



**FY 2014 Labor HHS Appropriations Bill
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Colorectal Cancer Control Program**

FY 2013	President's 2014 Budget	FY 2014 Suggested	FY 2014 Senate Mark
\$40,601,000	\$40,577,000	\$70,000,000	\$42,756,000

CDC's Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP) provides funding to 25 states and 4 tribes across the United States for five years. The CRCCP's goal is to increase colorectal (colon) cancer screening rates among men and women aged 50 years and older from about 64% to 80% in funded states by 2014. The program is implementing population-based approaches to increase screening rates through policy and health systems change, targeted outreach, case management, and limited provision of direct screening services. Colorectal cancer screening is an effective intervention that not only can identify cancer at an early stage when treatment is most effective, it can also prevent cancer by finding and removing precancerous polyps. With an increase of \$30 million, CDC would expand the program to all 50 states increasing the use of life-saving cancer screening for millions of adults.

Basic Facts About Colorectal Cancer:

- Colorectal cancer—cancer of the colon or rectum—is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States. In 2007, 53,219 people in the United States died of colorectal cancer (27,004 men and 26,215 women).
- Approximately 22 million U.S. residents aged 50-75 years have never been screened for colorectal cancer. If everyone aged 50 or older had regular screening tests and all precancerous polyps were removed, as many as 60% of deaths from colorectal cancer could be prevented.
- Estimated direct medical costs for colorectal cancer care in 2010 were \$14 billion with projected costs of up to \$20 billion by 2020.

CDC's Colorectal Cancer Screening Program: CDC established the Colorectal Cancer Control Program in 2009 to promote CRC screening and increase population-level screening rates to 80 percent and, subsequently to reduce CRC mortality. The program has two components: screening promotion and screening provision.

Screening Promotion: CRCCP programs use evidence-based strategies recommended by the Guide to Community Preventative Services to increase colorectal cancer screening rates for all age-appropriate men and women. These strategies include the use of small media, client and provider reminders, structural changes, and patient navigation among others. Programs are partnering with key organizations that are needed to effect population-level, such as Federally Qualified Health Centers, other health care systems, State Medicaid offices, professional organizations, employers and worksites, and private insurers.

Screening Provision: CRCCP programs provide colorectal cancer screening and follow-up care to low-income uninsured or underinsured men and women aged 50–64 years. Programs have established service delivery networks and support systems to provide high-quality screening with public education and outreach, patient care coordination, and referral to treatment. Since the CRCCP began in 2009, programs have screened 14,695 individuals, detected and removed 2,050 precancerous polyps, and diagnosed 36 cancers.

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