

Cancer Disparities- From Diagnosis to Treatment

The Louisiana Campaign
for Tobacco-Free Living

Empowering People
and Communities
Series

Welcome.

We're happy you're joining us today.

About TFL's Empowering People and Communities Series

"Equitably bringing health education, resources and hope to people, populations, and communities in Louisiana."

Today's Facilitators

Jaime Cyprian, MPH
Sr. Regional Manager,
The Louisiana Campaign for Tobacco
Free Living



Brittney Soteropulos
Early Detection Regional Manager,
Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center



Today's Presenters



Lauren Maniscalco
*Louisiana Tumor
Registry (LTR)*



Mandy Shipp
*Director of Clinical Research, Mary
Bird Perkins Cancer Center*



Tonya S. Harris
Bayou Region Community Action Network

Learning Objectives:

1. To explain the cancer disparities for African Americans throughout the cancer continuum
2. To describe the available data that shows the cancer disparities in African American populations
3. To identify the resources available to African Americans that support better prevention, treatment, and survivorship outcomes

WHY IS THIS TOPIC IMPORTANT

- There are several populations including African Americans in Louisiana who are disproportionately at greater risks for tobacco-related health problems including cancer.
- African Americans utilize preventive screenings less, have they higher incidences of cancer diagnosis and mortality, and are less likely to participate in live-saving clinical trials.
- Smoke-free air policies are important in the overall scheme because they protect people who do not smoke from secondhand smoke, motivate those who smoke to quit, and prevent people from starting to smoke which decreases the negative health effects.
- While Louisiana has 33 smoke free policies that protect over 1.3 million from secondhand smoke, African Americans are still impacted by tobacco related health effects at a disparate rate.
- We must close the gaps on the disparities when it comes to cancer throughout the continuum.

<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/health-equity/african-american/secondhand-smoke.html>



Brittney Soteropulos

Screenings

What is a cancer screening?

- Cancer screenings are medical procedures that are looking for a cancer before a person has any symptoms
- Not all types of cancers have screening modalities- Some that do are:

Breast	Mammogram, MRI, ultrasound
Prostate	Blood draw and Digital rectal exam
Colorectal	Colonoscopy, Fit Kit, Cologuard
Skin	Visual examinations at dermatologist
Oral	Visual examinations at dentist
Cervical	Pap smears
Lung	Low dose CT scan

- Screening tests can help find a cancer at an early stages

Importance of Cancer Screenings

Early Detection Saves Lives

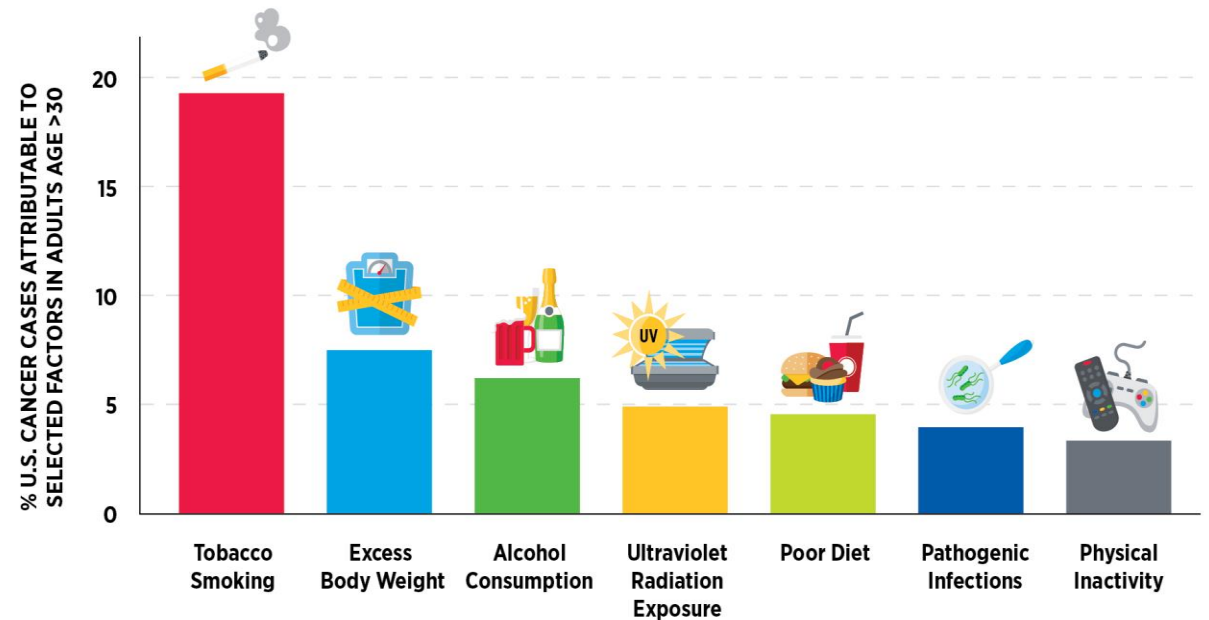
- When abnormal tissues or cancer is found early, it may be easier to treat or cure.
- By the time symptoms appear, the cancer may have grown or spread.
- Finding cancers at an early stage, helps us to get a person to treatment sooner which then can result in a better outcome.

Are cancers preventable?

YES.

FIGURE 2

Increasing Cancer Risk



Research has identified numerous factors that increase an individual's risk for developing cancer. By modifying behavior, individuals can eliminate or reduce many of these risks and thereby reduce their risk of developing

or dying from cancer. Developing and implementing additional public education and policy initiatives could help further reduce the burden of cancers related to preventable cancer risk factors.

Factors that influence cancer disparities

- Access to care
- Socioeconomic status
- Lack of education/ Low Health Literacy
- Comorbidities
- Medical mistrust

Quick Facts

- African American women are twice as likely as women of racial and ethnic groups in the US to be diagnosed with triple negative breast cancer
- African American women are also more likely to be diagnosed with inflammatory breast cancer.
- 1 in 6 African American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in his lifetime compared to 1 in 8 white men.
- Colorectal cancer is the 3rd most common cancer in African American men and women.

Resources

- <https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/cancer-facts-figures-for-african-americans.html>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3647145/>
- <https://cancerprogressreport.aacr.org/progress/>
- <https://marybird.org/services/get-screened/>

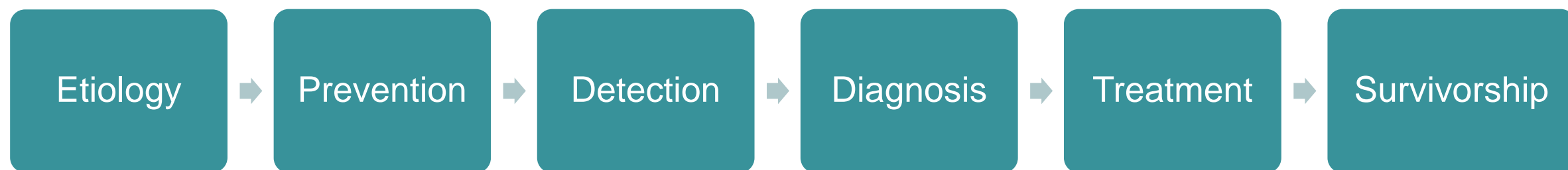


Lauren S. Maniscalco, MPH

Louisiana Tumor Registry (LTR)

- LTR is a population-based cancer registry that collects data on all cancer cases diagnosed among Louisiana residents.
- Louisiana law (R.S. 40:1105.1 et seq.) and the corresponding legislative rules establish the LTR as the designated agent of the state to collect cancer surveillance data. This law also requires all healthcare providers to report cancer cases to the LTR.
- LTR Mission: To collect and report complete, high-quality, and timely population-based data in Louisiana to support cancer research, control, and prevention.
- Cancer registry data allows us to monitor cancer incidence over time, guide cancer control programs, identify priorities for allocation of healthcare resources, and advance clinical, epidemiologic, and health services research.
- **Cancer registry data crosscuts the entire cancer control continuum.**

Cancer Control Continuum



Communications
Surveillance
Health Disparities
Decision Making
Dissemination of Evidence-based
Interventions
Health Care Delivery
Epidemiology
Measurement

Cancer Incidence in Louisiana: 2015-2019

All Cancers, Both Sexes, All Races

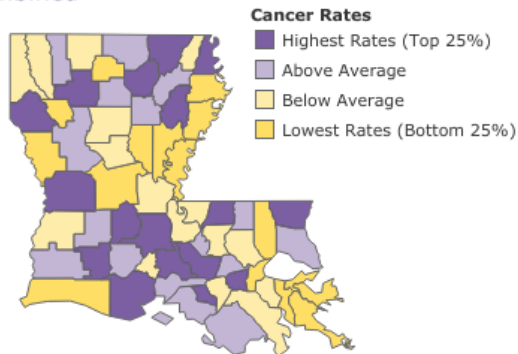
484.3 per 100k

Cases Diagnosed per 100k people (Incidence Rate)

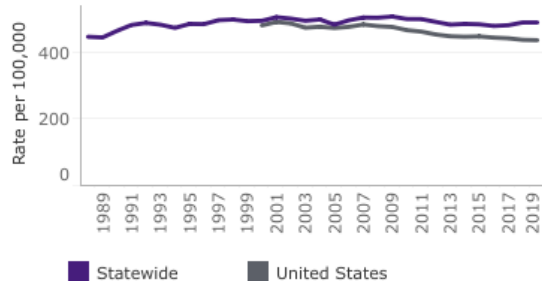
26,425

Cases Diagnosed per Year, on Average

Cancer Incidence Rates for All Cancers Combined



Annual Changes from 1988 to 2018 Cancer Incidence Rates



Notes:

These data represent all cancer cases and deaths in Louisiana from 2015-2019 combined, except in the annual trends chart. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 people and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Annual U.S. incidence rates are only available after 2000. For data on specific types of cancer, see the 'Types of Cancer' tab.

Most Common Cancers in Louisiana

Prostate	138.5	3,759
Breast (Female)	128.4	3,637
Lung and Bronchus	63.4	3,557
Colon and Rectum	45.1	2,429
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	22.5	1,217
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	21.0	628
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	18.8	998
Melanoma of the skin	18.3	950
Urinary Bladder	18.0	981
Thyroid	14.7	720

Rate # of Cancers Diagnosed/Year

Louisiana Rates

← U.S. Average

Filters

Incidence or Mortality?

- ☒ Incidence
☐ Mortality

Sex?

- ☒ Both Sexes
☐ Female
☐ Male

Race?

- ☒ All Races
☐ Black
☐ White

Louisiana Cancer Incidence

Explore Cancers Further: All Cancers Combined

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

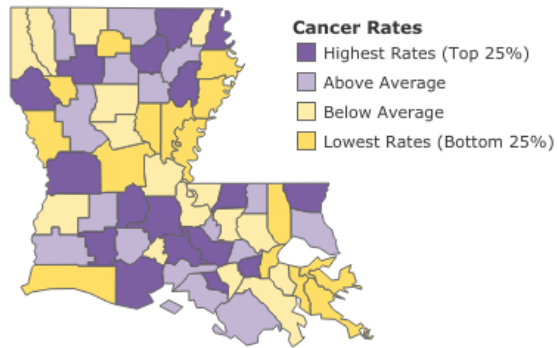
484.3 per 100k

Cases Diagnosed per 100k people (Incidence Rate)

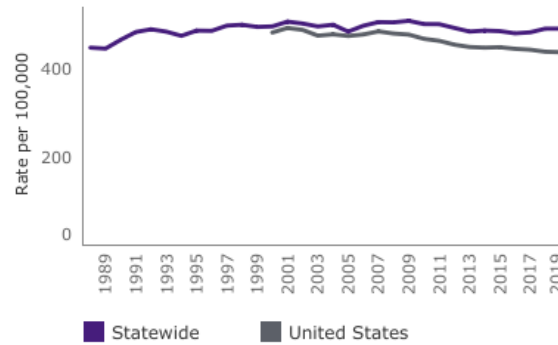
26,425

Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

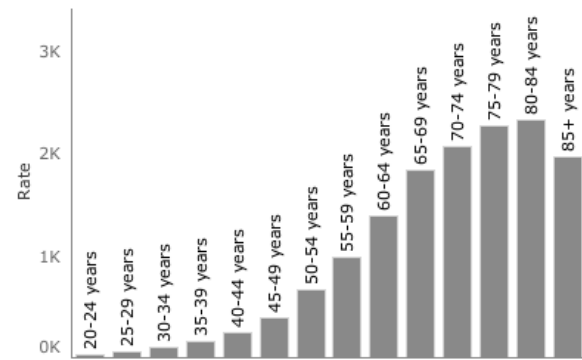
Differences by Geography



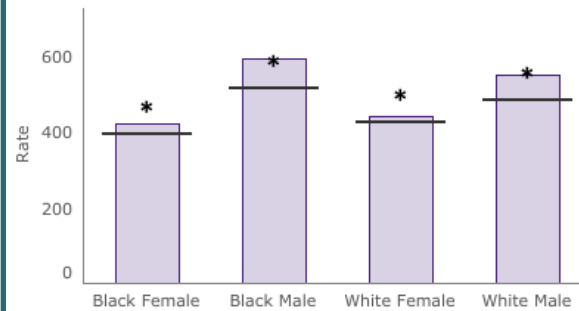
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



Notes:

Data represent the **average** rates and counts for the years 2015-2019 unless otherwise specified. An '*' on the bar charts indicates that Louisiana statewide rates are statistically significantly different from the U.S. average. Rates are the number of cases (or deaths) per 100,000 people and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.



Louisiana Cancer Mortality

Explore Cancers Further: All Cancers Combined

Cancer Mortality Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

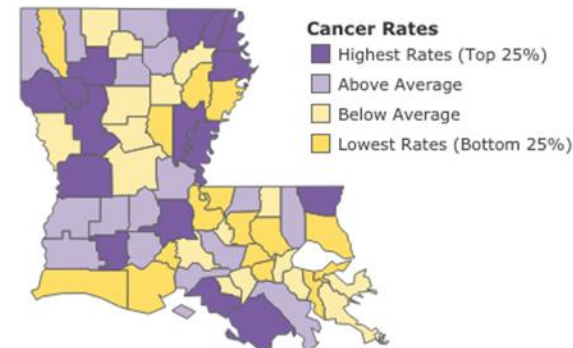
172.5 per 100k

Deaths per 100k people (Mortality Rate)

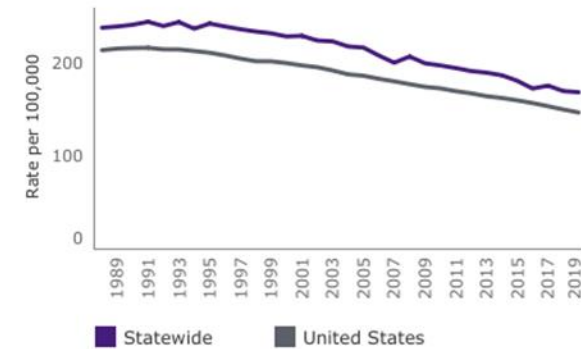
9,385

Deaths per Year on Average

Differences by Geography



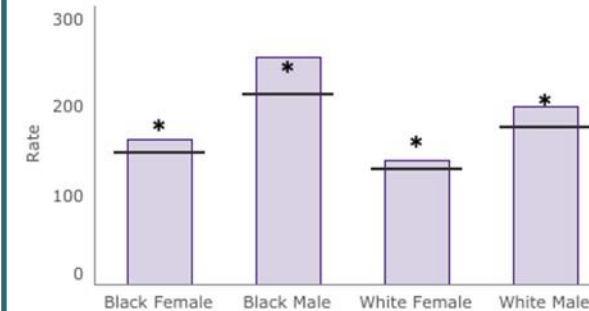
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age

Age distribution is not available for mortality data.

Differences by Sex & Race



Female Breast Cancer Incidence

- Breast cancer incidence rate for black women in Louisiana is significantly higher than their national counterparts.
 - Black women:
 - LA: 134.9 per 100,000
 - US: 127.3 per 100,000
 - White women:
 - LA: 126.5 per 100,000
 - US: 130.3 per 100,000

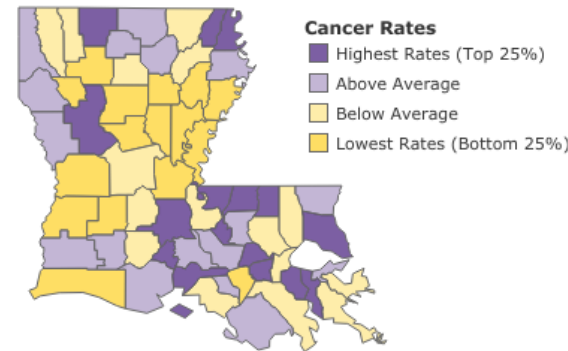
Explore Cancers Further: Breast Cancer (Females only)

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

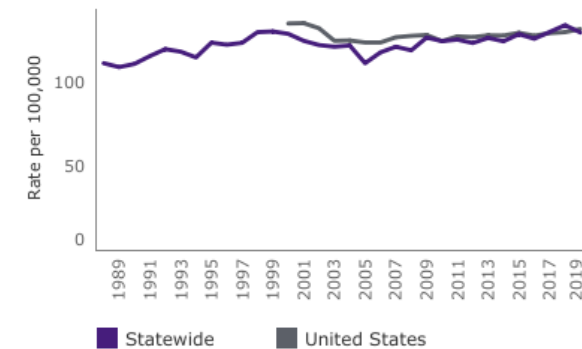
128.4 per 100k
Cases Diagnosed per 100k women (Incidence Rate)

3,637
Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

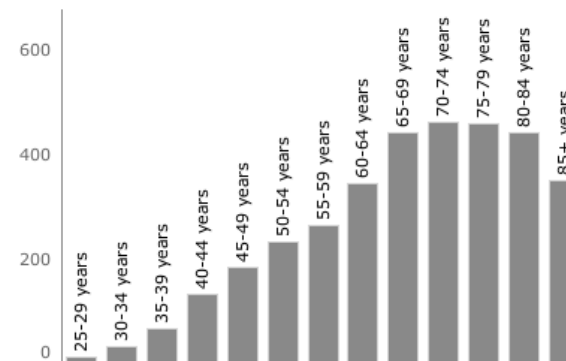
Differences by Geography



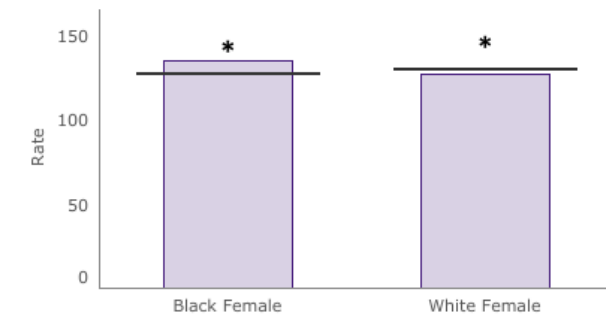
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



Notes:

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Filters

Type of Cancer

Breast Cancer (Fem..

Incidence or Mortality?

● Incidence
○ Mortality

Race

● All Races
○ Black
○ White

View Race & Sex Combined or Separately?

Together

Triple-Negative Female Breast Cancer Incidence

- Cancer incidence rate for black women in Louisiana is significantly higher than their national counterparts.
 - Black women:
 - LA: 30.6 per 100,000
 - US: 23.4 per 100,000
 - White women:
 - LA: 13.8 per 100,000
 - US: 12.1 per 100,000

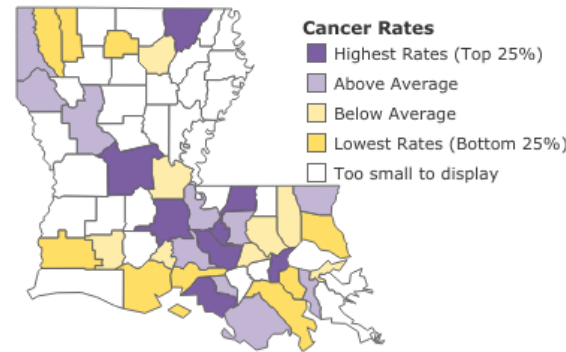
Explore Cancers Further: Triple-Negative Female Breast Cancer

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

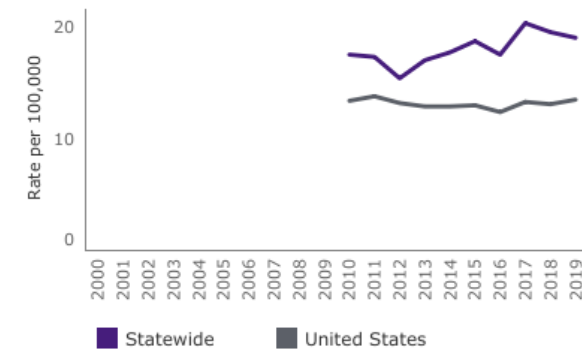
18.9 per 100k
Cases Diagnosed per 100k women (Incidence Rate)

517
Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

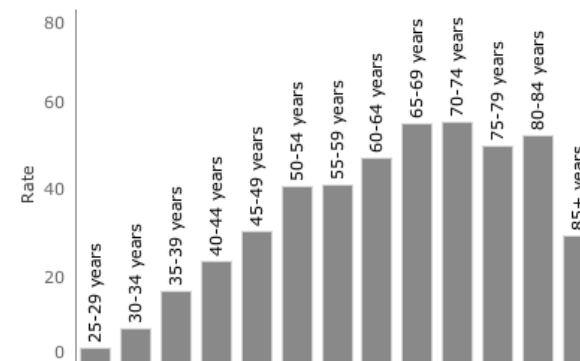
Differences by Geography



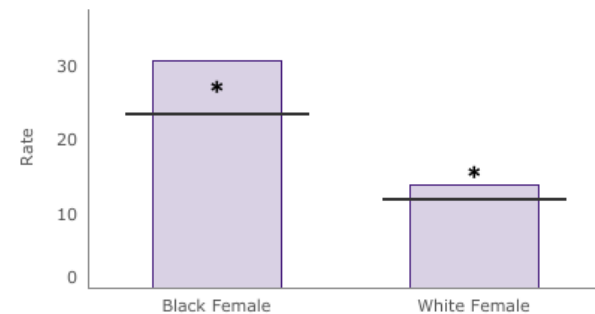
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



Notes:

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← U.S. Average
Louisiana Rates

Filters

Type of Cancer

↳ Triple-Negative Fe..

Incidence or Mortality?

● Incidence
○ Mortality

Race

● All Races
○ Black
○ White

View Race & Sex Combined or Separately?

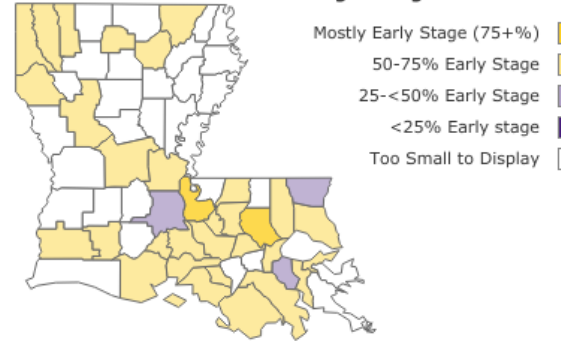
Together

Triple-Negative Female Breast Cancer by Stage

- Population-based cancer registries do not collect screening data.
- A proxy for screening data is stage at diagnosis. If the majority of cases are diagnosed at an early stage, cancer screenings are likely high in these areas.
- 62.8% of white women are diagnosed at an early stage vs. 56.3% for black women.

Finding Cancer Early: Triple-Negative Female Breast Cancer 2015-2019

Stage at Diagnosis in Louisiana Parishes



EARLY STAGE:

In situ stage means that the cancer cells are found where they first formed, and have not spread to other areas of the body. Available for breast and colorectal cancers only.

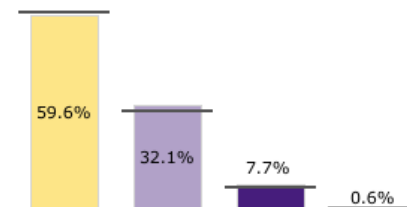
Localized cancer is usually found only in the tissue or organ where it began, and has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to other parts of the body. Some localized cancers can be completely removed by surgery.

LATE STAGE:

Regional stage refers to cancer that has grown beyond the original (primary) tumor to nearby lymph nodes or organs and tissues.

Distant stage refers to cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Also known as distant metastasis.

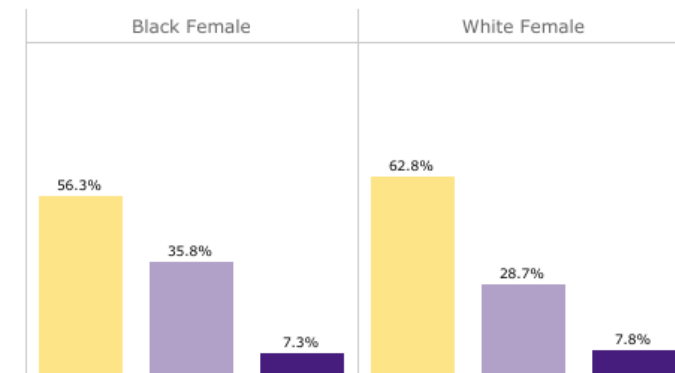
Stage at Diagnosis: Overall Distribution



Color Legend:

Localized Regional Distant Unknown/ Uns..

Stage at Diagnosis by Race & Sex



Notes:

The definitions for each stage came from the NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms. (<http://https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>).

Louisiana Rates

← U.S. Average

Filters

Cancer Site

- ☐ All Cancers Combined
- ☐ Bladder Cancer
- ☐ Brain and Nervous Syste..
- ☐ Breast Cancer (Females ..
- ☒ Triple-Negative Femal..
- ☐ Cervical Cancer
- ☐ Colon and Rectum Cance..
- ☐ Esophageal Cancer
- ☐ Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Kidney Cancer
- ☐ Laryngeal Cancer
- ☐ Liver Cancer
- ☐ Lung Cancer
- ☐ Non-Small Cell Lung C..
- ☐ Small Cell Lung Cancer
- ☐ Melanoma
- ☐ Myeloma
- ☐ Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Oropharyngeal Cancer
- ☐ Ovarian Cancer
- ☐ Pancreatic Cancer
- ☐ Prostate Cancer
- ☐ Stomach Cancer
- ☐ Thyroid Cancer
- ☐ Uterine Cancer

View Race/ Sex: by Race & Sex

Cervical Cancer Incidence

- Cervical cancer incidence rate for black women in Louisiana is significantly higher than their national counterparts.
 - Black women:
 - LA: 10.8 per 100,000
 - US: 8.3 per 100,000
 - White women:
 - LA: 8.6 per 100,000
 - US: 7.6 per 100,000

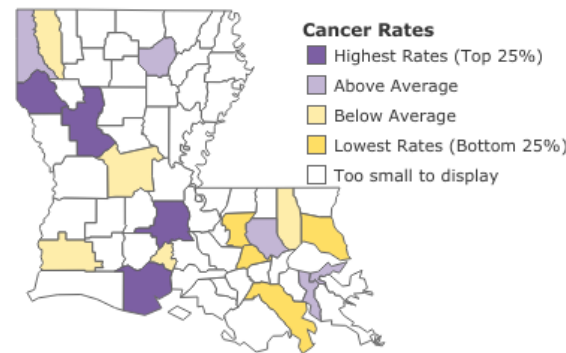
Explore Cancers Further: Cervical Cancer

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

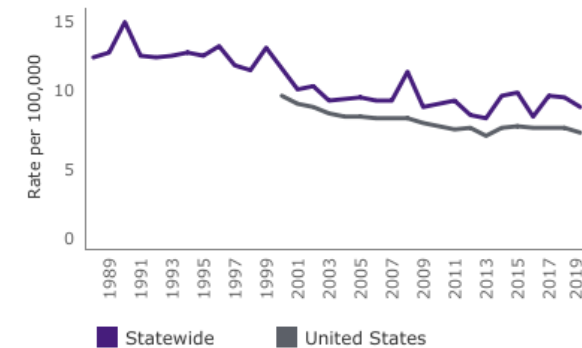
9.2 per 100k
Cases Diagnosed per 100k women (Incidence Rate)

223
Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

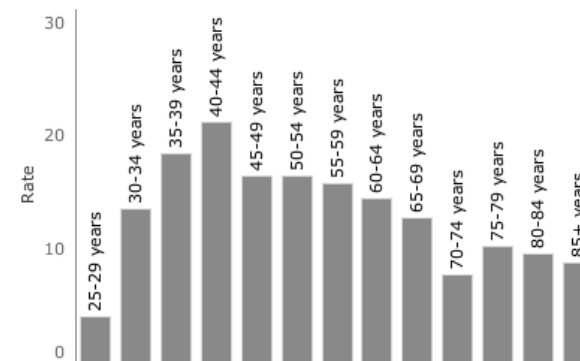
Differences by Geography



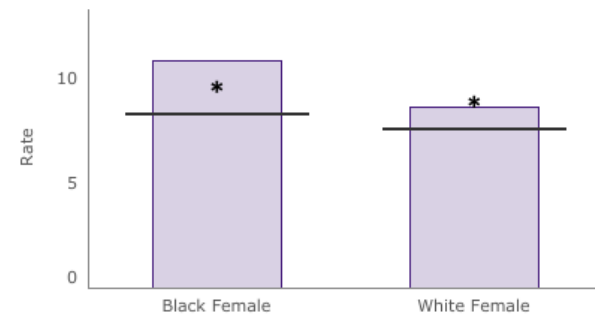
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



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← U.S. Average
Louisiana Rates

Filters

Type of Cancer

Cervical Cancer

Incidence or Mortality?

● Incidence
○ Mortality

Race

● All Races
○ Black
○ White

View Race & Sex Combined or Separately?

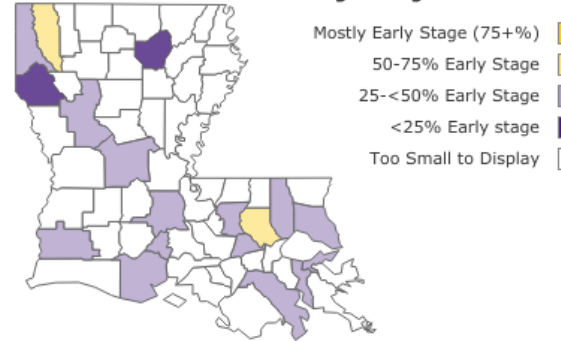
Together

Cervical Cancer by Stage

45.2% of white women are diagnosed at an early stage compared to 32.0% of black women.

Finding Cancer Early: Cervical Cancer 2015-2019

Stage at Diagnosis in Louisiana Parishes



EARLY STAGE:

In situ stage means that the cancer cells are found where they first formed, and have not spread to other areas of the body. Available for breast and colorectal cancers only.

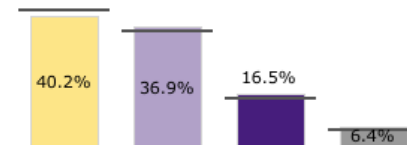
Localized cancer is usually found only in the tissue or organ where it began, and has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to other parts of the body. Some localized cancers can be completely removed by surgery.

LATE STAGE:

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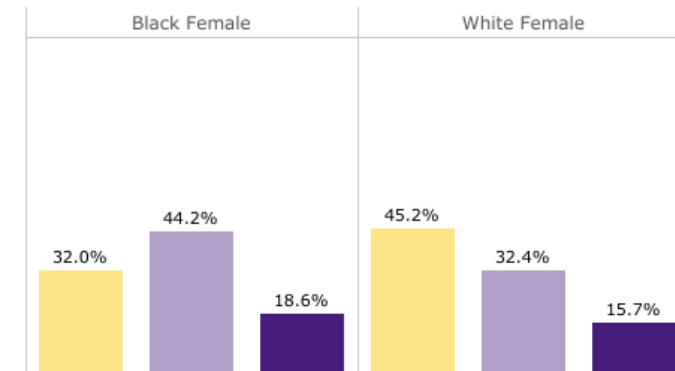
Stage at Diagnosis: Overall Distribution



Color Legend:

Localized Regional Distant Unknown/ Uns..

Stage at Diagnosis by Race



Notes:

The definitions for each stage came from the NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms.
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Louisiana Rates

← U.S. Average

Filters

Cancer Site

- ☐ All Cancers Combined
- ☐ Bladder Cancer
- ☐ Brain and Nervous Syste..
- ☐ Breast Cancer (Females ..
- ☐ Triple-Negative Femal..
- ☒ Cervical Cancer
- ☐ Colon and Rectum Cance..
- ☐ Esophageal Cancer
- ☐ Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Kidney Cancer
- ☐ Laryngeal Cancer
- ☐ Liver Cancer
- ☐ Lung Cancer
- ☐ Non-Small Cell Lung C..
- ☐ Small Cell Lung Cancer
- ☐ Melanoma
- ☐ Myeloma
- ☐ Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Oropharyngeal Cancer
- ☐ Ovarian Cancer
- ☐ Pancreatic Cancer
- ☐ Prostate Cancer
- ☐ Stomach Cancer
- ☐ Thyroid Cancer
- ☐ Uterine Cancer

View Race/ Sex:
by Race

Colorectal Cancer Incidence

- Colorectal cancer incidence rates for black men and women in Louisiana are significantly higher than their national counterparts.
 - Black women:
 - LA: 45.0 per 100,000
 - US: 37.8 per 100,000
 - White women:
 - LA: 36.6 per 100,000
 - US: 32.7 per 100,000
 - Black men:
 - LA: 63.8 per 100,000
 - US: 50.3 per 100,000
 - White men:
 - LA: 49.2 per 100,000
 - US: 42.2 per 100,000

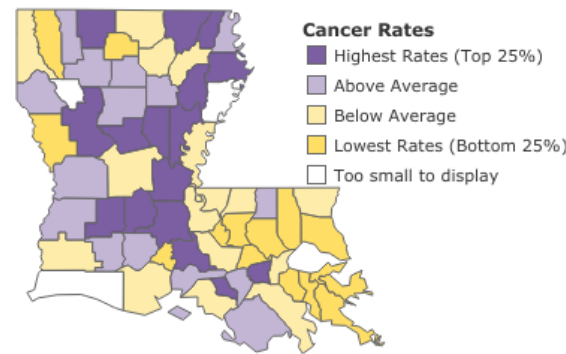
Explore Cancers Further: Colon and Rectum Cancers

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

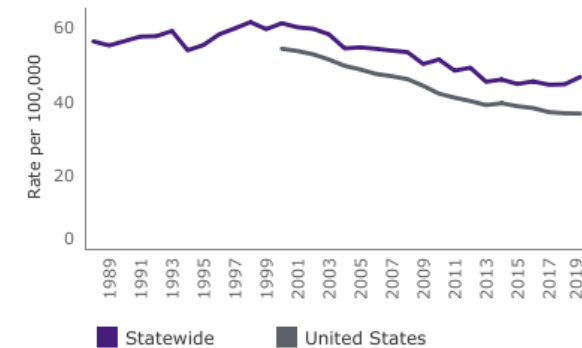
45.1 per 100k
Cases Diagnosed per 100k people (Incidence Rate)

2,429
Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

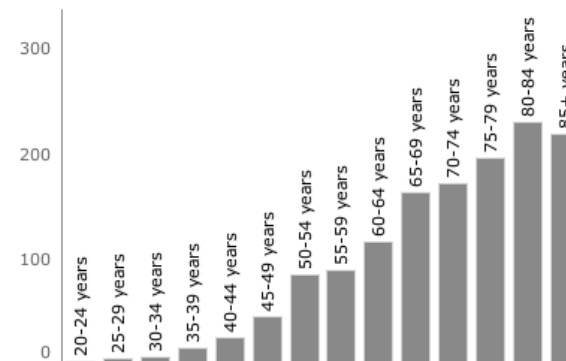
Differences by Geography



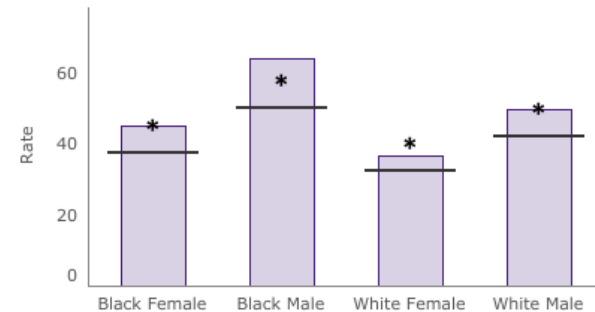
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



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Filters

Type of Cancer

Colon and Rectum C...

Incidence or Mortality?

● Incidence
○ Mortality

Race

● All Races
○ Black
○ White

View Race & Sex Combined or Separately?

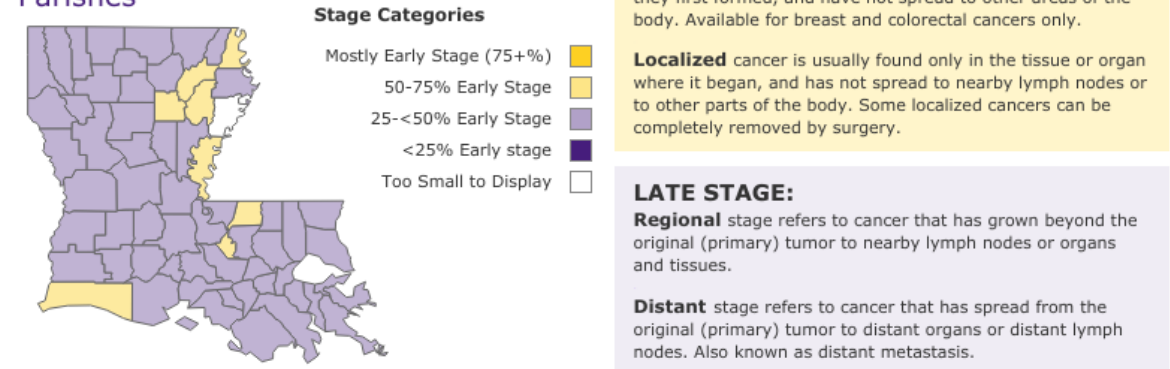
Together

Colorectal Cancer by Stage

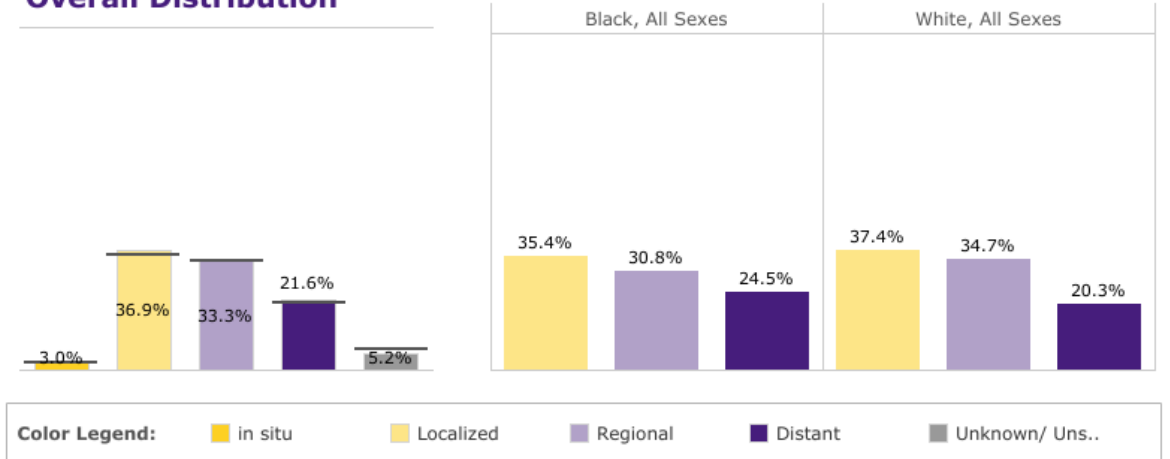
37.4% of white colorectal cancer patients are diagnosed at an early stage compared to 35.4% of black colorectal cancer patients.

Finding Cancer Early: Colon and Rectum Cancers 2015-2019

Stage at Diagnosis in Louisiana
Parishes



Stage at Diagnosis:
Overall Distribution



Notes:
The definitions for each stage came from the NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms.
(<http://https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>).



Filters

- Cancer Site**
- ☐ All Cancers Combined
 - ☐ Bladder Cancer
 - ☐ Brain and Nervous Syste..
 - ☐ Breast Cancer (Females ..
 - ☐ Triple-Negative Femal..
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 - ☐ Myeloma
 - ☐ Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
 - ☐ Oropharyngeal Cancer
 - ☐ Ovarian Cancer
 - ☐ Pancreatic Cancer
 - ☐ Prostate Cancer
 - ☐ Stomach Cancer
 - ☐ Thyroid Cancer
 - ☐ Uterine Cancer

View Race/ Sex:
by Race

Prostate Cancer Incidence

- Prostate cancer incidence rate for black men in Louisiana is significantly higher than their national counterparts.
 - Black men:
 - LA: 189.8 per 100,000
 - US: 176.9 per 100,000
 - White men:
 - LA: 120.8 per 100,000
 - US: 104.3 per 100,000

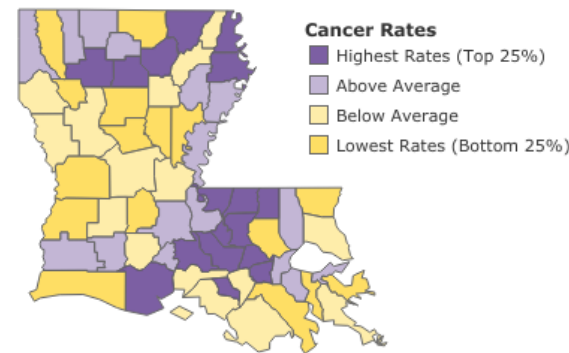
Explore Cancers Further: Prostate Cancer

Cancer Incidence Rate, All Races, 2015-2019

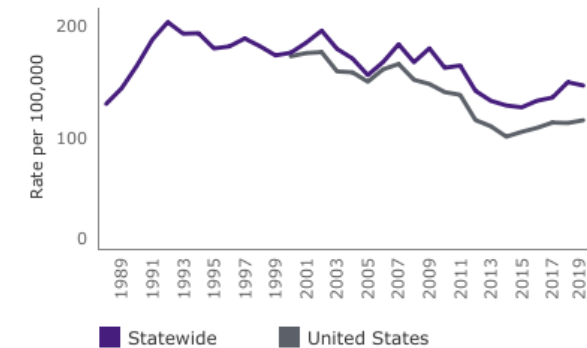
138.5 per 100k
Cases Diagnosed per 100k men (Incidence Rate)

3,759
Cases Diagnosed per Year on Average

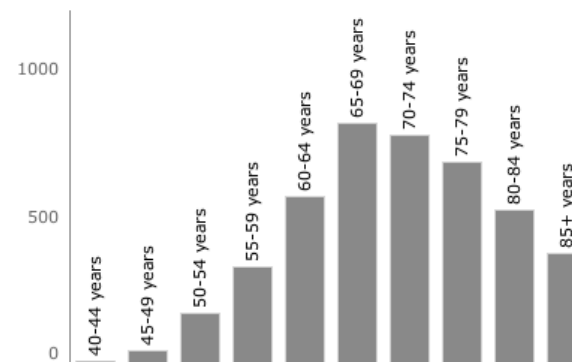
Differences by Geography



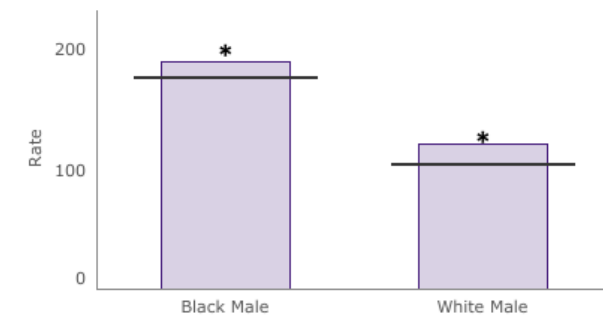
Changes over Time: 1988-2019



Differences by Age



Differences by Sex & Race



Notes:

Data represent the **average** rates and counts for the years 2015-2019 unless otherwise specified. An '*' on the bar charts indicates that Louisiana statewide rates are statistically significantly different from the U.S. average. Rates are the number of cases (or deaths) per 100,000 people and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Filters

Type of Cancer

Prostate Cancer

Incidence or Mortality?

☒ Incidence
☐ Mortality

Race

☒ All Races
☐ Black
☐ White

View Race & Sex Combined or Separately?

Together

Prostate Cancer by Stage

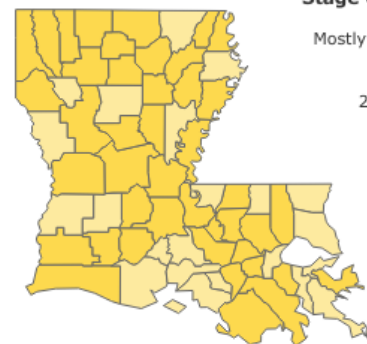
Most prostate cancer patients are diagnosed at an early stage regardless of race.

76.2% of white men are diagnosed at an early stage compared to 76.3% of black men.

Finding Cancer Early: Prostate Cancer

2015-2019

Stage at Diagnosis in Louisiana Parishes



EARLY STAGE:

In situ stage means that the cancer cells are found where they first formed, and have not spread to other areas of the body. Available for breast and colorectal cancers only.

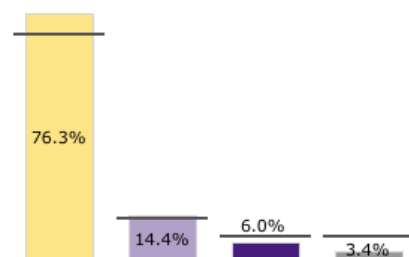
Localized cancer is usually found only in the tissue or organ where it began, and has not spread to nearby lymph nodes or to other parts of the body. Some localized cancers can be completely removed by surgery.

LATE STAGE:

Regional stage refers to cancer that has grown beyond the original (primary) tumor to nearby lymph nodes or organs and tissues.

Distant stage refers to cancer that has spread from the original (primary) tumor to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Also known as distant metastasis.

Stage at Diagnosis: Overall Distribution



Color Legend:

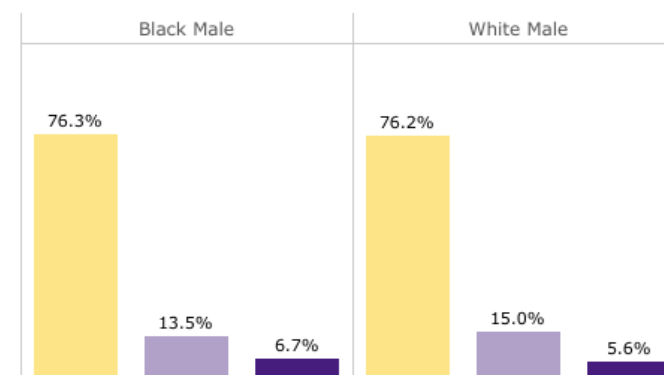
Localized

Regional

Distant

Unknown/ Uns..

Stage at Diagnosis by Race



Notes:

The definitions for each stage came from the NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms.
(<http://https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-terms>).

Louisiana Rates

← U.S. Average

Filters

Cancer Site

- ☐ All Cancers Combined
- ☐ Bladder Cancer
- ☐ Brain and Nervous Syste..
- ☐ Breast Cancer (Females ..
- ☐ Triple-Negative Femal..
- ☐ Cervical Cancer
- ☐ Colon and Rectum Cance..
- ☐ Esophageal Cancer
- ☐ Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Kidney Cancer
- ☐ Laryngeal Cancer
- ☐ Liver Cancer
- ☐ Lung Cancer
- ☐ Non-Small Cell Lung C..
- ☐ Small Cell Lung Cancer
- ☐ Melanoma
- ☐ Myeloma
- ☐ Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- ☐ Oropharyngeal Cancer
- ☐ Ovarian Cancer
- ☐ Pancreatic Cancer
- ☒ Prostate Cancer
- ☐ Stomach Cancer
- ☐ Thyroid Cancer
- ☐ Uterine Cancer

View Race/ Sex:
by Race

Cancers Associated with Various Risk Factors in Louisiana

Tobacco-Associated
Cancers

Obesity-Associated
Cancers

Alcohol-Associated
Cancers

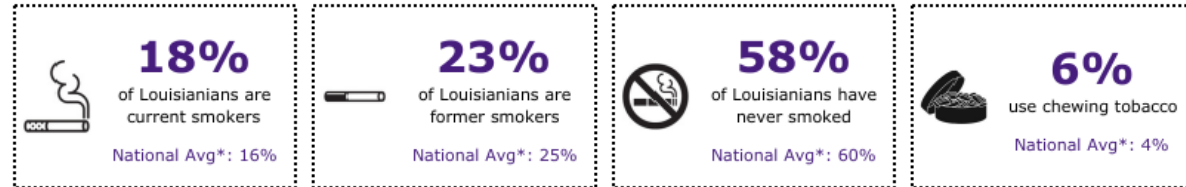
Human Papillomavirus
(HPV)

Tobacco-Associated Cancers

Tobacco is not the cause of every cancer represented here, but we do know that these cancers are associated with tobacco use.

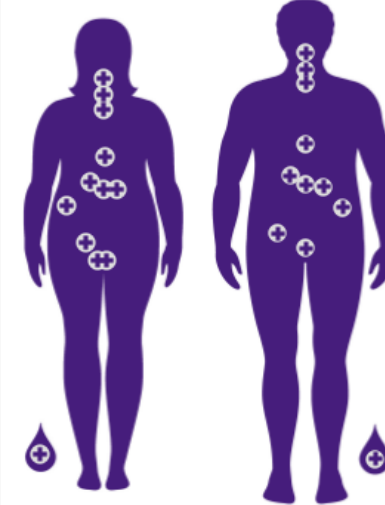
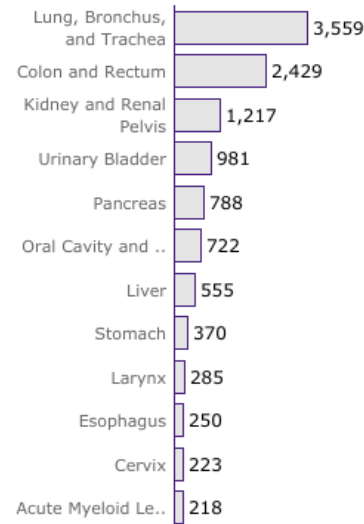
Cancers Associated with Tobacco

Tobacco Use is associated with 12 different types of cancer



Types of cancer associated with tobacco use

Average # diagnosed per year



Tobacco doesn't just increase your risk of lung cancer; it increases risk throughout the body

Details of Tobacco-Related Cancers

11,597

Louisianians per year were diagnosed with Tobacco-Related Cancers (on average from 2015-2019)

Cancer Incidence Rates by Race

217.6
per 100k

Black

209.0
per 100k

White

Cancer Incidence Rates by Sex

275.3
per 100k

Male

158.7
per 100k

Female

Important Note: These cancers are *associated* with tobacco use, but tobacco use is not the *cause* of every cancer case diagnosed. Cancer is a complex disease with multiple factors that impact its development. Not everyone who uses tobacco gets cancer, and not everyone with cancer uses tobacco. However, avoiding tobacco products can decrease a person's overall risk.

*National average = Median value for states and territories of the United States.

Data Source: Louisiana Tumor Registry and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS); The Louisiana Tumor Registry is supported by the SEER Program (NCI), the National Program of Cancer Registries (CDC), the State of Louisiana, the LSU Health Sciences Center – New Orleans, and host institutions.

Filters

Select a cancer type

Tobacco-Associated

Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Urinary Bladder

Cervix

Colon and Rectum

Esophagus

Kidney and Renal Pelvis

Larynx

Liver

Lung, Bronchus, and Trachea

Oral Cavity and Pharynx

Pancreas

Stomach

Sex

All sexes

Male

Female



Show Note

LSU Health
NEW ORLEANS
Louisiana Tumor Registry

Cancer Survivors

With the data that cancer registries collect, we can estimate the number of cancer survivors in Louisiana.

There are approximately 183,000 cancer survivors in Louisiana.

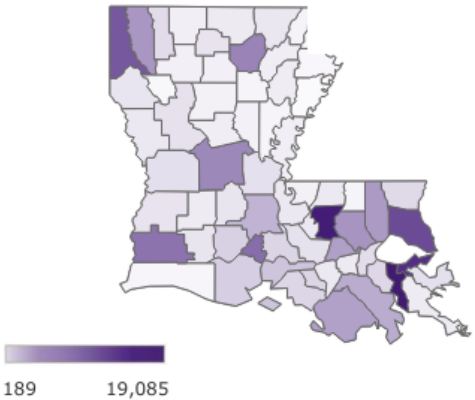
Cancer Survivors (Prevalence) in Louisiana

The purpose of this dashboard is to help people planning cancer survivorship services estimate the number and characteristics of cancer survivors in their area. Hover over the buttons in the lower right corner of the dashboard for more information.



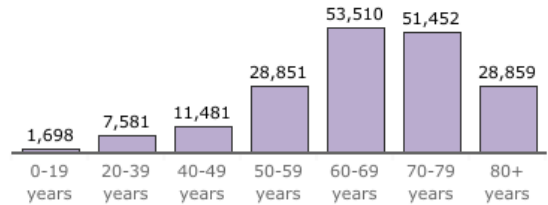
Cancer Survivors per Parish

Number of Cancer Survivors



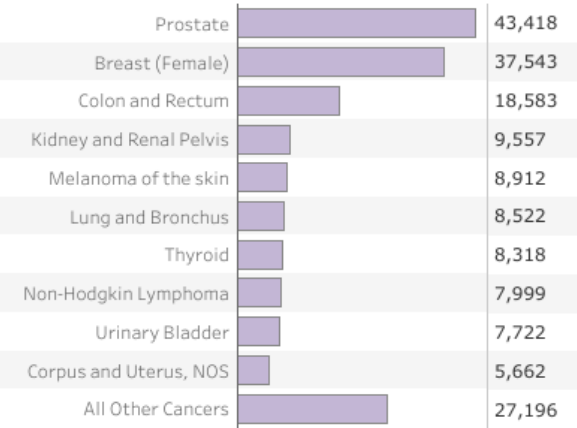
Cancer Survivors by Age Group

Statewide, age as of 1/1/2019

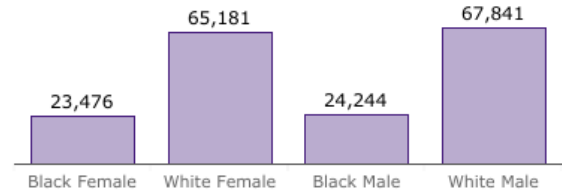


Cancer Survivors by Type of Cancer

Statewide; Ordered by number of survivors statewide



Cancer Survivors by Race & Sex



The Louisiana Tumor Registry (LTR) is funded by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR), the State of Louisiana, and other federal funding agencies.

Filters

Select a Region or Parish

Statewide

☒ 2000-2018
☐ 2014-2018

Cancer Type

All sites



Who is a Cancer Survivor?



Important Notes



Mandy Shipp

Clinical Trials

- What is a clinical trial?
 - Clinical trials are research studies in which people volunteer to try new therapies and interventions (under careful supervision) in order to help doctors identify the best treatment plans with the fewest side effects.
 - These studies help improve the overall standard of care (the treatment regimen that most physicians and experts widely agree is the most effective and appropriate for a specific subtype and stage of cancer).
- What is the purpose of oncology clinical trials?
 - Oncology clinical trials are conducted in order to test new drugs or a new combination of drug treatments, new surgery and radiation therapies and new medical devices.
 - Clinical trials are an important step in discovering new treatments for cancer and other diseases as well as new ways to detect, diagnose and reduce risk.

Clinical Trials

- Over the last 25 years, **millions of lives have been saved** as a result of consistent annual decreases in cancer deaths.

Clinical trials help fuel this progress! At their core, clinical trials seek to improve on the current accepted treatment for a given cancer.

Reasons to Participate in Clinical Trials

- Access to promising treatments not available elsewhere
- Enhanced cancer care that incorporates the latest advances with your current standard of care
- Close monitoring by a robust team of research doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals
- Helping others contribute to medical research
- Help to represent the actual population in the development of medications, medical devices and treatment options

Barriers to Participation in Clinical Research

- Patient reluctance
- Patient does not want to be randomized
- Fear of the unknown
- Overly restrictive enrollment criteria
- Accessibility to a cancer clinic which does trials
- No trial available at their treatment facility

Diversity in Clinical Trials*

- Overall participation remains low (only 2-8% of adults with cancer participate in trials).
- Participants tend to be younger, healthier, and less racially/ethnically and geographically diverse.
- Recent data found that only 4-6% of therapeutic cancer trial participants are Black and 3-6% are Hispanic, despite representing 15% and 13% of people with cancer, respectively.

**Journal of Clinical Oncology*

Increasing Diversity in Clinical Trials

“Clinical trial sponsors and investigators should design and implement trials with a focus on reducing barriers and enhancing EDI (equity, diversity and inclusion), and work with sites to conduct clinical trials in ways that increase participation of under-represented populations.”

*“Clinical trials should be designed and conducted in ways that enable diverse representation among people with cancer and do not restrict or disproportionately exclude certain groups from access or participation.”**

**ASCO/ACCC Statement*

Increasing Diversity in Clinical Trials

“Form long-standing partnerships with patients, patient advocacy groups and community leaders and groups.”

“Community outreach and partnership can involve multiple steps and strategies that increase collaboration with community health workers and leaders, faith-based organizations, and patient support groups.”*

**ASCO/ACCC Statement*

Increasing Diversity in Clinical Trials

Breaking the down the socio-economic, geographic and financial barriers for those who want to participate in a clinical trial.

- Working to bring trials to the Baton Rouge area that otherwise would have required travel outside of the city or state for patient access
- Reduce burden when at all possible for participation in trials
- Increase education and community outreach
- Partner with Patient Navigation to help identify an individual's barriers to participation and work together to address those barriers

Clinical Trials

- Resource for more information:
 - www.whenwetrial.org - This is an awesome website and advocacy group for Black women with breast cancer or loved ones with breast cancer.
 - <https://www.wcgclinical.com/services/patient-advocacy> -WCG supports and empowers patients across their clinical journey while helping companies conduct safer, more efficient trials.



Tonya S. Harris

Taking Action- Advocacy/Empowerment

Achieving Health Equity - What we can do together:

- **Structural Racism - Health Related Social Needs (HRSN) - Social Risks:**
accessibility: income, schools, housing, food, transportation
- Cultural Competency/Awareness Training
- Cultural and Racial Bias Training
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Training
- Implementation of Health Equity Plans/Teams
- Qualitative/Quantitative Data/Measurable Goals
- Disrupt Medical Mistrust
- Digital Access
- Supplier Diversity/Vendors
- Partnerships with diverse community and faith-based organizations

Training

Partnerships

Data

Strategy

Q&A Session

Let's start a conversation.

Takeaway and Resource

<div> <div> Empowering People and Communities Series </div> <div>Resources</div> <div> <small>THE LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN FOR</small> TOBACCO-FREE LIVING <small>A Program of the Louisiana Cancer Research Center and the Louisiana Public Health Institute</small> </div> </div>	
Cancer Disparities-From Diagnosis to Treatment	
Free Early Detection Cancer Screenings	https://marybird.org/services/get-screened/
Louisiana Tumor Registry website	https://sph.lsuhscc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/
Data Visualization	https://sph.lsuhscc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/louisiana-data-interactive-statistics/louisiana-cancer-data-visualization/
Risk Factor Dashboard	https://sph.lsuhscc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/louisiana-data-interactive-statistics/risk-factor-dashboard/
Cancer One Pagers	https://sph.lsuhscc.edu/louisiana-tumor-registry/data-usestatistics/cancer-one-pagers/
QUIT Resources	https://quitwithusla.org/
TFL EPCS	https://tobaccofreeliving.org/empower
Mary Bird Perkins Cancer Center	https://marybird.org/
LCRC	Clinical Trials (louisianacancercenter.org)
LPHI	https://lphi.org/
Join the Healthier Air for All Movement	ACT LOCAL Healthier Air for All
Join the Louisiana Healthy Communities Coalition (LHCC)	HealthyLouisiana.org

Conclusion

Let's recap.

Thank you.

We look forward to seeing you again.