Cancer Screening: Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers-Colorectal Cancer

Summary Evidence Table

Abbreviations Used in This Document:

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

- Cancer types
 - BC: breast cancer
 - 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
 - RCT: randomized control trial

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Study Author, Year: Allen et al., 2014 Study Design: Pre-post Suitability of Design: Least Quality of Execution: Fair	Characteristics Location: Boston, Massachusetts Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 6 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC, CRC Intervention arm: OE + GE + SM + RSB, alternate site, reducing admin barriers OE: peer health advisors conducted education via telephone and in-person	Training: 2 days of training covering risk factors, prevention, and screening guidelines Supervision: patient navigator provided supervision Matching to Population: recruited from church community by pastor based on leadership, communication, and interpersonal skills Educational Background: NR Payment: received small	Eligibility Criteria: female church members age 18 and older who self- identified as Hispanic or Latina and spoke either English or Spanish Sample Size: 77 Attrition: 53% Demographics: Mean age: 43.9 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 65% employed; 32%	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 \geq 50; pap smear within 3 years)How Ascertained: self-reportedFollow-up Time: NRResults: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: 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 ptsUp-to-date with Pap test:
	outreach GE: peer health advisors conducted group education during small group <i>charlas</i> 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	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	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; 	Pre 24/27=88.9% Post 20/26=76.9% Change -12.0pct pts Up-to-date with CRC Screening using any test: Pre Pre 9/12=75.0% Post 9/12=75.0% Change 0.0pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention Intensity: weekly exposure during church	Specific Component Implemented by CHW: OE, GE		
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted to Latinas and included religious themes	Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author,	Location: Moloka`i,	Training: completed 48-	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: compliance with cancer
Year:	Hawaii	hour evidence-based	Medicare beneficiaries	screening according to USPSTF guidelines
Braun et al.,		navigator training program	residing on Moloka'i	
2015	Setting: rural	and participated in		How Ascertained: self-reported
Chudu	community and clinic	quarterly continuing education sessions	Sample Size: 488	
Study Design:	Intervention Duration:		Attrition: NR	Follow-up Time: NR
RCT	NR	Supervision: nurse		Results:
		supervision in first year,	Demographics:	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Suitability of	Intervention Details:	then physicians and young	Mean age: 67.5 years	Up-to-date with MAM:
Design:	Type of cancer	college-educated female	Gender: 53.3% female	Intervention Control
Greatest	addressed: BC, CC, CRC	provided supervision	Race/Ethnicity: 46.5%	Pre 38/128=29.7% 47/132=35.6%
Quality of	Intervention and OF	Mataking to Devulations	Asian; 45.0% Native	Post 79/128=61.7% 56/132=42.4%
Quality of Execution:	Intervention arm: OE + CR + RSB, appointment	Matching to Population: recruited from community	Hawaiian <i>Employment</i> : NR	Change +32.0pct pts +6.8pct pts Difference +25.2pct pts
Fair	scheduling,	and matched on ethnicity	Income: NR	Difference +25.2pct pts
1 dil	transportation, reducing	and matched on connerty	Education: 36.9%	Up-to-date with Pap test:
	admin barriers, childcare	Educational Background:	<hs; 62.3%="" td="" ≥hs<=""><td>Intervention Control</td></hs;>	Intervention Control
	OE: navigators	NR	Insurance: 100%	Pre 48/128=37.5% 52/132=39.4%
	performed outreach		Established source of	Post 73/128=57.0% 48/132=36.4%
	education	Payment: NR	care: NR	Change +19.5pct pts -3.0pct pts
	CR: navigators sent	Deles Deufermed	Baseline screening of	Difference +22.5pct pts
	appointment reminders via mail or telephoned	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among	<i>intervention group:</i> 29.7% mammogram;	Up-to-date with FOBT:
	reminders	individuals, communities,	37.5% pap smear;	Intervention Control
	RSB, appointment	and health and social	12.8% FOBT; 24.8%	Pre 31/242=12.8% 27/246=11.0%
	scheduling: lay	service systems; Providing	endoscopy	Post 50/242=20.7% 31/246=12.6%
	navigators scheduled	culturally appropriate health		Change +7.9pct pts +1.6pct pts
	appointments and made	education and information;		Difference +6.3pct pts
	follow-up appointments	Care coordination, care		
	RSB, transportation:	management, and system		Up-to-date with endoscopy:
	provided transportation to appointments	navigation; Providing coaching and social		Intervention Control Pre 60/242=24.8% 62/246=25.2%

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	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 <i>Control arm:</i> received nutrition education and relevant cancer education materials from another healthcare entity on island Intervention Intensity : NR Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted local Hawaiians	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		Post 104/242=43.0% 67/246=27.2% Change +18.2pct pts +2.0pct pts Difference +16.2pct pts
Author, Year: Coronado et al., 2011 Study	Location: South King County, Washington Setting: urban community and clinic	Training: covered strategies for prevention and early detection of CRC and was delivered in English and Spanish	Eligibility Criteria : Hispanic patients aged 50 to 79 years who had visited one of the participating clinics from 2002 to 2006 and	Outcome Measure: FOBT screening How Ascertained: completed FOBT cards mailed to clinic were tracked by promotora and lab results were reviewed to document test results
Design: RCT	Intervention Duration: NR	Supervision: NR Matching to Population:	were non-compliant with CRC screening guidelines	Follow-up Time: 9 months
Suitability of	Intervention Details:	promotoras spoke Spanish	-	Results:
Design : Greatest	Type of cancer addressed: CRC	Educational Background:	Sample Size: 503 Attrition: 7.8%	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:Arm 1ControlPre0%0%
Quality of Execution: Good	<i>Intervention arm 1: RSB, reducing admin barriers + CR + OE</i>	Payment: NR	Demographics:	Post 52/168=31.0% 4/165=2.4% Change +31.0pct pts +2.4pct pts Difference +28.6pct pts +2.4pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention arm 2: RSB, reducing admin barriers RSB, reducing admin barriers: mailed packet containing letter, FOBT card, and pamphlet with instructions on how to complete FOBT along with pre-stamped and addressed envelope for mailing card to clinic CR: promotoras provided telephone reminders 2 weeks after mailing OE: promotora conducted home visits for those in area who had not returned FOBT cards and agreed to visit <i>Control arm:</i> usual care Intervention Intensity : Intervention arm 1 included 10- minute telephone call and 50-minute home visit Targeted or Tailored: targeted low-literacy audience; Intervention arm 1 tailored home visits	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 minor part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: CR, OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	Age: 57.1% 50-59; 33.0% 60-69; 9.9% 70-79 Gender: 52.9% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: NR Established source of care: 100% Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%	Incremental effectiveness, CHW added: Arm 1 Arm 2 Pre 0% 0% Post 52/168=31.0% 43/168=25.6% Change +31.0pct pts +25.6pct pts Difference +5.4pct pts
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 Spanish	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 How Ascertained: self-reported
Study Design:		Supervision: NR	Sample Size: 436	Follow-up Time: 12 months

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
RCT Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Duration: 12 months Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: BC, CC, CRC Intervention arm: GE + OE + RSB, reducing admin barriers, appointment scheduling GE: 6-week series of classes that cover information about cancer screening 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 Intervention Intensity: four 90-120 minutes GE sessions and 2 OE phone calls	Matching to Population: promotoras chosen from community by church leaders Educational Background: NR Payment: \$10 per hour (5- 10 hours per week) 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 Implementes: both	Attrition: NR Demographics: Age: 31.9% 18-39; 68.1% 40-65 Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Hispanic Employment: 65.8% employed Monthly household income: 58.3% <\$2,000 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 	Results:Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:Up-to-date with MAM:InterventionPre44%52%Post61%42%Change+17pct pts-10pct ptsDifference+27pct ptsUp-to-date with Pap test:InterventionPre90%85%Post90%88%Change+0pct pts+3pct ptsDifference-3pct ptsUp-to-date with FOBT:InterventionControlPre15%Difference-3pct ptsUp-to-date with FOBT:20%Change+10pct pts+7pct pts13%Post25%20%Change+10pct pts+7pct ptsDifferenceDifference+3pct ptsUp-to-date with colonoscopy orsigmoidoscopy:InterventionControlPre37%31%Post53%40%Change+16pct pts+9pct ptsDifferenceDifference+7pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored; targeted to Hispanic women			
Author, Year: Elkin et al., 2012 Study Design: Pre-post w/comparison Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Location: New York City, NY Setting: urban clinic Intervention Duration: 1 session Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC Intervention arm: OE + RSB, reducing admin barriers, appointment scheduling OE: PN review bowel preparation and colonoscopy info with patients, addressed their concerns, and linked to financial services RSB, reducing admin barriers: PN assisted patients in completing paperwork RSB, appointment scheduling: PN assisted patients in scheduling appointment <i>Control arm:</i> comparison hospitals served similar patient population but did not implement	Training: intensive initial training in a 1-week program orientation and subsequent ongoing training Supervision: NR Matching to Population: recruited from surrounding communities Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: 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	Eligibility Criteria: all patients with an appointment for colonoscopy, identified in schedules in participating clinics Sample Size: 44326 Attrition: N/A Demographics: Mean age: 13.3% <50; 59.5% 50-64; 27.2% ≥65 Gender: 60.7% female Race/Ethnicity: 13.3% white; 26.8% African American; 8.0% Asian American; 8.0% Asian American; 5.0% other; 58.4% Hispanic Employment: NR Income: predominantly low- income Education: NR Insurance: 81.1% insured Established source of care: all are patients from hospitals with PN program Baseline screening of intervention group: NR	Outcome Measure: completion of colonoscopy How Ascertained: medical records Follow-up Time: intervention ongoing Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: In adjusted analysis, the navigator program was associated with an increase in the probability of colonoscopy completion of approximately 20 percentage points (p<.0001)

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Intervention Intensity: 1 in-person session	Methods for Interaction with Participates: face-to- face		
	Targeted or Tailored: no to both			
Author,	Location: Rochester,	Training: formal training	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: completed MAM; up-
Year : Fiscella et al.,	New York	on the intervention, use of a database, health	aged 40-75 years (MAM) or 50-75 years	to-date with FIT, colonoscopy, flex sig, or double contrast barium enema
2011	Setting: urban clinic	promotion, and methods to	(CRC); past due for	
	_	assist patients to navigate	either MAM (>18	How Ascertained: EMR documentation
Study	Intervention Duration:	the health and social	months from last MAM)	
Design:	NR	service systems	or CRC screening (>12 months from last FOBT	Follow-up Time: EMR checked 12 months after randomization
RCT	Intervention Details:	Supervision: supervised	or >5 or 10 years	
Suitability of	Type of cancer	by a social worker	since last sig or	Results:
Design:	addressed: BC, CRC		colonoscopy,	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
Greatest		Matching to Population:	respectively)	Up-to-date with MAM:
Quality of	Intervention arm: CR + RSB, reducing admin	recruited from community	Excluded if no visit in past 2yrs or high risk	Intervention Control Pre 0% 0%
Execution:	barriers+ PR	Educational Background:	for BC or CRC based	Post 41.0% 16.8%
Fair	CR: mailed 2	NR	on personal or family	Change $+41.0$ pct pts $+16.8$ pct pts
	personalized letters		history	Difference +24.2pct pts
	indicating patient was	Payment: NR		
	overdue for screening,	Dalas Darfamada	Sample Size: BC,	Up-to-date with CRC using any test:
	followed by up to 4 phone calls; letter also	Roles Performed: Care coordination, case	469; CRC, 323	Intervention Control Pre 0% 0%
	indicated why screening	management, and system	Attrition: NR	Post 28.8% 10.0%
	was important and	navigation		Change +28.8pct pts +10.0pct pts
	included information on		Demographics:	Difference +18.8pct pts
	how uninsured patients	Extent of CHW	For CRC:	
	could obtain free cancer screening.	Involvement: Implemented major part of	<i>Age:</i> 62.6% 50-59; 37.4%≥60	
	RSB, reducing admin	intervention	<i>Gender:</i> 56.3% female	
	barriers: insured patients		Race/Ethnicity: 64.2%	
	in need of CRC screening	Specific Component	white; 24.8% African	
	were mailed kits for stool	Implemented by CHW:	American; 11.0%	
	testing if they failed to	CR, RSB	other	
	respond to outreach. PR: point of care	Methods for Interaction	Employment: NR	
	prompts; prompt sheet	with Participates: remote		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	to remind clinician that		Income: 22.6%<\$30K;	
	patient past due for MAM		40.9% \$30 to 39K;	
	and/or CRC screening		36.6%>\$40K	
	Construct owners would be up		Education: NR	
	Control arm: usual care		<i>Insurance:</i> 89.7% insured; 41.8% private	
	Intervention		insurance; 26.6%	
	Intensity : 2 letters and		Medicare; 21.3%	
	4 phone calls		Medicaid	
			Established source of	
	Targeted or Tailored:		care: Yes; all recruited	
	targeted		from one clinic	
			Baseline screening of	
			intervention group:	
			0%	
Author,	Location: Birmingham,	Training: two 4-hour	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: CRC screening; FOBT
Year:	AL	training days and a mock	16 African American	in past 12 months; Flex sig in past 5 years;
Holt et al.,		session where they	churches, randomly	colonoscopy in past 10 years
2013	Setting: urban and	practiced their delivery of	assigned to either	
	suburban communities	the educational session in	spiritually based or	How Ascertained: self-report
Study		front of a video camera and	non-spiritually based	
Design:	Intervention Duration:	members of the	intervention; each	Follow-up Time: total 12 months; 11
Pe-post only	2 GE sessions 1 month	investigative team	church recruit	months post intervention
Suitability of	apart; 1 month	Supervision, ND	individuals 50 to 74yr	Results:
Suitability of Design:	Intervention Details:	Supervision: NR	Sample Size: 316	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Least	Type of cancer	Matching to Population:	Sample Size. 510	Up-to-date with FOBT, spiritual:
Least	addressed: CRC	church member, from	Attrition: 9.8%	Pre 15/162=9.3%
Quality of		community		Post 12/162=7.4%
Execution	Intervention arm: GE		Demographics:	Change -1.9pct pts
Fair	Two groups: spiritual	Educational Background:	Mean age: 58	
	based and non-spiritual	NR	Gender: 69.9% female	Up-to-date with FOBT, non-spiritual:
	based groups		Race/Ethnicity: 100%	Pre 8/154=5.2%
	GE:	Payment: NR	African American	Post 20/154=13.0%
	Session 1, standardized	Deles Derfermed	Employment: 44.8%	Change +7.8pct pts
	power point presentation developed specifically for	Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among	fulltime; 8.8% part time; 9.6% not	Up-to-date with Flex sig, spiritual:
	this project.;	individuals, communities,	employed; 25.6%	Pre 25/162=15.4%
	presentation was	and health and social	retired; 11.2%	Post 123/162=75.9%
	supplemented by print	service systems; Providing	disabled	Change $+60.5pct pts$
	materials encouraging	culturally appropriate health	<i>Income:</i> 56.9%<\$40k	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	screening; materials consisted of a professionally designed and produced, full-color booklet and a CRC screening reminder card Session 2, one month after first session, Health Belief Model constructs addressed in intervention content Spiritual-based group: intervention materials included relevant scripture and spiritual themes Nonspiritual-based group: no spiritual message <i>Control arm:</i> 2 groups treated as pre-post arms; baseline only Intervention Intensity : 2 GE sessions lasting about 1hour Targeted or Tailored: targeted to African Americans with tailored content	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	Education: 34.1% high school or less Insurance: NR Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 47.5%	Up-to-date with flex sig, non-spiritual: Pre 16/154=10.4% Post 103/154=66.9% Change +56.5pct pts Up-to-date with colonoscopy, spiritual: Pre 77/162=47.5% Post 98/162=60.5% Change +13.0pct pts Up-to-date with colonoscopy, non-spiritual: Pre 64/154=41.6% Post 84/154=54.5% Change +12.9pct pts
Author, Year: Jean-Jacques et al., 2012 Study Design: RCT	Location: Chicago, IL Setting: urban clinic Intervention Duration: 2 months	Training: yes, but only reported that one of the study authors trained the outreach coordinator Supervision: yes, but only reported that one of the	Eligibility Criteria: Site selection: a single Heartland International Health Center clinic Patients: adults 50-80 years, at least 2 visits to study site between	Outcome Measure: CRC screening with any test How Ascertained: medical records Follow-up Time: 11 months

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC Intervention arm: RSB, reducing admin barriers + OE RSB, reducing admin barriers: mailing included (1) a letter from their medical professional notifying them re CRC screening, best if through FOBT (2) a CRC fact sheet from CDC, both English and Spanish (3) FOBT test (4) how to use FOBT kit; patients can return completed FOBT kit to health center lab in person or via postage- paid envelope OE: patients who did not return FOBT kit within 2 weeks received telephone outreach by a lay health educator; addressed questions regarding CRC screening in general and FOBT specifically Control arm: usual care; could be referred for CRC screening per usual health center protocol Intervention	study authors supervised the outreach coordinator Matching to Population: only stated that the outreach coordinator is bilingual with English and Spanish Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: 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: OE Methods for Interaction with Participates: remote	7/1/08 and 12/31/09, no history of CRC or total colectomy, no documented FOBT within 1 year, sigmoidoscopy within 5 years, or colonoscopy within 10 years as of 12/31/09 Sample Size : 202 Attrition : N/A Demographics : <i>Mean age</i> : 60 <i>Gender:</i> 61.2% female <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> : 20.3% Hispanic, 26.2% White, 27.2% African American, 13.9% Asian American, 1.5% multiracial, 10.9% other <i>Employment</i> : NR <i>Income:</i> NR <i>Education:</i> NR <i>Insurance:</i> 67.8% uninsured <i>Established source of</i> <i>care:</i> 100%; recruited from a single clinic <i>Baseline screening of</i> <i>intervention group:</i> 0.0%	Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team: Up-to-date with CRC using any test: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 40/104=38.5% 15/98=15.3% Change 38.5pct pts 15.3pct pts Difference +23.2pct pts
	Intensity: outreach included up to 3 phone			

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	call attempts each spaced 2 weeks apart			
	Targeted or Tailored: tailored to address each patient's questions			
Author,	Location: Los Angeles,	Training: 8 hour small-	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: CRC screening, up-to-
Year:	CA	group orientation and	each CHW recruited 12	date with any test, FOBT, sigmoidoscopy,
Jo et al., 2017		training session; description	to 15 study	colonoscopy
Study Design:	Setting: urban community	of program, roles and responsibilities, research methods; CHW in	participants Participants: age 50- 75, self-identified as	How Ascertained: self-report
RCT	Intervention Duration: 4 months	intervention arm participated in a second	Korean, able to speak Korean or English,	Follow-up Time: 2 months since the intervention end
Suitability of	Intervention Detailer	training session on	living and intending to	Results:
Design : Greatest	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC	information regarding CRC screening	stay in the LA area for at least 12 months, willingness to	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone Up-to-date with FOBT:
Quality of		Supervision: NR	participate in a study;	Intervention Control
Execution:	Intervention arm: GE +		1 member of a HH	Pre 4.9% 6.7%
Fair	<i>CR</i> GE: 2 CHW-led educational sessions 2 months apart	Matching to Population: recruited from Korean American communities	allowed to participate in the study Exclusion: personal history of CRC, with	Post 25/184=13.6% 13/164=7.9% Change 8.7pct pts 1.2pct pts Difference +7.5pct pts 1.2pct pts
	Session 1: information	Educational Background:	medical issues that	Up-to-date with sigmoidoscopy or
	about CRC, risk factors,	NR	may prevent them	colonoscopy:
	and CRC screening Session 2: discuss participants' experiences	Payment: each paid \$1,200	from attending education sessions	Intervention Control Pre 38.0% 39.6% Post 89/184=48.4% 76/164=46.3%
	with CRC screening,	+ - / - 0 0	Sample Size: 348	Change 10.4pct pts 6.7pct pts
	barriers, and overcoming	Roles Performed:	-	Difference +3.7pct pts
	barriers	Cultural mediation among	Attrition: 2.9%	
	CR: 2 follow-up	individuals, communities,	Domographico	Up-to-date with CRC screening using any
	telephone calls where CHW reminded	and health and social service systems; Providing	Demographics : <i>Mean age:</i> 61.4	test: Intervention Control
	participants to obtain a	culturally appropriate health	Gender: 83.6% female	Pre 41.3% 41.5%
	CRC test, answered	education and information;	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	Post 99/184=53.8% 82/164=50.0%
	questions, addressed concerns, taught or	Care coordination, case management, and system	Asian Employment: 40.5%	Change 12.5pct pts 8.5pct pts Difference +4.0pct pts
	reinforced knowledge,	navigation; Providing coaching and social	employed	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	and addressed specific barriers Control arm: 2 nutrition and physical activity lectures 2 months apart; received a CRC brochure during the 1 st lecture Intervention Intensity: 2 GE sessions and 2 follow-up calls Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Korean Americans with tailored messages	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	Income: 54.6% with household income≥\$20K Education: 39.9%≥college Insurance: 70.7% insured Established source of care: 64.4% with regular place for health care, 67.0% has a primary care physician, 72.7% saw a medical provider within last 12 months Baseline screening of intervention group: 4.9% up-to-date with FOBT	
Author,	Location: NC and SC	Training: American Cancer	Eligibility Criteria: at	Outcome Measure: CRC screening
Year:		Society (ACS) volunteer	each cycle of	
Katz et al.,	Setting: community	training included general	intervention, a cross-	How Ascertained: self-reported
2007	Tutomontion Doubling	project information, role of	sectional sample of	
Study	Intervention Duration:	a volunteer, cancer and CRC information, cancer	women was randomly selected from housing	Follow-up Time: NR
Design:	Intervention Details:	screening, diagnosis, and	authority resident lists	Results:
Pre-post w/	Type of cancer	treatment; project protocol,	in each study region;	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
comparison	addressed: CRC	procedures, documentation	independent samples	After intervention, odds of being within CRC
		of materials and events,	were taken at each	screening guidelines for women living in a
Suitability of	Intervention arm: GE +	importance of completing	cycle and women were	city that had received the intervention were
Design:	MM + SM	admin docs	interviewed only once;	1.27 times (95% CI 0.90, 1.78, $p = 0.172$)
Greatest	GE: educational classes MM: media campaigns	Supervision: ACS	≥50 years of age, resident of housing	the odds of women living in a city that had not received the intervention
Quality of	by community	coordinator	community	
Execution:	newspapers included,			
Fair	segments on local radio	Matching to Population:	Sample Size: 888	
	stations	recruited from community		
	SM: direct mailings,		Attrition: NR	
	brochures, in-reach	Educational Background:	Demonschied	
	strategies (waiting-room	varied education background with no details	Demographics:	
	posters, monthly	background with no details	1	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	examination-room messages) were directed to healthcare providers and clinics <i>Control arm:</i> usual care Intervention Intensity : NR Targeted or Tailored: no to both	Payment: NR Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity Extent of CHW Involvement: Implemented major part of intervention Specific Component Implemented by CHW: GE + SM Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	Age: 38% 50-64, 30% 65-74, 22% 75-84, 9% 85+ Gender: 100% female Race/Ethnicity: 19% White, 78.0% African American, 3% other Employment: 9% employed, 3% volunteer, 4% unemployed, 41% retired, 43% unable to work Income: NR Education: 38% <8 th grade, 33% 9-12 grade, 23% high school or GET, 7% some college Insurance: 85% insured Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group:	
Author, Year: Leone et al., 2016 Study Design: RCT	Location: Michigan, North Carolina Setting: community churches Intervention Duration: NR	Training: All CHWs completed a 3- to 4-hour training session, led by church coordinator using a training DVD and manual adapted from previous studies Supervision: yes, but no	Eligibility Criteria: Churches: had to have a predominantly African American congregation, at least 100 active members aged ≥50 years; Church members participated in the	Outcome Measure: completion of CRC screening by any test How Ascertained: self-report Follow-up Time: mean of 13 months (range 9-20) Results:
Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC Intervention arm: OE + GE + SM	details provided Matching to Population: church pastors and coordinators selected church members who were considered natural leaders/	intervention Sample Size: 712 Attrition: 25.4% Demographics:	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:InterventionControlPre75.9%73.7%Post82.3%78.4%Change+6.4pct pts+4.7pct ptsDifference+1.7pct pts

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	OE: provide info,	advisors in the church	Mean age: 62.8	
	increase motivation, and	community to serve as peer	Gender: 68.6% female	
	promote support for	counselors	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	
	behavioral change GE: church-wide events	Educational Background:	African American Employment: NR	
	related to colon cancer,	NR	Income: 17.7%	
	with motivational DVD	NR	<\$20K, 35.1% \$20K -	
	about importance of CRC	Payment: NR	\$49,999, 27.1% \$50K	
	for African Americans,		- \$99,999,	
	CRC DVD screening	Roles Performed:	10.8%≥\$100K, 9.3%	
	decision aid	Cultural mediation among	missing data	
	SM: 4-page individually	individuals, communities,	Education: 6.7%<12 th	
	tailored colored	and health and social	grade, 20.3% high	
	newsletters; newsletters	service systems; Providing	school grad, 32.9%	
	included participant's	culturally appropriate health	trade/ beauty/ some	
	name and a message	education and information;	college, 18.7% college,	
	from the church pastor	Providing coaching and	21.4% > college	
	Control arm: comparison	social support; Building individual and community	<i>Insurance:</i> NR <i>Established source of</i>	
	churches received Body	capacity	care: NR	
	and Soul intervention	capacity	Baseline screening of	
		Extent of CHW	intervention group:	
	Intervention	Involvement:	75.9%	
	Intensity: ongoing	Implemented major part of		
	intervention with	intervention		
	multiple sessions			
		Specific Component		
	Targeted or Tailored:	Implemented by CHW:		
	targeted to African	OE, maybe GE		
	Americans with			
	individually tailored	Methods for Interaction		
	information	with Participates: both		
Author,	Location: US, no	Training: formal training	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: received colonoscopy
Year:	specific state or city	provided, but no details	patients aged 50 to 74,	or FIT by follow-up
Liu et al.,			seen in the clinic	
2015	Setting: urban clinic;	Supervision: NR	within the past 3	How Ascertained: assume medical
	university-based family	-	years; not at high risk	records, since all participants from a clinic
Study	medicine residency	Matching to Population:	for CRC, did not have a	
Design:		NR; lay cancer screening	terminal disease, not	Follow-up Time: 6-months
Pre-post only	Intervention Duration:	navigator working with	part of special	
	6 months	patients in the clinics	population requiring an	Results:

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Suitability of Design: Least Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC Intervention arm: CR + RSB, appointment scheduling CR: CHW made the initial contact by phone, if FIT not returned within 2 weeks, CHW would call to remind the patient RSB, appointment scheduling: following contact and discussion, if patients agreed to screening, patient was offered either colonoscopy or a mailed FIT Control arm: no comparison, pre-post only Intervention Intensity: multiple phone contacts Targeted or Tailored: tailored	Educational Background: NR Payment: NR Roles Performed: 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: remote by phone	individualized approach Sample Size: 1394 Attrition: N/A Demographics: Mean age: 59.3 Gender: 67% female Race/Ethnicity: NR Employment: NR Income: NR Education: NR Insurance: 52.4% private insurance, 26.6% Medicare, 18.2% Medicaid, 2.8% no insurance Established source of care: 100% Baseline screening of intervention group: 21.5% colonoscopy, 7.0% FIT	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone: Up-to-date with colonoscopy: Pre: 300/1394=21.5% Post: 399/1394=28.6% Change: +7.1pct pts Up-to-date with FIT: Pre: 98/1394=7.0% Post: 229/1394=16.4% Change: +9.4pct pts
Author, Year: Nguyen et al., 2015 Study Design: RCT	Location: Santa Clara County, CA Setting: urban community Intervention Duration: 2- 3 months	Training: trained on participant recruitment, outreach, and organization and facilitation of educational sessions; intervention LHWs were educated about CRC screening, whereas the control LHWs received	Eligibility Criteria: females self-identifying as Vietnamese or Vietnamese American, 50 to 74 years of age, understanding Vietnamese, living in and intending to stay in the study area for	Outcome Measure: up to date with CRC screening using any test How Ascertained: self-Report Follow-up Time: 3-4 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Suitability of Design: Greatest Quality of Execution: Fair	Intervention Details: Type of cancer addressed: CRC Intervention arm: GE + RSB, reducing admin barriers + RSB, appointment scheduling GE: lay health workers conducted two 1-2 hours educational sessions for 10 participants; developed materials in Vietnamese to connect directly to the target audience RSB, reducing admin barriers: accompany participants to appointments RSB, appointment scheduling: assistance with scheduling appointments <i>Control arm:</i> education about physical activity Intervention Intensity: 2 educational sessions 1 to 2 hours at 2-3 months apart Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Vietnamese females	information about healthy nutrition and physical activity Supervision: NR Matching to Population: recruited from the same Vietnamese communities Educational Background: NR Payment: \$1200 per CHW 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 everything Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components Methods for Interaction with Participates: both	the next 6 months, and never having had CRC screening Sample Size: 640 Attrition: 2% Demographics: Age: 71.4% 50-64, 28.6% 65-74 Gender: 50% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Vietnamese Employment: 27% employed Income: 16.6%<\$10K, 22.2% \$10-19K, 13.6% \$20-39K, 11.1%>\$40K Education: 40.8% <high school,<br="">21.2% high school, 21.2% high school, 37.7%> high school, 37.7%> high school Insurance: 69.9% insured Established source of care: 58.6% have a particular place for health care; 70.2% have personal doctor Baseline screening of intervention group: 0%</high>	Up-to-date with CRC screening using any test: Intervention Control Pre 0% 0% Post 56.3% 19.0% Change +56.3pct pts +19.0pct pts Difference +37.3pct pts
Author, Year:	Location : San Francisco, CA	Training: 4-hour training session on project; 12 hours of training over 2	Eligibility Criteria: age 50-75 years; self- identifying as Chinese	Outcome Measure: being up-to-date for CRC screening; ever having FOBT, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
Nguyen et al., 2017	Setting: urban community	days on CRC; learned how to use FOBT kit; visited endoscopy suite where	or Chinese American; speaking English, Cantonese, or	How Ascertained: self-report
Study Design: RCT	Intervention Duration: 4 months Intervention Details:	gastroenterologist showed equipment and described CRC screening procedures; trained on how to conduct	Mandarin; residing in San Francisco with intention to stay for 6 months; no personal	Follow-up Time: 2 months Results: Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone:
Suitability of Design: Greatest	Type of cancer addressed: CRC	telephone calls; 90-minute booster training 1 month after intervention began	history of CRC, no other participants in same household	Absolute effectiveness, Criw alone: Up-to-date with CRC with any test: Intervention Control Pre 216/360=60.0% 281/360=78.1% Post 212/365=58.1% 234/365=64.1%
Quality of Execution: Fair	OE GE: 2 small group sessions led by lay health worker held at lay heath worker home or	Supervision: supervised by study staff Matching to Population: recruited from local	Sample Size: 725 Attrition: 0.9% Demographics:	Change +18.1pct pts +6.0pct pts Difference +12.1pct pts
	NICOS office First session, LHW delivered information about CRC and screening	Educational Background:	Mean age: 62.2 Gender: 81.1% female Race/Ethnicity: 100% Chinese American	
	Second session, 2 months after 1 st session and covered barriers to screening OE: follow-up calls	Payment: \$1000 Roles Performed: Cultural mediation among	Employment: 27.2% employed Income: 59.2%<\$20K Education: 70.5% <high school<="" td=""><td></td></high>	
	following each group session to address barriers	individuals, communities, and health and social service systems; Providing culturally appropriate health	Insurance: 91.9% insured Established source of care: 89.6% had	
	<i>Control arm:</i> 2 in- language lectures on nutrition and physical activity	education and information; Providing coaching and social support; Building individual and community capacity; Conducting	regular place for healthcare; 88.6% had primary care doctor; 80.3% had doctor visit in past 12 months	
	Intervention Intensity: 2 GE sessions + 2 OE sessions	Extent of CHW	Baseline screening of intervention group: 60%	
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Chinese Americans	Implemented everything		

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
		Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all components		
		Methods for Interaction with Participates: both		
Author,	Location: Sacramento,	Training: trained to deliver	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: up-to-date CRC
Year:	CA ,	CRC prevention	aged 50 to 75, self-	screening (FOBT at 1 year, sigmoidoscopy at
Tong et al.,		information; attended 2	identifying as Hmong,	5 years, or colonoscopy at 10 years)
2017	Setting: urban	training sessions	speaking Hmong or	
	community		English, living and	How Ascertained: self-report
Study		Supervision: NR	intending to stay in	
Design:	Intervention Duration:		area for at least 6	Follow-up Time: 3 months
RCT	3 months	Matching to Population:	months, having no	
		recruited through Hmong	personal history of	Results:
Suitability of	Intervention Details:	radio and Hmong Women's	CRC, having no	Absolute effectiveness, CHW alone
Design:	Type of cancer addressed: CRC	Heritage Association clients;	medical problems	Up-to-date for CRC with any test:
Greatest	addressed: CRC	need to be Hmong and ≥18; native Hmong	preventing them from	Intervention Control Pre 71/161=44.1% 73/168=43.5%
Quality of	Intervention arm: GE +	speakers who could also	attending sessions, and willing to	Pre 71/161=44.1% 73/168=43.5% Post 92/161=57.1% 70/161=43.5%
Execution:	OF	speak English	participate in a study	Change $+13.0$ pct pts $+0.0$ pct pts
Fair	GE: participants	Speak English	regarding CRC	Difference +13.0pct pts
1 cm	attended 2 small-group	Educational Background:	screening or nutrition	
	educational sessions	ranged from some high	and physical activity	Up-to-date for CRC with FOBT:
	lasting approximately 90	school to college graduates		Intervention Control
	minutes each and	5 5	Sample Size: 329	Pre 52/161=32.2% 59/168=35.1%
	separated by 2 months	Payment: \$1,200	-	Post 67/161=41.6% 58/168=34.5%
	OE: participants received		Attrition: 1.5%	Change +9.4pct pts -0.6pct pts
	2 follow-up calls	Roles Performed:		Difference +10.0pct pts
	approximately 1 month	Cultural mediation among	Demographics:	
	after each session	individuals, communities,	Mean age: 60.4	Update to date CRC with sigmoidoscopy or
		and health and social	Gender: 74.2% female	colonoscopy:
	Control arm: control	service systems; Providing	Race/Ethnicity: 100%	Intervention Control
	group participants	culturally appropriate health	Asian American	Pre 32/161=19.9% 27/168=16.1%
	received nutrition and	education and information; Building individual and	(Hmong) <i>Employment</i> : 9.1%	Post 43/161=26.7% 24/168=14.3% Change +6.8pct pts -1.8pct pts
	physical activity education from a health	community capacity;	employed	Difference +8.6pct pts -1.8pct pts
	education from a fleatth	Conducting outreach	Income: 53.8%≥\$20k	
			<i>Education:</i> 88.8% no	
	Intervention		formal education	
	Intensity: 2 small			

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	group sessions + 2	Extent of CHW	Insurance: 95.1%	
	phone calls	Involvement:	Insured	
		Implemented everything	Established source of	
	Targeted or Tailored:	Specific Component	care: 94.2% have	
	targeted to Hmong American with tailored	Specific Component Implemented by CHW: all	regular source of health care, 84.8%	
	content	components	saw physician within	
	content	components	past year, 92.1% has	
		Methods for Interaction	primary physician	
		with Participates: face-to-	Baseline screening of	
		face and remote	intervention group:	
			any CRC 44.1%, FOBT	
			32.2%,	
			sig/colonoscopy 19.9%	
Author,	Location: Santa Clara	Training: >20 hours using	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: up-to-date for
Year:	County, CA	didactic coursework, role-	Vietnamese and Latino	screening (FOBT within past year,
Walsh et al.,		plays, practice counseling	male and female	sigmoidoscopy within past 5 years,
2010	Setting: urban	sessions	patients aged 50 to 79	colonoscopy within past 10 years
Church	community and clinic		with no history of	
Study Design:	Intervention Duration:	Supervision: study investigators met frequently	cancer	How Ascertained: self-report
RCT	NR	with CHAs and regularly	Sample Size: 1789	Follow-up Time: NR
Ker		reviewed CHAs' records		
Suitability of	Intervention Details:		Attrition: 24.2%	Results:
Design:	Type of cancer	Matching to Population:		Incremental effectiveness, CHW added;
Greatest	addressed: CRC	recruited from community	Demographics:	Up-to-date for CRC with any test:
			<i>Mean age:</i> 60.37	Intervention Control Arm 2
Quality of	Intervention arm: RSB,	Educational Background:	Gender: 69.1% female	Pre 265/768=34.5% 257/765=33.6%
Execution:	reducing admin barriers	NR	Race/Ethnicity: 55.7%	Post 414/768=53.9% 343/765=44.8%
Fair	+ SM + OE	Devenents ND	Hispanic; 44.2% Asian	Change +19.4pct pts +11.2pct pts
	RSB, reducing admin barriers: mailed FOBT	Payment: NR	American (Vietnamese)	Difference +8.2pct pts
	kits plus culturally	Roles Performed:	Employment: 21.6%	Up-to-date for CRC with FOBT:
	tailored brochures	Cultural mediation among	employed	Intervention Control Arm 2
	SM: bilingual culturally	individuals, communities,	<i>Income:</i> 57.8%<\$20K	Pre 358/768=46.6% 369/765=48.2%
	tailored brochures were	and health and social	Education:	Post 485/768=63.2% 437/765=57.1%
	developed separately in	service systems; Providing	55.8% <elementary,< td=""><td>Change +16.6pct pts +8.9pct pts</td></elementary,<>	Change +16.6pct pts +8.9pct pts
	Spanish and Vietnamese	culturally appropriate health	24.4% with some or	Difference +7.7pct pts
	languages	education and information;	completed middle	
	OE: telephone	Providing coaching and	school, 19.8% with	Absolute effectiveness, CHW in a team:
	counseling was delivered	social support; Building		Up-to-date for CRC with any test:

Interventions Engaging Community Health Workers to Increase Colorectal Cancer Screening – Summary Evidence Table

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	according to protocol and scripts modeled on	individual and community	some or completed	Intervention Control Arm 1
	Pathfinders study	capacity	high school Insurance: NR	Pre 265/768=34.5% 92/256=35.9% Post 414/768=53.9% 107/256=41.8%
	r definitions study	Extent of CHW	Established source of	Change $+19.4$ pct pts $+5.9$ pct pts
	Control arm 1: RSB,	Involvement:	care: 100%, attended	Difference +13.5pct pts
	reducing admin barriers	Implemented major part of	community clinic	
	+ OE (see above)	intervention	Baseline screening of	Up-to-date for CRC with FOBT:
	<i>Control arm 2:</i> usual care	Specific Component	<i>intervention group:</i> FOBT 34.5%; any CRC	Intervention Control Arm 1 Pre 358/768=46.6% 124/256=48.4%
	care	Implemented by CHW:	screening 46.6%	Post 485/768=63.2% 132/256=51.6%
	Intervention Intensity: NR	OE		Change +16.6pct pts +3.1pct pts Difference +13.5pct pts
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to Vietnamese Americans and Latinos with tailored content	Methods for Interaction with Participates: remote		
Author,	Location: South	Training: 3-hour session	Eligibility Criteria:	Outcome Measure: FOBT at follow-up
Year:	Carolina	on interviewing techniques	Meal sites: randomly	
Weinrich et	Catting a second second	and CRC; on-the-job	selected from 173 of	How Ascertained: test kits collected
al., 1993	Setting: community	training also included discussions of reasons	SC's Council on Aging's Congregate Meal Sites	Follow-up Time: 6 days
Study	Intervention Duration:	persons don't participate in	Participants:	
Design: RCT	1 session	CRC screening	individually asked to	Results:
-		_	participate in the study	Incremental effectiveness, CHW added:
Suitability of	Intervention Details:	Supervision: NR		Up-to-date for CRC with FOBT:
Design:	Type of cancer	Mataking to Devulation.	Sample Size: 171	
Greatest	addressed: CRC	Matching to Population: matched on age and ethnic	Attrition: NA	Elderly educator added vs. nurse educator Elderly educator added: 61.0%
Quality of	Intervention arm: GE +	origin to congregate meal	Attrition: NA	Nurse educator: 56.0%
Execution:	RSB, reducing admin	site participants and	Demographics:	Difference: +5.0pct pts
Fair	barriers + ROPC	dressed similarly;	Mean age: 72	
	GE: registered nurse	developed rapport and trust	Gender: 77.2% female	Elderly educator added, using modified
	presented CRC education	with the participants during	Race/Ethnicity: 50.3%	materials vs. nurse educator
	program at the 12 meal sites	the pre-program interviews	white, 49.7% African American	Elderly educator + modified material: 93.0%
	ROPC: FOBT kits	Educational Background:	Employment: NR	Nurse educator: 56.0%
	distributed without costs	NR	Income:	Difference: +37.0pct pts
	RSB, reducing admin		59.6%≤\$5,800, 27.5%	
	barriers: nurses collected	Payment: yes, but no	\$5,801-9,999,	
	kits 6 days after	detail provided	11.1%≥\$10K	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	educational program and left stamped, addressed envelopes for those failing to respond <i>Elderly Educator arm</i> : elderly persons served as teachers and demonstrators in CRC slide tape presentation with accompanying handout on CRC <i>Elderly Educator plus</i> <i>Adaptation for Aging</i> <i>arm</i> : elderly persons served as teachers and demonstrators; small media was adapted to elderly participants (reading level, print size), techniques to reinforce short term memory were used (post-it notes and posters provided); deeper tone of voice used; more time was used during demonstration <i>Control arm:</i> standard American Cancer Society slide tape presentation and handout on CRC Intervention Intensity : 60-90 minutes	Roles Performed: 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: part of GE Methods for Interaction with Participates: face-to- face	Education: mean 7.8 years of education Insurance: NR Established source of care: NR Baseline screening of intervention group: 22%	

Study	Intervention Characteristics	Intervention Deliverer	Population	Results
	Targeted or Tailored: targeted to elderly participants			