

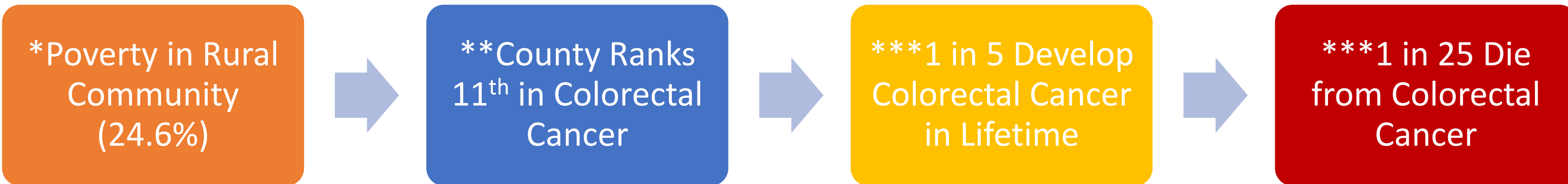
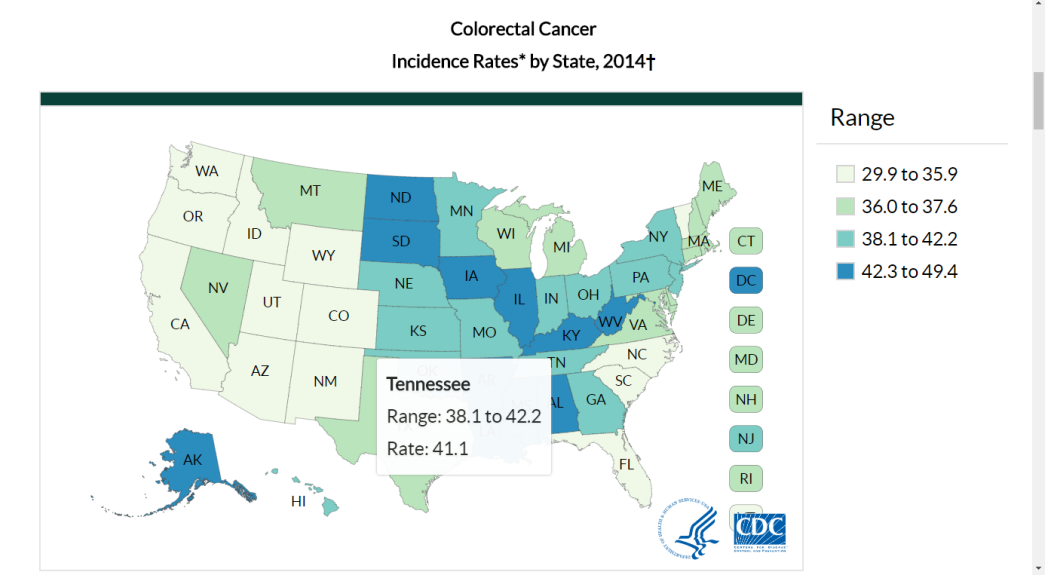
OBJECTIVE: Develop rural community model for colorectal cancer (CRC) education and screenings

RISK FACTORS

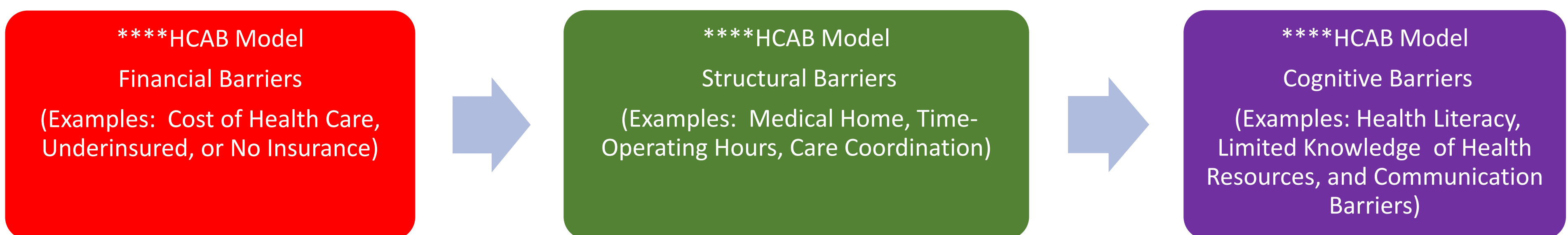
“Risk factors associated with colorectal cancer include being over the age of 50, a personal or family history of colon cancer or intestinal polyps, tobacco use, inactivity and high fat diet. Race is also a risk factor, with African-Americans less likely to have colorectal cancer diagnosed in the earliest and most treatable stages. The American Cancer Society noted that from 1992 to 2000, African-Americans had a 55 percent survival rate for colorectal cancer, compared to the white survival rate at 64 percent.” <http://www.tn.gov/news/26960>

1 Identify the Health Disparity Using Data

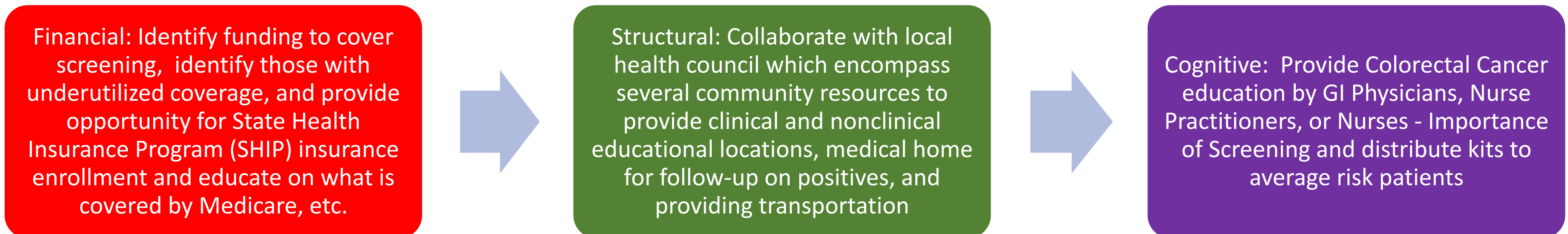
Population: Age = > 50+
Target: African Americans (Risk Factors)
Setting: Rural west Tennessee



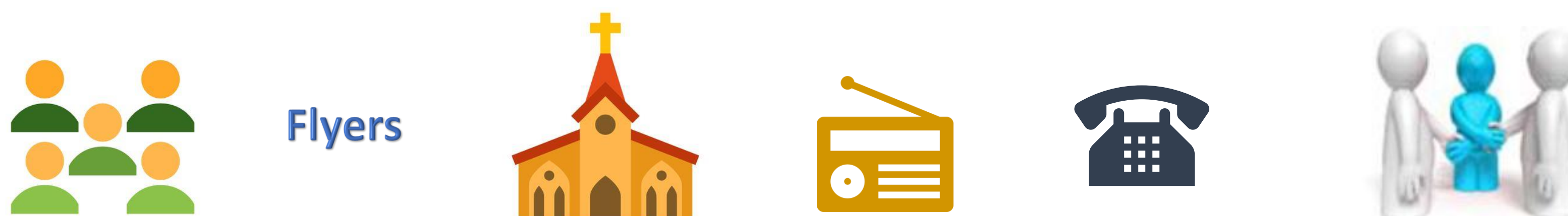
2 Identify the Health Access Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Using a Model such as the Health Care Access Barriers (HCAB) Model****



3 Identify the Strategies to address health access barriers



4 Identify Strategies to Inform Public of Education & Screening Events



5 Develop and Implement Plan to Screen



6 Evaluate Results and Identify



*U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from www.tn.gov
**State of Tennessee Cancer Plan 2013-2017. Retrieved from https://tn.gov/assets/entities/health/attachments/TN_Cancer_Coalition_State_Plan_2013-2017.pdf
***TN Department of Health, Data Fact Sheet: Colorectal Cancer in Tennessee. (2017). Retrieved from www.tn.gov/assets/entities/health/attachments/ColorectalCancer_Fact_Sheet_2016_R.pdf
****Carrillo, J., Carrillo, V., Perez, Salas-Lopez, Natale-Pereira, & Byron. (2011). Defining and targeting health care access barriers. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, 22, 562-575.



Mission: To improve the health and well-being of the communities we serve while providing exceptional and compassionate care.