

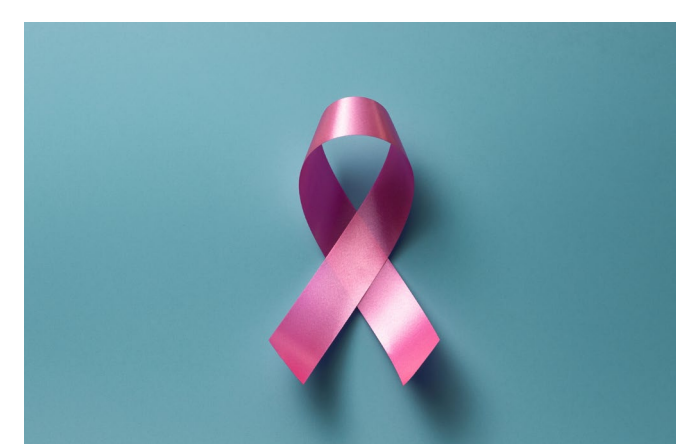
SDOH Screening to Advance Breast Cancer Equity

Reality

Theoretical

Background

- In the U.S., **breast cancer** affects **1 in 8** individuals assigned female at birth.
- Adverse **social determinants of health (SDoH)** = poorer outcomes & reduced 5-year survival rates.
- Standardized screening** & patient navigation in a community-based setting is an evidence-based strategy to improve health equity.



Importance of Issue

Rural Northern CA Challenges:

- Transportation barriers
- Limited access to specialty care
- High poverty rates
- Disproportionate SDoH burden among BIPOC populations

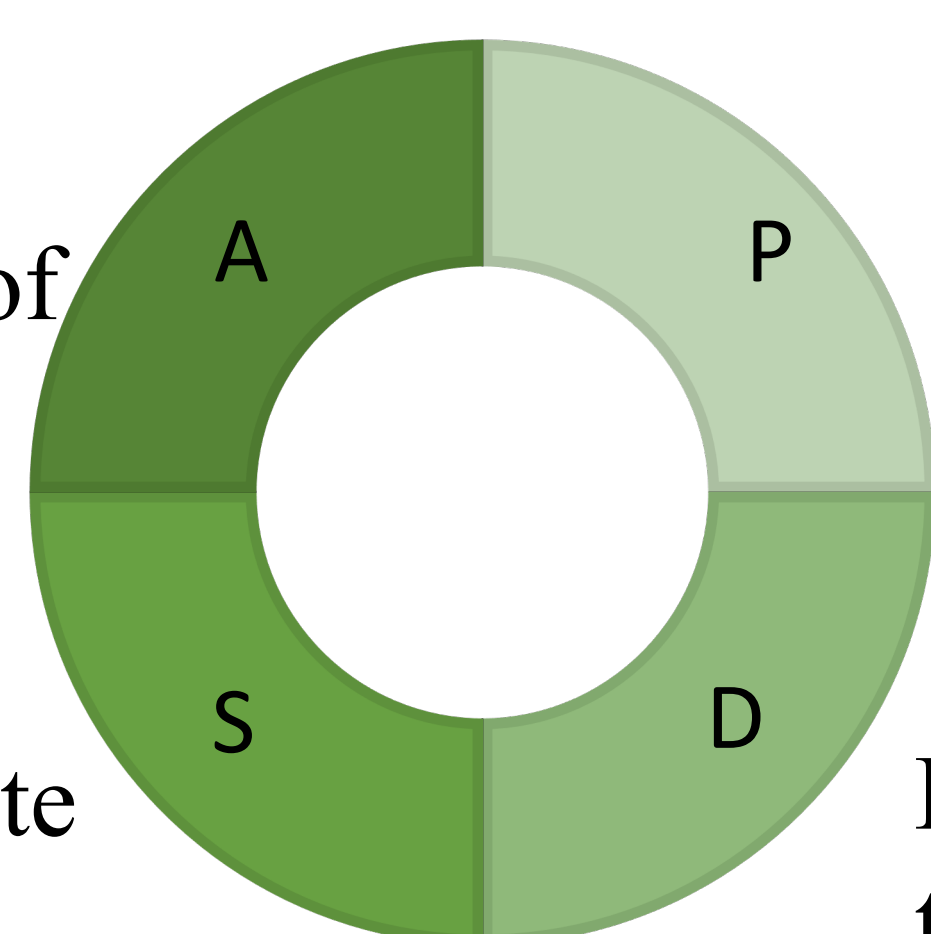
Impact on cancer outcomes:

- Delays > 90 days from breast cancer diagnosis to treatment initiation worsen prognosis and 5-year survival.

Framework

The PDSA cycle for Quality Improvement

Act: Continuous improvement of policy and protocols.



Plan: Analysis of organizational workflows & capabilities. Select validated tool.

Study: Evaluate screening, workflows, time-to-treatment outcomes.

Do: Implement policy, train staff, integrate screening tool.

Key Concepts & Outcomes

Objective: Increase the percentage of breast cancer patients receiving treatment within 90 days of diagnosis by 25% within 6 months by implementing SDoH screening using standardized screening tool during intake.

Screening →	Referral →	Needs Addressed →	Treatment ≤ 90 days
%	%	%	%

Interventions & Solutions

Individual level:

- Implementation of SDoH standardized screening tool (PRAPARE) in patient navigation to identify barriers to care.

Group and departmental level:

- Coordination with community partners to increase access to local resources.

Policy level:

- Protocol to standardize the use of screening tool during intake for all patient navigators.

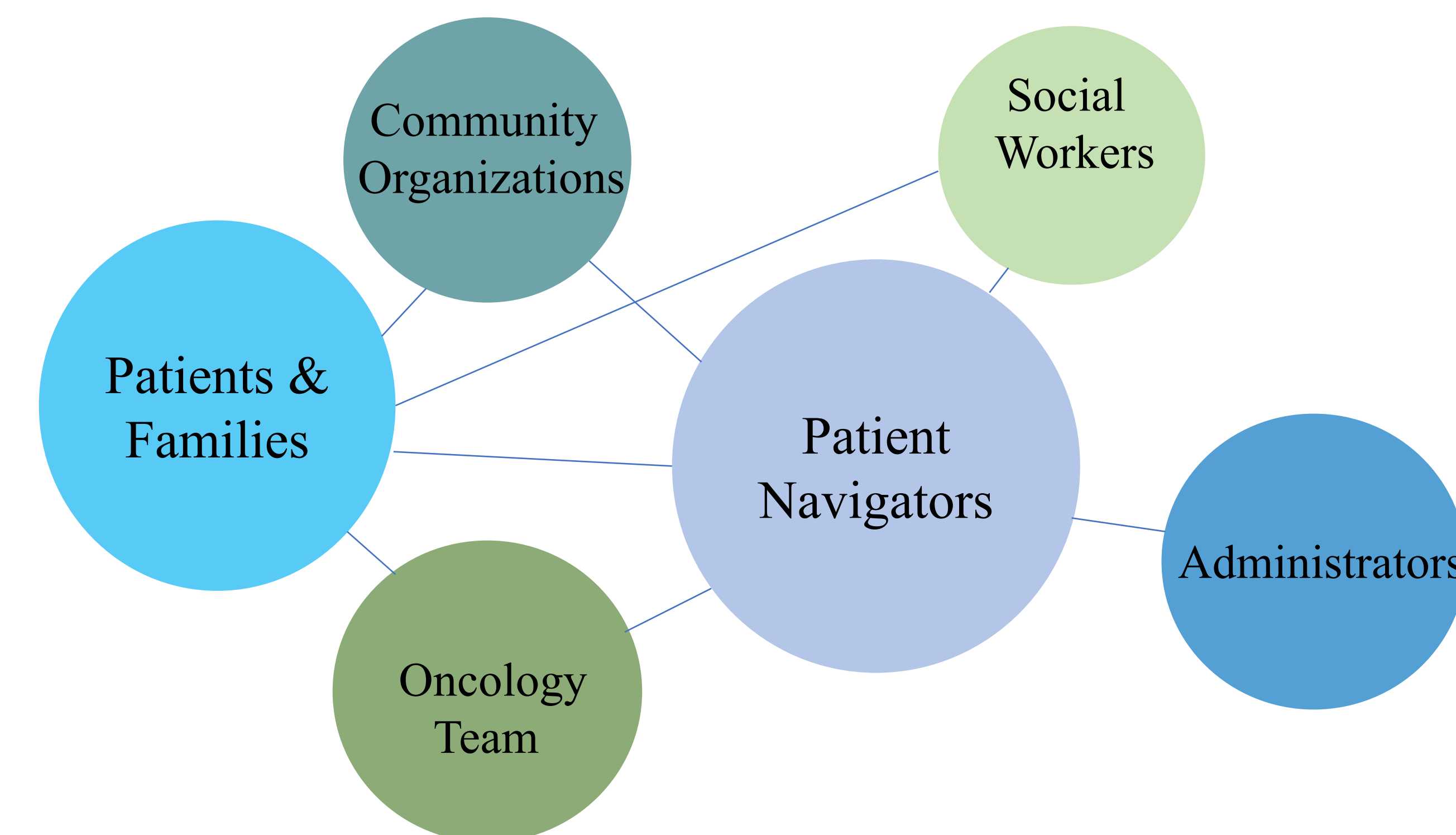
PRAPARE Tool

- Foremost SDoH screening tool
- Strong reliability and validity

Reliability Metrics

- Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.86$
- GLB = 0.935

Key Players



Evaluation

Process Evaluations

- Percentage of patients screened during intake using the PRAPARE tool.
- Percentage of patients with identified needs who received referrals.

Outcome Evaluations

- Percentage of patients who initiate treatment within three months of diagnosis.
- Patient satisfaction with quality of referrals and process.

References

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