



WEST VIRGINIA STATE CANCER PLAN 2021 - 2025

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INTRODUCTION

MOUNTAINS OF HOPE CANCER COALITION

Mountains of Hope (MOH) is West Virginia’s Comprehensive Cancer Coalition and the author of the 2021-2025 West Virginia Cancer Plan (Cancer Plan). The Coalition uses the CDC's National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program's approach to reduce the human and economic impact of cancer in West Virginia by facilitating both state-level and community-level collaborations to address the following three aspects of cancer: prevention, early detection, and quality of life.

Mountains of Hope is composed of individuals who are reducing the impact of cancer in our state. These individuals represent a variety of groups and organizations including:

- State and local governments,
- Private and nonprofit organizations,
- Health, medical, and business communities,
- Academic institutions and researchers,
- Cancer survivors,
- Caregivers,
- Advocates, and
- Others.

Coalition members participate in one of three subcommittees—Prevention, Early Detection, or Quality of Life—based on their expertise and passion. Each subcommittee focuses on addressing policy, systems, and environmental change; education and outreach; and social determinants of health.

WEST VIRGINIA CANCER PLAN 2021-2025

The West Virginia Cancer Plan serves as a framework for addressing cancer in the Mountain State. The Cancer Plan enhances communication throughout the state’s cancer community, maximizes limited resources, identifies gaps in services, decreases duplication of efforts, and identifies common challenges in the fight against cancer.

Mountains of Hope focuses on three priority areas: prevention, early detection, and quality of life. The Cancer Plan contains a set of aims for each priority area to provide stakeholders with a common set of objectives on which to center their work. Under each aim is a list of suggested strategies that individuals can use to effectively address each objective. The Cancer Plan is a living document and will be revised on a regular basis to reflect changing priorities and available resources to reduce the human and economic impact of cancer in West Virginia.



THE BURDEN OF CANCER IN WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Cancer Registry (WVCR) and the West Virginia Division of Health Promotion and Chronic Disease collect and combine detailed information about cancer patients in West Virginia and the initial treatments they receive to answer questions such as:

- How many West Virginians are diagnosed with cancer each year?
- What are the most common cancers that affect West Virginians?
- How do West Virginia's cancer rates compare to the nation's?
- What are the leading causes of cancer deaths for men and women in West Virginia?
- How many West Virginians die from cancer each year?

Cancer statistics are updated annually. Mountains of Hope recommends referring to the most current [*WVCR Cancer Burden Report online*](#) for more information.



Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center, BRFSS* 2018¹ Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center, Vital Statistics System** (2018)²

TOP 5 CANCER SITES BY SEX IN NEWLY DIAGNOSED CASES & DEATHS, WEST VIRGINIA

INCIDENCE (2012-2016)*		MORTALITY (2018)**	
Male Avg %/Year	Female Avg %/Year	Male %/Year	Female %/Year
Prostate 19.4%	Breast 25.7%	Lung and Bronchus 29.9%	Lung and Bronchus 28.1%
Lung and Bronchus 19.0%	Lung & Bronchus 16.1%	Colorectal 9.7%	Breast 13.9%
Colorectal 9.9%	Colorectal 9.5%	Lymphoid 9.4%	Colorectal 9.8%
Urinary Bladder 7.4%	Corpus & Uterus NOS 7.0%	Prostate 7.1%	Lymphoid 7.9%
Melanomas of the Skin 4.8%	Thyroid 4.4%	Pancreas 6.4%	Pancreas 6.3%

Both incidence and mortality statistics represent the percent out of all types of cancer. Source: West Virginia Cancer Registry* (2012-2016)³ Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center, Vital Statistics System** (2018)²

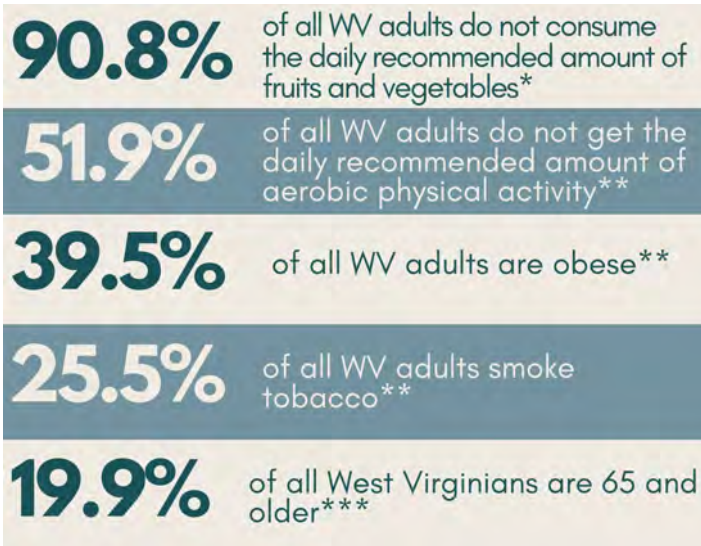
INTEGRATION ACROSS CHRONIC DISEASES AND OTHER PROGRAMS

Chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes are the leading causes of death and disability in West Virginia. These diseases share common risk factors such as poor nutrition, smoking, and physical inactivity which provide the opportunity for integration across chronic disease programs.

In terms of risk factors, West Virginians:

- Do not consume enough fruits or vegetables⁴
- Have one of the highest rates of obesity in the US⁵
- Do not engage in enough physical activity¹
- Have the highest rate of smoking in the US⁵
- Make up the third largest population of those 65 and older in the US⁶

WEST VIRGINIA'S RISK FACTORS



Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center, BRFSS* (2017)⁴ Source: West Virginia Health Statistics Center, BRFSS** (2018)¹ Source: United States Census Bureau, QuickFacts*** (2018)⁶

Mountains of Hope and its public health partners recognize the many benefits that result from reducing or eliminating these risk factors. Through chronic disease prevention and management integration, the Cancer Plan will coordinate efforts by cancer, diabetes, tobacco, obesity and other programs to target these common risk factors and ensure efficient use of staff and funding while improving surveillance and intervention activities. The Cancer Plan provides the framework for all West Virginians to come together to reduce the impact of cancer by improving all health outcomes through the prevention and management of chronic diseases.



MOH Membership Meeting January 2020

WEST VIRGINIA CANCER PLAN FRAMEWORK

The Cancer Plan framework envisions cancer control as a system in which everyone has a role and contributes to its improvement. The aims, objectives, and strategies of the Cancer Plan outline the various opportunities within the Coalition.

The visual below illustrates how the Cancer Plan is rooted and grounded in four principles:

- **Partnerships**
- **Health Equity**
- **Policy, systems, and environmental change**
- **Evaluation**

These principles form the foundation for cancer control projects and ripple throughout all aspects of the work. Just like the trees in the environment, if nurtured, projects are both beneficial and sustainable.

The trees in this framework represent opportunities for cancer control growth. **Preventing** cancer before it occurs, **detecting** cancer in its earliest stages, **treating** cancer with state-of-the-art treatments, and **supporting** those living with and beyond cancer are areas where we can create meaningful change. The strategies in the Cancer Plan offer ways to meet specific aims and objectives to move cancer control forward. When cancer control projects are successful, the results are shared so others may learn from those successes. This information then informs the next policy, system, or environmental change resulting in an ever-improving system to reduce the human and economic impact of cancer in West Virginia.



THREE PRIMARY AREAS OF FOCUS

Mountains of Hope uses the four principles to guide the Coalition's work in the three primary areas of focus described below.

Prevention is any action taken to lower the risk of getting cancer. This includes maintaining a healthy lifestyle by avoiding risk factors such as smoking, obesity, lack of physical activity, and radiation exposure as well as increasing protective factors such as engaging in regular physical activity, maintaining a healthy weight, eating a healthy diet, getting vaccinated, and using protective sunscreen.

Early Detection is the process of finding cancer early through the use of evidence-based screening tests and screening schedules. This allows for the early detection and treatment of cancer. Patients whose cancers are found early and treated in a timely manner are more likely to have better outcomes and fewer side effects than those whose cancers are found later.

Quality of Life focuses on the cancer experience from the point of diagnosis, through treatment and beyond, and until the end of life. For many, quality of life refers to the ability to enjoy normal activities such as shopping, driving, working, and entertaining. For others, quality of life may refer to pain management, spiritual and emotional support, and access to palliative services and hospice care. Quality of life also encompasses the experiences of family members and caregivers in relation to their loved one's cancer journey.

"I'm getting older and can't volunteer with the coalition the way I used to, but it means so much that you all (Mountains of Hope) appreciate that I still have something to contribute. As a cancer survivor being part of the coalition for seventeen years has empowered me to bring back both knowledge and action to my community."

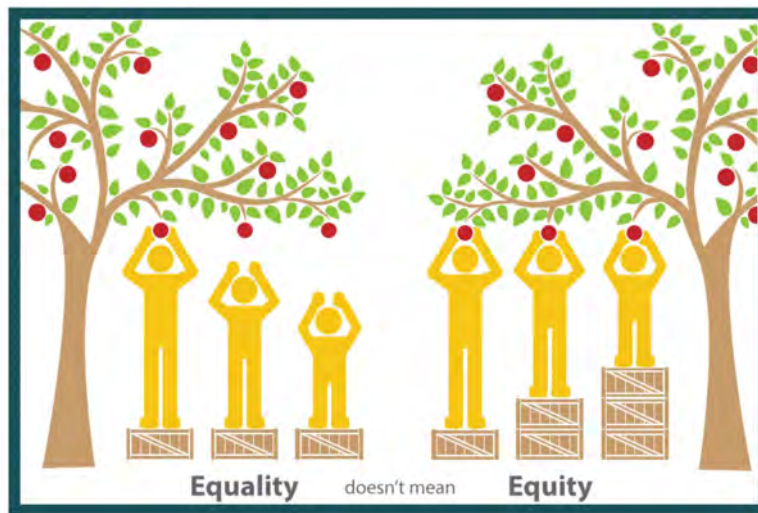
- Patty Davis
Romney, WV

FOUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The four principles in which Mountains of Hope is grounded are described below.

Partnerships are used to accomplish the objectives of the Cancer Plan and are critical to the overall success of comprehensive cancer control. Partnerships consist of individuals, agencies, institutions, and communities working together to reduce the impact of cancer by identifying community needs, sharing resources, and building capacity of members.

Health Equity ensures vulnerable populations receive the resources they need to thrive. It is achieved when every person has the opportunity to attain his or her full health potential regardless of their social position or other socially determined circumstances. Income, education, lack of public transportation, and shortage of health care providers are examples of common factors impacting health equity in West Virginia.



Source: Community View Collaboration (2017)⁷

Policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) change approaches are a way of modifying the environment to make healthy choices practical and available to all community members.

- Policy change includes laws, resolutions, mandates, regulations, or rules. It refers to implementing new policies, changing old policies, or enforcing existing policies.
- System change affects all levels of an organization, institution, or provider practice. These changes may include individual, policy, or environmental change strategies.
- Environmental change involves physical or material changes to the environment. This refers to addressing community infrastructure on the economic, social, or physical level to improve population health.

Evaluation ensures resources are spent wisely and measures the outcomes of completed projects. A combination of process, impact, and outcome evaluation methods are employed to monitor and evaluate all aspects of the Cancer Plan's implementation.

Implementing PSE changes with a commitment to health equity, partnerships, and evaluation provides a stable foundation that informs and nurtures project growth by addressing the social determinants of health.

IMPACTING CANCER IN WEST VIRGINIA

The table below is a practical guide describing a variety of ways individuals and groups can help to reduce the burden of cancer in West Virginia. It offers suggestions of work that can be done at multiple levels to achieve the aims of the Cancer Plan. The Mountains of Hope Cancer Coalition encourages everyone to think creatively to reduce the human and economic impact of cancer in our state.

EVERYONE CAN REDUCE THE IMPACT OF CANCER



West Virginians can advocate for their own health as well as the health of their families and colleagues. Together, West Virginians can influence significant change that will improve access to screenings, treatment, care, and healthier environments.



Health care organizations and providers have a direct influence on the health and well-being of West Virginians. Health care professionals are trusted and have ample opportunities to promote quality, evidence-based cancer prevention, early detection, treatment, and survivorship recommendations. Additionally, hospitals can find areas to improve internal systems and environments to foster stronger collaboration, professional development, and support for cancer patients, survivors, and caretakers.



Businesses and employers can play a pivotal role in the state of health in West Virginia. From internal workplace processes to advocacy, employers have a significant opportunity to aid in cancer prevention, early detection, and survivorship issues.



Government agencies are responsible for protecting, maintaining, and improving public health. Reducing West Virginia's cancer burden requires the implementation of new policies and regulations, in addition to leadership from policymakers and executive officers who are committed to join cancer prevention and control efforts. Legislators are key partners in the fight against cancer as they enact laws that create the environment for healthy choice and change.



Community and faith-based organizations are often non-profits that develop, advocate, and sustain policies or programming that ultimately improves West Virginia's cancer outcomes. Along with providing expert guidance and implementing these programs at the local level, these organizations represent the ongoing interests and needs of those affected by cancer.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

West Virginians

- Join the Mountains of Hope Cancer Coalition at no cost
- Ask organizations in your community what they are doing to support *The Plan*
- Eat more fruits and vegetables, and maintain a healthy weight
- If diagnosed with cancer, consider enrolling in a clinical trial
- Increase daily physical activity
- Know when to be screened and do it on schedule
- Show support and care for those who are diagnosed with cancer
- Stop smoking or never start
- Support cancer control legislation
- Test homes for radon
- Volunteer with organizations that support those living with cancer
- Wear protective clothing when applying fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides
- Wear sunscreen, seek shade, and wear protective eye wear and clothing when outdoors



Survivors

- Consider joining an advocacy group or organization working to improve survivors' experiences
- Mentor other survivors
- Share personal experiences to help educate the public about the needs of survivors



Hospitals or Health Care Organizations

- Acquire or maintain American College of Surgeons (ACOS) membership and/or ACOS Commission on Cancer Accreditation
- Collaborate to sponsor community screening programs
- Increase access to and utilization of patient navigation programs
- Implement office-based reminders that identify patients due for cancer prevention and screening services
- Ensure access to cancer clinical trials
- Provide a meeting space for cancer support groups
- Provide tobacco cessation services for employees, patients, and their families



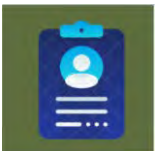
Health Care Providers

- Enroll patients in clinical trials
- Learn about clinical cancer research studies available to patients
- Make earlier referrals to hospice for end-of-life care
- Provide cancer patients with a written summary of their care plan
- Recommend appropriate cancer screening tests
- Refer patients to tobacco cessation services and nutrition programs
- Routinely ask patients about healthy lifestyle factors including tobacco use, physical activity, diet, and in-home radon testing



Local Health Departments

- Provide access to low-cost radon test kits and cancer screenings
- Provide cancer awareness education to the community
- Support community wellness campaigns
- Provide tobacco cessation services and education



Businesses or Employers

- Encourage employees to increase physical activity
- Provide full financial coverage for recommended cancer screenings and time off for employees to get screened
- Provide healthy foods and beverages in vending machines and cafeterias
- Provide information to cancer survivors and their co-workers about issues faced as survivors return to work
- Provide protective clothing to employees applying fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides
- Provide sun protective gear to individuals working outside
- Provide a tobacco free environment for all employees and visitors
- Provide tobacco cessation services for all employees and family members



Professional Organizations

- Inform professional members of the importance and benefits of providing cancer clinical trials
- Provide education to members on survivor needs and best practices
- Support policy changes and increased funding for survivorship services
- Promote cancer screening and other early detection efforts



State, County, or Municipal Officials

- Appropriate funding for comprehensive cancer control including cancer prevention programs
- Ensure that all West Virginians have access to health care and to cancer screening services
- Raise constituents' awareness about cancer prevention and control programs and help establish new programs where needed
- Support cancer research efforts across the state
- Support or establish a cancer caucus in the WV Legislature to provide the most up-to-date cancer information to all members of the legislature
- Increase the WV Tobacco Tax to the national average



Community and Faith-Based Organizations

- Collaborate to provide community prevention programs
- Create a local action plan to reduce barriers to cancer screenings
- Provide cancer awareness information
- Provide community-based educational forums to address the specific and unique needs of cancer survivors
- Provide tobacco cessation services and education



Public or Private Schools, Community Colleges, Universities, or Researchers

- Include cancer prevention messages in health classes
- Increase physical education requirements
- Make campuses tobacco-free environments
- Open recreational facilities for walking or healthy activities in bad weather
- Provide healthy foods and beverages in vending machines and cafeterias
- Provide information to cancer survivors and schools about issues faced as survivors return to school



SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL

Mountains of Hope members and grantees are uniquely positioned to use the Social-Ecological Approach, as the coalition already has an experienced network of experts ready to act. The Social-Ecological Model (SEM) is an educational framework for understanding, exploring, and addressing the social determinants of health. The SEM encourages people to move beyond the focus on individual behavior and toward an understanding of the wide range of factors that influence health outcomes in a population. These factors include the knowledge, values, attitudes, and social influences of individuals. An individual's social influences include their peers, their organizations, and their communities.



Interventions are most effective when they target multiple levels of the SEM to support behavior change. This approach also supports collaboration, focuses resources where they are most needed, and increases the benefit of Mountains of Hope projects to achieve better outcomes for everyone.⁸

EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS

The Cancer Plan also encourages the use of evidence-based and research-tested interventions to reduce the impact of cancer. Evidence-based and research-tested interventions are programs, policies, or strategies that have been proven to be effective in one or more research studies.^{9,10} When using one of these interventions, individuals often need to adapt them to the local context.

Since evidence-based and research-tested interventions are already developed and have been proven to work, they allow individuals to focus more on the implementation and evaluation processes instead of development and research. Evidence-based and research-tested interventions should be used when possible to ensure resources are allocated effectively.







PREVENTION

Prevention is the practice of taking action to lower the risk of getting cancer.

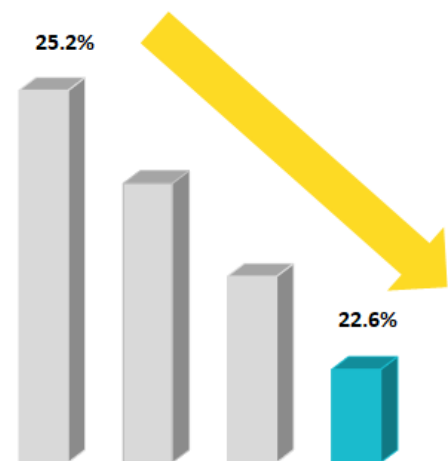


Aim 1: Reduce the incidence and mortality rates of tobacco-related cancers.

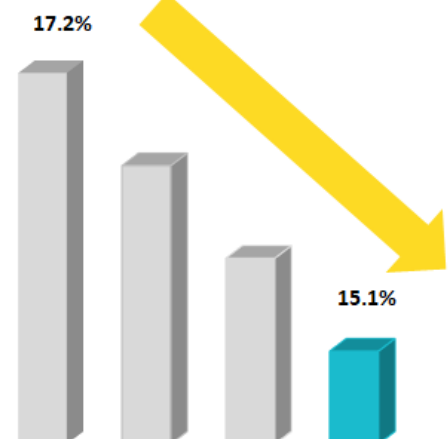
OBJECTIVES

- 1.1** Decrease the prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults from 25.2% to 22.6%¹.
- 1.2** Decrease the prevalence of electronic nicotine delivery system (e-hookahs, e-cigars, or vaping devices) use among adults from 5.7% to 5.0%⁴.
- 1.3** Decrease the prevalence of smokeless tobacco product use among adults from 8.3% to 7.5%¹.
- 1.4** Decrease the prevalence of high school students who currently smoke cigarettes or cigars from 17.2% to 15.1%¹¹.
- 1.5** Decrease the prevalence of high school students who currently use an electronic vapor product from 35.7% to 33.2%¹¹.
- 1.6** Decrease the prevalence of high school students who currently use smokeless tobacco, not counting any electronic vapor products, from 9.5% to 7.1%¹¹.

Cigarette Smoking Among Adults



Cigarette Smoking Among High School Students



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Avoid using tobacco products
- Enroll in a tobacco cessation program
- Implement a smoke-free or tobacco-free policy in your vehicles
- Limit the exposure of secondhand smoke to minors
- Implement a smoke-free or tobacco-free policy in your home
- Advocate for policy change in your community or workplace

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Collect tobacco use data and train health care providers on cessation services available for their patients
- Refer patients and family members who want to quit using tobacco to the [*WV Quitline*](#) or other evidence-based cessation resource
- Offer on-site cessation classes for employees and community members
- Implement provider reminders to screen for tobacco use and referral to cessation programs
- Reduce patient out-of-pocket costs for cessation therapies

Businesses and Employers



- Become a tobacco-free worksite
- Offer [*Freedom from Smoking*](#) or other evidence-based cessation program at worksites
- Eliminate or move smoking sections away from walkways and entrances
- Offer incentives for employees who are tobacco free such as additional paid time off or insurance discounts

Government



- Monitor and endorse clean indoor air regulations to protect workers and communities from secondhand smoke
- Champion smoke-free park policies
- Enact smoke-free housing policies
- Create smoke-free vehicle legislation to protect minors from secondhand smoke exposure in vehicles
- Increase taxes on tobacco products

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Implement programs like [*Project WISE*](#) to promote cessation among female smokers who are current tobacco users and have had an abnormal pap or colposcopy
- Restrict access to tobacco products for minors by adopting stronger local laws directed at retailers and increasing active enforcement of retailer sales laws
- Begin a health ministry in congregations to encourage healthy behaviors

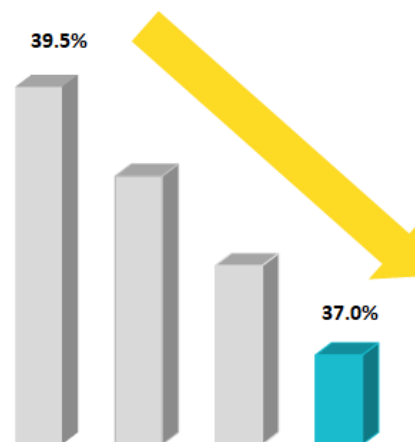


Aim 2: Reduce the incidence of cancers related to nutrition, physical activity, and obesity.

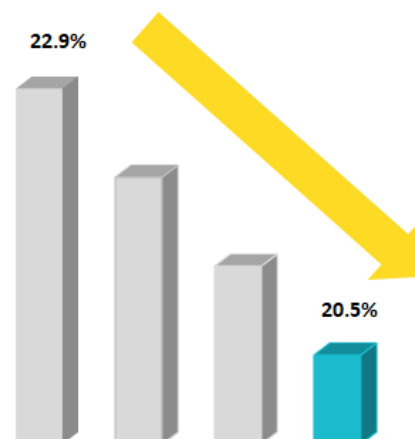
OBJECTIVES

- 2.1** Decrease the prevalence of obesity among adults from 39.5% to 37.0%¹.
- 2.2** Increase the prevalence of adults who met the U.S. aerobic activity recommendation among adults from 48.1% to 50.7%⁴.
- 2.3** Increase the prevalence of consuming at least five servings of fruits and vegetables daily among adults from 9.2% to 9.5%⁴.
- 2.4** Decrease the prevalence of obesity among high school students from 22.9% to 20.5%¹¹.
- 2.5** Increase the prevalence of high school students who participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity at least one day per week from 85.3% to 87.8%¹¹.
- 2.6** Increase the prevalence of high school students who consume vegetables one or more times per day from 51.7% to 53.7%¹¹.
- 2.7** Increase the prevalence of high school students who consume fruit or drink 100% fruit juices one or more times per day from 48.1% to 50.5%¹¹.

Obesity Among Adults



Obesity Among High School Students



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Eat a healthy diet by increasing fruit and vegetable consumption and limiting foods high in sugar, fat, or salt
- Participate in regular physical activity such as walking, kayaking, or swimming
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Avoid sugar sweetened beverages
- Reduce screen time for you and your household

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Collect lifestyle data and train health care providers on evidence-based lifestyle programs available in the community such as *Farmacy* or physical activity and good nutrition prescriptions
- Use *WV Health Connection* to refer patients to lifestyle change programs and resources in their community
- Offer lifestyle programs for at-risk patients in hospitals and other health systems such as *Walk with a Doc* where local physicians hold regular walks with community members
- Prescribe the *National Parks Rx Program* to get your patients outside and walking

Businesses and Employers



- Implement programs like the *5 A Day Peer Education Work Site Program* to increase fruit and vegetable consumption
- Adopt policies to support physical activity in work sites
- Display point-of-decision prompts to encourage the use of stairs
- Create or improve resources at the work site to encourage physical activity
- Provide healthy choices in vending machines
- Implement *Work@Health* to promote workplace wellness

Government



- Train health educators to implement evidence-based interventions that address cancer concerns in the school system, local governments, and workplaces
- Implement practices or policies in schools and workplaces to increase cancer prevention strategies and cancer screening
- Increase pedestrian and bike infrastructure to support usage and community safety
- Fund environmental changes that increase physical activity in communities
- Support policy, system, and environmental changes in schools and early childcare centers to provide healthier food options

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Support and expand garden-based learning
- Implement programs like *Increasing Park-Based Physical Activity Through Community Engagement* to increase the level of physical activity and number of people using parks
- Increase access to healthier foods in the community
- Offer healthy food alternatives at community events
- Begin a health ministry in congregations to encourage healthy behaviors



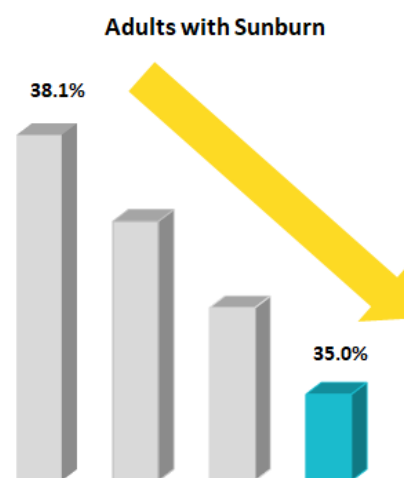
Aim 3: Reduce the incidence and mortality for cancers related to ultra-violet light exposure.

OBJECTIVES

3.1 Decrease the prevalence of experiencing at least one sunburn in the past year among adults from 38.1% to 35.0%¹.

3.2 Develop and implement interventions for outdoor occupational settings to promote sun protective behaviors in at least five work sites or counties.

3.3 Develop and implement interventions for outdoor recreational and tourism settings to promote sun protective behaviors in at least five settings or counties.



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Avoid using tanning beds or sunbathing
- Practice sun safety by applying sunscreen, staying in the shade, or wearing protective clothing when outdoors
- Educate family and friends on the importance of sun safety
- Check your skin monthly for changes like new growths or changes in existing moles using the ABCDE Rule

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Educate providers about the early signs and symptoms of skin cancer
- Screen all patients for skin cancer at least once a year
- Educate patients on the risks associated with sun exposure and ways to prevent skin cancer
- Offer skin cancer screening clinics for early detection and surveillance

Businesses and Employers



- Conduct evidence-based interventions in outdoor occupational settings to promote sun safety
- Schedule breaks in the shade and allow workers to reapply sunscreen throughout their shifts
- Increase the amount of shade available to outdoor workers
- Include sun safety information in workplace wellness programs

Government



- Adopt sun safety policies for state recreational areas
- Support sun safety programs and interventions in outdoor occupational settings
- Support policies that encourage shade development in high use public spaces
- Support sun safety education and practices in schools

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Sponsor skin cancer screening events
- Implement community-wide interventions that use individual behaviors, advertising, and environmental and policy changes to increase sun safety practices
- Conduct evidence-based interventions in outdoor recreational and tourism settings
- Promote skin cancer screening



Aim 4: Reduce the incidence and mortality rates of cancers related to environmental carcinogens.

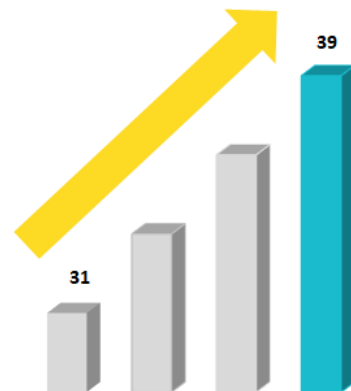
OBJECTIVES

4.1 Increase the number of counties with clean indoor air regulations from 31 counties to 39 counties¹².

4.2 Promote awareness of radon and home testing to the public annually.

4.3 Educate workers and communities annually about environmental carcinogens and ways to prevent exposure through policy, systems, and environmental changes.

Counties with Clean Indoor Air Regulations



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Learn about environmental carcinogens in your area and how to protect yourself
- Test your home for radon and install radon detectors
- Wear protective equipment when dealing with carcinogens
- Learn how to properly dispose of household chemicals and hazardous substances

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Assess patients for exposure to environmental carcinogens and refer for testing
- Limit exposure to radiation
- Wear personal protective equipment when indicated
- Educate patients on the danger and side effects of radon exposure
- Ask and document in chart if patient has a radon detector in the home

Businesses and Employers



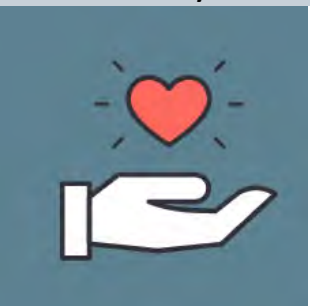
- Educate employees about the importance of using recommended personal protective equipment when dealing with carcinogens
- Complete available testing to identify carcinogens at the work site
- Install radon detectors at the work site

Government



- Enact clean indoor air regulations that cover all enclosed public places
- Propose legislation to create smoke-free worksites
- Support regulations that reduce air, land, and water pollution
- Collect, map, and report data on environmental and occupational carcinogens

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Educate members about carcinogens in your community and how to protect themselves
- Sponsor hazardous household waste disposal opportunities
- Install radon detectors at community and faith-based gathering places
- Encourage pharmacies to collect and dispose of unused medications



Aim 5: Increase initiation and completion rates for vaccines that reduce cancer.

OBJECTIVES

5.1 Increase the percentage of females, age 13-17, who begin the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine series from 69.3% to 71.8%¹³.

5.2 Increase the percentage of females, age 13-17, who are up to date on their HPV vaccine series from 52.9% to 55.4%¹³.

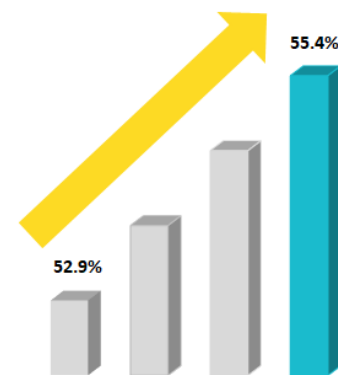
5.3 Increase the percentage of males, age 13-17, who begin the HPV vaccine series from 53.7% to 56.2%¹³.

5.4 Increase the percentage of males, age 13-17, who are up to date on their HPV vaccine series from 33.5% to 36.0%¹³.

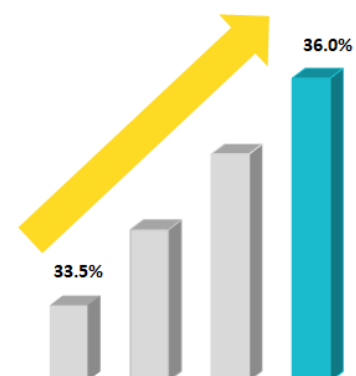
5.5 Encourage catch-up HPV vaccination of adults ages 18-45 who have not completed the series through education and reduction of barriers.

5.6 Increase the percentage of youth, ages 13-17, who complete the Hepatitis B vaccine series from 88.2% to 90.7%¹³.

HPV Vaccination Completion Rate
Among Females



HPV Vaccination Completion Rate
Among Males



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Complete recommended vaccines on schedule for yourself and your children
- Encourage family and friends to complete recommended vaccines
- Educate others about the age guidelines for vaccines
- Address vaccine misinformation in the community

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Offer continuing medical education on cancer prevention vaccines
- Administer vaccines per recommendations
- Address parental concerns and fears
- Reduce patient out-of-pocket costs
- Implement client reminder and recall systems
- Implement standing orders for non-physician personnel to administer vaccines
- Host vaccination clinics at non-traditional settings and times

Businesses and Employers



- Provide incentives for employees and their family members who complete recommended vaccines
- Adopt vaccination policies for employees
- Offer work site vaccination clinics
- Educate employees on importance of vaccines for their children

Government



- Support vaccination requirements for childcare, school, and college attendance
- Include cancer prevention vaccines in vaccination requirements for childcare, school, and college attendance
- Expand free or low-cost access to vaccines for uninsured and underinsured adults
- Coordinate vaccination interventions such as assessing children's immunization status during Women, Infants, and Children appointments for provider referral

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Encourage members in your community to complete recommended vaccines for themselves and their families
- Combine interventions that enhance access to services, increase community demand, or support providers
- Offer vaccinations at community and faith-based organizations
- Address vaccine misinformation in the community





EARLY DETECTION

Early detection refers to measures taken to diagnose cancer as early as possible when the disease is easiest to treat.

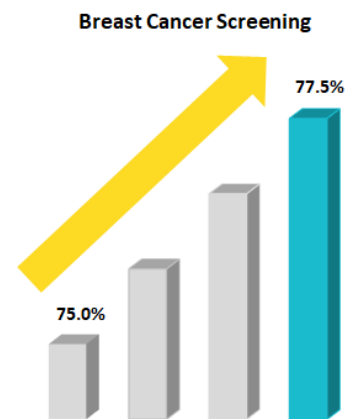


Aim 6: Reduce the incidence and mortality rates of breast cancer through screening and early detection.

OBJECTIVES

6.1 Decrease the incidence of new cases of late-stage breast cancer among women 50 and older from 100.8 cases per 100,000 to 90.7 cases per 100,000³.

6.2 Increase the prevalence of having a mammogram completed within the previous two years among women aged 50 – 74 from 75.0% to 77.5%¹.



"I have been working in cancer prevention and control for twenty years, but recently lost a dear friend to triple negative breast cancer. Due to a job change and insurance issues, she put off seeking care even though she knew there was a problem. Amidst the diagnosis, treatment, and eventual loss, I am reminded of the importance of early detection and the need to continually address disparities related to access."

- Stephenie K. Kennedy-Rea
Clarksburg, WV

STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Schedule an appointment to talk to your doctor about breast cancer screening
- Schedule and keep your breast cancer screening appointments
- Talk to your doctors about your risk factors for breast cancer
- Talk to your family members about their cancer history and share that information with your doctor
- Recommend breast cancer screening to friends and family
- Help your neighbors overcome barriers to screening such as giving someone a ride to the doctor

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Provide one on one education to patients
- Implement client and provider reminders
- Partner with mobile screening programs
- Implement provider assessment and feedback

Businesses and Employers



- Choose insurance plans that cover breast cancer screenings with no out-of-pocket costs to employees
- Add breast cancer education to employee wellness programs
- Provide paid time off for employees to get breast cancer screenings
- Adopt policies and environmental changes that increase breast cancer screening for employees

Government



- Champion policies that reduce structural barriers to breast cancer screening
- Propose legislation that keeps breast cancer screenings covered at 100% with no out-of-pocket costs
- Prioritize resources for programs that increase breast cancer screening
- Champion legislation that supports implementation research and reduction of structural barriers to breast cancer screening

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Host group breast cancer education programs
- Distribute small media education about breast cancer screening
- Navigate members to breast cancer screening and breast cancer screening resources
- Encourage members to participate in Community Health Advisory Boards
- Partner with diverse organizations to establish leadership for development of health programs in your community



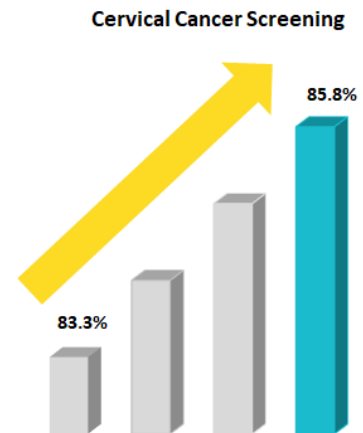
Aim 7: Reduce the incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer through screening and early detection.

OBJECTIVES

7.1 Decrease the incidence of new cases of invasive cervical cancer from 8.9 cases per 100,000 to 8.0 cases per 100,000³.

7.2 Increase the prevalence of having one of the USPSTF recommended cervical cancer screening tests within the recommended time interval among women aged 21-65 from 83.3% to 85.8%^{1*}.

*7.2 Data from BRFSS 2018 included pap smear every 3 years or a combination of pap smear plus HPV test every 5 years.



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Schedule an appointment to talk to your doctor about cervical cancer screening
- Schedule and keep your cervical cancer screening appointments
- Talk to your doctors about your risk factors for cervical cancer
- Talk to your family members about their cancer history and share that information with your doctor
- Recommend cervical cancer screening to friends and family
- Help your neighbors overcome barriers to screening such as giving someone a ride to the doctor

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Provide one on one education to patients
- Implement client and provider reminders
- Use HPV co-testing when appropriate
- Implement provider assessment and feedback

Businesses and Employers



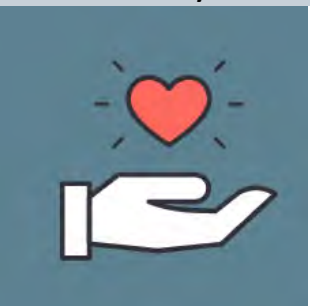
- Choose insurance plans that cover cervical cancer screenings with no out-of-pocket costs to employees
- Add cervical cancer education to employee wellness programs
- Provide paid time off for employees to get cervical cancer screenings
- Adopt policies and environmental changes that increase cervical cancer screening for employees

Government



- Enact policies that reduce structural barriers to cervical cancer screening
- Propose legislation that keeps cervical cancer screenings covered at 100% with no out-of-pocket costs
- Prioritize resources for programs that increase cervical cancer screening
- Champion legislation that supports implementation research and reduction of structural barriers to cervical cancer screening

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Distribute small media with cervical cancer screening information
- Navigate members to cervical cancer screening and cervical cancer screening resources such as the *West Virginia Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program*
- Encourage members to participate in Community Health Advisory Boards
- Partner with diverse organizations to establish leadership for development of health programs in your community



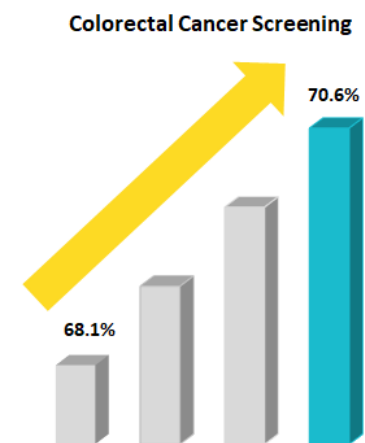
Aim 8: Reduce the incidence and mortality rates of colorectal cancer through screening and early detection.

OBJECTIVES

8.1 Decrease the incidence of new cases of late-stage colorectal cancer from 25.0 cases per 100,000 to 22.5 cases per 100,000³.

8.2 Increase the prevalence of receiving one of the USPSTF recommended colorectal cancer screening tests within the recommended time interval among adults aged 50-75 from 68.1% to 70.6%^{1*}.

*8.2 Data from BRFSS 2018 included FOBT in the past year, having sigmoidoscopy in the past five years with FOBT in the past three years, or having a colonoscopy within the past 10 years



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Schedule an appointment to talk to your doctor about colorectal cancer screening
- Schedule and keep your colorectal cancer screening appointments
- Talk to your doctors about your risk factors for colorectal cancer
- Talk to your family members about their cancer history and share that information with your doctor
- Recommend colorectal cancer screening to friends and family
- Help your neighbors overcome barriers to screening such as giving someone a ride to the doctor

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Provide one on one education to patients
- Educate providers on how to reduce structural barriers to colorectal cancer screening by recommending stool-based screenings for average risk patients
- Implement client and provider reminders
- Implement provider assessment and feedback
- Create standing orders for non-physician completion of colorectal cancer screening
- Implement the *FluFIT* program to increase timely colorectal cancer screenings

Businesses and Employers



- Choose insurance plans that cover colorectal cancer screenings with no out-of-pocket costs to employees
- Add colorectal cancer education to employee wellness programs
- Provide paid time off for employees to get colorectal cancer screenings
- Adopt policies and environmental changes that increase colorectal cancer screening for employees

Government



- Fund projects that reduce structural barriers to colorectal cancer screening
- Retain legislation that keeps colorectal cancer screenings covered at 100% with no out-of-pocket costs
- Prioritize resources for programs that increase colorectal cancer screening
- Champion legislation that supports implementation research and reduction of structural barriers to colorectal cancer screening

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Host group colorectal cancer education programs
- Distribute small media education about colorectal cancer screening
- Navigate members to colorectal cancer screening and colorectal cancer screening resources
- Encourage members to participate in Community Health Advisory Boards
- Partner with diverse organizations to establish leadership for development of health programs in your community



Aim 9: Reduce the incidence and mortality of lung cancer through screening and early detection.

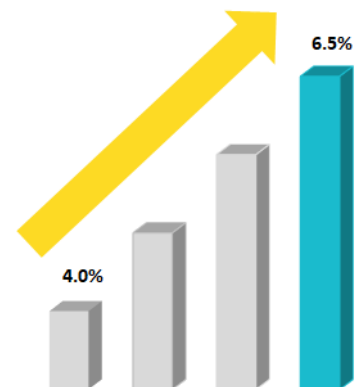
OBJECTIVES

9.1 Decrease the incidence of new cases of late-stage lung cancer from 58.8 per 100,000 from 52.9 per 100,000³.

9.2 Increase the prevalence of receiving lung cancer screening in the past 12 months among eligible adults aged 55-80 from 4.0% to 6.5%^{1*}.

*9.2 Data from BRFSS 2018 included CT scan or CAT scan in the past 12 months

Lung Cancer Screening



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Schedule an appointment to talk to your doctor about lung cancer screening
- Schedule and keep your lung cancer screening appointments
- Talk to your doctors about your risk factors for lung cancer
- Talk to your family members about their cancer history and share that information with your doctor
- Recommend lung cancer screening to friends and family
- Help your neighbors overcome barriers to screening such as giving someone a ride to the doctor

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Provide one on one education to patients
- Implement client and provider reminders
- Partner with mobile screening programs
- Implement provider assessment and feedback
- Create standing orders for annual lung cancer screening

Businesses and Employers



- Choose insurance plans that cover lung cancer screenings with no out-of-pocket costs to employees
- Add lung cancer education to employee wellness programs
- Provide paid time off for employees to get lung cancer screenings
- Adopt policies and environmental changes that increase lung cancer screening for employees

Government



- Introduce policies that reduce structural barriers to lung cancer screening
- Retain legislation that keeps lung cancer screenings covered at 100% with no out-of-pocket costs
- Prioritize resources for programs that increase lung cancer screening
- Champion legislation that supports implementation research and reduction of structural barriers to lung cancer screening

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Host group lung cancer education programs
- Distribute small media education about lung cancer screening
- Navigate members to lung cancer screening and lung cancer screening resources such as the *WV Lung Cancer CareLine*
- Partner with diverse organizations to establish leadership for development of health programs in your community



Aim 10: Reduce the incidence of other cancers in West Virginia through screening and early detection.

OBJECTIVES

10.1 Increase the use of shared decision making between physicians and their patients including benefits, risks, limitations, alternatives, and uncertainties.

10.2 Increase awareness of other cancers annually through education including information on prevention, early detection, and quality of life issues for health care providers and the public.



“Early diagnosis and treatment of oral and oropharyngeal cancer minimize morbidity and mortality. Dentists and dental hygienists are in a unique position to detect these lesions at early stages by performing comprehensive head and neck examination and incorporating adjunctive oral cancer detection techniques.”

– Juan M. Bugueno
Morgantown, WV

STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Talk to your doctor about your risk factors for skin, oral, prostate, and other cancers
- Schedule and keep your appointments for skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Talk to your family members about their cancer history and share that information with your doctor
- Recommend friends and family talk to their health care provider about skin, oral, and prostate cancer screening
- Help your neighbors overcome barriers to screening such as giving someone a ride to the doctor

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Provide education to patients about skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Implement client and provider reminders for skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Educate providers about skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings including best practices, benefits and harms, and screening limitations
- Educate patients on how to perform self-screening using a mirror for oral and skin cancer, especially for high risk patients
- Research and develop new screening technologies for other cancers

Businesses and Employers



- Choose insurance plans that cover skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings with no out-of-pocket costs to employees
- Add skin, oral, and prostate cancer education to employee wellness programs
- Provide paid time off for employees to get skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Adopt policies and environmental changes that increase skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings for employees

Government



- Fund programs that reduce structural barriers to skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Prioritize resources for programs that increase skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Champion legislation that supports implementation research, reduction of out-of-pocket costs, and development of new screening technologies for other cancers
- Expand funding and support for the Cancer Registry

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Host group skin, oral, and prostate cancer education programs
- Distribute small media education about skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings
- Navigate members to skin, oral, and prostate cancer screenings and cancer screening resources
- Partner with diverse organizations to establish leadership development health programs in your community



QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life focuses on the health and well-being of a person with cancer and their caregivers from the point of diagnosis, through treatment, and until the end of life.





Aim 11: Promote standards of care to increase access to and appropriate utilization of quality cancer diagnostics and state of the art treatment services for all West Virginians.

OBJECTIVES

11.1 Promote and increase genetic counseling and risk assessments completed for people at risk for familial or hereditary cancer syndromes (CoC Standard 4.4).

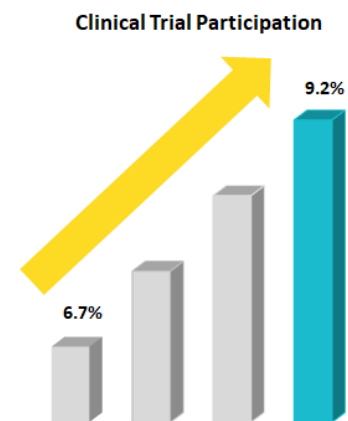
11.2 Promote and increase access to palliative care services for cancer patients and their caregivers from diagnosis through treatment and surveillance (CoC Standard 4.5).

11.3 Promote and increase access to rehabilitation care services for cancer patients from diagnosis through treatment and surveillance (CoC Standard 4.6).

11.4 Promote and increase access to oncology nutrition services for cancer patients throughout the continuum of cancer care (CoC Standard 4.7).

11.5 Develop and promote comprehensive survivorship programs (CoC Standard 4.8).

11.6 Increase the prevalence of cancer survivors who report having participated in a clinical trial as part of their cancer treatment from 6.7% to 9.2%⁴.



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Complete an advanced directive, share copies with your health care providers, and submit to the [*WV e-Directive Registry*](#)
- If diagnosed with cancer, consider enrolling in clinical trials
- Advocate for increased access to and utilization of quality cancer care
- Advocate for clinical trial participation for those diagnosed with cancer
- Serve on a scientific or community advisory board

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Make earlier referrals to hospice for end-of-life care
- Educate both health care professionals and the general public about the benefits of hospice and palliative care
- Educate health care professionals and first responders about how to access and use the [*WV e-Directive Registry*](#)
- Disseminate the [*WVU Cancer Institute's Survivorship Toolkit*](#)
- Utilize cancer patient survivorship care plans to address post-treatment needs
- Address financial toxicity issues for cancer survivors

Businesses and Employers



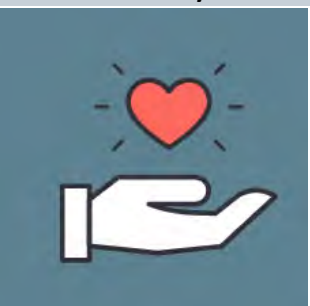
- Provide employees with comprehensive health insurance that will allow them to seek quality cancer care if they receive a cancer diagnosis
- Provide paid time off for necessary cancer care services
- Engage decision makers in educational opportunities to increase understanding of cancer treatment from the patient perspective

Government



- Establish a cancer caucus in the WV Legislature to provide the most up to date cancer information to all members of the legislature
- Implement policies that increase the capacity of cancer research efforts across the state
- Create legislation that requires financial education and cost comparative treatment information for cancer patients

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Learn and share information about services at your local cancer centers
- Educate the community on clinical trials and how to enroll
- Promote and educate the community on advanced directives and [*WV e-Directive Registry*](#)
- Provide meeting space for cancer support groups



Aim 12: Promote overall health of West Virginia cancer survivors from diagnosis to the end of life focusing on the four domains of physical, psychological, social, and spiritual well-being.

OBJECTIVES

12.1 Decrease the prevalence of smoking among cancer survivors from 18.5% to 16.0%¹.

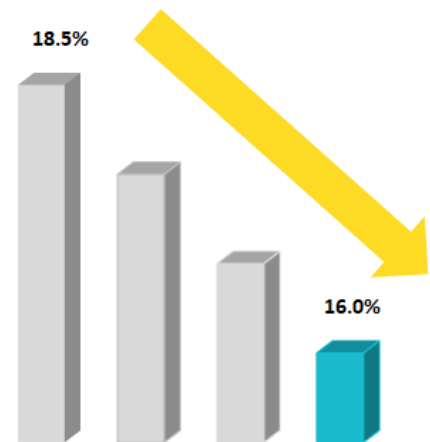
12.2 Increase the prevalence of those who meet the U.S. aerobic activity recommendation among cancer survivors from 44.7% to 47.4%⁴.

12.3 Increase the prevalence of consuming at least 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily among adult cancer survivors from 7.6% to 10.1%⁴.

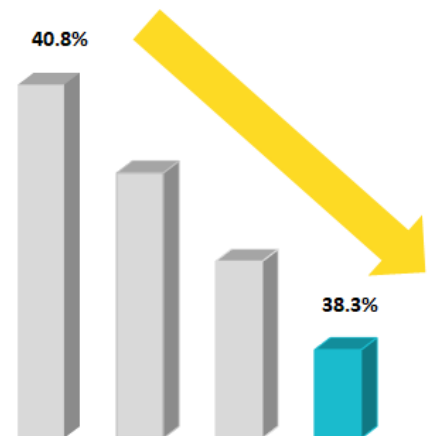
12.4 Decrease the prevalence of cancer survivors experiencing poor mental health for 14 or more days from 16.6% to 16.1%¹.

12.5 Decrease the prevalence of obesity among adult cancer survivors from 40.8% to 38.3%¹.

Smoking Among Cancer Survivors



Obesity Among Cancer Survivors



"As a breast cancer survivor, regular exercise is an important part of my life. It offers so many benefits both mentally and physically. Challenge yourself to become more active...you won't be sorry."

- Eva Starkey
New Martinsville, WV

STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Promote the *Living Beyond Cancer* podcast series and Facebook support group
- Eat more fruits and vegetables and maintain a healthy weight
- Increase daily physical activity
- Show support and care for those who are diagnosed with cancer

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Implement programs like *Surviving Cancer Competently* to educate providers on the benefits of psychosocial counseling for patients and for caregivers
- Develop programs to help cancer patients express and manage disease related emotion, increase social support, enhance relationships, and improve symptom control
- Develop and implement a multidisciplinary, comprehensive survivorship program
- Utilize cancer patient survivorship care plans to address post-treatment needs

Businesses and Employers



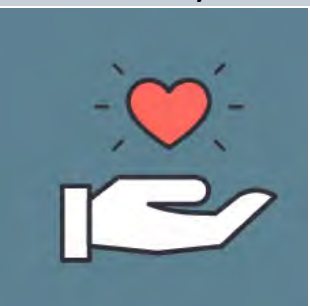
- Provide healthy food and beverage options in vending machines, cafeterias, and work meeting areas to promote optimum nutrition
- Adopt a non-smoking work site policy to encourage smoking cessation
- Provide reasonable accommodations and adequate time off for cancer survivors
- Train employee health personnel on resources available to cancer survivors in your area
- Provide support and resources by adopting policies that meet the needs of cancer patient caretakers

Government



- Create legislation that provides financial protections for cancer patients and those living beyond cancer
- Adopt policy that allows WV Medicaid to pay for patient navigation for cancer patients and those living beyond cancer
- Expand legislation to increase access to diagnostic and treatment services for uninsured people for all screening cancers

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Secure funds and promote participation at Camp Kesem summer camp program to support children of cancer survivors
- Increase membership and participation in the *Living Beyond Cancer* Facebook support group
- Promote or host a local walk or run in the community to increase physical activity, cancer awareness, and psychosocial well-being



Aim 13: Improve quality of life for survivors and their support teams through access to resources and policy, systems, and environmental change.

OBJECTIVES

13.1 Increase awareness among the public, policymakers, survivors, health care providers, and others about survivorship issues, palliative care, and end of life care through annual educational opportunities.

13.2 Increase access to survivorship programs and community resources for survivors and their support teams through annual updates and promotion of the WV Cancer Resource Guide.



STRATEGIES

West Virginians



- Join Mountains of Hope Cancer Coalition at no cost
- Support cancer control legislation
- Volunteer with organizations that support those living with cancer
- Share personal experiences to help educate the public about survivors' needs
- Join cancer support groups such as the [*Living Beyond Cancer*](#) Facebook support group

Health Care Providers and Organizations



- Create a program that offers psycho-educational content to provide comfort and relaxation in cancer caregiving
- Create a patient navigation program for cancer patients
- Utilize and contribute to the [*WV Cancer Resource Guide*](#)

Businesses and Employers



- Develop a nutrition program for survivors
- Develop a stress management training program for survivors
- Reduce barriers to survivorship care such as financial, structural, transportation, and access

Government



- Champion policies that reduce barriers to survivorship care such as financial, structural, transportation, and access
- Fund transportation resources for cancer survivors
- Adopt legislation that will decrease the number of food deserts in West Virginia, making healthy options available for those undergoing treatment or with transportation barriers

Community and Faith-Based Organizations



- Develop a physical activity program for survivors
- Provide community-based educational forums to address the specific and unique needs of cancer survivors
- Promote and contribute to the [*WV Cancer Resource Guide*](#)
- Advocate to policy makers on quality of life issues for cancer survivors and their caregivers

SCREENING GUIDELINES

Cancer screening identifies cancer early, before a person has any symptoms and when treatment is likely to work best. Everyone, including cancer survivors, should talk with their health care provider about their risk of developing cancer and create a prevention and early detection plan that is right for them.

The Cancer Plan follows cancer screening guidelines issued by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). At the time of this writing in 2020, guidelines exist for breast, cervical, colorectal, and lung cancers. Existing guidelines are revised on a regular basis and additional cancers are added as new screening technologies are created. Mountains of Hope recommends visiting the [USPSTF website](#) for up to date guidelines.

MOUNTAINS OF HOPE RESOURCES

West Virginia Cancer Resource Guide

The WV Cancer Resource Guide is a virtual resource library focused on financial assistance, transportation, and support groups for cancer survivors and their families in West Virginia. The WV Health Connection Platform is an online, interactive county-based map of essential cancer resources created to increase the accessibility and visibility of these community assets. Mountains of Hope provides a survey option for viewers to add, remove, and edit resources.

Living Beyond Cancer Support Group

The Living Beyond Cancer Support Group is a free, closed membership forum that provides online support and information for people who are currently receiving cancer treatment, those who have completed cancer treatment, and their caregivers. The Living Beyond Cancer Support Group is collaborative forum hosted by the WVU Cancer Institute and moderated by Mountains of Hope.

Living Beyond Cancer Podcast

The Living Beyond Cancer podcast is for people currently receiving cancer treatment, those who have completed cancer treatment, and their caregivers. Each episode provides insight on understanding and living beyond cancer. Guests include cancer experts as well as key partners from around the state. The Living Beyond Cancer Podcast can be found on the [*WVU Cancer Institute website*](#). The Living Beyond Cancer Podcast is a collaborative effort developed by Mountains of Hope and hosted by the WVU Cancer Institute.

Mountains of Hope Website

Get involved with Mountains of Hope, meet the coalition leadership, find a resource, or review some of our current activities. We invite all West Virginians to check out the great work our members are doing by exploring our website.

CANCER PLAN COMMITTEE

The Cancer Plan was developed as a result of the Mountains of Hope Cancer Planning Committee's diligence and expertise. Their work is a testament to our state's dedication to improving the health and quality of life for all West Virginians.

The Coalition's network includes experts in cancer prevention, detection, treatment, rehabilitation and survivorship, palliation and end-of-life care, and data collection and evaluation. It is impossible to list the names of every person who contributed to the development of the Cancer Plan, but without them, this framework for addressing cancer in West Virginia would not be possible.

Mountains of Hope will continue to work with our members and partners throughout the life of this five-year plan. The Cancer Plan contains the most up-to-date information at the time of development. As the Cancer Plan continues to evolve with new data and medical advances, updates will be posted to the [*MOH website*](#).

The 2021-2025 Cancer Plan Committee



Front Row: Lauren McCauley-Hixenbaugh MBA, Kathy Molnar MS, Shelly Dusic MA, Abby Starkey MS, Lauren Wright MPH CTTS, Juan M. Bugueno DDS MS Diplomate Oral Medicine

Back Row: Jim Keresztury MSW, James Vance BA TTS T3, Stacey Whanger MPH, Summer Miller MPH

Not Pictured: Birgit Shanholtzer MA, Megan Ross MPH CHES, Carrie Wines RN BSN ONN-CG, Elizabeth Southern Puette RDH MSDH CTTS, Michelle Chappell MS

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Full page photos, including cover pages, provided by Michael Carpenter Photography, LLC.

APPENDIX

The list below provides a brief description of the different programs mentioned throughout the Cancer Plan. Please click on the program's name to learn more.

WV Quitline offers smoking cessation services to West Virginia residents over the age of 18 who are uninsured, underinsured, or whose insurance does not provide smoking cessation services.

Freedom from Smoking is an effective and flexible smoking cessation program created by the American Lung Association.

Project Wise is a phone-based tobacco cessation intervention that targets women with a recent abnormal Pap or colposcopy.

Farmacy is a community-based partnership program in which providers give patients a “prescription” for healthy produce to use at a local market.

Walk with a Doc is a community-level program in which local doctors bring together community members, speak briefly about a health topic, and lead a walk during which participants are encouraged to have health-related conversations with the doctor

The ***National Parks Rx Program*** is a program in which health care providers “prescribe” physical activity in parks for their patients. These programs usually involve a partnership between local health care stakeholders and local or national parks.

The ***5 a Day Peer Education Worksite Program*** is a program that in which trained individuals provide nutrition education to their co-workers in the workplace.

Work@Health is an employer-based program that provides strategies to reduce chronic disease and injury to employees while improving overall worker productivity.

Increasing Park-Based Physical Activity through Community Engagement is a community-based research program that aims to increase the number of people using parks and their level of activity while in the parks.

The ***West Virginia Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program*** is a public health program that provides breast and cervical cancer screening services to uninsured and underinsured women.

FluFIT programs increase colorectal cancer screening rates by providing a take home fecal immunochemical test (FIT) to eligible patients when they receive their annual flu shot.

The ***WV Lung Cancer Care Line*** provides both lung cancer patients and lung cancer screening patients with hands-on case management and insurance support.

The ***WV e-Directive Registry*** is an online registry housing advance directive forms, no not resuscitate cards, Physician Order for Scope of Treatment forms for physician use.

The ***WVU Cancer Institute’s Survivorship Toolkit*** is a program aimed at improving the coordination of care and decrease the consequences of treatment for lung cancer patients.

The ***Living Beyond Cancer Podcast Series*** offers a variety of information from cancer experts and key partners from around the state about living with and beyond cancer.

The ***Living Beyond Cancer Support Group*** is a free, closed support group for those undergoing cancer treatment, those who have completed cancer treatment, and caregivers.

Surviving Cancer Competently is an intensive, one-day intervention that aims to reduce post-traumatic stress symptoms in adolescent cancer survivors and their families.

The ***WV Cancer Resource Guide*** is an interactive map of available resources for cancer patients, survivors, and their families.



*Mountains
of Hope*

West Virginia Cancer Coalition

Collaborating to Conquer Cancer