INPUTS

CDC

GDPH

Public Health Districts and effective program management and leadership

Stable, experienced,

GBCCP Contractor Providers e.g. FQHCs

ACS

GA CORE

Women receiving GBCCP services

OUTPUTS

Strategies and Activities

Strategy 1: Program Collaboration

• Collaborate with the GCCCP, the GCCR, and other chronic disease programs that serve the priority population

Strategy 2: External Partnerships

- Maintain partnership with the ACS and other external partners
- Establish formal agreements with health systems/clinics to provide patient support services and health system changes

Strategy 3: Cancer Data and Surveillance

- Use data to identify and target eligible and priority populations to promote breast and cervical cancer screening
- Maintain MDE systems for patient surveillance
- Conduct linkage of diagnosed women with state cancer registry

Strategy 4: Environmental Approach

- Provide education to private employers regarding cancer prevention and breast and cervical cancer screening
- Facilitate access to breast and cervical cancer screening for the GBCCP eligible employees who participated in worksite education

Strategy 5: Community-Clinical Linkage

- Expand Patient Navigator program to implement EBIs, e.g. group education, one-on-one education and small media
- Implement new, more user-friendly software for Patient Navigation database to track patient navigator activities
- Educate eligible women and the GBCCP providers about breast cancer genomic assessment tool through partnership with the GA CORE
- Assess the use of tobacco products and refer smokers to the Georgia Tobacco Quitline Program

Strategy 6: Health Systems Change

- Provide timely and appropriate breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to the GBCCP eligible women
- Recruit and navigate the GBCCP eligible women to reduce barriers
- Partner with three new FQHCs to implement and assess EBIs, e.g. client reminders, and provider reminders via electronic health records
- Use available data to evaluate placement of patient navigators and identify additional areas of need and priority populations
- Conduct provider professional education and training needs assessment, and provide breast and cervical cancer education and training to statewide public health nurses and providers

OUTCOMES

Short-term

Intermediate

- Recruitment and retention of high quality staff and providers
- Established health system partnerships to increase breast and cervical cancer screening
- Measurement and use of high quality data
- Improved knowledge about the need for breast and cervical cancer screening among priority populations
- Increased intention to engage in healthy diet, physical activity, and tobacco cessation, and increased intention to receive breast and cervical cancer screening
- Reduced barriers and increased access to breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services among priority populations
- Increased use of and implementation of multiple EBIs within health systems
- Improved provider knowledge and skills of performing breast and cervical cancer examinations
- Increased high quality screening services
- Increased adherence to timely diagnostic follow-up

- Experienced, high quality staff maintains program performance and stability
- Increased adherence to timely diagnostic followup and cancer treatment referral
- Increased timely cancer treatment referral
- Breast and cervical cancer detected at early stage
- Reduced disparities in breast and cervical cancer screening

Long-term

- Reduced breast and cervical cancer morbidity and mortality
- Reduced disparities in breast and cervical cancer morbidity and mortality



