

Cancer Control Model for Maryland

Research

Basic Research	Translational Research	Applied Research	Community-based Participatory Research
Discovering new knowledge of cell structure, function, and therapeutic agents	Turning discoveries into interventions and technologies	Learning to apply new interventions and technologies to clinical problems	Research conducted as an equal partnership between traditionally trained "experts" and members of a community; an interactive process, incorporating research, reflection, and action in a cyclical process

Cancer Prevention and Treatment Continuum

Stage of Disease	Period of Susceptibility	Asymptomatic Disease	Clinical Disease	Advanced Disease	Survivorship or Death
Level of Prevention	Primary Prevention	Secondary Prevention		Tertiary Prevention	
Cancer Services or Intervention	Risk Factor Reduction	Early Detection and Early Treatment	State of the Art Treatment	End of Life Care and Pain Management	
Examples	Tobacco-use prevention and cessation; dietary changes, exercise; protection from UV radiation	Early detection of breast, cervical, colorectal, prostate and oral cancer; removal of early lesions or pre-cancers	Treatment of early stage disease; recommendations for surveillance for concurrent and recurrent disease	Treatment; delivery of post-diagnosis support services; delivery of pain therapy; hospice care	

Patient Issues

- Knowledge of system
- Knowledge of medical recommendations (including survivor issues)
- Access/barriers to enrollment or service
- Insurance coverage
- Payment for insurance
- Waiting times

Cancer Disparities

- Race, ethnicity, age, gender
- Income, education, SES
- Language
- Urban/suburban/rural
- Transportation
- Immigration status

Cancer Surveillance

- Incidence monitoring
- Mortality monitoring
- Risk factor monitoring
- Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan monitoring
- Monitoring the new HC Reform implementation, uptake, and compliance

Provider Issues

- Mix of primary care and specialists
- Availability by region and specialty; waiting times
- Acceptance of types of insurance
- Quality (standards for knowledge, ability, practice)
- Quality monitoring (self, hospital, medical society, health dept, malpractice)

Funding Issues

- Sufficient funding for services

Environmental Issues

- Changing context to make individual choices "healthy"
- Laws, regulations, policies
- Monitoring air, water, food, occupational exposure
- Monitoring risk sites (e.g. tanning booths and regulation implementation)
- "Cluster" cancer concern investigation

Insurer Issues

- Availability of insurers like MHIP
- Cost of insurance
- Coverage
- Complaint resolution
- Monitoring outreach and care (insurer, funder [e.g. MA], health dept)
- Monitoring wait times

Brackets represent items that influence the design of (research table at top) or success of (table at bottom) cancer control efforts along the continuum.