

Cancer Screening: Patient Navigation Services to Increase Breast, Cervical, and Colorectal Cancer Screening and Advance Health Equity¹

Patient Navigation Services to Increase Appropriate Breast, Cervical, and Colorectal Cancer Screening

People meeting the criteria:

- Eligible to receive breast, cervical, or colorectal cancer screening², and
- Self-identified as part of a historically disadvantaged racial or ethnic population, have a lower income, or both

Potential Key Effect Modifiers

- 1) Type of navigation services offered
- 2) Number of navigation services offered

Improve knowledge, attitudes, and skills regarding screening for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers

Increase awareness of available:

- Healthcare system and community resources
- Social and healthcare services

Increase or improve:

- Access to services
- Social support received
- Quality of care received

Potential Additional Benefit

- Increased access to other healthcare services

Increase recent and/or repeat screening



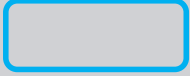
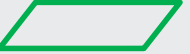





Increase follow-up diagnosis and treatment

Decrease cancer-related incidence³, morbidity, and mortality

Improve health equity

1. Framework based on information provided in Freeman HP and Rodriguez RL. History and principles of patient navigation. *Cancer* 2011;117(S15):3537-40.
2. USPSTF recommendations for [breast](#), [cervical](#), and [colorectal](#) cancer screening.
3. Reduced incidence may not apply to all three cancers (USPSTF recommendations for [breast](#), [cervical](#), and [colorectal](#) cancer screening).

Legend: Icons in Community Guide Analytic Frameworks

Icon	Interpretation
	Intervention
	Recommendation outcome
	Other intermediate outcome/variable (that is not a recommendation outcome)
	Population
	Potential effect modifiers (affecting causal relationships)
	Potential additional benefits/potential harms/disparities
	Unidirectional block arrows are applied between intervention and population icons
	Unidirectional arrows for causal relationships
	Bidirectional arrows show feedback loops