Increasing Cancer Screening: Mass Media Targeting Clients - Colorectal Cancer

Summary Evidence Table

Study	Location Intervention Comparison	Study population description Sample size	Effect measure	Reported baseline	Reported effect	Follow- up time
Author (year): Blumenthal 2005 Study Period: 1994-1996 Design Suitability: Greatest Study Design: Quasi-experimental Quality of Execution: Fair Outcome Measurement: Completed cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening (based on a survey of screening test use)	Location: US, urban settings in Georgia and Tennessee Two intervention cities: one with higher intensity mass media (I ₁) and one with lower intensity mass media (I ₂). Both sites received common intervention components (kickoff event, educational sessions, newsletters and bulletins, health fairs). Also in I ₁ : Mass media (messages on city bus, newspaper ads and/or articles, radio and/or TV programs and PSA's) Also in I ₂ : campus newspapers, yard signs (not successful since few property	intervention intervention n n	Absolute change in cervical, breast and colorectal cancer screening.	I ₁ I ₂ Pap w/in 2 y 79.0% 83.8% CBE w/in 2 y 82.9% 88.2% MAM w/in 2 y 68.5% 65.9% FOBT ever 54.3% 54.3% Proct ever 27.8% 28.4%	Pap 4.7 pct pts CBE 4.2 pct pts MAM -2.4 pct pts	Not reported

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	owners allowed signs). Two additional comparison cities with no interventions.					
	Here examined I ₁ (multicomponent intervention with higher intensity mass media) vs. I ₂ (multicomponent intervention with lower intensity mass media).					