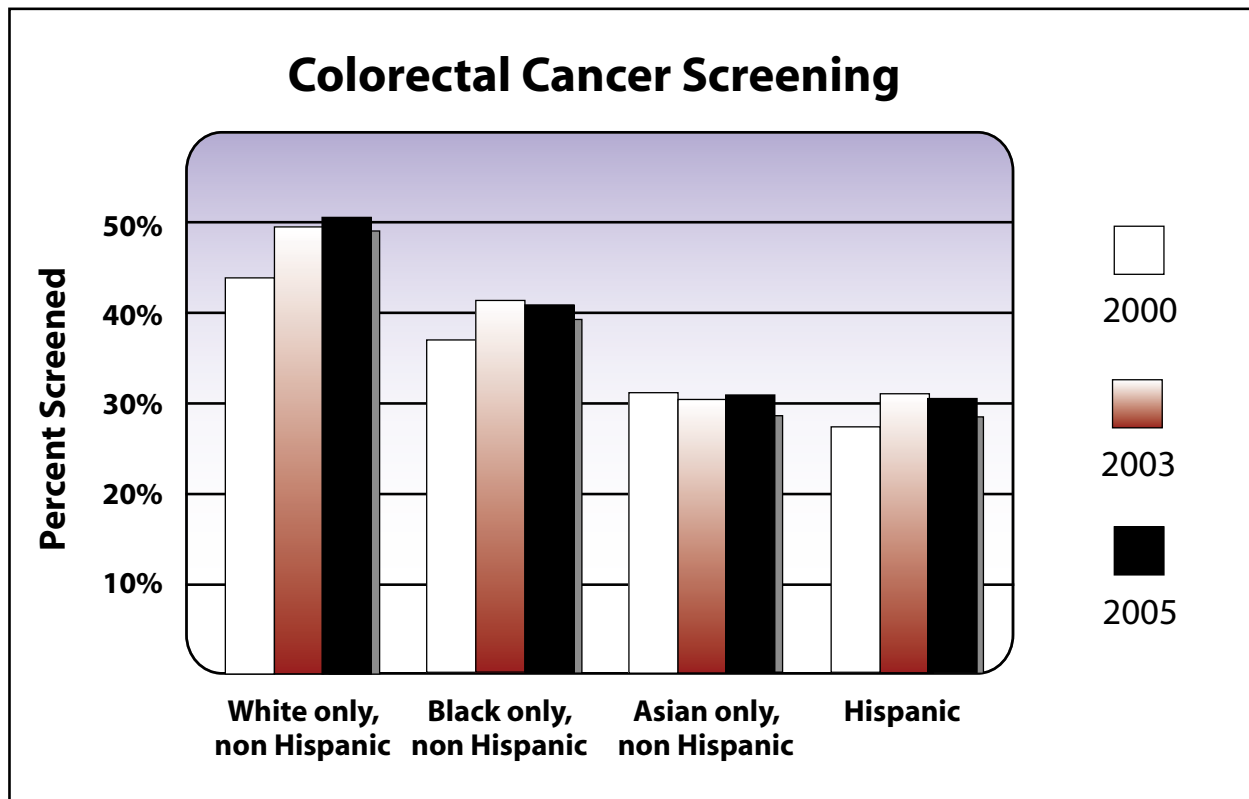


Cancer Screening: Lives Saved If Screenings Were Increased Among Racial and Ethnic Groups

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Disparities in use of colorectal cancer screening have increased over time. In 1998, screening rates for whites were approximately 13 percentage points higher than for Hispanic Americans and 7 percentage points higher than for African Americans and Asian Americans. In 2005, screening rates for whites were 21 percentage points higher than for Asian Americans, 20 percentage points higher than for Hispanic Americans, and 10 percentage points higher than for African Americans.



Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Notes: Portion of adults age 50 and older who have had a colonoscopy in the past ten years, sigmoidoscopy in the past five years, proctoscopy within the past five years, or home blood stool test in past two years, all for screening purposes only.

HEALTH IMPACT			
COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING IN ADULTS 50+			
Population Group	% Up to Date with Screening* (2005)	Lives Saved Annually If % Up to Date with Screening Increased to 90%**	Lives Saved Per 100,000 If % Up to Date with Screening Increased to 90%
White only, non-Hispanic	51%	11,100	17
Black only, non-Hispanic	42%	1,800	26
Hispanic	31%	700	15
Asian only, non-Hispanic	31%	330	15

* Percent up to date with any recommended screening method

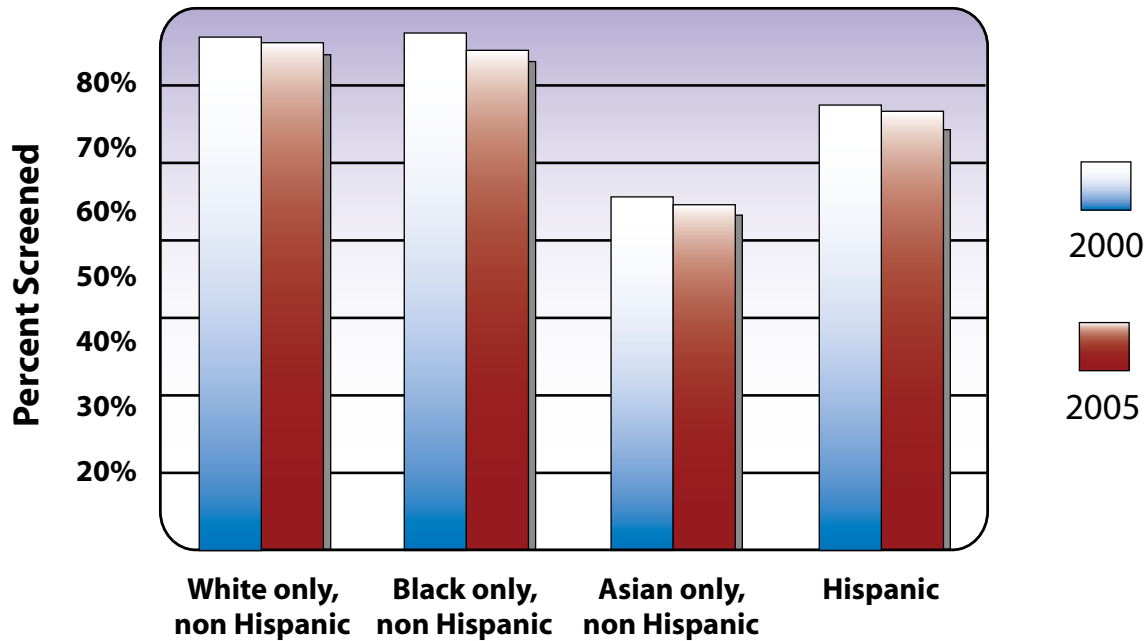
**Differences in lives saved between subpopulations reflect differences in current cancer mortality rates and current cancer screening rates.

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Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening rates have declined among white, African American, Asian, and Hispanic women age 18 and older since 2000. The chart shows screening rates among women ages 18-64. White women had the highest screening rate in 2005, 85.5 percent, compared to 86.7 percent in 2000. Asian women had the lowest screening rate among these four groups in 2005, 64.1 percent, which is down from 65.8 percent in 2000. Among Hispanic women, 76.2 percent reported screening in the previous three years in 2005 compared to 77.2 percent in 2000. African American women experienced the largest decline in screening: 84.0 percent in 2005 compared to 87.5 percent in 2000.

Cervical Cancer Screening in Past 3 Years



Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Note: Screening rates among women ages 18-64

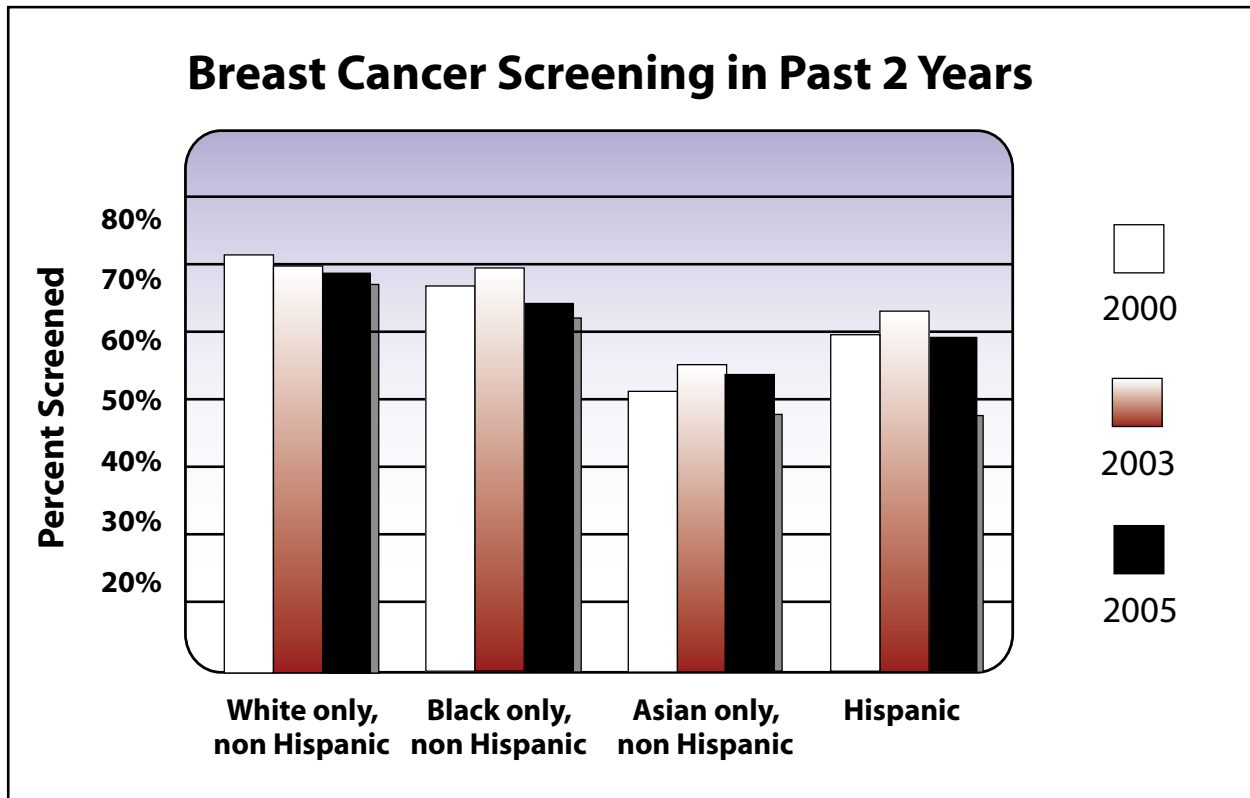
HEALTH IMPACT			
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN WOMEN AGES 18-64			
Population Group	% Screened in Past 3 Years (2005)	Lives Saved Annually If % Screened in Past 3 Years Increased to 90%	Lives Saved per 100,000 Annually If % Screened in Past 3 Years Increased to 90%
White only, non-Hispanic	86%	328	0.5
Black only, non-Hispanic	84%	125	1.2
Hispanic	76%	107	1.1
Asian only, non-Hispanic	64%	46	1.3

Differences in lives saved between subpopulations reflect differences in current cancer mortality rates and current cancer screening rates.

Additional deaths would be prevented if screening in the past three years reached 90 percent among women age 65 and older who need continued screening. We did not estimate this because we do not know the portion of women age 65 and older who need continued screening nor what their current rate of screening is.

Breast Cancer Screening

Breast cancer screening rates were down for white, African American, Asian, and Hispanic women age 40 and older between 2003 and 2005. White women reported the highest screening rate in 2005, 68.6 percent, which is down from 70.0 percent in 2003. Asian women reported the lowest screening rate in 2005, 54.5 percent, compared to 56.6 percent in 2003. African American and Hispanic women experienced the greatest declines in screening between 2005 and 2003: 64.6 percent of African American women reported breast cancer screening in the previous 2 years in 2005 compared to 69.6 percent in 2003, and 59.4 percent of Hispanic women reported having been screened in 2005 compared to 64.3 percent in 2003.



Source: National Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC

Note: Mammography screening among women age 40 and older

**HEALTH IMPACT
BREAST CANCER SCREENING IN WOMEN 40+**

Population Group	% Screened with Mammography in Past 2 Years (2005)	Lives Saved Annually If % Screened in Past 2 Years Increased to 90%	Lives Saved Annually per 100,000 If % Screened in Past 2 Years Increased to 90%
White only, non-Hispanic	69%	2,950	10
Black only, non-Hispanic	65%	500	14
Hispanic	59%	190	8
Asian only, non-Hispanic	55%	90	8

Differences in lives saved between subpopulations reflect differences in current cancer mortality rates and current cancer screening rates..