

the Cancer Plan

Year One in Review



This document was developed as a snapshot of the first year of the 2022 South Carolina Cancer Plan to support the continuous efforts of the Alliance, its volunteers, and partners in reducing the cancer burden in the state. This summary is not intended to serve as a general cancer resource.

Year 1 in Review

The Alliance Activities Highlights:

- Facilitated **15 Volunteer meetings**
- The Alliance and its partners hosted/facilitated **10 events throughout the state**. Most events **focused on driving equitable health outcomes** in the state, including hosting its **inaugural Hispanic Women Evidence Academy**.
- Secured **10+ partners** for the newly launched **Know Early Lung Cancer Awareness Campaign**
- Nearly **40 structural barriers were identified** by attendees during this year's Women's Health Equity Summit; **8 primary barriers emerged** from this discussion
 - The Alliance developed **health equity councils in 7 counties** to implement strategies to address those structural barriers.
- Developed a **Mens' Cancer Ad Hoc Committee**

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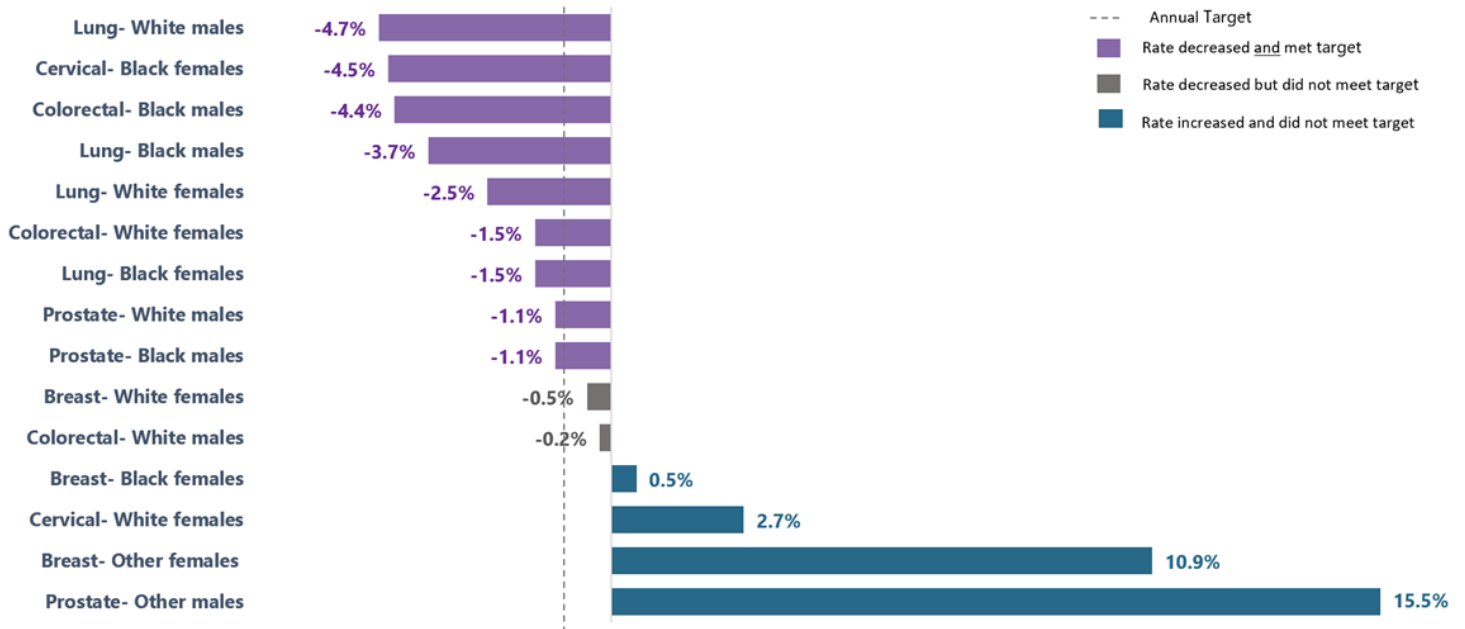
State Cancer and Screening Outcomes:

- **Lung cancer** experienced a **3% and 4% decrease in incidence and mortality rates**, respectively, from the previous 5-year rates.
- Statewide **colorectal and prostate cancer** reached the 1-year goal of a **1% decrease in incidence rates**.
 - However, males from other racial and ethnic groups experienced significantly higher rates in colorectal and prostate cancer outcomes.
 - Black men aged 40+ who had a PSA test within the past two years decreased by nearly 30% from the previously reported rates.
 - Colorectal screening rates increased during 2020 despite COVID and competing national health priorities.
- Overall, breast cancer incidence rates and mortality rates increased.
 - White women observed an increased mortality rate and Black women observed an increased incidence rate.
 - Other racial and ethnic women experienced a significant increase in incidence and mortality rates.
- Cervical cancer incidence among white women increased and screening rates decreased.

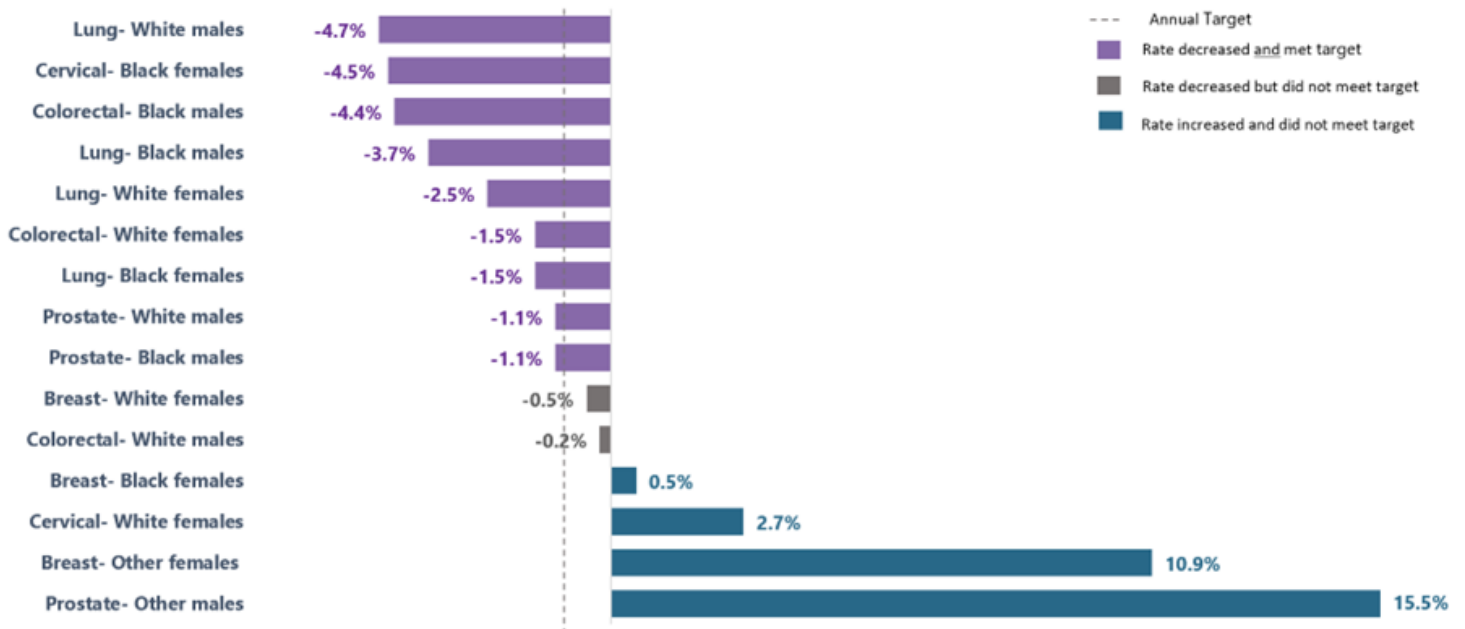


SOUTH CAROLINA CANCER ALLIANCE

Percent Difference between 5-Year Cancer Incidence Rates 2014-2018 & 2015-2019



Percent Difference between 5-Year Cancer Incidence Rates 2014-2018 & 2015-2019



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Year Two Recommendations

The impact of COVID-19 on cancer outcomes in the state is still being assessed and will require additional years of data to appropriately recommend post-pandemic, tailored cancer control strategies. However, based on 2019 incidence and 2020 screening and mortality data, the following are general strategic recommendations for volunteers, partners, and community members for the next plan year:

Year 2 Recommendations

Areas of focus	Alliance Volunteers	Partner/Community
Incidence and mortality of prostate and colorectal cancers among male racial and ethnic groups increased	<p>Expand strategies to support PSA and colorectal screenings among Hispanic/Latino males in the state</p> <p>Include patient-level education and navigation; group interventions have not been proven as effective among this population</p>	<p>Utilize community members or promoters who are trained to educate their peers about colorectal and prostate cancer and screening for the disease</p> <p>Utilize faith-based organizations to promote small media messaging</p>
Breast cancer incidence increased, while screenings decreased	<p>Women's Cancer Initiative: Continue efforts to reduce structural barriers, focusing on prevention and early detection activities</p>	<p>Utilize community health workers and lay navigators to increase breast health and screening education</p>

