

DP17-1701 National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) Logic Model

Grantee Strategies and Activities

Strategy 1: Program Collaboration

- Collaborate with NCCCP, NPCR, and other chronic disease programs that serve the priority population or communities.
- Collaborate with NCCCP to establish a programmatic advisory board.

Strategy 2: External Partnerships

- Establish formal agreements with health systems/clinics to provide patient support services, health system changes, and/or provider-focused activities.
- Establish formal agreements with community-based and faith-based organizations to access hard to reach populations.

Strategy 3: Cancer Data and Surveillance

- Use data to identify and describe priority populations and/or communities of need for breast and cervical cancer screening.
- Establish and maintain MDE systems for patient surveillance.
- Conduct linkage of diagnosed women with state cancer registry.

Strategy 4: Environmental Approaches for Sustainable Cancer Control

- Work with employers to inform development of wellness policies that promote screening and healthy behavior.
- Work with community organizations to include education programs that reduce risk for breast and cervical cancer in their community outreach activities.

Strategy 5: Community-Clinical Linkage to Aid Patient Support

- Use community- or clinic-based health workers, lay advisors, or health educators for community outreach and referral to medical homes.
- Provide patient navigation services to identify and address barriers to facilitate access to appropriate breast and cervical cancer screening and follow-up.

Strategy 6: Health System Changes and Provider-Focused Activities

- Conduct assessment of partner health systems, including breast and cervical cancer screening rates, data functionality, process flow, and use of EBIs.
- Implement provider education, quality assurance, and quality improvement and ensure continuous quality improvement by implementing provider assessment and feedback systems (EBI).
- Implement health systems changes to increase breast and cervical cancer screening:
 - Health information technology or electronic health record improvements
 - Patient reminder systems (EBI)
 - Provider reminder systems (EBI)
 - Reduce structural barriers (EBI)
- Provide appropriate quality screening, diagnostic follow-up, and treatment referral services to uninsured and underinsured NBCCEDP-eligible women.

Strategy 7: Program Monitoring and Evaluation

- Develop an evaluation plan based on program-identified strategies.
- Establish and maintain a data reporting system to collect required clinical data to monitor and track patient-level clinical care to ensure quality services.
- Report required clinic-level data to CDC to monitor effectiveness and implementation of interventions.
- Monitor breast and cervical cancer screening rates, data use, and process flow in clinic settings.

Program Management

- Hire and retain qualified program staff to accomplish program goals.
- Develop and maintain a fiscal system that tracks and monitors program expenditures.
- Identify and retain medical professionals to provide NBCCEDP clinical consultations.
- Participate in required CDC meetings.

Short-Term Outcomes

- Established health system and community partnerships that support increased breast and cervical cancer screening
- Knowledge and capacity for breast and cervical cancer prevention and screening among priority populations
- Access to health care and preventive services among priority populations
- Policies and systems that promote healthy lifestyle behaviors and support high-quality breast and cervical cancer screening
- Multiple evidence-based interventions in place that support improved provider practices and health systems to support high-quality breast and cervical cancer screening
- Data systems for measurement and use of patient and health system data
- High quality staff, clinical consultants, and providers

Intermediate Outcomes

- Increased appropriate breast and cervical cancer screening, rescreening, and surveillance among priority populations
- Increased use of evidence-based lifestyle programs, clinical preventive services, and cancer care
- Improved delivery of clinical preventive services and cancer care
- Increased health-seeking and healthy lifestyle behaviors to reduce cancer risk
- Enhanced data-based decision-making regarding B/C cancer screening

Long-Term Outcomes

- Reduced breast and cervical cancer morbidity and mortality
- Reduced disparities in breast and cervical cancer incidence and mortality

