

**Colorectal cancer (CRC)** is a leading cause of cancer death in the United States, but it can be largely prevented through screening.

**The Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP)** was funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2015 with the goal of increasing CRC screening rates.

**Awardees partner with clinics** serving low-income, underscreened populations to carry out evidence-based interventions (EBIs) and supporting activities (SAs).<sup>a</sup>

**The CRCCP is a promising public health model.**

In program year 1, awardees reported data for 413 clinics. The majority of clinics (71.9%) were federally qualified health centers and 72.4% were located in metro areas. Awardees used CRCCP resources to support EBI and SA implementation in 95.2% and 86.4% of these clinics, respectively. **Screening rates increased more in clinics that had a screening champion and a CRC screening policy, offered free stool tests, and had implemented 3 to 4 EBIs.**



**CRC screening champion**



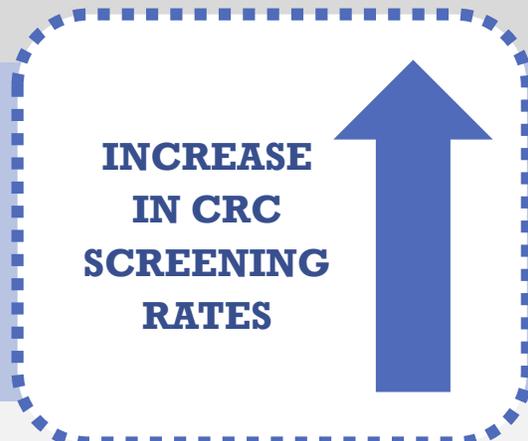
**CRC screening policy**



**Access to free stool tests**



**Multiple EBIs implemented**



**YEAR 1 QUICK STATS<sup>b</sup>**

**42.9%**

Average baseline CRC screening rate

**4.4**

Percentage point increase in clinic-level CRC screening rates after the first program year

**24,096**

Additional people screened

**CRCCP Grantees**



**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

<sup>a</sup>Priority EBIs include patient reminders, provider reminders, reduction of structural barriers, and provider assessment and feedback.

Supporting activities include small media, provider education, community health workers, and patient navigation.

<sup>b</sup>Results based on n = 413.

DeGroff A, Sharma K, Satsangi A, Kenney K, Joseph D, Ross K, et al. Increasing Colorectal Cancer Screening in Health Care Systems Using Evidence-Based Interventions. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2018;15:180029. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd15.180029>