

Cancer screenings rebounded quickly after drop at start of pandemic

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Screenings for breast cancer and colon cancer dropped dramatically during the early months of the coronavirus pandemic, but use of the procedures returned to near-normal levels by the end of July 2020, according to a new study.

Analyzing [insurance claims](#) from more than 6 million Americans with [private health coverage](#), researchers found that mammography rates among women aged 45 to 64 declined by 96% during March and April 2020 as compared to January and February.

Similarly, the weekly rate of colorectal [cancer](#) screenings among adults aged 45 to 64 and older declined by 95% during the period.

By the end of July 2020, however, the rate of mammograms among women had rebounded and was slightly higher than it had been before the pandemic was declared. The rate of colonoscopies also rebounded, although it remained below pre-

pandemic levels, and did not rebound enough to offset initial reductions in care.

The findings are published online by the *Journal of General Internal Medicine*.

"These are the first findings to show that, despite real fears about the consequences of drop-off in cancer screens, [health facilities](#) figured out how to pick this back up after the initial pandemic restrictions," said Ryan McBain, the study's lead author and a policy researcher at RAND, a nonprofit research organization. "Our study shows that [health systems](#) were able to recalibrate resources and protocols in a relatively short interval to deliver these important services."

Routine cancer [screening](#) procedures such as mammography and colonoscopy—essential for early detection and treatment of cancers—rely primarily on office-based medical technologies.

It's been widely known that use of those procedures plummeted immediately after the coronavirus pandemic was declared in March 2020, creating concerns that the trend could delay diagnosis of cancers and as a result have adverse health consequences.

Researchers analyzed medical claims from 6.8 million commercially insured U.S. adults for the period from Jan. 15, 2020 to July 31, 2020. Medical claims data were provided by Castlight Health, a health benefits manager for employer-sponsored health insurance plans across all 50 states. The analysis was limited to those ages 45 to 64—target populations for cancer screening procedures prior to Medicare eligibility.

Prior to the national emergency declaration on March 13, 2020, the median weekly rate of screening mammography was 87.8 women per 10,000 beneficiaries, which declined to 6.9 in April—a 96% drop. By the end of July, the rate of

mammograms increased to 88.2 screenings per 10,000 beneficiaries.

In April 2020, colonoscopy screenings declined from 15.1 per 10,000 beneficiaries to 0.9, a 95% difference. The rate of colonoscopies rebounded to 12.6 per 10,000 beneficiaries by the end of July.

"While it is reassuring to see cancer screening rates begin to return to pre-pandemic levels, we have to ensure that people who deferred preventive services are prioritized to get their screening in a timely manner, especially if they are at higher risk of disease," said Dena M. Bravata, chief medical officer of Castlight Health.

More information: Ryan K. McBain et al, Decline and Rebound in Routine Cancer Screening Rates During the COVID-19 Pandemic, *Journal of General Internal Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.1007/s11606-021-06660-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-021-06660-5)

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