Promoting Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Through Client Navigation in Georgia: Impact Assessment
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Methods
The program collected data about program activities, client characteristics, client satisfaction survey and stories about clients who successfully completed cancer care plans. Statistical data analysis was performed, and cancer screening rates were calculated.

Results
Navigators educated and navigated a higher number of racial/ethnic minorities, including African Americans and Hispanics, over time. The program reduced barriers, including cost, lack of information and knowledge, and language barriers. Reminders for cancer screening were conducted through phone calls (11,030), letters/postcards (15,189), office visits (918) and home visits (57). Breast and cervical cancer screening rates increased over time (Figures 2 and 3).

Results (Continued)
The percentage of participants who completed the cancer care plans progressively increased over time. In 2016, 95.7% of the clients who initiated cancer screenings received diagnoses (94.9% negative; 0.8% positive). The percentage of lost communication decreased from 7.2% in 2013 to 1.1% in 2016.

Conclusion
The findings demonstrate the efficacy of these evidence-based interventions in facilitating access to cancer care, thus reducing health disparities and enhancing cancer control efforts in Georgia.

References

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Acknowledgement
This publication was made possible through funding and a joint partnership with the American Cancer Society, the United Way, and the Georgia Department of Public Health's Breast and Cervical Cancer Program.