

NO TIME FOR GUESSWORK

WHEN IT COMES TO CANCER, EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS SAVE LIVES AND DOLLARS.

Public health agencies offer proven strategies for improving the quality and rate of cancer screening. Working with health systems and other partners to implement evidence-based interventions can significantly reduce health care costs and increase lives saved.

CANCER IS COSTLY; STATES PAY THE PRICE

In less than 20 years, the total medical cost of cancer in the United States has nearly doubled. All payers feel the impact. States bear much of the cost.

\$2

Median costs paid by **Medicare**

5% **4.**8%

Median costs paid by Medicaid

Median state-level costs for cancer treatment

SCREENING NOW SAVES DOLLARS LATER

60 to 89% of the costs of screening pre-Medicare patients (ages 50 to 64) for colorectal cancer would be offset by savings in future Medicare treatment costs.²

CANCER AFFECTS WORKFORCE PRODUCTIVITY



Cancer is one of the **top five most costly diseases** in the United States and leads to substantial work loss.³

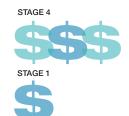
6.1 PAYS

Median state-level days lost per year among employed cancer patients \$115.9

Median annual state-level cancer absenteeism costs

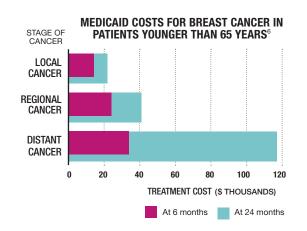
REDUCES COSTS

Late-stage cancer requires more expensive treatment.
Colon cancer **stage 4** treatment is **three times more expensive** than stage 1 treatment costs.⁴





Additional Medicaid end-of-life costs during **final 4 months** for patients with cancer compared to those without cancer.⁵





EVIDENCE-BASEDINTERVENTIONS WORK

USING MULTIPLE EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS INCREASES SCREENING RATES

24% Increase in adults up-to-date with colorectal cancer screening after using patient navigators + client reminders + provider reminders.

Patient navigators at a major urban health system:8

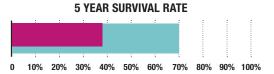
• Reduced no-show/cancellation rates by

 Generated revenue that paid for 2 navigator salaries after 3.5 months.

• Generated \$150,000 in additional hospital revenue (per Navigator).

Patient navigators and increased access to screening at an urban hospital center⁹ increased **five-year survival rates in**

39% to 70%



1 Tangka FK, Trogdon JG, Ekwueme DU, Guy GP Jr, Nwaise I, Orenstein D. State-level cancer treatment costs: how much and who pays? 2013;119(12):2309–2316. 2 Goede SL, Kuntz KM, van Ballegooijen M, Knudsen AB, Lansdorp-Vogelaar I, Tangka FK, Howard DH, Chin J, Zauber AG, Seeff LC. Cost-savings to Medicare from pre-Medicare colorectal cancer screening. Medical Care 2015;53(7):630–638. 3 Tangka FK, Trogdon JG, Ekwueme DU, Guy GP Jr, Orenstein D. State-level estimates of cancer-related absenteeism costs. Journal of Occupational Health and Environmental Medicine 2013;55(9):1015–1020. 4 Birtwistle M, Earnshaw A for Cancer Research UK. Saving lives, averting costs: An analysis of the financial implications of achieving earlier diagnosis of colorectal, lung and ovarian cancer. 2014. 5 Tangka FK, Subramanian S, Saving lives, Albert S, Hoover S, Richardson LC. End-of-life medical costs of Medicaid cancer patients. Health Services Research 2015;50(3):690–709. 6 Subramanian S, Trogdon J, Ekwueme DU, Gardner JG, Whitmire JT, Rao C. Cost of breast cancer treatment in Medicaid: implications for state programs providing coverage for low-income women. Medical Care 2011;49(1):89–95. 7 Joseph DA, Redwood D, DeGroff A, Butler EL. Use of evidence-based interventions to address disparities in colorectal cancer screening. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Supplement 2016;65(1):21–28. 8 Balderson D, Safavi K. How patient navigation can cut costs and save lives. Harvard Business Review 2013. 9 lbid.



