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# Understanding COVID-19 impact on cervical, breast, and colorectal cancer screening among federally qualified healthcare centers participating in “Back on track with screening” quality improvement projects

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## ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to decreases in breast, colorectal, and cervical cancer screenings between 86 and 94% compared to three-year averages. These postponed screenings have created backlogs that systems will need to address as healthcare facilities re-open for preventive care. The American Cancer Society is leading a 17-month intervention with 22 federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) across the United States aimed at reducing cancer incidence and mortality disparities and alleviating additional strain caused by COVID-19. This study describes COVID-related cancer screening service disruptions reported by participating FQHCs. Selected FQHCs experienced service disruptions and/or preventive care cancellations due to COVID-19 that varied in severity and duration. Fifty-nine percent stopped cancer screenings completely. Centers transitioned to telehealth visits or rescheduled for the future, but the impact of these strategies may be limited by continued pandemic-related disruptions and the inability to do most screenings at home; colon cancer screening being the exception. Most centers have resumed in-person screening, but limited in person appointments and high levels of community transmission may reduce FQHC abilities to provide catch-up services. FQHCs provide critical cancer prevention services to vulnerable populations. The delivery of culturally competent, high-quality healthcare can mitigate and potentially reverse racial and ethnic disparities in cancer prevention testing and treatment. Ensuring and expanding access to care as we move out of the pandemic will be critical to preventing excess cancer incidence and mortality in vulnerable populations.

## 1. Introduction

National shutdowns at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to decreases in breast, colorectal, and cervical cancer screenings between 86 and 94% compared to three-year averages (Epic Health Research Network, 2020). Although screening rates recovered somewhat after initial shutdowns, they remain approximately 25% below baseline levels (Miller et al., 2021). These postponed screenings have created backlogs that systems will need to address as healthcare facilities expand access to preventive services. Health centers need to develop and adopt new processes and protocols to tackle this backlog of missed cancer screenings to avoid future increases in cancer incidence and mortality (Maringe et al., 2020).

Raising screening rates to above pre-pandemic levels in the short term is necessary to address the backlog of patients. However, across the

country, health centers and their staff have been greatly impacted by the pandemic. A Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) survey estimated that during the week of July 3, 2020 more than 1100 health center sites were temporarily closed, and nearly 6.3% of health center staff were unable to work due to effects of COVID-19. Over 35% of patient visits were taking place virtually (compared to <5% prior to the pandemic), and only colon cancer screenings could be supported via telehealth (Health Resources and Services Administration, 2021 (May 28, 2021)). These issues were magnified in low-income communities and communities of color, which were hardest hit both economically and with COVID-19 disease (Karmakar et al., 2021).

Low-income and minority communities had disproportionately high cancer incidence and mortality prior to the pandemic (Du et al., 2011), and now face the possibility of increased disparities due to reduced access to screenings in the wake of COVID-19 (Maringe et al., 2020). For

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over a decade, the American Cancer Society (ACS) has offered community grants and supported the implementation evidence-based interventions to build health system capacity to promote health equity and access to screening resources within under-resourced communities. Projects focus on increasing access to timely cancer screenings and appropriate follow-up care. These competitive grants have been awarded to federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), Tribal Health Centers, and Community Health Centers that predominantly provide care in uninsured and underinsured populations. Early data indicate these grant projects produce meaningful change in screening rates (Fedewa et al., 2021).

In 2020, the ACS and the National Football League (NFL) joined forces to offer a new funding opportunity called *Cancer Screening during COVID-19*, aimed at reducing cancer mortality disparities and alleviating additional strain on Health Centers caused by COVID-19. The program supports FQHCs to resume high-quality screenings for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer, catch up on missed screenings, and provide timely follow-up care. In the long-term, these projects seek to address the known disparities in cancer incidence and mortality and challenges with limited access to specialty care in under-resourced communities. The purpose of this manuscript is to describe disruptions in cancer screening services among FQHCs participating in this ACS quality improvement initiative.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Setting and FQHC selection

The *Cancer Screening during COVID-19* Projects are quality improvement projects within participating FQHCs that aim to facilitate rapid resumption of cancer screenings to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on cancer morbidity and mortality. Projects span 17 months, which included a 2-month baseline data collection period (August–September 2020), a 3-month capacity building phase (October–December 2020), and 12-month intervention phase (January – December 2021) (Table 1). The ACS invited FQHCs and other safety net clinics who noted dramatic reductions in cancer screening due to COVID-19 but retained staff capacity to address return-to-screening efforts to apply for the project. FQHCs decided on which cancer(s) to focus their efforts: breast, cervical, or colorectal. Additionally, FQHCs were required to be within a 100-mile radius of an NFL team and willing to engage ACS cancer control staff to provide quality improvement support for the project. Criteria for FQHC participation also included the capacity to:

- Provide access to screenings for all eligible patients (this may include referral)
- Capture and track screenings completed and cancers diagnosed

**Table 1**  
Back on track with screening quality improvement intervention timeline.

|   |
|---|
| Baseline data collection phase (month 1–2)  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FQHC systems collect requested data for last 12 months</li> </ul>  |
| Intervention capacity building phase (month 3–5)  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify multi-disciplinary quality improvement team</li> <li>• In partnership with ACS cancer control staff, review relevant data, identify system barriers to resuming screening, refine project aim statement, and create or update action plan</li> <li>• Depending on the project design, the action plan may include: EHR enhancements to support the goals of the project; steps to develop or improve screening and/or diagnostic referral process; address provider and/or patient education needs</li> <li>• Engage in virtual national ECHO sessions to share challenges, best practices, and lessons learned through case presentations</li> </ul> |
| Implementation phase (month 6–17)   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to engage in quality improvement activities, facilitated through regular QI or project team meetings and review of data/progress</li> <li>• Adjust aim statement and action plan, as needed</li> <li>• Engage in virtual national ECHO sessions to share challenges, best practices, and lessons learned through case presentations</li> </ul>  |

- Collaborate with local partners to improve processes that ensure access to specialty care and timely delivery of diagnostic testing and cancer treatment, if needed
- Complete COVID-19 Progress reporting form (after capacity building, at mid-point, and end of project period)
- Utilize quality improvement methods and tools throughout the project period; providing examples and/or documentation of improvement projects as requested
- Participate in up to six virtual ECHO sessions to share best practices nationally

### 2.2. COVID impact and screening questionnaire

Prior to beginning their interventions, applicants were asked to provide the following information detailing the impact of COVID-19 on cancer screenings: date disruptions to cancer screening began, date disruptions peaked, which cancer screenings were still available during the height of disruptions for patients seen in-person and virtually, what options for cancer screening were discussed or recommended as a result of COVID-19, what was the health center's current policy or plan for rescheduling screenings that were canceled or deferred, what barriers did they anticipate to getting back on track with cancer screening, and any other impact of COVID-19 on cancer screenings not captured by previous questions. Applicants were also asked to identify preexisting and/or new strategies utilized by the health center or to refer patients to cancer screening including: telehealth, patient reminders, proactive communication to patients, expanded clinic hours, expanding the types of staff allowed to recommend screening, deploying mobile units, home-based screening, off-site screening, structural changes within the clinic, new waiting room protocols, and new or expanded referral processes. Descriptive statistics are used to describe pandemic-related changes in screening practices. This project was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Emory University.

## 3. Results

Twenty-two FQHC systems agreed to participate and completed baseline questionnaire data. Geographically, systems span 15 states across the country. Collectively, participating FQHCs represent nearly 204,000 eligible screenings for the project period including breast cancer eligible screenings (37,617), cervical cancer eligible screenings (66,598), colorectal cancer eligible screenings (99,695). The average FQHC project partner serves a population that is primarily Hispanic/Latino (37.5%), followed by Black/African American (26.5%), and Non-Hispanic white (24.6%) patients. The remainder of the patient population identified as Other (6.6%), Asian (2.5%), multiracial (1.3%), American Indian Alaska Native (<1%), or Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (<1%). FQHC systems provided baseline screening rates using

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) metrics for the cancer type specified in their application: breast, cervical, and/or colorectal. Twelve of the 22 partners focused on just one cancer type for screening, five focused on two cancer types, and the remaining five focused on all three cancer types. Table 2 provides average screening rates by cancer focus as well as the count of systems who focused on which cancer types.

FQHCs provided an overview of disruptions to cancer screening since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were collected in August–September 2020. Centers were asked to estimate the date disruptions began and when disruptions peaked or were expected to peak. All disruptions started in March 2020 but peak disruptions varied by center (see Fig. 1), including some FQHCs who anticipated Fall 2020 peaks.

All systems ( $N = 22$ ) experienced service disruptions and/or cancellations due to COVID-19 which varied in severity and duration. Of the 22 systems, 11 (50%) reported stopping cancer screening completely for the cancer type specified in their application since the start of COVID-19 disruptions. One center reported never stopping screening entirely for their specified cancer types. See Table 3 for a detailed description of the percentage of the reduction in screenings by cancer type. Colorectal cancer screenings were the most frequently reported cancer screenings to continue. The ability to continue colorectal cancer screening was largely due to existing home-based screening kits (e.g., FIT kits) that could be mailed. Fifty percent ( $n = 7$ ) systems focusing on colorectal cancer were already using home-based screening options prior to COVID-19. This percentage increased to 71% ( $n = 10$ ) post-COVID-19 disruptions.

Over half of all systems reported enforced screening service disruptions/cancellations as a result of state or local COVID-19 restrictions. They also reported a number of patient barriers: hesitancy to seek care, financial difficulties, and transportation challenges. All of these factors led to a reduction in number of cancer screenings (see Table 3) and an increase in virtual visits. FQHCs reported using the following screening options for patients seen virtually in lieu of in-person visits: rescheduling for future visits (86%,  $n = 19$ ), home-based/mailed stool test (82%,  $n = 18$ ) (for colorectal cancer), continued referrals to the same location (59%,  $n = 13$ ), referrals to alternate locations where in-person screening options existed (14%,  $n = 3$ ), and no screening options discussed (9%,  $n = 2$ ). The rescheduling for future visits was by far the most frequent

**Table 2**  
Average screening rate at baseline by cancer focus.

| Cancer focus                    | Performance measure  | Average screening rate (range) |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Breast ( $n = 13$ projects)     | Percentage of women 50–74 years of age who had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer (CMS 125)             | 44.2% (20.5% - 64.3%)          |
| Cervical ( $n = 10$ projects)   | Percentage of patients 21–64 years of age who had the appropriate screening for cervical cancer. (CMS 124)   | 57.9% (44.5% - 73.1%)          |
| Colorectal ( $n = 14$ projects) | Percentage of patients 50–75 years of age who had the appropriate screening for colorectal cancer. (CMS 130) | 36.6% (15.0% - 58.9%)          |

Note: CMS 125: Percentage of women 50–74 years of age who had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer in the 27 months prior to the end of the Measurement Period.

CMS 124: Percentage of patients 21–64 years of age who had the appropriate screening for cervical cancer using the following criteria: cervical cytology performed in the last three years for patients who are at least 21 years old at time of test; cervical cytology/human papillomavirus (HPV) co-testing performed in the last five years for patients who are at least 30 years old at the time of test. CMS 130: Percentage of patients 5–75 years of age who had the appropriate screening for colorectal cancer, including any of the following: fecal occult blood test (gFOBT or FIT) in the last 12 months; colonoscopy in the last 10 years; FIT-DNA during the last three years; CT colonography in the last five years; and flexible sigmoidoscopy in the last five years.

strategy, but with ongoing disruptions related to both infection control measures and the financial consequences of the pandemic may compromise the ability to complete the screenings in a timely manner.

All FQHCs who experienced disruptions and screening cancellations ( $n = 21$ ) reported the following strategies to maintain some level of care, regardless of the cancer focus specified in their application: switching to telehealth visits (100%), implementing structural changes in the office to increase safety (100%), altering waiting room protocols for any in-person visits (100%), and changing or introducing a new referral process (27%) (see Fig. 2). There were no reported differences pre- and post-COVID disruptions for mobile screening units, off-site screening, or patient communication (e.g., proactive communication about screenings, patient reminders).

Health centers also reported anticipated system-level barriers independent of patient-focused concerns, such as challenges with staffing due to COVID-related closures and illness, a lack of dedicated staff to coordinate the high volume of backlogged screenings, and altered workflows and processes that have limited operational capacity.

#### 4. Discussion

COVID-19 disrupted cancer screening service provision. The ability of FQHC systems to address missed screenings in the future is uncertain. During the height of service disruptions, 77% and 90% of clinics stopped offering breast and cervical cancer screenings, respectively, and half discontinued colorectal cancer screening. This is particularly concerning as the majority of eligible patients were not up to date on screening at baseline, and screening participation was well below national averages (Sabatino et al., 2021). Although cancer services have largely resumed, heightened clinic hygiene protocols and physical distancing requirements limit the numbers of in-person visits that can be offered each day (Centers for Disease Control, 2020). Our data also note that some FQHCs anticipated peaks in disruptions after the time point at which data were collected.

COVID-19 rates and preventable cancer rates have been high among low-income and rural communities, as well as Black, indigenous, and people of color (Moore et al., 2020; Muñoz-Price et al., 2020; Singh and Jemal, 2017). Without purposeful intervention, pandemic-related disruptions in preventive services may widen existing cancer disparities (Singh and Jemal, 2017). FQHCs provide critical cancer prevention services to under-resourced rural and urban communities. The delivery of high-quality healthcare can mitigate and potentially reverse racial and ethnic disparities in cancer prevention testing and treatment (Alimena et al., 2020; Lee et al., 2020; Nelson et al., 2020). However, our data indicate that many cancer screenings were delayed or canceled during the COVID-19 pandemic. Although FQHC responses indicated that many patients with deferred screenings were rescheduled or put on recall lists, additional care disruptions due to additional waves of infection, as well as reduced services due to the financial impact of the pandemic may reduce FQHC abilities to provide catch-up services.

The important role of telehealth and self-sampling in maintaining cancer screening services during the pandemic is a key finding from this study. Data indicate that approximately 70% of patients were comfortable receiving visits via telehealth during the pandemic, and telehealth helped keep patients connected to their primary care providers (PCC, 2020). While breast and cervical cancer screenings, which require in-person visits were greatly impacted by COVID-related disruptions in care, colon cancer screenings using at-home stool testing continued in half of FQHCs. HPV self-collection is a promising method of cervical cancer screening that is currently used for reaching underscreened populations in Australia and the United Kingdom (Arbyn et al., 2018). HPV self-collection using PCR-based testing has similar detection of pre-cancer and cancer as clinician-collected samples, both of which are far superior to Pap testing alone (Arbyn et al., 2018; Schiffman et al., 2018). Adoption of HPV self-collection as an acceptable method of cervical cancer screening in the United States has the potential to both increase screening participation and create resilience within cervical cancer

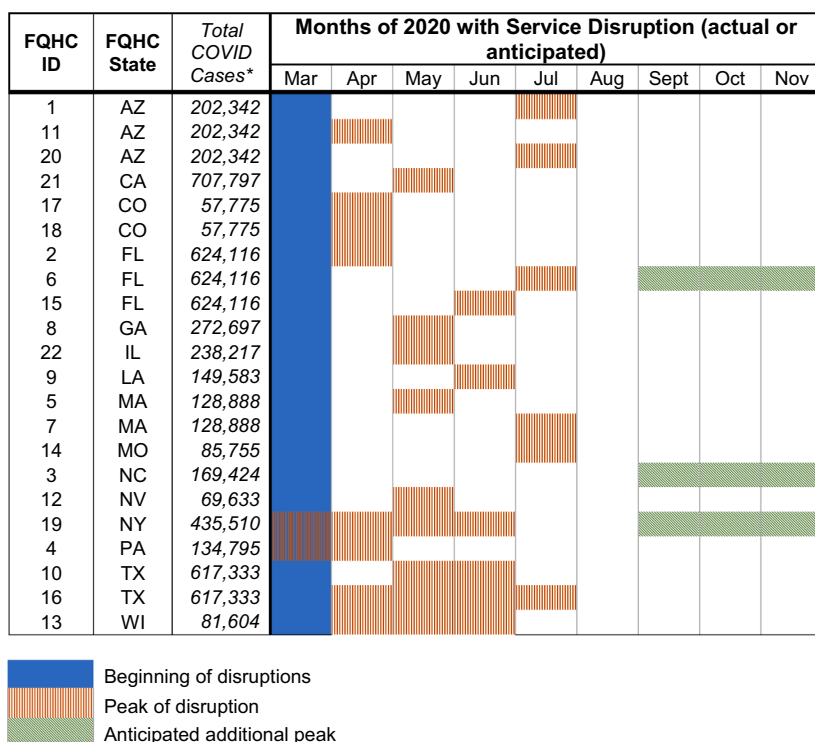


Fig. 1. Service disruptions during 2020 at participating FQHC systems.

**Table 3**  
Reduction in screenings by cancer focus due to COVID-19.

| Cancer focus                 | Continued screenings | Canceled screenings | Reduction in screenings (%) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Breast (n = 13 projects)     | 3                    | 10                  | 77%                         |
| Cervical (n = 10 projects)   | 1                    | 9                   | 90%                         |
| Colorectal (n = 14 projects) | 7                    | 7                   | 50%                         |

screening systems to future disruptions in care (Peeters et al., 2020; Scarinci et al., 2021).

4.1. Limitations

These data represent a small sample of federally qualified health centers during a rapidly evolving pandemic. They may not be generalizable to other settings, and conditions even within the systems surveyed

may change rapidly. However, national and international data also support a deficit in cancer screenings with a concern for rising mortality in the future (Maringe et al., 2020), therefore the need to support healthcare systems in resuming care is paramount, particularly within FQHCs who serve largely uninsured and underinsured people, many of whom were underscreened before the pandemic.

5. Conclusions

COVID-19 created significant disruptions in cancer screenings in federally qualified health centers. The *Cancer Screening during COVID-19* projects aim to help FQHCs resume cancer prevention services and catch up on missed cancer screenings to mitigate the impact of disruptions in care related to COVID-19 on cancer morbidity and mortality. Ensuring and expanding access to care as we move out of the pandemic will be critical to preventing excess cancer incidence and mortality in underscreened populations. Supplementing existing screening models with self-collected screens may be an important tool to eliminate current screening deficits and prevent future cancers.

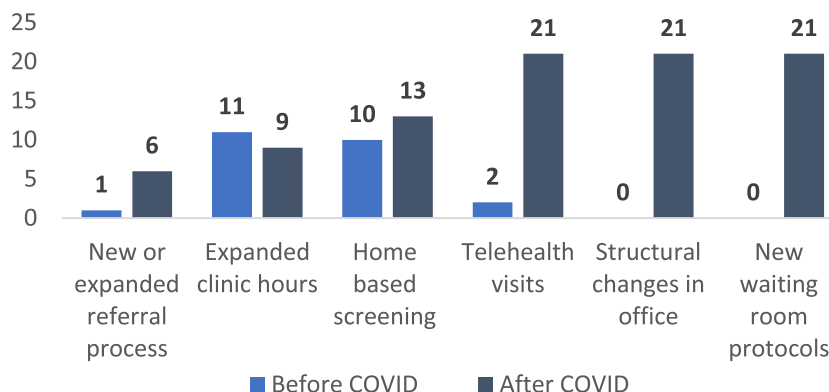


Fig. 2. Frequency of strategies used by health centers to provide or refer patients to screenings, pre- & post- COVID.

## Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Marcie Fisher-Borne, Rebecca Perkins; Data curation: Marcie Fisher-Borne, Jennifer Isher-Witt; Formal analysis: Jennifer Isher-Witt; Funding acquisition: Marcie Fisher-Borne; Investigation: Marcie Fisher-Borne, Sara Comstock; Methodology: Sara Comstock; Project Administration: Sara Comstock, Marcie Fisher-Borne; Supervision: Marcie Fisher-Borne; Validation and Visualization: Jennifer Isher-Witt; Writing-Original: Marcie Fisher-Borne, Rebecca Perkins, Sara Comstock, Jennifer Isher-Witt; Writing—review and editing: Marcie Fisher-Borne, Rebecca Perkins, Sara Comstock, Jennifer Isher-Witt.

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## Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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