

Social Determinants of Health and their influence on Colorectal Cancer Screening

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No conflicts to disclose

Learning objectives

- Understand how social determinants of health could impact the cancer screening
- Identify strategies to address social determinants of health as they relate to cancer screening
- Be able to select approaches that foster community-driven solutions and ensure and inclusive approach



"Distant Thunder" by Sculptor Star Liana York, UNM Cancer Center Art Collection

Colorectal Cancer and Screening

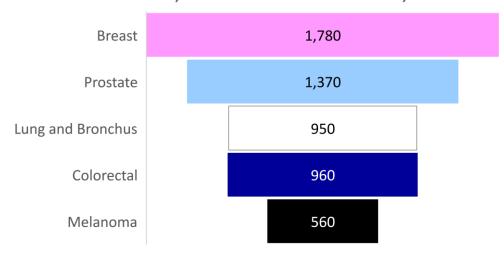
- American Cancer Society estimates
 - Colorectal cancer as the third most common cancer diagnosed in New Mexico
 - Second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in New Mexico
- Screening is an evidence-based preventive strategy that has shown effectiveness in early detection of Cancer
 - USPSTF Recommendations for Cancer, 2023

Age 45 - 75 years

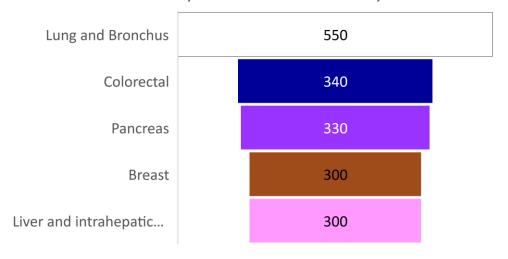
Colorectal cancer screening at appropriate intervals based on testing modality, starting at age 45 (Grade B)

Colorectal cancer screening at appropriate intervals based on testing modality, starting at age 50 to 75 (Grade A)

New Mexico, Estimated New Cases, 2024



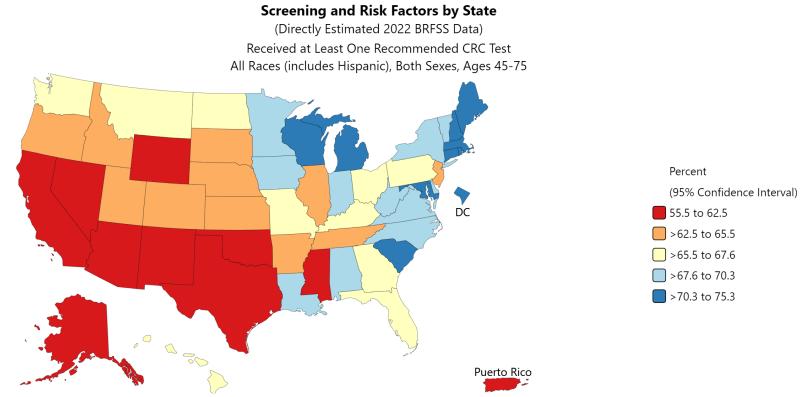
New Mexico, Estimated Deaths, 2024



Colorectal cancer screening

- Across the United States, only 72% of the adults are up-to-date on colorectal cancer screenings (CDC, 2024)
- State-wide

 variations noted
 in the screening
 rates
- New Mexico rate in 2022, were58.4%



Created by statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov on 06/23/2024 10:18 pm.

^{*} Data has been <u>suppressed</u> to ensure confidentiality and stability of rate estimates. Counts are suppressed if fewer than 16 records were reported in a specific area-sex-race category.

<u>Data not available</u> for this combination of data selections.

² 2022 BRFSS Survey Data is the source for this data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) sponsored by the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</u>. Data for the US is a median and not a percent.

Racial/Ethnic disparities in colorectal cancer screening in New Mexico (BRFSS, 2024)

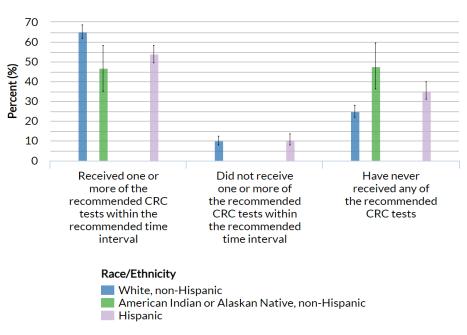
New Mexico - 2022

Respondents aged 45-75 who have fully met the USPSTF recommendation (variable

calculated from one or more BRFSS questions) (Crude Prevalence)

View by: Race/Ethnicity

Response: (All)



Footnote

- Prevalence estimate not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the CI half width was > 10 for any cell, or if the state did not collect data for that calendar year.
- *** No responses for this data cell

Noted disparities among American Indian and Hispanic populations

Lower rates of colorectal cancer screening in New Mexico (BRFSS, 2024)

- Men
- Individuals in the age group 45-55 year
- Individuals that are less than college educated
- Individuals that make less than \$50,000



Social determinants of health

- "Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks" (Healthy People 2030)
- SDOH vary across communities and populations; unjust conditions lead to inequitable distribution of these determinants leading to health disparities (<u>Braveman, 2021</u>)
- Also, important to consider root causes such as structural racism and intersectionality (<u>Bailey, 2017</u>; <u>Bowleg, 2021</u>)

Social Determinants of Health





Figure 1. Healthy People 2030 SDOH Graphic.

Social determinants influencing colorectal cancer screening

- Sixty-one studies including U.S. populations were reviewed and found lower screening rates among:
 - Racial/ethnic populations
 - Immigrants
 - Language barriers and limited-English proficiency
 - Lack of physician recommendations
 - Lack of screening knowledge
- Cross-sectional survey in five states in the US showed significant association with:
 - Financial strain
 - Transportation issues
 - Social Isolation
 - Food insecurity

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Barriers and facilitators of colorectal cancer screening using the 5As framework: A systematic review of US studies

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The effects of social determinants of health on colorectal cancer screening.

Authors: Isabelle Franklin, Rebecca Gambatese, Theodore R. Levin, Quyen Ngo-Metzger, and Gloria D Coronado Auth

INFO & AFFILIATIONS

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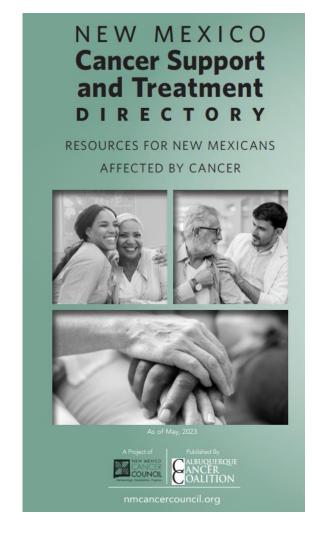
Strategies to address social determinants

- Tailored education campaigns that incorporate cultural factors using community-based participatory approaches; developing these in partnership with affected communities
- Translational services could be offered for scheduling either online or over the phone
- Improving social support and norms
- Focus on multilevel strategies: Clinical interventions, training physicians how to recommend CRC screening using up-to-date guidelines and staff for addressing social needs



Addressing social needs in New Mexico

- Compilation of resources from the Albuquerque Cancer Coalition
 - https://nmcancercouncil.org/acc-directory/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-ACC-Directory-English.pdf
- Community and Survivorship Resources at University of New Mexico **Comprehensive Cancer Center**
 - https://unmhealth.org/cancer/help/resources.html
- Local Resources from American Cancer Society at New Mexico
 - https://www.cancer.org/about-us/local/new-mexico.html
- Albuquerque Area Southwest Tribal Epidemiology Center Tribal Colorectal Health Program
 - https://www.aastec.net/services-programs/tchp/
- New Mexico State University: https://cancer.nmsu.edu/outreach/community- health-edu.html



A focus on rural communities





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