Cancer Screening: Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers-Breast Cancer

Summary Evidence Table

Abbreviations Used in This Document:

- Intervention components:
 - \circ CI: client incentive
 - CR: client reminder
 - \circ GE: group education
 - o MM: mass media
 - OE: one-on-one education
 - PAF: provider assessment and feedback
 - PI: provider incentive
 - \circ PR: provider reminder
 - ROPC: reducing out-of-pocket costs
 - RSB: reducing structural barriers
 - SM: small media

- Cancer types
 - BC: breast cancer
 - \circ CC: cervical cancer
 - CRC: colorectal cancer
- Screening types
 - Flex sig: flexible sigmoidoscopy
 - FOBT: fecal occult blood test
 - MAM: mammography
 - Pap: Papanicolaou test
- Others
 - ED: emergency department
 - N/A: not applicable
 - NR: not reported
 - PN: patient navigator
 - \circ $\;$ RCT: randomized control trial

Ahmed et al., 2010Setting: community and cliniccompliant with preventive health care measures; received additional training about breast cancer, mamography, and how to engage clients in open- ended conversational settingscompliant with preventive health care measures; received additional training about breast cancer, mamography, and how to engage clients in open- ended conversational settings(women aged 40 to 49)(women aged 40 to 49)Sudy Design: GreatestIntervention Duration: Type of cancer addressed: BCType of cancer addressed: BCSupervision: NRIntervention control odder) or 3 years (women aged 40 to 49)How Ascertained: medical recordsQuality of FairCR: in addition to usual care, received reminder FairSupervision: NRMatching to Population: recruited from study populationSample Size: 2357How Ascertained: medical recordsFairCR: in addition to usual care, received remining noncompliant at 3 months were contacted by Community Health Outreach workers to discuss mammography; provided information on screening and treatment and discussed specific barriers and needs of each womanPayment: NRDemographics: Mean age: 52.8 years Gener: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 12.2%Incremental effectiveness, CHW adde CR in factora for the social insuredCR only arm: in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from TCCNCR only arm: in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from TCCNCR only arm: in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from TCCNCR only arm: in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from TCCNE	Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
direct stating need for annual mammogramssupport; Building individual and community capacity; ConductingControl arm: usual care 	Author, Year: Ahmed et al., 2010 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution:	Characteristics Location: Tennessee Setting: community and clinic Intervention Duration: 12 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: CR + OE CR: in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from Tennessee Coordinated Care Network (TCCN) stating need for annual mammograms OE: those remaining noncompliant at 3 months were contacted by Community Health Outreach workers to discuss mammography; provided information on screening and treatment and discussed specific barriers and needs of each woman <i>CR only arm:</i> in addition to usual care, received reminder letter from TCCN direct stating need for annual mammograms <i>Control arm:</i> usual care included monthly	Training: previously trained by TCCN and were compliant with preventive health care measures; received additional training about breast cancer, mammography, and how to engage clients in open- ended conversational settings Supervision: NR Matching to Population: recruited from study population Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach	Eligibility Criteria: women aged 40 and older who were enrolled in the TCCN, had no history of breast cancer, and whose claims data indicated noncompliance with mammography in previous 2 years (women aged 50 and older) or 3 years (women aged 40 to 49) Sample Size: 2357 Attrition: 1.3% Demographics: Mean age: 52.8 years Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 12.2% Hispanic; 45.1% White; 42.8% African American Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: 100% insured Established source of care: 100% insured through TCCN Baseline screening of	Outcome Measure: MAM within past 2 years (women aged 50 and older) or 3 years (women aged 40 to 49)How Ascertained: medical recordsFollow-up Time: 0 monthsResults: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: CR + OE vs. Control Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 213/786=27.1% 105/786=13.4% Change +27.1pct pts +13.4pct pts Difference +13.7pct ptsIncremental effectiveness, CHW added: CR + OE vs. CR Intervention CR only Pre 0% 0% Post 213/786=27.1% 126/785=16.1% Change +27.1pct pts +16.1pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Community Health Outreach workers	Specific Component Implemented by CHW:		
	Intervention Intensity: 1 in-person session with	OE		
	CHW	Methods for Interaction with Participates: face-		
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored	to-face		
Author, Year:	Location: Hawaii	Training: 6-hour training curriculum provided in four	Eligibility Criteria: Micronesian women	Outcome Measure : annual MAM for women ≥40 years
Aitaoto et al., 2012	Setting: community	90-minute sessions over 4 weeks; information	who were relatives, friends, and neighbors	How Ascertained: lay health educators
Study Design:	Intervention Duration: 3 months	tailored to Micronesian women	of lay health workers; church attendees, residents of Micronesian	accompanied participants to clinic or saw mammogram results
Pre-post	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed:	Supervision: weekly meetings	neighborhoods, homeless shelters, and	Follow-up Time: 6 months
Suitability of Design:	BC	Matching to Population:	other places where Micronesian women	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Least Quality of	<i>Intervention arm: GE + OE + RSB, appointment scheduling, transportation</i>	recruited elders or respected community members who spoke at	gather Sample Size: 567	Pre 36/202=17.8% Post 182/202=90.1% Change +72.3pct pts
Execution:	GE + OE: lay health educators provided cancer	least 1 of 4 target languages	Attrition: N/A	
	educational presentations to Micronesian women;	Educational	Demographics:	
	women received an educational gift of a bead	Background: vocational school, 2-year college or	<i>Age:</i> 57% <40 years; 43% ≥40 years	
	necklace kit and bead keychain RSB, scheduling	some college Payment: \$100 per	<i>Gender:</i> 100% female <i>Race/Ethnicity:</i> 100% Micronesian	
	assistance: eligible women received assistance with	month, however many lay health educators used	Employment: NR Income: NR	
	scheduling appointments RSB, transportation: lay	stipend towards transportation costs for	<i>Education:</i> NR <i>Insurance:</i> NR	
	health educators provided funds for transportation costs	themselves and study participants	<i>Established source of care:</i> NR <i>Baseline screening of</i>	
	Intervention Intensity:	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among	intervention group: 18%	
	NR	individuals, communities,		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Micronesian women; tailored to participant during education sessions	and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author, Year: Allen et al., 2005 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: Los Angeles, California Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 6 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE + RSB, appointment scheduling + SM OE: counseling regarding importance of complying	Training: details not provided but counselors were trained to follow scripted telephone protocol prior to study implementation Supervision: NR Matching to Population: mature African-American and Latina female counselors Educational Background: NR Payment: NR	Eligibility Criteria: women aged 40 and older living in service area with an operable telephone and had not had screening mammogram in past year Sample Size: 430 Attrition: 17.7% Demographics: Mean age: 51.9 years Gender: 100% female	Outcome Measure: completed MAM How Ascertained: self-reported Follow-up Time: 0 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 68/219=31.1% 49/211=23.2% Change +31.1pct pts +23.3pct pts Difference +7.9pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	with mammography screening guidelines RSB, scheduling assistance: assistance scheduling a low-cost or no-cost mammography appointment SM: received program letter, screening mammography brochure, and shower card to reinforce counseling messages <i>Control arm:</i> usual care received no intervention components Intervention Intensity : NR Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African Americans and Latina women in an economically disadvantaged, medically underserved, inner-city community of LA	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individuals and communities Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE, RSB Methods for Interaction with Participates: remote	Race/Ethnicity: 44.9% Hispanic; 38.1% African American; 17.0% other Employment: NR Mean annual household income: 46.7% <20K; 32.6% \$20K to \$29K; 20.7% NR Education: 60.9% ≤HS; 39.1% >HS Insurance: 64.4% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	
Author, Year: Allen et al., 2014	Location: Boston, Massachusetts Setting: urban community	Training: 2 days of training covering risk factors, prevention, and screening guidelines	Eligibility Criteria: female church members age 18 and older who self-identified as Hispanic or Latina and	Outcome Measure : adherence to screening guidelines (annual FOBT or sigmoidoscopy within 5 years or colonoscopy within 10 years; mammogram within 2 years for women 40-49 or annual mammogram for
Study Design: Pre-post	Intervention Duration: 6 months	Supervision: patient navigator provided supervision	spoke either English or Spanish	≥50; pap smear within 3 years) How Ascertained: self-reported
rie-post	Intervention Details:	Supervision	Sample Size: 77	
Suitability of	Type of cancer addressed:	Matching to Population:		Follow-up Time: NR
Design:	BC, CC, CRC	recruited from church	Attrition: 53%	
Least	, ,	community by pastor		Results:
		based on leadership,	Demographics:	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention arm: OE + GE + SM + RSB, alternate site, reducing admin barriers OE: peer health advisors conducted education via telephone and in-person outreach GE: peer health advisors conducted group education during small group charlas and bingo nights SM: banners with scriptures and passages promoting health behaviors or self-care; culturally appropriate educational materials RSB, alternate sites: mammography van day with a mobile health van RSB, reducing admin barriers: assistance with applications for state- based insurance Intervention Intensity: weekly exposure during church Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted to Latinas and included religious themes	communication, and interpersonal skills Educational Background: NR Payment: received small stipend Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individuals and communities Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE, GE Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	Mean age: 43.9 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 65% employed; 32% unemployed Mean annual household income: 48% <\$30K; 24% ≥\$30K <\$50K; 5% ≤\$50K Education: 36% <hs; 35% HS or GED; 21% some college; 8% ≥college Insurance: 64% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 62% MAM; 89% Pap test; 75% any CRC screening</hs; 	High attrition; loss to follow-up not imputed Up-to-date with MAM: Pre 13/21=61.9% Post 18/21=85.7% Change +23.8pct pts Up-to-date with Pap test: Pre 24/27=88.9% Post 20/26=76.9% Change -12.0pct pts Up-to-date with CRC Screening using any test: Pre 9/12=75.0% Post 9/12=75.0% Change 0.0pct pts
Author, Year: Bird et al.,	Location: San Francisco, California & Sacramento, California	Training: outreach team trained lay health workers	Eligibility Criteria : Vietnamese women age 18 and older living in	Outcome Measure: receipt of mammogram or pap smear
1998	Setting: urban community	Supervision: research staff provided supervision	targeted census tracts with the ability to understand Vietnamese	How Ascertained: self-reported Follow-up Time: NR

	Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study	Intervention Duration:	Matching to Population:		
	30 months	recruited leaders and	Sample Size: 717	Results:
Pre-post with		assistants from		Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
	Intervention Details:	Vietnamese community	Attrition: N/A	Up-to-date with MAM:
	Type of cancer addressed:			Intervention Control
	BC, CC	Educational	Demographics:	Pre 54% 43%
Design:		Background: NR	<i>Age:</i> 46% 18-39 years;	Post 69% 47%
	Intervention arm: GE +		26% 40-49 years; 29%	Change +15pct pts +4pct pts
	SM + CI	Payment: leaders	≥50 years	Difference +11pct pts
	GE: small group	received \$65 stipend for	Gender: 100% female	
	prevention education held	each session; assistants	<i>Race/Ethnicity:</i> 100%	Maintained MAM (≥ 2 screening within
	at participants' homes	received \$50 stipend per	Vietnamese	previous 5 years and MAM within 1.5 years):
	covered risk factors,	session	Employment: 19%	Intervention Control
	screening		employed	Pre 37% 32%
	recommendations and skill	Roles Performed:	Poverty: 58% below	Post 55% 28%
	building	Cultural mediation among	poverty level	Change +18pct pts -4pct pts
	SM: culturally appropriate	individuals, communities,	Education: 23% ≥HS	Difference +22pct pts
	wall posters, brochures,	and health and social	Insurance: 77% insured	the bandaha with Daw bash
	booklets, wall calendars,	service systems; Providing	Established source of	Up-to-date with Pap test:
	and promotional items	culturally appropriate health education and	care: 79% had regular	Intervention Control Pre 46% 40%
	distributed at small group sessions, health fairs,	information; Providing	physician Baseline screening of	Pre 46% 40% Post 66% 42%
		coaching and social		
	physician offices, neighborhood stores	support; Building	<i>intervention group:</i> for recent screening, 54%	Change +20pct pts +2pct pts Difference +18pct pts
	CI: women up-to-date	individual and community	mammogram; 46% pap	Difference + topct pts
	were eligible to participate	capacity	smear	Maintained Pap test (≥ 2 screening within
	in drawing for prizes	capacity	Sillean	previous 5 years and Pap within 2.5 years):
	in drawing for prizes	Extent of CHW		Intervention Control
1	Control arm: women in	Involvement:		Pre 26% 25%
	Sacramento, California	Implemented major part of		Post 45% 22%
	served as controls;	intervention		Change +19pct pts -3pct pts
	additional information not			Difference +22pct pts
	provided	Specific Component		
	r	Implemented by CHW:		
	Intervention Intensity:	GE		
	NR			
		Methods for Interaction		
	Targeted or Tailored:	with Participates: face-		
	targeted Vietnamese	to-face		
	women			

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Author, Year: Braun et al., 2015 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Characteristics Location: Moloka'i, Hawaii Setting: rural community and clinic Intervention Duration: NR Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC, CRC Intervention arm: OE + CR + RSB, appointment scheduling, transportation, reducing admin barriers, childcare OE: navigators performed outreach education CR: navigators sent appointment reminders via mail or telephoned reminders RSB, appointment scheduling: lay navigators scheduled appointments and made follow-up appointments RSB, transportation : provided transportation to appointments RSB, reducing admin barriers: lay navigators communicated with providers and completed paperwork RSB, childcare: lay navigators made arrangements to take care of family while participant was at appointment	Training: completed 48- hour evidence-based navigator training program and participated in quarterly continuing education sessions Supervision: nurse supervision in first year, then physicians and young college-educated female provided supervision Matching to Population: recruited from community and matched on ethnicity Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, care management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything	Eligibility Criteria: Medicare beneficiaries residing on Moloka'i Sample Size: 488 Attrition: NR Demographics: Mean age: 67.5 years Gender: 53.3% female Race/Ethnicity: 46.5% Asian; 45.0% Native Hawaiian Employment: NR Income: NR Education: 36.9% <hs; 62.3% ≥HS Insurance: 100% Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 29.7% mammogram; 37.5% pap smear; 12.8% FOBT; 24.8% endoscopy</hs; 	ResultsOutcome Measure: compliance with cancer screening according to USPSTF guidelinesHow Ascertained: self-reportedFollow-up Time: NRResults: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention ControlPre38/128=29.7% 47/132=35.6%Post79/128=61.7% 56/132=42.4%Change +32.0pct pts Difference +25.2pct pts+6.8pct ptsUp-to-date with Pap test: Intervention ControlPre48/128=37.5% 52/132=39.4%Post73/128=57.0% 48/132=36.4%Change +19.5pct pts Difference +22.5pct ptsUp-to-date with FOBT: Intervention ControlPre31/242=12.8% 31/246=12.6%Change +7.9pct pts Difference +6.3pct ptsUp-to-date with endoscopy: Intervention ControlPre60/242=24.8% 62/246=25.2%Post104/242=43.0% 67/246=27.2%Change +18.2pct pts Difference +16.2pct pts

Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Control arm: received nutrition education and relevant cancer education materials from another healthcare entity on island Intervention Intensity: NR Targeted or Tailored:	Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Hawaiians			
Location: Dallas, Texas	Training: NR	Eligibility Criteria: women aged 40 years	Outcome Measure: receipt of mammogram in previous year
Setting: urban community	Supervision: NR	or older who resided in specified geographic	How Ascertained: self-reported
Intervention Duration : 2 months	Matching to Population: lay health educators came from target areas of the	areas, spoke English, and had no personal history of cancer	Follow-up Time: 2 months
Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed:	community	Sample Size: 119	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
Intervention arm: GE +	Background: NR	Attrition: 21.9%	Intervention Control Pre 51.0% 53.0% Post 80.0% 46.8%
GE: series of 8 breast	-	Mean age: 55.0 years	Change +29.0pct pts -6.2pct pts Difference +35.2pct pts
focusing on primary and secondary prevention and delivered by volunteer physicians, nurses, health educators and lay health educators; used multimodal educational materials RSB, alternate site: mobile mammography unit brought to neighborhood <i>Control arm:</i> received written breast health	Roles Performed:Providing culturally appropriate health education and information;Building individual and community capacity;Conducting outreachExtent of CHW Involvement:Implemented minor part of interventionSpecific Component Implemented by CHW:	Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% African-American; 1.7% Hispanic Employment: 29.4% employed Mean household income: 57.9% <\$10,000; 40.3%	
	Characteristics Control arm: received nutrition education and relevant cancer education materials from another healthcare entity on island Intervention Intensity: NR Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted local Hawaiians Location: Dallas, Texas Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 2 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: GE + RSB, alternate site GE: series of 8 breast health education classes focusing on primary and secondary prevention and delivered by volunteer physicians, nurses, health educators; used multimodal educational materials RSB, alternate site: mobile mammography unit brought to neighborhood Control arm: received	CharacteristicsIntervention DelivererControl arm: received nutrition education and relevant cancer education materials from another healthcare entity on islandSpecific Component Implemented by CHW: all componentsIntervention Intensity: NRMethods for Interaction with Participates: bothIntervention Intensity: NRMethods for Interaction with Participates: bothIntervention Intensity: NRTraining: NRSetting: urban communitySupervision: NRIntervention Duration: 2 monthsMatching to Population: lay health educators came from target areas of the communityIntervention arm: GE + RSB, alternate site GE: series of 8 breast health education classes focusing on primary and secondary prevention and delivered by volunteer physicians, nurses, health educators; used multimodal educational materialsRoles Performed: Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreachKSB, alternate site: mobile mammography unit brought to neighborhoodExtent of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of intervention	CharacteristicsIntervention DelivererPopulationControl arm: received nutrition education and relevant cancer education materials from another healthcare entity on islandSpecific Component Implemented by CHW: all componentsIntervention Intensity: NRMethods for Interaction with Participates: bothMethods for Interaction with Participates: bothIntervention Intensity: NRTraining: NREligibility Criteria: women aged 40 years or older who resided in specified geographic areas, spoke English, and had no personal history of cancerIntervention Duration: Pye of cancer addressed: BCTraining: NREligibility Criteria: women aged 40 years or older who resided in specified geographic areas, spoke English, and had no personal history of cancerIntervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BCPayment: NRSample Size: 119Intervention arm: GE + RSB, alternate site Ge: series of 8 breast health education classes focusing on primary and secondary prevention and delivered by volutter physicians, nurses, health educators and lay health educational materialsDemographics: Rater of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of interventionRSB, alternate site: mobile mamography unit brought to neighborhoodExtent of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of intervention\$poc)60,000; 1.7%Control arm: receivedSpecific Component\$poc)60,000; 1.7%

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	were encouraged to seek mammography screening if not adherent to current guidelines Intervention Intensity: eight 90-minute sessions	sole implementer; played major role in recruitment Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	<i>Insurance:</i> 78.2% insured <i>Established source of</i> <i>care:</i> NR <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group:</i> 51%	
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to low-income women			
Author, Year: Coronado et	Location: Western Washington State	Training: 3-day training session plus booster sessions	Eligibility Criteria : Latina women aged 42 to 74 years who had	Outcome Measure: completion of mammogram
al., 2016	Setting : community and clinics (FQHC)	Supervision: NR	visiting one of the participating community health centers in	How Ascertained: medical records Follow-up Time: 12 months
Design : Pre-post	Intervention Duration: NR	Matching to Population: promotoras came from	previous 5 years and had not obtained	Results:
w/comparison	Intervention Details:	community	mammogram in previous 2 years	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Promotora Only Control
Suitability of Design: Greatest	Type of cancer addressed: BC	Educational Background: NR	Sample Size: 536	Pre 0% 0% Post 17.8% 12.1% Change +17.8pct pts +12.1pct pts
Quality of	Intervention arm 1, promotora & clinic: OE +	Payment: NR	Attrition: 0.6%	Difference +5.7pct pts
Execution: Good	RSB, alternate site Intervention arm 2, promotora only intervention: OE OE: patient-centered counseling during home visit from promotora	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and	Demographics: Age: NR Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 46.2% employed	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:Promotora & ClinicControlPre0%0%Post22.4%12.1%Change+22.4pct pts+12.1pct ptsDifference+10.3pct pts
	RSB, alternate site: digital mobile mammography unit where services were	information; Providing coaching and social support; Building	Mean household income: 34.7% <\$10,000; 49.3%	Incremental effectiveness, CHW added: Promotora & Clinic Clinic Only
	offered free to uninsured women or those enrolled in Washington State Breast,	individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach	\$10,000-30,000; 16.0% >\$30,000 <i>Education:</i> 71.9% <hs;< td=""><td>Pre 0% 0% Post 22.4% 9.7% Change +22.4pct pts +9.7pct</td></hs;<>	Pre 0% 0% Post 22.4% 9.7% Change +22.4pct pts +9.7pct
	Cervical, and Colon Health Program	Extent of CHW Involvement:	14.1% HS or GED; 13.9% some college	pts Difference +12.7pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention arm 3, no CHW involvement, clinic only intervention: RSB (see above) Control arm: usual care Intervention Intensity: 1 in-person session with 1 follow-up call Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Latinas	Implemented major part of intervention (Promotora & clinic); Implemented everything (Promotora only) Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	<i>Insurance:</i> 27.8% insured <i>Established source of</i> <i>care:</i> 100% <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group:</i> 0%	
Author				Outrom Management Data hash sa
Author, Year: Dunn et al., 2017	Location: Toronto, Canada Setting: urban community	Training : 3-day training included communication and group facilitation skills and women centered	Eligibility Criteria: women aged 21 to 69 for Pap test or 50 to 74 for mammography who	Outcome Measure: Pap test or mammogram after GE session How Ascertained: anonymized Pap and
	,	decision making	have not been	MAM data
Study	Intervention Duration: 1	_	screening within past	
Design : Pre-post	session	Supervision: staff provided ongoing	36 months	Follow-up Time: 8 months
w/comparison	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed:	mentorship	Sample Size: 327	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Suitability of	BC, CC	Matching to Population:	Attrition: 0%	Up-to-date with MAM:
Design:		matched on language		Intervention Control
Greatest	Intervention arm: GE + CR	Educational	Demographics:	Pre 0% 0%
Quality of Execution: Good	+ RSB, reducing admin barriers, translation, appointment scheduling, transportation	Educational Background: NR Payment: NR	Mean age: 49.3 Pap eligible; 61.9 mammography eligible Gender: 100% female	Post 67/183=36.6% 71/536=13.2% Change +36.6pct pts +13.2pct pts Difference +23.4pct pts
	GE: peer leaders provided information about cervical and breast cancer screening using PowerPoint presentation CR: follow-up phone calls to reinforce screening messages RSB, reducing admin barriers: peer leader organized and	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing	Race/Ethnicity: NR Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: NR Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	Up-to-date with Pap test: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 52/201=25.9% 45/583=7.7% Change +25.9pct pts +7.7pct pts Difference +18.2pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	accompanied group visits	coaching and social		
	to screening sites	support; Building		
	RSB, translation: peer	individual and community		
	leaders provided language	capacity; Conducing		
	support during group visits	outreach		
	RSB, appointment			
	scheduling: appointment	Extent of CHW		
	assistance	Involvement:		
	RSB, transportation:	Implemented everything		
	transportation to screening			
	appointments	Specific Component		
		Implemented by CHW:		
	Control arm: usual care	all components		
	Intervention Intensity:	Methods for Interaction		
	1 in-person session	with Participates: both		
	Targeted or Tailored:			
	targeted to communities			
	with new immigrants who			
	live in lower-income areas			
Author,	Location: North Carolina	Training: 3 to 5 sessions	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: Mammogram in
Year:		involving didactic methods,	women age 50 and older who did not have	previous 2 years
Earp et al., 2002	Setting: rural community	role playing, and information on breast		How Acceptained, calf reported
2002	Intervention Duration:		breast cancer	How Ascertained: self-reported
Chudu	24 months	cancer screening	Sample Size: 801	Follow-up Time: 12 months
Study Design:	24 11011(115	Supervision: NR	Sample Size: 801	ronow-up rime: 12 months
Pre-post	Intervention Details:	Supervision: NR	Attrition: 11%	Results:
w/comparison	Type of cancer addressed:	Matching to Population:		Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
w/comparison	BC	women were recruited	Demographics:	Intervention Control
Suitability of	be	from the community	Age: 45% 50-64; 32%	Pre 40.8% 55.7%
Design:	Intervention arm: GE + OE	from the community	65-74; 24% 75+	Post 57.4% 66.7%
Greatest	+ RSB, alternate site + SM	Educational	Gender: 100% female	Change $+16.6$ pts $+11.0$ pts
Greatest	GE: presentations made to	Background: advisors	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	Difference +5.6pct pts
Quality of	local community groups	more often reported a high	African American	
Execution:	and at community events	school education	Employment: NR	Incremental effectiveness, CHW added
Fair	OE: lay health advisors		Mean annual household	(CHW advice received or not by
	engaged in conversations	Payment: NR	<i>income:</i> 72% <\$12,000	intervention group participants):
	with women they knew		<i>Education:</i> 34% 1 st -8 th ;	CHW advice No CHW advice
	using culturally sensitive	Roles Performed:	33% 9 th -11 th ; 33% ≥HS	Pre 46% 39%
	materials	Cultural mediation among	<i>Insurance:</i> 84% insured	Post 72% 54%
		individuals, communities,		Change +26pct pts +15pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	RSB, alternate sites and hours: alternative screening sites and hours SM: church fans, holiday cards, brochures, posters with photos of local residents and mammography information tailored to each county <i>Control arm:</i> usual care Intervention Intensity : unclear Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted to each community	and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducing outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: GE, OE	Established source of care: 10% reported no regular physician Baseline screening of intervention group: 40.8%	Difference +11pct pts
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author, Year: Elder et al., 2017	Location: San Diego County, California Setting: urban community	Training: 24 hours of training delivered through biweekly meetings over 6 weeks conducted in	Eligibility Criteria: Hispanic women attending participating Catholic Churches	Outcome Measure : Pap test in last 3 years, MAM in last year, FOBT in last year, colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy ever
-		Spanish		How Ascertained: self-reported
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration : 12 months	Supervision: NR	Sample Size: 436 Attrition: NR	Follow-up Time: 12 months
Suitability of Design: Greatest	Intervention Details : Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC, CRC	Matching to Population: promotoras chosen from community by church leaders	Demographics : <i>Age:</i> 31.9% 18-39; 68.1% 40-65	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control
Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention arm: GE + OE + RSB, reducing admin barriers, appointment scheduling	Educational Background: NR	<i>Gender:</i> 100% female <i>Race/Ethnicity:</i> 100% Hispanic <i>Employment:</i> 65.8%	Pre44%52%Post61%42%Change+17pct pts-10pct ptsDifference+27pct pts-10pct pts
	GE: 6-week series of classes that cover information about cancer screening	Payment: \$10 per hour (5-10 hours per week) Roles Performed:	employed <i>Monthly household</i> <i>income:</i> 58.3% <\$2,000	Up-to-date with Pap test: Intervention Control Pre 90% 85%

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study	Characteristics recommendations and risk factors OE: up to 2 motivational interviewing calls evaluating barriers to screening RSB, reducing admin barriers: promotoras accompanied participants to cancer screening appointments as needed RSB, appointment scheduling: promotoras helped participants schedule appointments <i>Control arm:</i> received physical activity education Intervention Intensity : four 90-120 minutes GE sessions and 2 OE phone calls	Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components	Education: 54.8% <hs Insurance: 48.0% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 44% mammography; 90% Pap test; 15% FOBT; 37% colonoscopy</hs 	ResultsPost90%88%Change+0pct pts+3pct ptsDifference-3pct pts13%Up-to-date with FOBT: InterventionControlPre15%13%Post25%20%Change+10pct pts+7pct ptsDifference+3pct pts10Up-to-date with colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy: InterventionControlPre37%31%Post53%40%Change+16pct pts+9pct ptsDifference+7pct pts
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted to Hispanic women	Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author, Year: Fernandez et al., 2009	Location: California, New Mexico, & Texas Setting: rural community	Training: program materials consisted of program training curriculum and set of	Eligibility Criteria : Hispanic female farmworkers aged 50 years and older with no	Outcome Measure: completed MAM or PAP test within 6 months How Ascertained: self-reported with verified medical records
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration: 2 weeks	teaching tools for LHWs Supervision: used process evaluation	cancer diagnosis, have farmworker status, and were non-adherent to breast or cervical	Follow-up Time: 6 months
Suitability of Design:	Intervention Details : Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC	measures including LHW encounter forms and randomly selected	cancer screening recommendations	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone Up-to-date with MAM:
Greatest	Intervention arm: OE	instances of direct observation by supervisor	Sample Size: 464 eligible for MAM; 243	Intervention Control Pre 0% 0%
Quality of Execution:	OE: LHWs contacted all women to set up one-on-		eligible for Pap test	Post 25.6% (53/207) 20.6% (53/257)

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Fair	one session in women's homes within 2 months of initial contact; sessions lasted 1-2 hours and consisted of a presentation and discussion using the Cultivando la Salud materials; used a "tool box" which contained bilingual breast and cervical cancer educational materials including a video, flipchart, breast models, pamphlets, and teaching guide; at the end of each session, LHWs would provide information about local providers of breast and cervical cancer screening; contacted women 2 weeks after session to provide any further assistance that might be needed <i>Control arm:</i> NR but assume usual care Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Hispanic female farmworkers with tailored information	Matching to Population: matched on language Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face, remote for follow- up	Attrition: 30% Demographics: Age: 48.9% 50-59; 26.9% 60-69; 24.1% ≥70 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic, primarily Mexican American Employment: NR Income: 71.6% <\$20,000 Education: 92.6% 0- 11 years Insurance: 54.7% Insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	Change +25.6pct pts +20.6pct pts Difference +5pct pts (p>0.05) Up-to-date with Pap test: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 24.2% (32/132) 18.9% (21/111) Change +24.2pct pts +18.9pct pts Difference +5.3pct pts (p>0.05)
Author, Year: Fiscella et al., 2011	Location: Rochester, New York Setting: urban clinic	Training: formal training on the intervention, use of a database, health promotion, and methods to assist patients to navigate	Eligibility Criteria: aged 40-75 years (MAM) or 50-75 years (CRC); past due for either MAM (>18	Outcome Measure: completed MAM; up- to-date with FIT, colonoscopy, flex sig, or double contrast barium enema How Ascertained: EMR documentation

RCTIntervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CRCSupervision: supervised by a social workermonths from last FOBT or >5 or 10 years since last sig or colonoscopy, respectively)after randomizationGuality of Execution: FairIntervention arm: CR + RSB, reducing admin barriers: hand included information on how uninsured patients was overdue for screening. RSB, reducing admin barriers: insured patients im portant and included information on how uninsured patients in need of CRC screening. RSB, reducing admin barriers: insured patients in need of CRC screening. RSB, reducing admin barriers: nsured patients or screening. RSB, reducing admin barriers: insured patients in need of CRC screening, respond to outreach. PR: point of care prompts; prompt sheet to remind clinici nthet patient past due for MAM and/or CRC screening.Supervision: supervised by a social workerSample Size: BC, 469; CRC, 323after randomization Up-to-date with MAM: Up-to-date with CRC using any test: Intervention Control Post 41.0% CAR SBFor DS: Active Control management, and system in need of CRC screening.Payment: NR Implemented major part of interventionSample Size: BC, 469; CRC, 323Up-to-date with CRC using any test: Intervention Control Post 28.8% 40-59; 40.6% 50-59; 20.6%>260 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 60.8% white; 29.5% African American; 9.7% other Employment: NR Income: 22.5% <\$30k; Hohods for Interact	Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Control and: usual care Instrance, 23.3% Medicare; 28.1% Intervention Intensity: 2 letters and 4 phone calls Targeted or Tailored: From one clinic	Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution:	Characteristics Intervention Duration: NR Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CRC Intervention arm: CR + RSB, reducing admin barriers + PR CR: mailed 2 personalized letters indicating patient was overdue for screening, followed by up to 4 phone calls; letter also indicated why screening was important and included information on how uninsured patients could obtain free cancer screening. RSB, reducing admin barriers: insured patients in need of CRC screening were mailed kits for stool testing if they failed to respond to outreach. PR: point of care prompts; prompt sheet to remind clinician that patient past due for MAM and/or CRC screening Control arm: usual care Intervention Intensity: 2 letters and 4 phone calls	the health and social service systems Supervision: supervised by a social worker Matching to Population: recruited from community Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Care coordination, case management, and system navigation Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: CR, RSB Methods for Interaction with Participates:	months from last MAM) or CRC screening (>12 months from last FOBT or >5 or 10 years since last sig or colonoscopy, respectively) Excluded if no visit in past 2yrs or high risk for BC or CRC based on personal or family history Sample Size : BC, 469; CRC, 323 Attrition : NR Demographics : For BC: <i>Age</i> : 38.8% 40-59; 40.6% 50-59; 20.6% \geq 60 <i>Gender</i> : 100% female <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> : 60.8% white; 29.5% African American; 9.7% other <i>Employment</i> : NR <i>Income</i> : 22.5% <\$30K; 41.0% \$30 to 39K; 36.5% >\$40K <i>Education</i> : NR <i>Insurance</i> : 89.2% insured; 37.8% private insurance; 23.3% Medicare; 28.1% Medicaid <i>Established source of care</i> : Yes; all recruited	Follow-up Time: EMR checked 12 months after randomizationResults: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 41.0% 16.8% Change +41.0pct pts +16.8pct pts Difference +24.2pct ptsUp-to-date with CRC using any test: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 28.8% 10.0% Change +28.8pct pts +10.0pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Author, Year: Fouad et al., 2010 Study Design: Pre-post Suitability of Design: Least Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: Alabama Setting: urban and rural communities Intervention Duration: 5 years Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE OE: CHAs contacted participants 1 month prior to screening due date and again 2 days before the appointment to discuss barriers that might interfere with keeping the appointment; plans of action to overcome these barriers were discussed and documented on a tracking card Intervention Intensity: multiple calls; maintained monthly contact via phone, mail, or personal visits Targeted or Tailored: both	Training: 2hr training per week for 6 weeks; cancer education knowledge and skill-building opportunities; monthly maintenance meetings, additional leadership training, skill- building, and support for CHW Supervision: NR Matching to Population: recruited from community Educational Background: 32% had HS diploma or equivalent; 28% were community college graduates Payment: each received a \$50 gift card after training completion; \$15 for each eligible participant surveyed at baseline Roles Performed: Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything	Eligibility Criteria: African American women, aged 40 years or older, willing to give consent, able to read and write, and a resident of a target county Sample Size: 2333 at baseline; 1513 at follow-up Attrition: 35.1% Demographics: Mean age: NR Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% African American Employment: NR Income: NR Education: 35.6% HS diploma or GED Insurance: 81.1% Insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 67%	Outcome Measure: MAM in past year How Ascertained: self-report; based on participants responding to CHWs that they kept their appointments Follow-up Time: 2 years Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Pre 1563/2333 = 67.0% Post 1146/2333 = 49.1% Change -17.9pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
		Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author,	Location: Flanders,	Training: mandatory 2hr	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: screening
Year:	Belgium	training session; training	women aged 50-69;	mammogram obtained by the target women
Goelen et al.,		included an overview of	were born from 1937-	within 4 weeks of the date proposed in the
2010	Setting: rural community	breast cancer screening,	1956, did not have a	direct invitation
_	and clinic	the Belgian screening	mammogram in 2005 or	
Study	Components in community	program, and the study	2006 registered in the	How Ascertained: verified by screening
Design:	but with MAM mobile units	design, as well as hands-	screening program	database review
Pre-post	in the clinic	on operation of the	database and they had	
w/comparison	Intervention Duration:	telephone-reminder-call	not declined to be	Follow-up Time: NR
Suitability of	NR	system and study registration	invited in writing.	Results:
Design:	NR	registration	Women who had had at	Incremental effectiveness, CHW in a
Greatest	Intervention Details:	Supervision: on-site	least one screening	team:
Greatest	Type of cancer addressed:	support and supervision by	mammogram since	Arm 1 Control
Quality of	BC	the first author was in	2001, the start of the	Pre 0% 0%
Execution:		place about 20% of the	program and the	Post 146/876=16.7% 358/1989=18%
Good	Intervention arm 1: CR +	time when volunteers	registration, were	Change +16.7pct pts +18pct pts
	<i>OE + RSB, alternate site Intervention arm 2: CR +</i>	made the reminder calls	excluded	Difference -1.3pct pts
	OE	Matching to Population:	Sample Size: 3,880	Incremental effectiveness, CHW alone:
	CR: direct invitation letter	peer volunteers were	Intervention; $n = 1,940$	Arm 2 Control
	and information leaflet	women	Control; n = 1,940	Pre 0% 0%
	OE: brief conversation	from the same age group		Post 289/1064=27.2% 358/1989=18%
	scripted by the research	and community as the	Attrition: N/A	Change +27.2pct pts +18pct pts
	team; whether invitation	women targeted in the	Demonstration	Difference+9.2pct pts
	letter was received and	intervention	Demographics : <i>Mean age:</i> NR	
	understood, whether additional information was	Educational	Gender: 100% Female	
	needed, and whether	Background: NR	Race/Ethnicity: Belgian	
	recipient planned to attend	background. MA	women	
	the appointment	Payment: NR	Employment: NR	
	RSB, alternate site: mobile		Income: NR	
	mammography unit	Roles Performed:	Education: NR	
	5,7	Providing culturally	Insurance: 100%;	
	Control arm: CR; national	appropriate health	universal coverage	
	breast cancer-screening	education and information;		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	program in place since June 2001; program allows Belgian women to use MAM ever 2 years from age 50 to 69; procedure is covered in full; usual care for women in control groups comprised of a direct invitation, a personalized letter proposing an appointment for MAM plus information leaflet; all citizens receive Intervention Intensity : 1 call plus 1 mailed invitation letter; 2 contacts Targeted or Tailored: no to both	Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: remote	<i>Established source of care:</i> NR <i>Baseline screening of intervention group:</i> 0%	
Author, Year: Han et al., 2017	Location : Baltimore, Maryland & Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area	Training: CHW training differed by group assignment; CHWs in the intervention group	Eligibility Criteria: Korean American women aged 21 to 65, had not had	Outcome Measure : adherence to age- appropriate screening guidelines at 6-month follow-up; MAM or PAP
Study Design:	Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 6	received 16 hours of training over 3 days, whereas CHWs in the	mammogram (for women 40 and over) or Pap test within past 24	How Ascertained: self-report at baseline and medical record review at follow-up
RCT	months	control group received 5 hours of training in 1 day	months, able to read and write in Korean or	Follow-up Time: 0 months
Suitability of Design: Greatest	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC	Supervision: NR Matching to Population:	English Sample Size : 560	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control
Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention arm: SM + GE + OE SM: individually tailored cancer-screening brochure GE: CHWs delivered health literacy skills training in a 1.5 to 2hr long group	recruited from 23 ethnic churches Educational Background: at least High school education	Attrition: 0% Demographics: Mean age: 46.1 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Asian (Korean	Pre0%0%Post111/198=56.1%20/201=10.0%Change+56.1pct pts+10.0pct ptsDifference+46.1pct pts+10.0pct ptsUp-to-date with Pap test: InterventionControl
	meeting OE: CHWs made monthly	Payment: NR	American)	Pre 0% 0% Post 134/246=54.5% 23/251=9.2%

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	phone calls to reinforce new skills and knowledge acquired from health literacy training and provide navigation assistance with individually specified barriers over 6- month period <i>Control arm:</i> wait list control group received publicly available educational brochures related to breast and cervical cancer. Intervention Intensity: mailing plus 1 in-person group meeting plus monthly remote individual phone calls Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Korean- American women Tailored: OE	Roles Performed: Cultural Mediation among Individuals, Communities, and Health and Social Service Systems; Providing Culturally Appropriate Health Education and Information; Providing Coaching and Social Support; Building Individual and Community Capacity; Conducting Outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: GE, OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	Employment: 57.9% employed Income: Reports "very comfortable or comfortable," "just ok," and "uncomfortable or very uncomfortable" Education: 64.8%>HS Insurance: 37.9% insured Established source of care: 34.5% with primary care provider Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	Change +54.5pct pts +9.2pct pts Difference +45.3pct pts
Author, Year: Hatcher et al., 2016	Location: Unspecified location, US Setting: ED	Training: received extensive training in use of motivational interviewing	Eligibility Criteria: English-speaking, self- identified African- American, ≥40, no	Outcome Measure: completed mammogram How Ascertained: self-reported
Study Design: RCT Suitability of	Intervention Duration: 1 session Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed:	Supervision: NR Matching to Population: African American women recruited from local community	history of breast cancer, no MAM in past year when enrolled, recruited from ED Sample Size: 66	Follow-up Time: 3 months Results: Narrative results, CHW alone: No group difference by MAM status at 3-
Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	BC Intervention arm: OE OE: 5-10 minutes in- person motivational interview by lay health	Educational Background: NR Payment: NR	Attrition: 35.4% Demographics: Mean age: 52 Gender: 100% female	month follow-up (no effect)

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	worker, addressing barriers to screening, familiarize participants with community resources, set up individual action plans <i>Control arm:</i> usual care; written materials about available cancer services, consistent with what would be available in the ED Intervention Intensity : 1 in-person contact Targeted or Tailored: tailored content, targeted to African American females	Roles Performed: Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Race/Ethnicity: 100% African American Employment: NR Income: 80%<\$40K Education: 56.1%>HS Insurance: 60.6% insured Established source of care: 65.2% have primary care provider Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	
Author, Year: Hoare et al., 1994 Study Design:	Location: Manchester, UK Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: one-time interaction	Training: yes, but no detail provided Supervision: NR Matching to Population: spoken the appropriate	Eligibility Criteria : Selection of general practices: covering areas of highest Asian population; 7 GPs selected; Selection of	Outcome Measure: BC screening attendance after being invited How Ascertained: screening attendance was obtained from the Greater Manchester Screening Office computer
RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Details : Type of cancer addressed: BC <i>Intervention arm: OE</i> + <i>CR</i> OE: trained linkworkers followed up all women in the intervention group, a few weeks before invitations were sent out; interviews participants in appropriate language, providing breast cancer screening information	language Educational Background: NR Payment: NR, but linkworkers tend to be paid in UK Roles Performed: Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Conducting outreach	participants: women 50 to 64 years, registered with a general practitioner, eligible for receiving an invitation letter from the Screening Office; list of women to be invited shortly examined by a translator and health worker experienced in working with Asian women to identify those with Asian names	Follow-up Time: not specified but shortly after intervention Results: Incremental effectiveness, CHW added: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 122/247=49.4% 117/251=46.6% Change 49.4pct pts 46.6pct pts Difference +2.8pct pts 0

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	CR (SM): all women 50 to 64 years, registered with a general practitioner are eligible to be invited for breast screening; invitations accompanied by health education leaflet <i>Control arm:</i> usual care; invitation to receiving BC screening, same as for intervention group Intervention Intensity : 1 short visit prior to receiving invitation for screening Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Asian women (Pakistani and Bangladeshi); deliverer provided information in appropriate language	Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Sample Size: 527 randomized; 498 included in study Attrition: NR Demographics: Mean age: 56.1 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Asian Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: 100% insured Established source of care: 100%; women needed to be registered with a general practitioner Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	
Author, Year: Howze et al., 1992 Study Design:	Location: Virginia, US Setting: community Intervention Duration: 1 session	Training: local hospital's radiology department provided free mammogram to one stylist while others watched and held discussion session; stylists given prepared scripts and	Eligibility Criteria: women ages 35 and older who were patrons of a hair-styling salon in a university community in Virginia; women were invited to participate in	Outcome Measure: receipt of MAM How Ascertained: self-reported via mailed questionnaire Follow-up Time: 12 months
RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution:	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE + SM OE: personalizes messaged about MAM	role-played scripts with each other Supervision: investigator stayed in back of shop most of the time Matching to Population:	a women's health project but were not informed about the specific focus of the study; incentivized with "a day of beauty" prize Sample Size: 87	Results:Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:InterventionControlPreNRNRPost11/43=25.6%6/44=13.6%ChangeN/AN/ADifference+11.9pct pts
Fair	given by hair stylist during hair appointment,	hair stylists are trusted	Attrition: 37.9%	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	discussing risk factors like family history and age, value of mammography in detecting breast cancer early, and benefits associated with early detection; stylists told clients that stylists at salon were concerned about clients' health and well- being SM: at end of appointment, received a packet of educational materials including a pamphlet, detailed written instructions about steps to take to get a mammogram, letter endorsing mammography from chief of radiology at local hospital <i>Control arm:</i> short message about diet and a pamphlet about nutrition; after one-year follow-up all subjects received letter describing key findings of study and information on mammography Intervention Intensity: one-time contact Targeted or Tailored: tailored one-on-one interaction	members of the community Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Demographics: Mean age: 48 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: NR Employment: 54% fulltime Income: 75.9% income over \$25K Education: NR Insurance: NR Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: NR	
Author, Year: Husaini et al., 2005	Location: TN, US Setting: urban community (churches)	Training: yes; no details provided Supervision: NR	Eligibility Criteria: African American women aged 40 and over recruited from the	Outcome Measure : obtained MAM during the time periods leading to 3-month and 6- month follow-up interviews

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Duration: unclear interval between GE and OE sessions Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE + SM OE: home visit by a lay home health educator; reinforcing messages presented in the videos, offered additional educational materials, demonstrated self-breast exam, facilitated access to MAM through vouchers from ACS SM: group video presentation and facilitated question-and-answer session Control arm: Partial program: SM Usual care: no intervention received; data not provided for this group, and not used in analysis Intervention Intensity: 1 group session + 1 home visit Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African American women with tailored education materials	Matching to Population: NR Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	30 churches that chose to participate in the study; additional participants recruited from 2 public housing projects as part of the full program group Sample Size : 218 Attrition : 4.4% Demographics : <i>Mean age</i> : 56.3 <i>Gender</i> : 100% female <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> : 100% African American <i>Employment</i> : NR <i>Income</i> : 74.9% with monthly income \$1,000 or greater <i>Education</i> : 13.8 years <i>Insurance</i> : 3% not insured <i>Established source of</i> <i>care</i> : NR <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group</i> : 69.8%	How Ascertained: self-report Follow-up Time: <6 months Results: Incremental effectiveness, CHW added: Intervention Control Full program Partial program Pre 120/172=69.8% 36/56=64.3% Post 146/172=84.9% 44/56=78.6% Change 15.1pct pts 14.3pct pts Difference +0.8pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Author, Year: Janz et al., 1997 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: Michigan, US Setting: community Intervention Duration: 2 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: CR + CI + OE CR: personal letter from primary care physician with coupon incentive; letter contained MAM recommendations for women>50, a statement that the participant had not had a MAM in last 24 months, information on how and where to get a MAM, and a number to call with questions; postcard was included for patient to complete after obtaining mammogram CI: on confirmation of MAM, participants received a \$15 coupon redeemable at a local grocery OE: for women who did not respond to letter within 2 months, telephone counseling session conducted by community peer Control arm: usual care not described	Training: yes, but no details provided Supervision: NR Matching to Population: whenever possible, matched on race Educational Background: 4 were retired health professionals, 1 an American Cancer Society educator Payment: \$8 per hour Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates:	Eligibility Criteria: eligible women identified through medical records from 17 primary care practices; 65 to 85 years of age, no known personal history of breast cancer, no MAM in previous 24 months, not institutionalized and were Genesee County residents Sample Size: 460 Attrition: 15.7% Demographics: Mean age: 73.5 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 74% white Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: NR Established source of care: 100%, eligible women identified through primary care medical records Baseline screening of intervention group: 0.0%	Outcome Measure: completed MAM How Ascertained: confirmed by medical or radiology records Follow-up Time: 10 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 85/223=38.1% 37/237=15.6% Change 38.1pct pts 15.6pct pts Difference +22.5pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention Intensity : 1 mailed letter plus 1 follow-up telephone call for those unresponsive at 2 months			
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored			
Author,	Location: Lower Yakima	Training: trained in	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: had MAM in last 2
Year:	Valley, WA	general health education	female 40-79 years,	years
Livaudais et		and in breast cancer	recruited at community	
al., 2010	Setting: rural community	education by bilingual Fred Hutchinson Cancer	meetings, at church events	How Ascertained: self-report
Study	Intervention Duration:	Research Center staff in		Follow-up Time: 6 months
Design:	1-time meeting	Sunnyside, WA	Sample Size: 70	
Pre-post only				Results:
	Intervention Details:	Supervision: site	Attrition: 11.5%	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Suitability of	Type of cancer addressed:	supervisor from program		Pre 46/70=65.7%
Design	BC	office attended a random	Demographics:	Post 50/70=71.4%
Least		sample of home health	Mean age: 50	Change +5.7pct pts
	Intervention arm: GE +	parties to ensure	Gender: 100% female	
Quality of	RSB, appointment	consistency of	Race/Ethnicity: targeted	
Execution:	scheduling	implementation	predominantly Hispanic	
Fair	GE: home health parties	Matching to Dopulation.	population	
	with guided discussions about breast cancer	Matching to Population: recruited from community	Employment: NR Income: NR	
	RSB, appointment	members in Yakima Valley	Education: 45.7%≤4 th	
	scheduling: CHWs assisted	members in Takina valley	grade, 38.6% 5-8	
	in making appointments	Educational	grades, $15.7\% \ge 9^{\text{th}}$	
	for mammograms if	Background: NR	grade	
	participants ask for		Insurance: 75.7%	
	assistance	Payment: NR	insured, 22% not insured	
	Control arm: no	Roles Performed:	Established source of	
	comparison group, pre-	Cultural mediation among	care: 98.6% reported	
	post only	individuals, communities,	having a clinic where	
		and health and social	they are usually seen	
	Intervention Intensity:	service systems; Providing	Baseline screening of	
	1 time in-person session	coaching and social	intervention group:	
		support; Care	65.7%	
		coordination, case	-	
		management, and system		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to predominantly Hispanic population	navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach		
		Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything		
		Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author, Year: Marshall et	Location: Baltimore, Maryland	Training: 2-hour bi- weekly group meetings with 3-5 navigators, 1-	Eligibility Criteria: self-reported African- American women aged	Outcome Measure : receipt of MAM in preceding 24 months
al., 2016	Setting: urban community	hour monthly individual meetings with supervisor	65 or older who were enrolled in fee-for-	How Ascertained: self-reported
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration: NR	Supervision: program supervisor provided	service Medicare Parts A & B and were residents of Baltimore City	Follow-up Time: mean follow-up was 17.8 months
	Intervention Details:	supervision and evaluation		Results:
Suitability of	Type of cancer addressed:	Mataking to Devulations	Sample Size: 1,358	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Design : Greatest	BC Intervention arm: OE +	Matching to Population: majority were African- American and all were	Attrition: 39.3%	Intervention Control Pre 88.7% 87.3% Post 93.3% 87.5%
Quality of	RSB, appointment	women from community	Demographics:	Change +4.6pct pts +0.2pct pts
Execution: Fair	scheduling + RSB, reducing admin barriers	with prior experience working in Baltimore	<i>Age:</i> 70.7%≤75 <i>Gender:</i> 100% female	Difference +4.4pct pts
Fair	OE: navigators called	community with older	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	
	participants to review	adults	African-American	
	baseline screening status, discuss printed educational	Educational	Employment: NR	
	materials, and identify	Background: required	<i>Mean annual income:</i> 53.5% <\$20K, 46.5%	
	potential barriers to cancer	high school education or	≥\$20K	
	screening	GED; 57% had college degree	Education: 27.0% <hs, 27.0%="" 46.0%="" hs,="">HS</hs,>	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	RSB, appointment scheduling: navigators helped schedule appointments RSB, reducing admin barriers: navigators accompanied participants to screening when necessary <i>Control arm:</i> usual care Intervention Intensity : navigators were expected to have a minimum of quarterly contact with participants Targeted or Tailored: tailored	Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	Insurance: 100% Medicare, 13.1% Medicaid, 59.3% Medigap Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 88.7%	
Author, Year: Mishra et al., 2007	Location: LA and Orange counties, CA Setting: urban community	Training: 20 hours of training on intervention content, role playing and skills-enhancing techniques for navigating	Eligibility Criteria: women of Samoan ancestry who were age 42 or older with no self- reported mammogram	Outcome Measure: received MAM since pre-test How Ascertained: self-reported
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration : 1 month	health care system and doctor-patient communications	in past 2 years and attended one of the participating Samoan-	Follow-up Time: 7 months Results:
Suitability of Design:	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC	Supervision: investigators informally	speaking churches Sample Size: 809	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:InterventionControlPre0%0%0%0%0%
Greatest	Intervention arm: GE	debriefed educators about group dynamics,	Attrition: 4%	Post 185/406=45.6% 148/403=36.7% Change +45.6pct pts +36.7pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Quality of Execution: Good	GE: lay health educators led skill building and behavioral exercising during interactive group discussion sessions; discussed thoughts and beliefs related to risk factors, signs and symptoms of disease, prevention, and treatment; participants set goals; educators used educational booklet specially developed in English and Samoan and featured Samoan artwork, scenery, and pictures of Samoans <i>Control arm:</i> usual care received breast cancer educational materials after post-test surveys Intervention Intensity: 4 weekly in-person 2-hour sessions Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Samoan women	discussion flow and depth, and extent to which discussion followed session-specific script Matching to Population: recruited by Samoan community leaders and matched on ethnicity and language Educational Background: retired nurses Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components	Demographics: Mean age: 55 years Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Samoan Employment: 32% employed Mean income: 40%<\$10K, 30% \$10- 30K, 30%>\$20K Education: 15%<8 years, 67% 9-12 years, 17%>12 years Insurance: 79% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	Difference+8.9pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author, Year: Navarro et al., 1998 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: San Diego County, CA Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 3 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC Intervention arm: GE GE: consejeras led small- group sessions using culturally appropriate educational materials printed in English and Spanish; sessions included empowerment strategies, and social support; child care was provided during all sessions Control arm: participated in equally engaging program entitled "Community Living Skills" Intervention Intensity: 12 in-person 90-minute sessions Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Hispanic women	Training: trained following the consejera manual specifically designed to guide weekly educational sessions Supervision: monthly meetings to identify potential problems, clarify questions, and allow consejeras to learn from each other's experiences Matching to Population: recruited from community in which they serve Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement:	Eligibility Criteria: consejeras recruited women from their social networks Sample Size: 512 Attrition: 28.7% Demographics: Mean age: 34 years Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 12.9% employed Median income: 12.7%<\$5K, 57.6% \$5- 15K Education: 80.3%<12 years Insurance: 37.9% insured Established source of care: 57.6% have regular health care provider Baseline screening of intervention group: 30.4% mammogram; 46.7% Pap test	Outcome Measure: MAM within past year for women 40 and older; Pap test within past year for women 18 and older How Ascertained: self-reported Follow-up Time: 0 to 3 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control Pre 30.4% 24.6% Post 56.4% 43.6% Change +26.0pct pts +19.0pct pts Difference +7.0pct pts Up-to-date with Pap test: Intervention Control Pre 46.7% 51.6% Post 65.3% 61.1% Change +18.6pct pts +6.5pct pts Difference +9.1pct pts
		Implemented everything		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
		Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author, Year: Nguyen et al., 2009 Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: Santa Clara County, CA Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 5 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: GE + RSB, appointment scheduling + MM + SM GE: LHWs organized 2 small group outreach sessions lasting about 90 minutes for 3 to 10 women RSB, appointment scheduling: within 1–2 months, LHWs contacted participants to explain how to access screening and help with scheduling	Training: researchers trained LHW coordinators and LHWs in 2 4.5hr sessions; each LHW received a Vietnamese- language flip chart and booklet for breast cancer info and screening Supervision: NR Matching to Population: recruited from the communities Educational Background: NR Payment: \$1500 per LHW Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing	Eligibility Criteria: CHWs recruited participants; Vietnamese ethnicity, female gender, age \geq 40 years, and residence in the county Sample Size: 50 CHWs, each recruited 22 participants, with 1100 participants Attrition: 1% Demographics: Mean age: 57.3 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Vietnamese American Employment: 32.8% employed Income: NR Education: 58.2%<12 years of education	Outcome Measure: MAM within past 2 years How Ascertained: self-report Follow-up Time: 2 months Results: Incremental effectiveness, CHW added: Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control Pre 64.7% 74.0% Post 82.1% 75.6% Change +17.4pct pts +1.6pct pts Difference +15.8pct pts
	appointments MM: media campaign in Vietnamese-language TV, radio, ads, newspaper SM: media campaign created and distributed 45,000 bilingual breast cancer-screening booklets	culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Advocating for individuals and	Insurance: 79.8% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 64.7%	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Characteristics Control arm: MM + SM Intervention Intensity: 2 small group outreach sessions lasting about 90 minutes for 3-10 women at CBO offices or LHW or participant home Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Vietnamese American females with outreach to each participant to resolve barriers	communities; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: GE + RSB, appointment scheduling		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author, Year: Nuno et al., 2011	Location : Yuma County, AZ (US-Mexican border community)	Training: 5 training modules were conducted in Spanish (per trainee preference) by study	Eligibility Criteria : Hispanic women 50 years of age or older, residents in a rural	Outcome Measure : MAM screening within 1 year at follow-up Pap test within 2 years at follow-up
Study Design: Pre- post only;	Setting: rural community Intervention Duration: 1	coordinator to train 4 promotoras; each training module was approximately	county along the U.S Mexico border, selected from census tracts with	How Ascertained : self-reported; confirmed by medical records for 65% and 46% of MAM and Pap smears
RCT by design, but	year	2 h in length	majority Hispanic population	Follow-up Time: all follow-up assessment
data could only be used as pre-post	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC	Supervision: supervised by experience field staff to assure the fidelity and	Sample Size: 371	was completed by Dec 2006; but unsure the duration from end of education to assessment
Suitability of	Intervention arm: GE	completeness of the structured scripted	Attrition: 2.6%	Results:
Design : Least	GE: 2hr group session presented by a trained promotora; prizes in the	interviews and the intervention	Demographics : <i>Mean age:</i> 60.3 <i>Gender:</i> 100% female	Absolute effectiveness, CHW aloneUp-to-date with MAM:Pre:48%
Quality of Execution: Fair	form of patient education materials (shower cards, calendars, etc.) were	Matching to Population: lived in communities	Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 11%	Post: 73% Change: +25pct pts
	distributed as incentives Control arm: used baseline	Educational Background: NR	employed Income: \$914 monthly Education:	Up-to-date with Pap test: Pre: 52% Post: 67%
	for the intervention arm	Payment: NR Roles Performed:	53% <elementary Insurance: 82% insured</elementary 	Change: +15pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention Intensity: 1 2-hr GE session + I refresher class 1 year later Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Hispanic community at the US- Mexican border; small group discussion meant to be interactive and address individual barriers	Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Established source of care: 92% has regular source of medical care; 86% visited health care professional within past year Baseline screening of intervention group: 48%	
Author, Year: Paskett et al., 1999	Location: North Carolina Setting: urban community and clinic	Training: NR Supervision: project manager monitored	Eligibility Criteria: women age 40 and older, residing in low- income housing	Outcome Measure: compliance with MAM and Pap test How Ascertained: self-report in in-person
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration: 2.5 years	delivery of intervention components through weekly reports, observations of classes,	communities Sample Size: 248	survey Follow-up Time: 0 month
Suitability of Design: Greatest	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC Intervention arm: GE +	and process evaluation measures Matching to Population: NR	Attrition: N/A Demographics: Age: 43.5% 40-64, 56.5% 65+	Results:Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:Up-to-date with Pap test:InterventionControlPre73%67%
Quality of Execution: Fair	SM + MM + OE + PR GE: "Women's Fest" was a free party that included food, educational classes, prizes, and information booths; monthly classes in	Educational Background: NR Payment: NR	Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% African American Employment: 25% employed Income: NR	Post 87% 60% Change +14pct pts -7pct pts Difference +21pct pts (p=0.004) Up-to-date with MAM Intervention Control

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	each housing community conducted by a lay health educator SM: educational brochures; targeted mailings and door knob hangers with invitations to events; poster and literature distribution in clinic waiting rooms. MM: public bus ads, newspaper and radio ads on African-American media. OE: educational sessions in women's homes PR: visual prompts in exam rooms ("Have you screened today?") <i>Control arm:</i> control community received successful interventions after follow-up surveys were completed Intervention Intensity : does not report on how many GE/OE sessions were provided but intervention was multi-component and included community-based and clinic-based components Targeted or Tailored: targeted to low-income, predominantly African American community	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: GE, maybe OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Education: 39.9% ≤ 8 TH grade Insurance: NR Established source of care: 99% of intervention group reported regular examinations at baseline compared to 90% of control group Baseline screening of intervention group: 31% MAM, 73% PAP	Pre 31% 33% Post 56% 40% Change +25pct pts +7pct pts Difference +18pct pts (p=0.04)
Author, Year: Paskett et al., 2006	Location: North Carolina	Training: 1-week training included general project information, info on BC, BC	Eligibility Criteria: women over age 40 who had visited	Outcome Measure : MAM completion in past 12 months

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Good	Setting: rural community and clinic Intervention Duration: 9-12 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE + RSB, appointment scheduling OE: 3 in-person visits with educational materials, f/u phone calls and mailings after each visit; covered cancer risk and ways to overcome barriers to MAM, discussed MAM, BC, self- examination, and scheduling MAM RSB, appointment scheduling: 2 phone calls to assist in making MAM appointments, encourage women to discuss MAM experiences <i>Control arm:</i> received letter and brochure calling attention to need for regular CC screening; after f/u assessment, received letter and brochure inviting them to obtain a MAM	screening, diagnosis, treatment, and risk factors Supervision: weekly phone or in-person meetings with CHW supervisor; supervisor periodically attended patient visits with each LHA Matching to Population: 2 Native American and 1 African American female who lived in community Educational Background: former nurse, social worker and research study interviewer Payment: yes; salary not reported Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach	community health centers within last 2 years, had not had MAM within past 12 months Sample Size: 851 Attrition: 4.7% Demographics: Mean age: 55.1 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 25% white, 33% African American, 42% American Indian Employment: NR Income: 83% lower SES (no private insurance, not high school graduate, annual household income<\$20K) Education: 44% <high school, 31% high school, 25% some college/college Insurance: 71% insured Established source of care: yes, women eligible for intervention visited community health center in last 2 years Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%</high 	How Ascertained : medical records Follow-up Time: 2-3 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 42.5% 27.3% Change +42.5pct pts +27.0pct pts Difference +15.2pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to rural women, with mailing tailored to	Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything		
	specific stage of change	Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author,	Location: Chelsea, MA	Training: extensive	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: MAM in previous year
Year: Percac-Lima	Setting: urban community	training in breast cancer prevention, treatment and	females, 40-79 years of age, self-identified as	How Ascertained: medical records
et al., 2012	and clinic	patient navigation; worked	speaking Serbo-	How Ascertamed: medical records
,		with the social	Croatian, receiving	Follow-up Time: intervention ongoing
Study	Intervention Duration:	worker/training	primary care at the	
Design: Pre-	12 months	coordinator	health center and	Results:
post only	Intervention Details:	Supervision: navigator	overdue or had never had a MAM;	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone Up-to-date with MAM
Suitability of	Type of cancer addressed:	was supervised by the PI,	Excluded if they were	Pre 40/95=42.1%
Design:	BC	the training coordinator	acutely ill, had	Post 61/95=64.2%
Least		and community health	dementia, metastatic	Change +22.1pct pts
	Intervention arm: OE + GE	team director	cancer, schizophrenia,	
Quality of Execution:	+ CR + RSB, appointment scheduling + RSB,	Matching to Population:	end stage disease or bilateral mastectomy	
Fair	transportation + RSB,	young, bi-lingual woman	blateral mastectomy	
	reducing admin barriers	from former Yugoslavia	Sample Size: 95	
	OE: talked with patients	was recruited	-	
	about preventive care and		Attrition: 4.2%	
	the importance of routine MAM; explored patient's	Educational Background: college	Demographics:	
	specific barriers to	educated	Mean age: 54	
	screening; home visits		Gender: 100% female	
	were made	Payment: NR	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	
	GE: educational group	-	Serbo-Croatian	
	sessions	Roles Performed:	Employment: NR	
	CR: intervention might include making reminder	Cultural mediation among individuals, communities,	Income: NR Education: 58.3%	
	calls	and health and social	finished high school or	
	RSB, appointment	service systems; Providing	some college	
	scheduling: supported	culturally appropriate	Insurance: 48%	
	patients in setting up a	health education and	insured, private	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	MAM RSB, transportation: interventions might include arranging transportation RSB, reducing admin barriers: accompanying patients who were afraid or felt unable to navigate the MAM appointment on their own <i>Control arm:</i> baseline Intervention Intensity : several phone calls Targeted or Tailored: both	information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything, Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	<i>Established source of</i> <i>care:</i> 100% <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group:</i> 42.1%	
Author, Year: Percac-Lima et al., 2013	Location: Boston, MA Setting: urban community and clinic	Training: a refugee PN breast care training curriculum used, 6 2-hr sessions	Eligibility Criteria: women 40–74 years of age, self-identified as speaking Serbo- Croatian, Somali, or	Outcome Measure: received MAM by follow-up How Ascertained: EHR
Study Design: Pre- post only Suitability of	Intervention Duration: program is ongoing, assessed at 3 years Intervention Details:	Supervision: yes, but no details provided Matching to Population: recruited from refugee	Arabic, and received primary care at Massachusetts General Hospital Chelsea HealthCare Center;	Follow-up Time: intervention ongoing Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone Up-to-date with MAM
Design: Least	Type of cancer addressed: BC	communities	patients were excluded if they had bilateral mastectomy	Pre 121/188=64.1% Post 153/188=81.2% Change +17.1pct pts
Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention arm: SM + OE + CR + RSB, appointment scheduling, transportation, reducing	Background: high school to college graduates Payment: NR	Sample Size: 188	
	admin barriers SM: mailed letter introducing program and included educational materials	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social	Demographics : <i>Mean age:</i> 52.8 <i>Gender:</i> 100% female	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	OE: educated patients about preventive care, importance of routine MAM, and patient's barriers to screening CR: at beginning of each year, an updated list of refugee women who were eligible for screening was generated electronically; patients without a MAM in prior year contacted; in subsequent years, previously "navigated" women only needed scheduling and reminder calls RSB, appointment scheduling: assistance with scheduling appointments RSB, transportation: the PNs helped to arrange transportation RSB, reduced admin barrier: the PNs helped to resolve insurance issues; accompany patients to their appointments if necessary <i>Control arm:</i> baseline Intervention Intensity : 1-8 hours spent with each patient Targeted or Tailored: targeted to refugees with tailored information	service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: both face-to-face and remote	Race/Ethnicity: 100% speaking Serbo-Croatia, Somali, or Arabic Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: 53.7% commercial insurance, 34.6% Medicaid, 8% Medicare, 3.7% self- insured Established source of care: all linked to medical care Baseline screening of intervention group: 64.1%	
Author, Year: Russell et al., 2010	Location: Indianapolis, IN Setting: urban clinic	Training: participated in a 2-hour training	Eligibility Criteria: African American females, age 41 to 75,	Outcome Measure: MAM at follow-up

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study Design: RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of	Characteristics Intervention Duration: 4.5 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC Intervention arm: OE +	Supervision: periodic audiotape evaluation of counseling sessions to assure intervention fidelity throughout study Matching to Population: recruited through word-of- mouth and the project	at or below 250% federally designated poverty line, with no MAM within last 15 months, with no history of breast cancer; recruitment from health center	How Ascertained: self-reported with medical record review Follow-up Time: 1.5 months Results: Comparative effectiveness, CHW in a team: Up-to-date with MAM:
Execution: Good	SM + RSB, appointment scheduling, transportation OE: interactive computer program targeting individuals, 20-40 minutes, about BC facts and screening; CHW assessed patient understanding of program; contacted participants by phone again SM: post card mailed, tailored by patient's stage of screening adoption RSB, appointment scheduling: barriers counseling; referral to low or no cost MAM and assistance with scheduling screening appointments RSB, transportation: free bus passes and agency referrals <i>Control arm:</i> culturally appropriate pamphlet about BC and MAM, recommendation to contact clinic referral nurse to schedule MAM appointment; received mailed post card with general nutrition	community advisory board Educational Background: NR Payment: small stipend paid Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components except computer program;	Sample Size: 181 Attrition: 1.1% Demographics: Mean age: 51.3 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% African American Employment: 43.0% employed Mean annual household income: \$10,694 Education: mean of 12.1 years of education Insurance: 65.4% insured Established source of care: 80.4% regular doctor or NP Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	InterventionControlPre0%0%Post45/89=50.6%16/90=17.8%Change+50.6pct pts+17.8pct ptsDifference+32.8pct ptsAbsolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:Pre0%Post45/89=50.6%Change+50.6pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	13/14, and 18 weeks following baseline interview	patients use them on their own		
	Intervention Intensity : 1 in-person session followed with 3 phone calls from advisor	Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face and remote		
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African American females with tailored info provided			
Author,	Location: San Diego, CA	Training: 4 hours of one-	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: MAM at follow-up
Year: Sadler		on-one training with	self-identified African	
et al., 2011	Setting: urban community	researcher and an	American women over	How Ascertained: self-reported
	(beauty salons)	additional 4 hours of	the age of 20 who were	
Study		reading materials	receiving services at a	Follow-up Time: NR
Design: RCT	Intervention Duration:		participating salon with	
a	varied	Supervision: researcher	any of the salons'	Results:
Suitability of	Tutomontion Dotoilos	made brief, unannounced	cosmetologists	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Design : Greatest	Intervention Details:	visits to each stylist about		Up-to-date with MAM: Intervention Control
Greatest	Type of cancer addressed: BC	every 2 weeks during first 3 months of study and	Sample Size: 984	
Quality of	DC	then at least monthly	Attrition: 56.5%	Pre 207/481=43.0% 236/503=59.0% Post 221/481=46.0% 176/503=35.0%
Execution:	Intervention arm: OE	thereafter	Attribut: 50:570	Change $+3.0$ pct pts -12.0 pct pts
Fair	OE: cosmetologists		Demographics:	Difference +15.0pct pts
1 dil	delivered health messages	Matching to Population:	Mean age: 40.7	Difference (15.0per pts
	to clients and encouraged	stylists from the local	Gender: 100% female	
	them and peers/family to	community	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	
	adhere to BC screening	,	African American	
	guidelines; posters in salon	Educational	Employment: NR	
	and restroom walls and	Background: licensed	Income: NR	
	brochures in Plexiglas	cosmetologist	<i>Education:</i> 11.7% <u><</u> HS,	
	stands through salons		52.2% some college,	
		Payment: \$50 per month	33.7% college	
	Control arm: participants		Insurance: NR	
	in the control group	Roles Performed:	Established source of	
	received a comparable	Providing culturally	care: NR	
	diabetes education	appropriate health	Baseline screening of	
	program	education and information;	intervention group:	
		Providing coaching and	43%	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention Intensity: varied depending on appointment frequencies; women had appts ranging	social support; Building individual and community capacity		
	weekly to 8 weeks between appointments	Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything		
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African American women	Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face		
Author,	Location: Denver, CO	Training: only mentioned	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: MAM at follow-up
Year: Sauaia et al., 2007	Setting: urban community	trained by project and Clinica Tepeyac staff on delivering education about	Latinas aged 50 to 69 enrolled in Colorado's 5 major private and	How Ascertained: claims data for MAM
Study Design: Pre- post only	Intervention Duration: unclear	breast cancer screening Supervision: NR	public insurance plans; in plan for > 23 months, with a gap in	Follow-up Time: immediately after intervention from Jan 2000-Dec 2001
	Intervention Details:	-	coverage no longer than	Results:
Suitability of Design: Least	Type of cancer addressed: BC	Matching to Population: matched on ethnicity and recruited from community	30 days Sample Size: 585	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team Up-to-date with MAM: Pre: 316/536=59.0%
Quality of Execution:	<i>Intervention arm: GE</i> + <i>SM</i> GE: trained peer	Educational Background: NR	Attrition: N/A	Post: 359/590=60.8% Change: +1.9pct pts
Fair	counselors deliver the health promotion messages personally At least bimonthly meetings held right after mass and through other church events; conducted 1 to 3 health groups per church, meet at the home of one of the participants; SM: newsletter used in the Printed Intervention	Payment: NR Roles Performed: Providing culturally appropriate health education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity	Demographics: Age: 23% 50-54, 26% 55-59, 28% 60-64, 22% 65-69 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: NR Income: 20%≤\$38,317, 73% \$38,317-45,581, 7% \$45,582-58,937 Education: NR	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Control arm: baseline Intervention Intensity: NR Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Latinas	Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW:	Insurance: 17% HMO- group, 48% HMO-staff, 23% Medicaid, 13% Medicare, 22% Medicaid and Medicare Established source of care: NR	
		GE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	<i>Baseline screening of intervention group:</i> 59%	
Author, Year: Sung	Location: Atlanta, GA	Training: CHWs were provided with 10 weeks of	Eligibility Criteria: black women≥18, no	Outcome Measure: MAM and Pap at follow- up
et al., 1997 Study	Setting: urban community Intervention Duration:	training in interviewing and health education topics at the Morehouse	history of cancer, hysterectomy, or breast	How Ascertained: self-report follow-up up
Design: RCT	11 months	School of Medicine	surgery; recruitment efforts focused on women≥35 who are	by medical records Follow-up Time: 6 months
Suitability of	Intervention Details:	Supervision: biweekly	less likely to have been	
Design : Greatest	Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC	meetings were held to ensure that CHWs were conducting their tasks in a	screened and more likely to develop cancer	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Up-to-date with MAM
Quality of Execution : Fair	Intervention arm: OE OE: two 90 min educational sessions held 1 month apart at the home of subject; booster session was scheduled about 2 months after 2 nd session for purpose of review and reinforcement; included the interpretation, referral, and follow-up concerning any abnormal Pap smear or mammogram results <i>Control arm:</i> members of control group received educational materials on cancer screening after the	similar manner and to address new training issues and topics Matching to Population: recruited from local communities Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate	Sample Size: 321 Attrition: 39.3% Demographics: Age: 13.4% 18-34, 45.2% 35-44, 23.4% 45-59, 18.1% 60-97 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% African American Employment: 51.1% employed Income: $46.7\% \leq $15,000,$ 31.8% > \$15,000, 21.5% NR Education: $32.4\% \leq 11$ years of education,	InterventionControlPre35.5%34.3%Post50.4%39.4%Change+14.9pct pts+5.1pct ptsDifference+9.8pct pts5.1pct ptsUp-to-date with Pap test:InterventionControlPre50.3%51.9%Post58.7%62.1%Change+8.4pct pts+10.2pct ptsDifference-1.8pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	completion of the follow-up interview Intervention Intensity: 2 sessions Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African American females with tailored information	health education and information; Care coordination, case management, and system navigation; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting outreach Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	28.0% 12 years of education, 39.6%>12 years of education <i>Insurance:</i> NR <i>Established source of</i> <i>care:</i> 17.1% recruited from West End Medical Center <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group:</i> 35.5% MAM, 50.3% Pap	
Author, Year: White et al., 2012	Location: Birmingham, AL Setting: urban community	Training: NR Supervision: NR	Eligibility Criteria: Latina in community recruited by CHWs from	Outcome Measure: PAP and MAM at follow-up
ct al., 2012	Setting: a ban community		local churches and	How Ascertained: clinical records
Study	Intervention Duration: 1	Matching to Population:	flyers in the	
Design:	session	recruited from local	community; local	Follow-up Time: NR
Pre-post only	Intervention Details:	communities	Spanish newspapers and a local Spanish	Results:
Suitability of	Type of cancer addressed:	Educational	radio station advertised	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
Design : Least	BC, CC	Background: NR	events	Up-to-date with Pap test: Pre: 39.6%
Quality of	<i>Intervention arm: GE + ROPC + RSB, appointment</i>	Payment: NR	Sample Size: 782	Post: 52.4% Change: +12.9pct pts
Execution:	scheduling	Roles Performed:	Attrition: N/A	
Fair	GE: educational lunches in shurshes conducted on	Care coordination, case	Domographics	Up-to-date with MAM: Pre: 17.0%
	churches conducted on Saturdays; Spanish-	management, and system navigation; Building	Demographics: Age: 70.7% 19-39,	Pre: 17.0% Post: 61.5%
	speaking Latino physician	individual and community	19.4% 40-49, 9.9% 50-	Change: +44.6pct pts
	was invited to give an	capacity; Conducting	88	
	educational talk, and a	outreach	Gender: 100% female	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Latina breast cancer survivor provided her testimonial regarding the importance of cancer screening ROPC: Pap smears offered at low cost (\$25.00), and MAM provided at no cost to participants age 40 years or over RSB, appointment scheduling: women had opportunity to schedule pap or mam appointment during GE events <i>Control arm:</i> baseline Intervention Intensity : 1 session Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Latinas	Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented minor part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: RSB, appointment scheduling Methods for Interaction with Participates: face- to-face	Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: NR Income: NR, but low income Education: 60.5% < high school; 35.7% ≥ high school Insurance: 6.8% insured Established source of care: 53.3% with regular care Baseline screening of intervention group: 39.6% PAP 17.0% MAM	