



SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION

Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program

In this video, we will present the 2022-2027 Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan's screening and early detection section.

IDPH OVERVIEW

- **VISION**

- Illinoisans empowered and supported to achieve their optimal health with dignity and acceptance in diverse and thriving communities.

- **MISSION**

- The Illinois Department of Public Health is an advocate for and partner with the people of Illinois to re-envision health policy and promote health equity, prevent and protect against disease and injury, and prepare for health emergencies.



This is the IDPH vision and mission statements.



2022-2027
**Illinois Comprehensive Cancer
Control Plan**



The 2022-2027 Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan is dedicated to all Illinoisians whose lives have been affected by cancer.



Pages 21-26

[HTTPS://DPH.ILLINOIS.GOV/TOPICS-SERVICES/DISEASES-AND-CONDITIONS/CANCER/2022-2027-ILLINOIS-COMPREHENSIVE-CANCER-CONTROL-PLAN.HTML](https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/2022-2027-illinois-comprehensive-cancer-control-plan.html)

The 2022-2027 Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan is available to view and download on the IDPH website at the link shown here. In this presentation, we will review the screening and early detection goals, objectives, and strategies.

The screening and early detection section is on pages 21 through 26 of the cancer plan.

SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION

Screening and early detection is screening for cancer in its earliest stage when treatment works best.

I still actually have a tendency to not be very up on certain type of screenings, but I think that your family doctors definitely play a large role in enforcing it. And that's definitely how I ended up with catching my diagnosis.



White, non-Hispanic cancer survivor and caregiver from central Illinois, 57 years of age

Screening and early detection is defined as screening for cancer in its earliest stage when treatment works best.

SCREENING AND EARLY DETECTION GOAL #1

Increase cancer screening		
Objective	Baseline	Target
Increase lung cancer screening among adults (American Lung Association 2019).	6.3%	6.9%
Increase colorectal cancer screening among adults (State Cancer Profiles 2018).	66.7%	73.4%
Increase breast cancer screening among females (State Cancer Profiles 2018).	73.1%	80.4%

Pages 21-23



The first screening and early detection goal is to increase cancer screening. The baseline data measure is from the data source listed in parenthesis after the objective. The target is where we would like to see the measure in 2027.

All the objectives focus different types of cancer screening. Objective one is to increase lung cancer screening among adults 50-80 years of age to 6.9% by 2027. Objective two is to increase colorectal cancer screening among adults 45-75 to 73.4%. Objective three is to increase breast cancer screening among females 40 years and older to 80.4%.

GOAL #1 OBJECTIVES CONTINUED

Increase cancer screening		
Objective	Baseline	Target
Increase prostate cancer screening among Hispanic males.	17.3%	19.0%
Increase prostate cancer screening among Black Non-Hispanic males.	29.4%	32.3%
Increase cervical cancer screening among females.	69.1%	76.0%

Pages 21-23



The first two objectives listed here focus on increasing prostate cancer screening among Hispanic males to 19% and Black Non-Hispanic males to 32.3%. The final objective is to increase cervical cancer screening among females 21-65 years of age to 76.0%.

GOAL #2 OBJECTIVES

Reduce late-stage cancer diagnosis.

Objective	Baseline	Target
Reduce late-stage lung and bronchus cancer diagnosis among adults 50 years and older (State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017).	45.4%	40.9%
Reduce late-stage colorectal cancer diagnosis among all ages of adults (State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017).	24.1%	21.7%
Reduce late-stage breast cancer diagnosis among females of all ages (State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017).	45.6%	41.0%
Reduce late-stage prostate cancer diagnosis among males ages 50 years and older (State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017).	24.0%	21.6%
Reduce late-stage cervical cancer diagnosis among females 21-65 years (State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017).	3.8%	3.4%

Pages 23-24



The second screening and early detection goal is to reduce late-stage cancer diagnosis. All data for the second goal comes from State Cancer Profiles 2013-2017. The first objective focuses on reducing late-stage lung and bronchus cancer to 40.9 percent. Objective two addresses reducing late-stage colorectal cancer to 21.7 percent. The third objective is focused on breast cancer. The fourth objective is to reduce late-stage prostate cancer diagnosis to 21.6 percent. The final objective is to reduce late-stage cervical cancer diagnosis to 3.4 percent.

GOAL #3 OBJECTIVES

Reduce cancer mortality rates.

Objective	Baseline	Target
Reduce the lung and bronchus cancer mortality rate among adults 50-80 years of age (State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018).	41.1	38.5
Reduce the colon and rectum cancer mortality rate among adults 50-75 years (State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018).	14.7	13.7
Reduce the breast cancer mortality rate among females 45 years and older (State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018).	21.0	20.1

Pages 25-26



The third screening and early detection goal is to reduce the cancer mortality rate. All data is from State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018. The first objective is to reduce the lung and bronchus mortality rate to 38.5. This is much higher than the Healthy People 2030 target of 25.1 per 100,000. The second objective is to reduce the colon and rectum mortality rate to 13.7. This is much higher than the Healthy People 2030 target of 8.9 per 100,000. The third objective is to reduce breast cancer mortality rate to 20.1 per 100,000 which is higher than the Healthy People 2030 Target of 15.3 per 100,000.

GOAL #3 OBJECTIVES CONTINUED

Reduce cancer mortality rates.

Objective	Baseline	Target
Reduce the prostate cancer mortality rate among males 45 years and older by 2027 (State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018).	20.0	19.0
Reduce the cervical cancer mortality rate among females 21-65 years of age (State Cancer Profiles 2014-2018).	2.3	2.2

Pages 25-26



Objective four is to reduce prostate cancer mortality rate to 19.0. The final objective is to reduce the cervical cancer mortality rate to 2.2.

STRATEGIES

- **Policy:** Work with partners, community organizations, and businesses to implement policies to reduce client out-of-pocket costs and structural barriers to screening (e.g., mobile mammography vans, transportation, and child care).
- **System:** Create a resource guide for uninsured and underinsured individuals to promote screening.
- **Environmental Changes:** Provide group education to increase community demand for cancer screening services.
- **Health Equity:** Advocate for targeted outreach and screening for minority high-risk populations, utilizing cancer incidence, mortality, and late-stage diagnosis data to prioritize high-risk communities and population.

Pages 21-26



The strategies are divided into different focus areas of policy, health systems, environmental changes, and health equity. Each objective has a list of policy, health systems, environmental changes, and health equity strategies. Each objective has a listing of the four strategy types. Here are some examples from the screening and early detection section.

CALL TO ACTION

What can you do to address cancer screening and early detection?

Individuals	Get recommended cancer screenings.
Community organizations	Host screening events.
Schools	Provide education on screenings .
Employers	Provide benefit time for employees to get recommended screenings.
Health care professionals	Encourage and recommend regular screenings.
Insurance and policy makers	Promote coverage and access to screenings.

Pages 34-37



Everyone plays an important role in addressing screening and early detection concerns. Individuals can get the recommended cancer screenings. Community organizations can host screening events for the public. Schools can provide education on cancer screening. Employers can provide benefit time for employees to get the necessary recommended screenings. Health care professionals can encourage and recommend regular screenings. Insurance and policy makers can promote coverage and access to recommended screenings.



THANK YOU

DPH.CompCancer@Illinois.gov

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Illinois Comprehensive Cancer Control Program at DPH.CompCancer@Illinois.gov.