

SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION PRIORITY AREA WORKGROUP

Cancer Alliance
of Texas



Regular cancer screenings can find certain cancers early, making it easier to treat. The American Cancer Society, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommend routine screenings for breast, cervical, colorectal, and lung cancers for people who meet specific screening criteria. These screenings can save lives and reduce the cancer burden in Texas.

The Screening and Early Detection Priority Area Workgroup (PAW) works to increase cancer screening rates in Texas.

Purpose Statements

The Screening and Early Detection PAW centers on breast, cervical, colorectal, and lung cancer screenings.

Breast Cancer Screening Subgroup

- Overcome patient, provider, and systems-level barriers.
- Increase access to screening and early diagnosis.
- Improve breast cancer outcomes and ultimately decrease deaths from breast cancer.

Cervical Cancer Screening Subgroup

By promoting collaboration among Texas stakeholders, the cervical cancer screening subgroup identifies and addresses barriers to cervical cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment services.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Subgroup

To increase colorectal cancer screening rates in Texas through collaboration, education, and other stakeholder priorities.

Lung Cancer Screening Subgroup

The lung cancer screening subgroup:

- Increases awareness of lung cancer screening recommendations.
- Promotes collaboration among Texas stakeholders in implementing evidence-based strategies.

Texas Cancer Plan Goals

The Screening and Early Detection PAW helps address the following goals from the Plan:

- Increase screening and early detection to increase the number of cancers diagnosed at an early stage and reduce deaths from breast cancer.

Texas Cancer Plan Goals Continued

- Increase screening and early detection to reduce the number of new cases and deaths from cervical cancer.
- Increase screening and early detection to reduce the number of new cases and deaths from colorectal cancer.
- Increase screening and early detection among Texans at high risk for lung cancer to increase the number of cancers diagnosed at an early stage and reduce deaths from lung cancer.

Current Activities

Members of the Screening and Early Detection PAW collaborate on the following activities:

Breast Cancer Screening Subgroup

- Identify gaps and barriers related to breast cancer screening policies.
- Collect and disseminate data on mobile mammography service and access in Texas.

Cervical Cancer Screening Subgroup

- Collect and disseminate data on patient, provider, and system level barriers to cervical cancer screening.
- Develop an action plan for increasing cervical cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment services in Texas.
- Create a learning environment that promotes collaboration between subgroup members and their organizations.

Colorectal Cancer Screening Subgroup

- Engage clinical residency training programs to promote evidence-based colorectal cancer screening guidelines.

Lung Cancer Screening Subgroup

- Identify opportunities to increase lung cancer screening awareness through community organizations.
- Increase the number of annual lung cancer screenings of high-risk populations* by 5% by 2025.
- Increase use of the American College of Radiology's Computed Tomography Incidental Findings Quick Reference Guide among program coordinators, nurse navigators, and providers.
- Increase the number of lung cancer screening patients referred to smoking cessation treatment programs.

**According to the 2021 USPSTF Lung Cancer Screening Guidelines.*

Are you interested in joining the Screening and Early Detection PAW?

To become a member, email the Texas Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (CancerControl@dshs.texas.gov).