



**CANCER SCREENING DISPARITIES**

- ◆ lung cancer
- ◆ breast cancer
- ◆ prostate cancer
- ◆ HPV-related cancers
- ◆ colorectal cancer
- ◆ *other*

**ENVIRONMENT**

◆ time

◆ money

**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS**

- ◆ lifestyle choices available based on environment (food sources)
- ◆ support system
- ◆ reverse negativity/misinformation about vaccines
- ◆ provider engagement
- ◆ support policies that hinder access to care
- ◆ early detection new areas or lacking (i.e. pancreatic, ovary, lung)
- ◆ cultural beliefs and mistrust
- ◆ priority in comparison to basic needs (i.e. housing, employment, heat, food, transportation)

**RURAL**

- ◆ transportation
- ◆ lack of resources
- ◆ financial
- ◆ broadband
- ◆ lack of technology
- ◆ (in)convenience
- ◆ access to providers and specialists
- ◆ testing equipment accessibility
- ◆ accessibility to tests/treatment
- ◆ access family/caregiver crisis
- ◆ access for pediatric population

**EDUCATION**

- ◆ lack of understanding of disease
- ◆ fear
- ◆ complication of test directions
- ◆ not wanting to know (prior experience)
- ◆ perceived costs
- ◆ lack of knowledge of resources (for both patients and providers)
- ◆ education of family caregiver
- ◆ health literacy
- ◆ standards of care
- ◆ lack of understanding of guidelines (for both patients and providers)
- ◆ lack of knowledge
- ◆ perceptions about early screenings
- ◆ culturally competent health care workforce

**COST**

- ◆ insurance type
- ◆ lack of insurance/under insured
- ◆ low budget priority
- ◆ economic financial standing
- ◆ insurance does not have provider
- ◆ cost to provider
- ◆ high deductible
- ◆ can't miss work

**OUTSIDE ENTITIES (grass)**

- ◆ mortality
- ◆ reliable data sources and information
- ◆ labs

**OUTSIDE FORCES (fertilizer)**

- ◆ politics
- ◆ media
- ◆ organizational entities
- ◆ community
- ◆ pharmaceutical company
- ◆ insurance programs
- ◆ government