



Summary of Community Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation

The Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) recommends multicomponent interventions to increase screening for breast cancer based on strong evidence of effectiveness.



Major Findings

- Multicomponent interventions increased breast cancer screening by a median of 6.2 percentage points when compared with no intervention.
- The largest screening increases were seen among multicomponent interventions that combined approaches from each of the three strategies or that combined approaches to increase community demand and access.
- A systematic search for economic evidence did not find any studies that evaluated the cost-effectiveness of multicomponent interventions to increase breast cancer screening.

When designed and implemented for underserved populations, multicomponent interventions can increase breast cancer screening among these groups. If access to appropriate follow-up care and treatment is provided, these interventions may improve health for underserved populations

What are Multicomponent Interventions?

Multicomponent interventions to promote breast, cervical, or colorectal cancer screening combine two or more intervention approaches reviewed by the CPSTF.

Combinations are selected from eleven possible intervention approaches that are separated into three strategies: increasing community demand, increasing community access, and increasing provider delivery of screening services.

Multicomponent interventions to increase cancer screening may be coordinated through healthcare systems, delivered in community settings, or both.

Cancer Screening Interventions by Strategy

Increase Community Demand	Increase Community Access	Increase Provider Delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Group Education o One-on-one Education o Client Reminders o Client Incentives o Mass Media o Small Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Interventions to Reduce Client Out-of-Pocket Costs o Interventions to Reduce Structural Barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Administrative Barriers • Providing Appointment Scheduling Assistance • Using Alternative Screening Sites • Using Alternative Screening Hours • Providing Transportation • Providing Translation • Providing Child Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provider Reminders o Provider Incentives o Provider Assessment and Feedback

Facts about Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States.¹ More than 220,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer each year.¹
- Breast cancer death rates among women have decreased by about two percent per year from 2003 through 2012.² Experts believe this is a result of increased screening and awareness efforts, as well as improved treatments.³ Screening detects cancer at an earlier stage, when it is easier to treat.⁴

Learn More

Summary of Evidence and Task Force Finding

<https://www.thecommunityguide.org/findings/cancer-screening-multicomponent-interventions-breast-cancer>

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/index.htm>

CDC, Breast Cancer

<https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/>

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). Basic Information About Breast Cancer. Breast Cancer. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/index.htm.

²Ryerson AB, Ehemann CR, Altekruse SF, et al. Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, 1975–2012, featuring the increasing incidence of liver cancer Cancer 2016;122(9):10.1002/cncr.29936.

³American Cancer Society. (2017). How Common Is Breast Cancer? About Breast Cancer. Retrieved from <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/about/how-common-is-breast-cancer.html>.

⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). What Is Breast Cancer Screening? Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/screening.htm.

Established in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF) is an independent, nonfederal panel of public health and prevention experts whose members are appointed by the director of CDC. The CPSTF provides information for a wide range of decision makers on programs, services, and other interventions aimed at improving population health. Although CDC provides administrative, scientific, and technical support for the CPSTF, the recommendations developed are those of the CPSTF and do not undergo review or approval by CDC. Find more information at www.thecommunityguide.org.



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