**STORY TITLE:** Increasing Breast Cancer Awareness Through Cancer Registry Data

**STATE REGISTRY AND AUTHOR NAME(S):** Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System; Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Evaluation

**SUMMARY:**

Among women, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Ohio and the second leading cause of cancer death. Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System (OCISS) staff developed a new breast cancer publication to better understand the burden of breast cancer incidence and mortality in Ohio. Around this same time, Susan G. Komen Columbus requested county-level data from OCISS on breast cancer incidence and mortality to inform their interventions and service programs. Komen specifically wanted information on disparities in stage at diagnosis, time to treatment, and insurance status and the impact on breast cancer mortality. A wider distribution of these analyses may help stakeholders to develop programs, interventions and policies to decrease disparities associated with breast cancer in Ohio.

**CHALLENGE:**

Although female breast cancer incidence rates in Ohio were similar between blacks and whites in 2010-2014, breast cancer mortality rates were higher for blacks (30.2 per 100,000) than whites (22.3 per 100,000). There was a higher proportion of blacks (34.2%) diagnosed at a late (regional and distant) stage compared to whites (28.3%). The mean time to treatment for black women (35.6 days) was longer than the mean time to treatment for white women (29.6 days). At the time of cancer diagnosis, twice as many black women were uninsured (4%) compared to white women (2%).

**SOLUTION:**

OCISS, in partnership with The Ohio State University, analyzed data on breast cancer in Ohio, which included incidence and mortality, trends, stage at diagnosis, histology, topography, hormone receptor and HER2 status, treatment, survival, risk factors, signs and symptoms, and screening, as well as data on male breast cancer. This resulted in the publication of *Breast Cancer in Ohio, 2010-2014*, a 23-page site-specific profile, and a two-page fact sheet based on this data. Both have been posted on the ODH website.

(The report is available at:

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/OCISS/Reports/BreastProfile1014_Oct_120.pdf?la=en>.

The fact sheet is available at:

<http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/OCISS/Reports/breast-cancer-fact-sheet-2017.pdf?la=en>.)

OCISS further analyzed and provided the most recent and complete cancer incidence and mortality data (2010-2014) to Susan G. Komen Columbus, including incidence, stage group (early, late) and mortality by race (white, black) and county; primary payer by race, county, and race and county; and, time to treatment by county, race, stage, and race and county.

**RESULTS:**

The Ohio Partners for Cancer Control (OPCC) Breast Cancer Committee is a subgroup of the OPCC coalition, which is comprised of agencies, organizations, businesses and other individuals with the mission to create “A Cancer-Free Future for all Ohioans.” This Committee plans to disseminate *Breast Cancer in Ohio, 2010-2014* and the two-page fact sheet to stakeholders as part of either a webinar or conference to help guide the development of programs, interventions and policies, and to increase awareness of the disparities that are associated with this cancer.

Susan G. Komen Columbus is using the breast cancer data provided by OCISS to create geographic maps of breast cancer disparities. The maps include an overlay of accredited\* sites where quality breast cancer screening and follow-up care are available, as well as where Ohio Breast and Cervical Cancer Project (BCCP) enrollment agencies are located. The goal of this work is to look for areas of opportunity for improvement in referral and utilization of accredited breast cancer screening and follow-up sites and the patient navigation and direct services provided by BCCP. It is also being used to train and guide breast navigation programs funded by Susan G. Komen Ohio affiliates to better address the needs of the community, as evidenced by the data. For example, in a Southeastern Ohio initiative, Komen plans to share these data with a coalition of partners to identify areas where mobile mammography programs can be enhanced.

**SUSTAINING SUCCESS:**

Measures of short-term success will include information on how *Breast Cancer in Ohio, 2010-2014* and the two-page fact sheet are distributed and used in Ohio. Long-term success will be measured by decreases in breast cancer incidence and mortality and a reduction in disparities by race.

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\*Accredited by the 1) American College of Surgeons (ACS) Commission on Cancer, 2) ACS National Accreditation Program for Breast Centers, 3) American College of Radiology Centers of Excellence, or 4) National Cancer Institute Designated Cancer Centers.