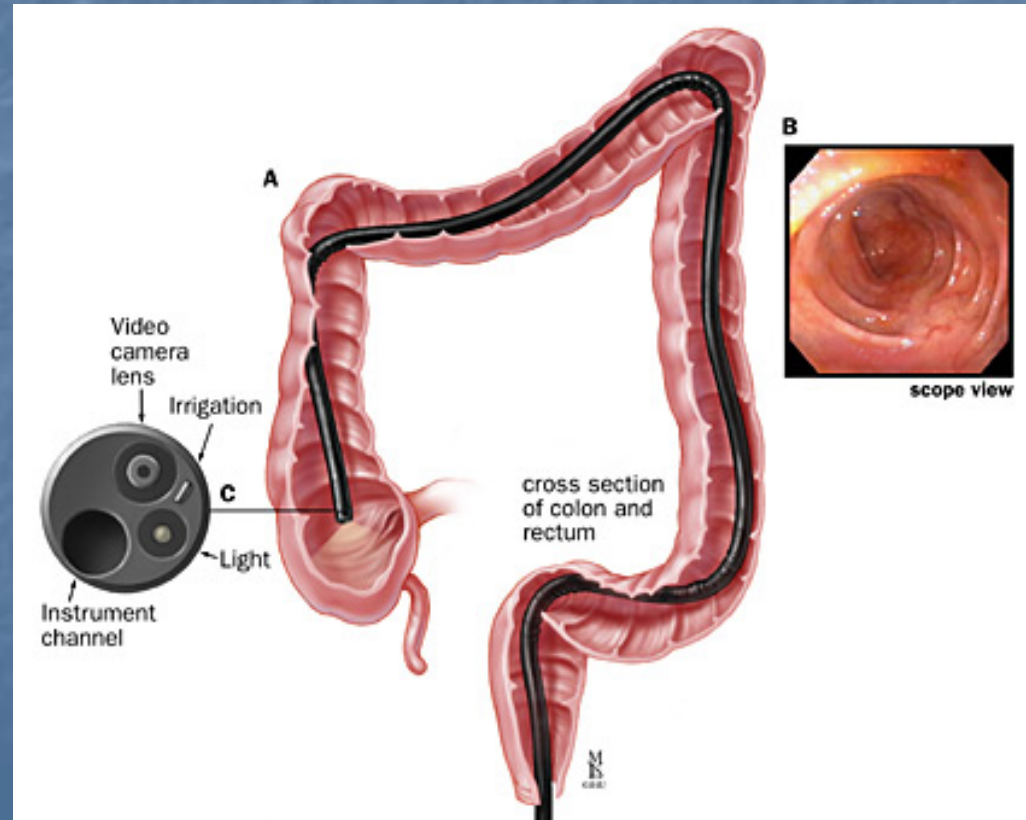
Colorectal Cancer Screening

- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy: once every 5 years beginning at age 50



Colorectal Cancer Screening

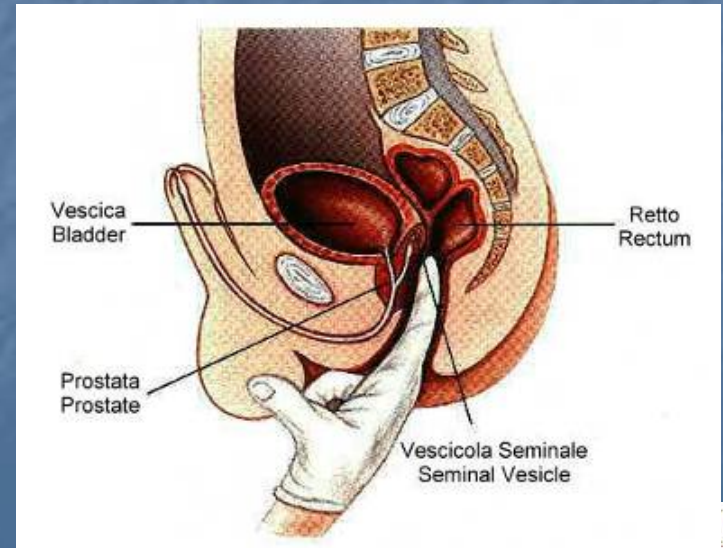
- Colonoscopy: once every 10 years beginning at age 50



Prostate Cancer Screening

Men over 50 yrs should discuss the following tests with their doctor:

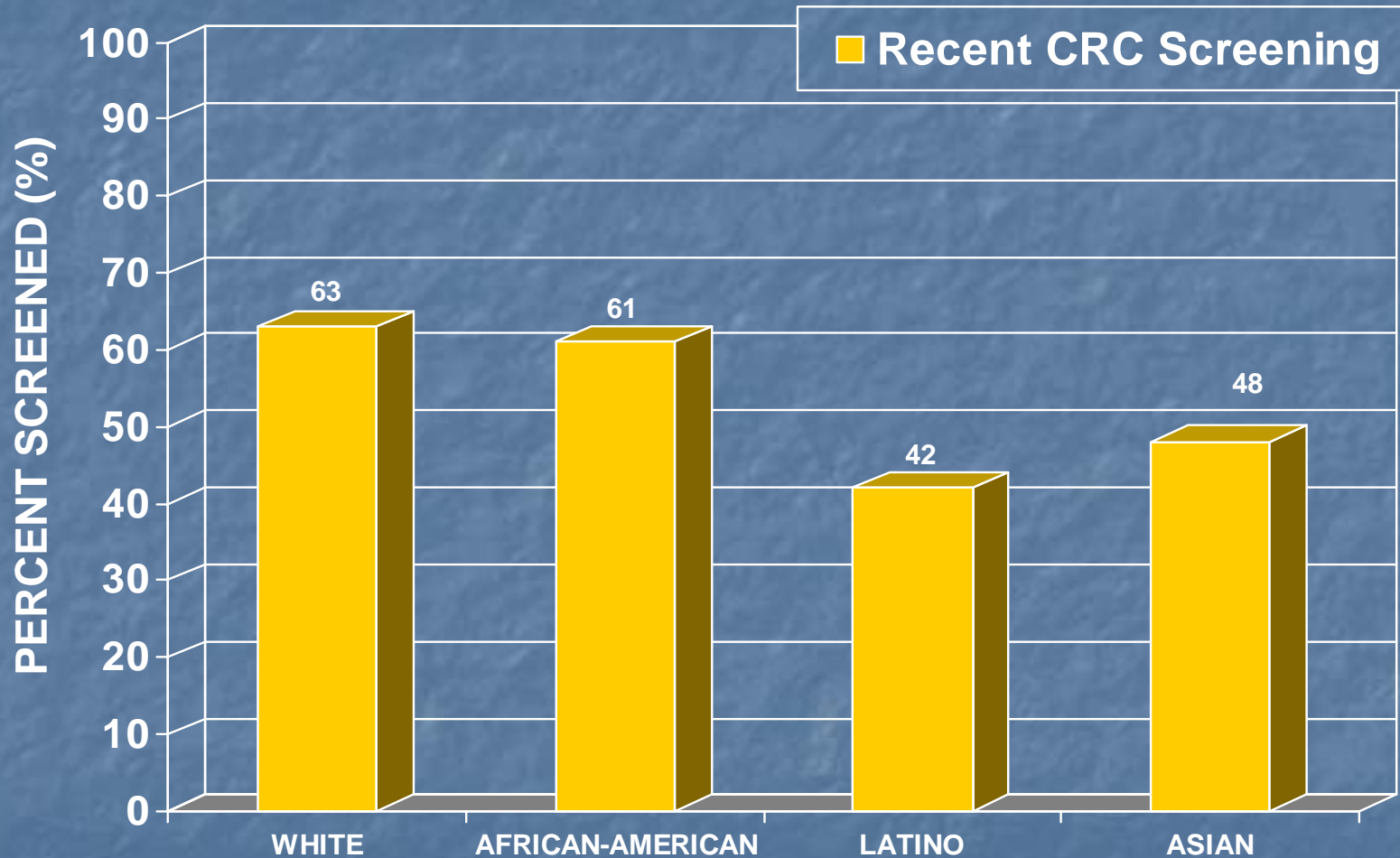
- Digital Rectal Examination
- Prostate-Specific Antigen Test



Which Groups are Missing in Action?



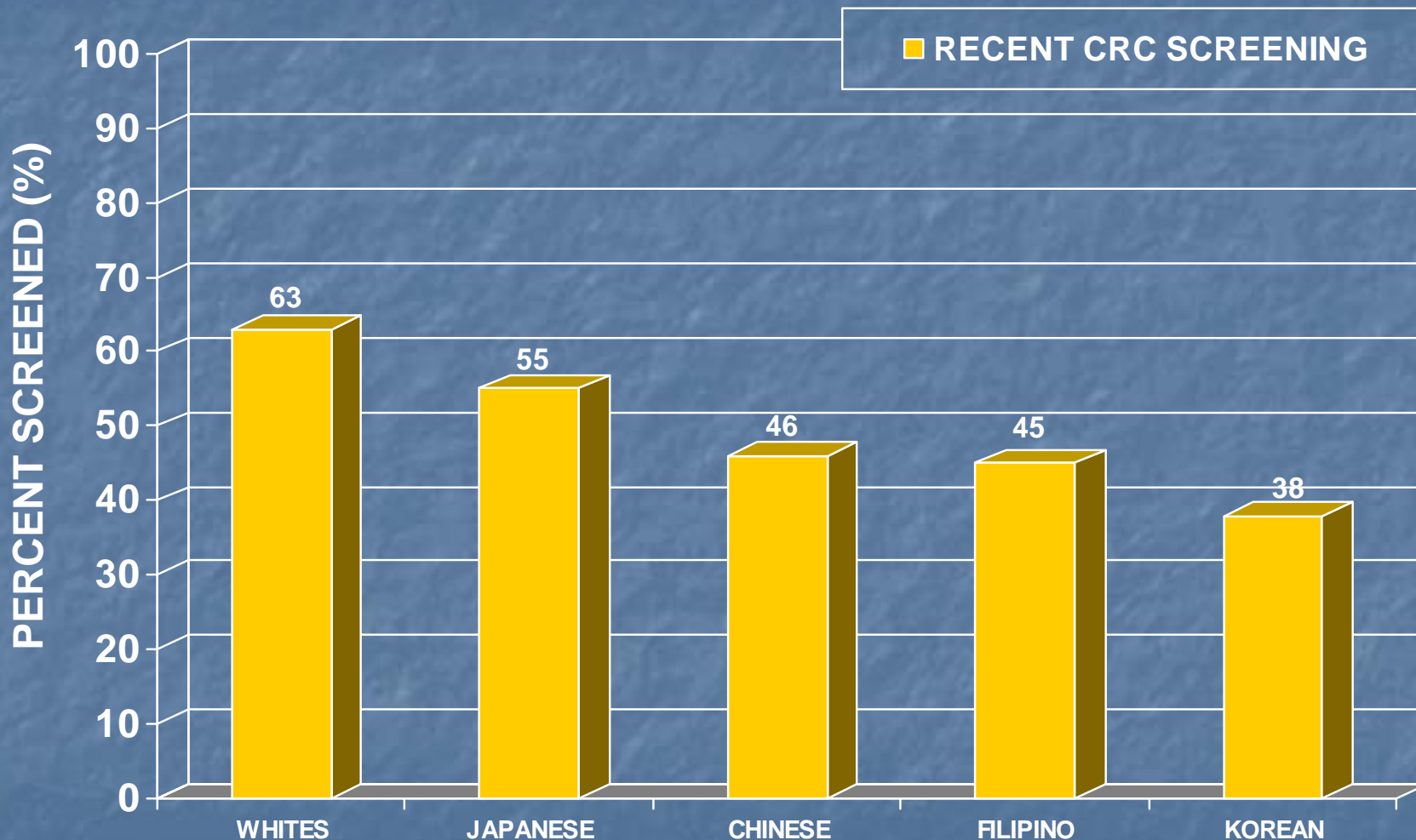
Colorectal Cancer Screening* by Californians Age 50 and Over by Race/Ethnicity, CHIS 2001



* stool blood test in the past year; sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 5 years.

SOURCE: Ponce N, Babey S, Etzioni D, et al. (December 2003). "Cancer Screening in California." *California Health Interview Survey*. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

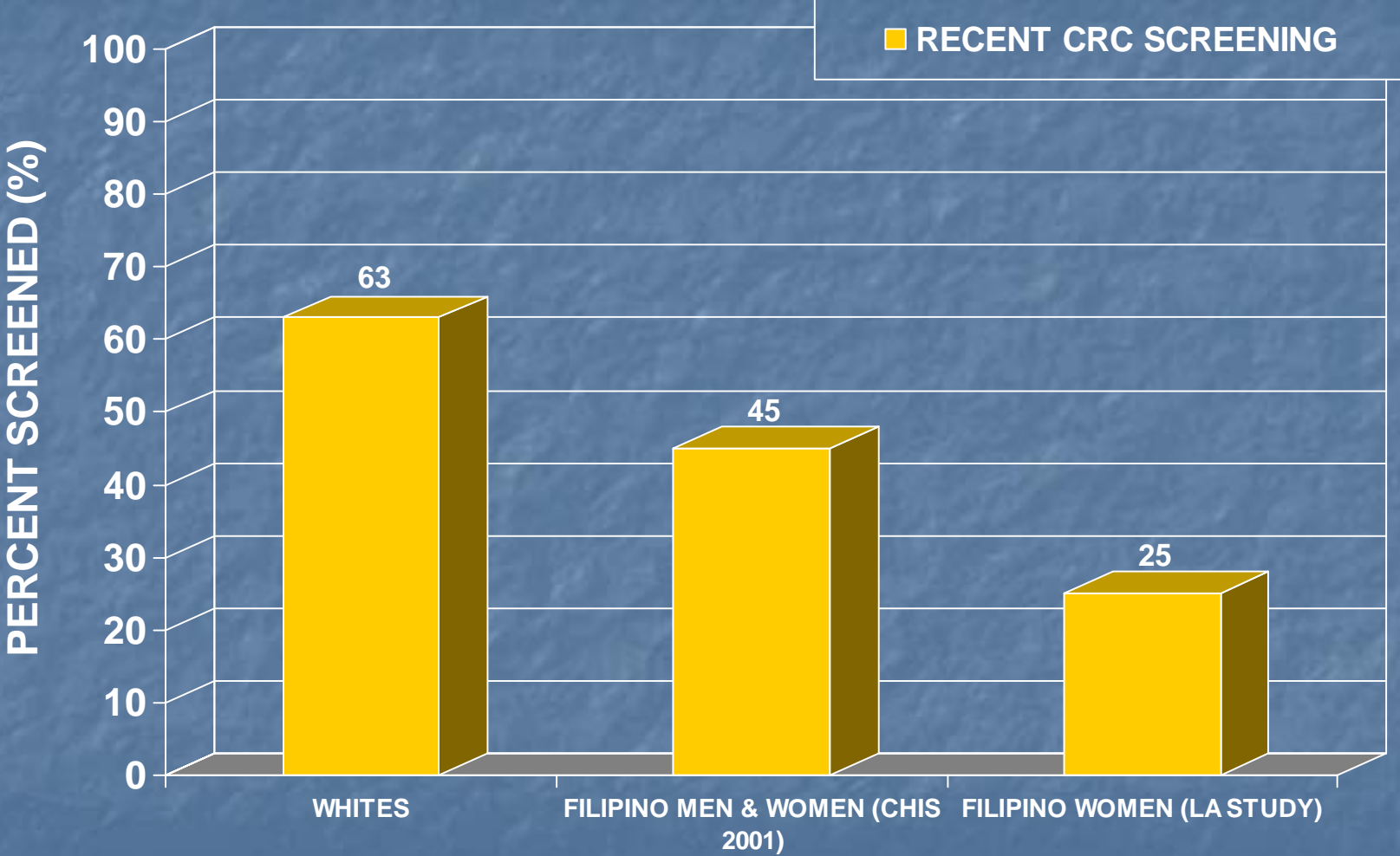
Colorectal Cancer Screening* by Californians Age 50 and Over by Asian Ethnic Subgroup, CHIS 2001



* stool blood test in the past year; sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 5 years.

SOURCE: Ponce N, Gatchell M, Brown ER. (November 2003). "Cancer Screening Rates Among Asian Groups." *Health Policy Fact Sheet*. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

Colorectal Cancer Screening* among Low-Income Filipino Age 50 and Over

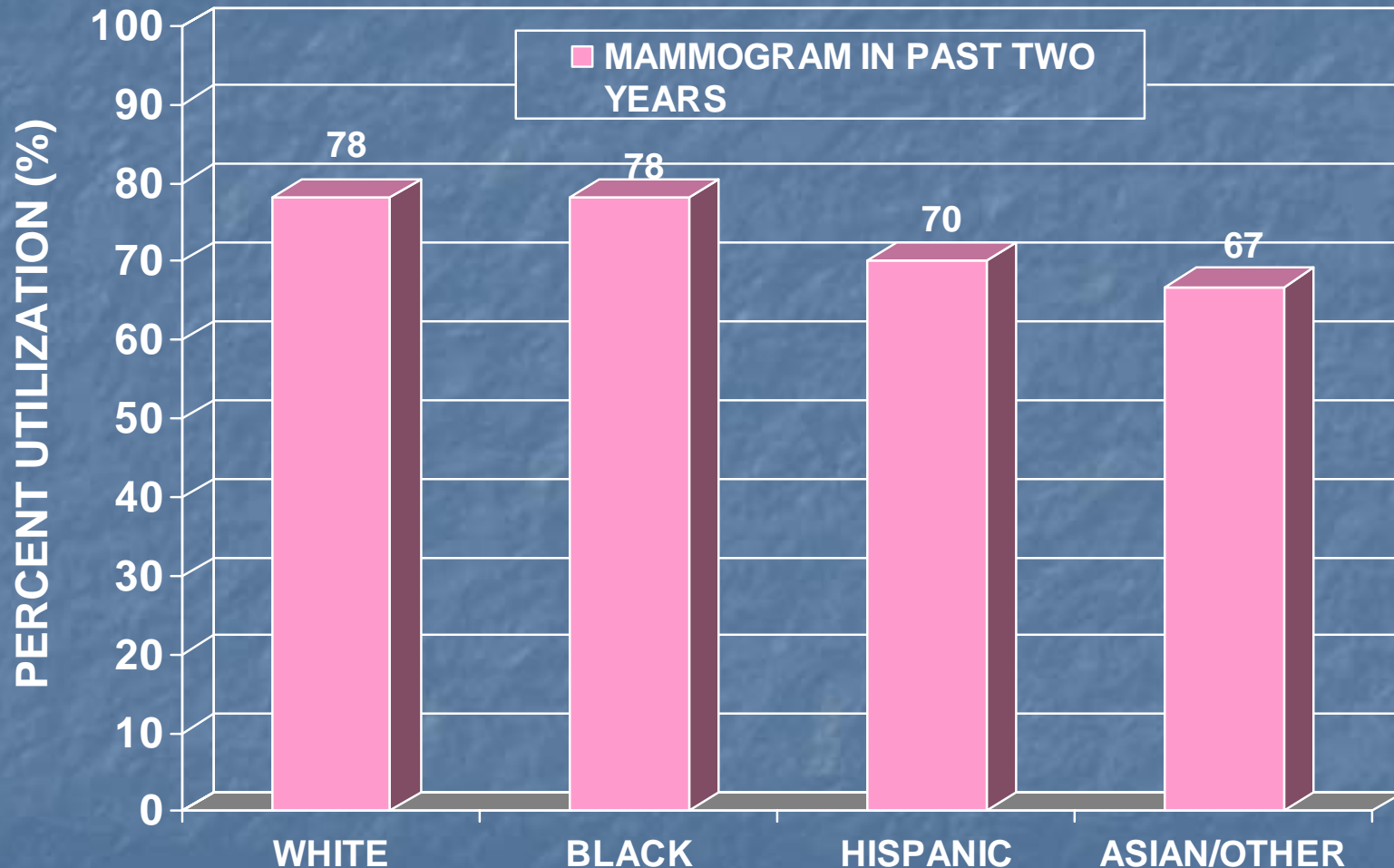


* stool blood test in the past year; sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in the past 5 years.

SOURCE: Maxwell AE, Bastani R, Warde U. *Am J Prev Med* 2000; 18: 62-68.

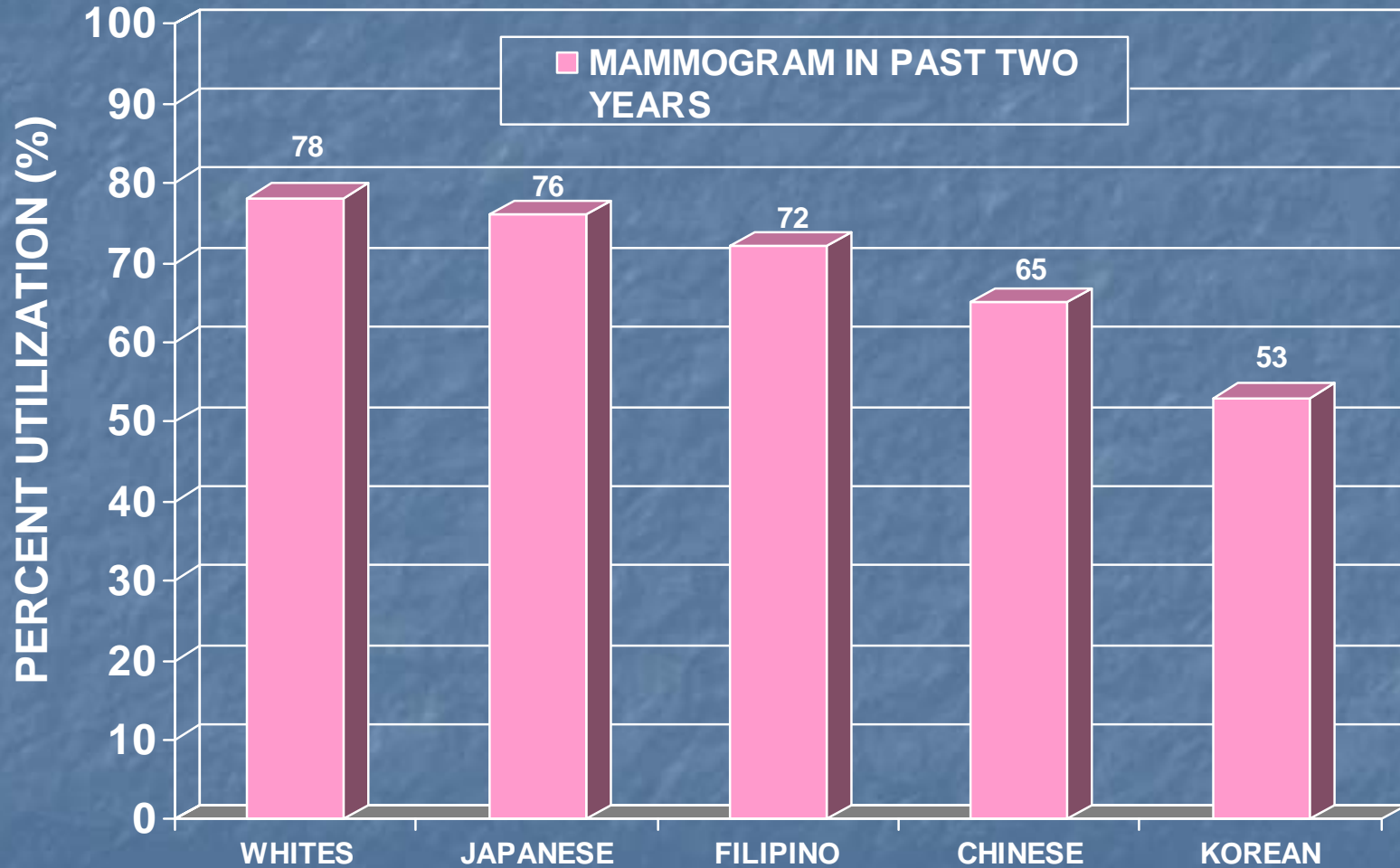


Mammography Utilization by Asymptomatic Women Age 40 and Over in California by Race/Ethnicity, CHIS 2001



Mammography Utilization by Asian Ethnic Subgroups

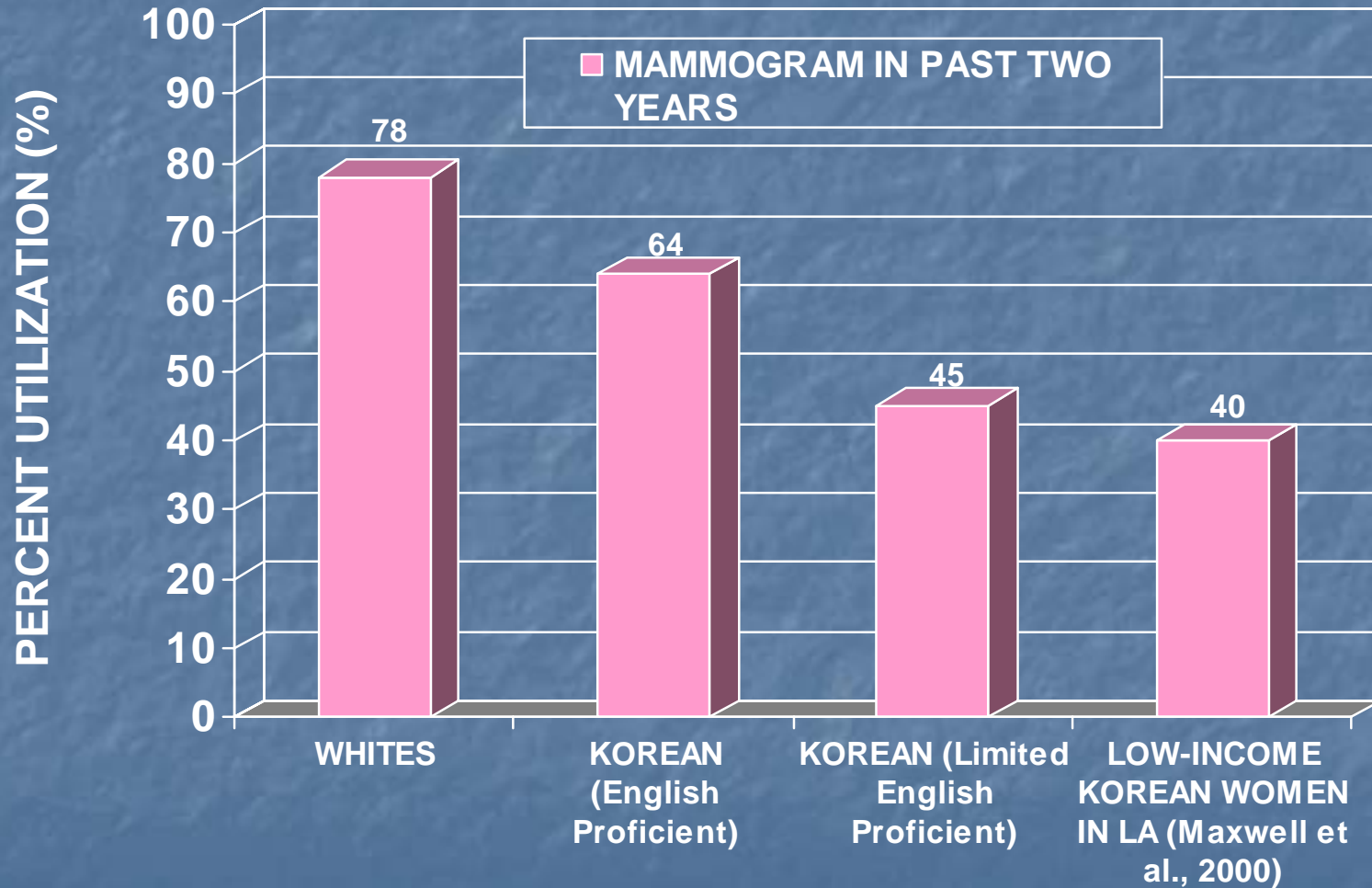
Age 40 and Over in California by Race/Ethnicity, CHIS 2001



SOURCE: Ponce N, Gatchell M, Brown ER. (November 2003). "Cancer Screening Rates Among Asian Ethnic Groups." *Health Policy Fact Sheet*. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

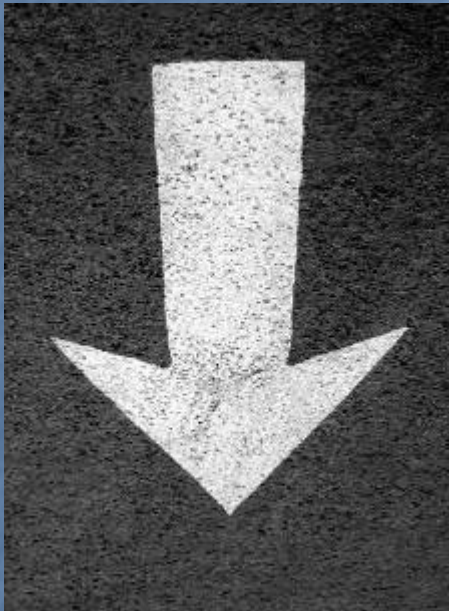
Mammography Utilization among Korean Americans with Limited English Proficiency

Age 40 and Over in California by Race/Ethnicity, CHIS 2001



SOURCE: Ponce N, Gatchell M, Brown ER. (November 2003). "Cancer Screening Rates Among Asian Ethnic Groups." *Health Policy Fact Sheet*. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research.

Lowest Screening Rates Among...



- Uninsured
- Low income
- Non-English speaking
- Recent immigrants
- No usual source of care

Ways to Increase Cancer Screening

- Increase cancer awareness
- Change social norms
- Make free or low-cost screening tests available
- Work with communities to design screening programs that work!
- Conduct research studies to demonstrate what programs are effective.

