Conference Abstracts

The SC AMEN Program for Black Men: The SC AMEN Program: Testing a Centralized Patient Navigation Intervention for Prostate Cancer Screening in Black Men

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Keywords: Cancer Screenings, Prostate Cancer, Racial Disparities

https://doi.org/10.53876/001aa.129513

International Journal of Cancer Care and Delivery

Vol. 5, Issue Supplement 1, 2025 S42-43

Background

Prostate cancer is the most common type of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States (U.S). The prostate cancer incidence and death rates in the U.S. are twice as high among Black men. To address this issue, the Medical University of South Carolina Hollings Cancer Center (MUSC HCC) developed the South Carolina Prostate Cancer Education and Navigation to Screening Program for African American Men (SC AMEN Program). This program includes patient navigators who help to overcome social drivers of health barriers that could prevent Black men from receiving prostate cancer screening. Participants are guided to a physician for an informed decision-making discussion about prostate cancer screening.

Methods

The Program includes a one-hour evidence-based prostate cancer educational session. The pre-test survey assesses prostate cancer knowledge using the validated PROCASE scale, which is administered again at the post-test following the educational session. Each participant is navigated to a physician to discuss prostate cancer screening over the next three months.

Results

The age range of the 520 participants was 40-69 years old; 1.3% had less than a high school education, 6.5% had some high school but no degree, 36% completed high school, 18.5% completed some college, and 36.7% were college graduates. The total average pretest score was 6.7/10 with a standard deviation of 1.6. The total average post-test score was 7.0/10 with a standard deviation of 1.9. The total point increase from pretest to post-test was 0.3. The change in prostate cancer knowledge from pre-test to post-test was statistically significant ($p<0.002$). Seventy percent of the participants have completed a prostate cancer screening (n=176/34%) or have scheduled a screening appointment (n=188/36%).

Conclusion

The SC AMEN Program appears to be successful in increasing the study participants' knowledge of prostate cancer and informed decision-making for prostate cancer screening.