



WHAT WORKS

Cancer Prevention and Control: Cancer Screening

Evidence-Based Interventions for Your Community

TASK FORCE FINDINGS ON CANCER SCREENING THROUGH 2011

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (Task Force) has released the following findings on what works in public health to increase breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screening rates. These findings are compiled in The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide) and listed in the table below. Use the findings to identify strategies and interventions you could use for your community.

Legend for Task Force Findings: Recommended Insufficient Evidence Recommended Against (See reverse for detailed descriptions.)




INTERVENTION STRATEGY		TASK FORCE FINDING		
Increasing Breast, Cervical, and Colorectal Cancer Screening				
Client-oriented screening intervention strategies				
Interventions	Breast Cancer	Cervical Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	
Client reminders				
Client incentives				
Small media				
Mass media				
Group education				
One-on-one education				
Reducing structural barriers				
Reducing client out-of-pocket costs				
Provider-oriented screening intervention strategies				
Provider assessment & feedback				
Provider incentives				
Provider reminder & recall systems				
Promoting informed decision making for cancer screening				

Visit the “Cancer Prevention and Control” page of The Community Guide website at www.thecommunityguide.org/cancer to find summaries of Task Force findings and recommendations on cancer screening. Click on each topic area to find results from the systematic reviews, included studies, evidence gaps, and journal publications.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides administrative, research, and technical support for the Community Preventive Services Task Force.

UNDERSTANDING THE FINDINGS

The Task Force bases its findings and recommendations on systematic reviews of the scientific literature. With oversight from the Task Force, scientists and subject matter experts from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conduct these reviews in collaboration with a wide range of government, academic, policy, and practice-based partners. Based on the strength of the evidence, the Task Force assigns each intervention strategy to one of the categories below.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	ICON
Recommended	There is strong or sufficient evidence that the intervention strategy is effective . This finding is based on the number of studies, how well the studies were designed and carried out, and the consistency and strength of the results.	
Insufficient Evidence	There is not enough evidence to determine whether the intervention strategy is effective. This does not mean the intervention strategy does not work. There is not enough research available or the results are too inconsistent to make a firm conclusion about the intervention strategy's effectiveness. The Task Force encourages those who use interventions with insufficient evidence to evaluate their efforts.	
Recommended Against	There is strong or sufficient evidence that the intervention strategy is harmful or not effective .	

Visit the "Systematic Review Methods" page on The Community Guide website at www.thecommunityguide.org/about/methods.html for more information about the methods used to conduct the systematic reviews and the criteria the Task Force uses to make findings and recommendations.

RESOURCES

You can use the following resources to guide the implementation of evidence-based strategies and put the Task Force findings to work.

- Community Guide in Action Stories**
 The Community Guide
www.thecommunityguide.org/CG-in-Action/index.html
- Directory of Research-tested Intervention Programs (RTIPs)**
 National Cancer Institute and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
<http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/index.do>
- Investing in Health Workplace Guide**
 Partnership for Prevention
www.prevent.org/Worksite-Health/Investing-in-Health-Workplace-Guide.aspx