



Resources

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ): <http://www.ahrq.gov/>

American Cancer Society (including American Cancer Society Facts and Figures): www.cancer.org

American College of Surgeons, Commission on Cancer: <http://www.facs.org/cancer/coc/coc.html>

American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) – People Living With Cancer: www.plwc.org

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Cancer Care: www.cancercare.org

Cancer Control Planet : <http://cancercontrolplanet.cancer.gov> (see other states' CCC plans)

Cancer Plan: <http://www.cancerplan.org>

C-Change: <http://www.ndoc.org/default.asp>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): www.cdc.org and <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ads/opspoll1.htm>

CDC Evaluation Working Group: <http://www.cdc.gov/eval/framework.htm>

Colorectal Cancer Costs in Montana: <http://gastro.org/pubPolicy/issueBriefs/urges.html>

Council of State Governments: <http://www.healthystates.csg.org/>

Entrez PubMed: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez

Healthy People 2010: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/default.htm>

Lance Armstrong Foundation: <http://www.laf.org/>

Montana Central Tumor Registry Annual Report: www.cancer.mt.gov

Means to a Better End: A Report on Dying in America Today: www.endoflifecommission.org/end_pages/national_report.htm

Messengers for Health Project: Suzanne Christopher, Ph.D., Principle Investigator: suzanne@montana.edu or 406-994-6321

National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/ncccp/index.htm>

National Cancer Institute (NCI): www.cancer.gov and National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service: <http://cis.nci.nih.gov/>

NCI Cancer Progress Report: <http://progressreport.cancer.gov/>

National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship: www.canceradvocacynow.org

National Comprehensive Cancer Network: <http://www.nccn.org/default.asp>

National Consensus Project on Quality Palliative Care: <http://www.nationalconsensusproject.org/index.html>

Partnership For Prevention: <http://www.prevent.org/index.cfm>

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>; <http://www.opi.state.mt.us/>

Glossary

Alternative medicine	Therapeutic approaches used in place of traditional medicine to treat or ameliorate disease, that do not follow generally accepted medical methods and may not have a scientific explanation for their effectiveness.
Cancer	The umbrella term to describe many different diseases in which cells grow and reproduce out of control.
Cancer burden	Overall impact of cancer in a community.
Carcinogen	Any substance known to cause cancer.
Clinical trials	Research studies that involve patients. Studies are designed to find better ways to prevent, detect, diagnose, or treat cancer and answer scientific questions.
Complementary medicine	Practices used to enhance or complement standard treatments, but which are not recognized as standard or conventional medical approaches.
Culturally competent	Cultural and linguistic competence is a set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that enable effective work in cross-cultural situations.
Distant stage	Cancer has extension beyond adjacent organs or tissues or metastases to distant site(s) or distant lymph node(s).
Epidemiology	The study of disease incidence and distribution in populations, and the relationship between environment and disease. Cancer epidemiology is the study of cancer incidence and distribution as well as the ways surroundings, occupational hazards, and personal habits may contribute to the development of cancer.
Evidence-based	The process of systematically appraising, and using contemporaneous research findings as the basis for clinical decisions.
Five-year survival	Five-year survival is a term commonly used as the statistical basis for successful treatment. A patient with cancer is generally considered cured after five or more years without recurrence of disease.
Follow-up	Monitoring a person's health over time after treatment. This includes keeping track of the health of people who participate in a clinical study or clinical trial for a period of time, both during the study and after the study ends.
Genetic susceptibility	An inherited increase in the risk of developing a disease.
Healthcare providers	Practitioners in disease prevention, detection, treatment, and rehabilitation are known as healthcare providers. They include physicians, nurses, dentists, dietitians, social workers, therapists, Indian Health Service units, tribal health care facilities, complementary medicine providers, and others.
Health disparities	Differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of cancer and related adverse health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States.
High risk	The chance of developing cancer is greater for an individual or a group of people than for the general population. People may be considered to be at high risk from many factors or combination of factors, including family history, personal habits, or exposure to carcinogens.
Hospice	Special care for people in the final phase of illness, their families, and caregivers; usually provided in the patient's home or a homelike facility.
Incidence	Incidence is the number of times a disease occurs in a given population. Cancer incidence is the number of new cases of cancer diagnosed each year. The Montana Central Tumor Registry maintains cancer incidence data in Montana.
Incidence rate	A measure of the rate at which new events occur in the population. The number of new cases of a specified disease diagnosed or reported during a defined period of time is the numerator, and the number of persons in the stated population in which the cases occurred is the denominator.
Informed decision-making	Choices and preferences stated after the individual understands the nature and risks of the cancer diagnosis and treatment options.
Integrative medicine	Combining the best ideas and practices of conventional and alternative medicine into cost-effective treatments in the best interests of patients, to stimulate the potential for natural healing. It neither rejects conventional medicine nor embraces alternative practices uncritically.
Localized stage	Cancer that is limited to the site of origin. There is no evidence of metastasis elsewhere in the body.

Malignancy (or malignant)	Cancerous; can invade nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body.
Metastatic cancer stage	Cancer that has spread from the place in which it started to other parts of the body.
Moderate physical activity	Physical activity that does not cause sweating or hard breathing.
Morbidity	Any departure, subjective or objective, from a state of physiological or psychological well being. In this sense, sickness, illness, and morbid condition are similarly defined and synonymous.
Mortality rate	A rate expressing the proportion of a population who die of a disease, or of all causes. The numerator is the number of persons dying; the denominator is the total population (usually the midyear population) in which the deaths occurred. The unit of time is usually a calendar year. To produce a rate that is a manageable whole number, the fraction is usually multiplied by 1,000 to produce a rate per 1,000. This rate is also called the “crude death rate.”
Obesity	A condition in which a person has abnormally high amounts of unhealthy body fat; medically defined as a BMI of 30 or greater.
Overweight	Being too heavy for one’s height. Excess body weight can come from fat, muscle, bone and/or water retention. Being overweight does not always mean being obese (25.0 to 29.9 BMI).
Palliative care	Care that does not alter the course of a disease, but improves the quality of life.
Prevalence	In medical terminology, prevalence typically has been defined as the number of cases of a disease that are present in a population at a point in time. In the case of smoking prevalence in a population, the term is used to define the number of people in that population who are regular smokers.
Practice guidelines	Provide physicians and other healthcare providers with a medically proven set of directions or principles to assist with patient care decisions, appropriate diagnostic, therapeutic, or clinical procedures; incorporating the best scientific evidence with expert opinion. Recommendations are based on rigorous clinical research and professional consensus.
Primary prevention	The reduction or control of factors believed to be causative for health problems; prevention strategies might include risk reduction, education, health-service intervention, or preventive therapy.
Prostate-specific antigen	A protein whose level in the blood goes up in some men who have prostate cancer or benign prostatic hyperplasia. Also called PSA.
Quality of life	In cancer treatment, the concept of ensuring that cancer patients are able to lead the most comfortable and productive lives possible during and after treatment. New treatment techniques and social and emotional support groups are adding to the quality of life for cancer patients as well as to their survival.
Radon	A radioactive gas released by uranium, a substance found in soil and rock. Exposure can damage lung cells and lead to lung cancer.
Regional	Cancer that extends beyond the limits of the site of origin into surrounding organs or tissues or regional lymph nodes.
Risk factor	Anything that has been identified as increasing the chance of getting a disease, e.g., tobacco use, obesity, age, or family history of some cancers.
Secondary prevention	Involves early detection and treatment, such as mammography for detecting breast cancer or Pap tests for detecting cervical cancer.
Secondhand smoke	Smoke that comes from the burning end of a cigarette and smoke exhaled by smokers. Also called ETS or environmental tobacco smoke. Inhaling ETS is called involuntary or passive smoking.
Stage	A distinct phase in the course of a disease; in cancer, typically defined by containment or spread of the tumor: in situ, localized, regional, or distant spread.
Tertiary prevention	Involves providing appropriate supportive and rehabilitative services to minimize morbidity and maximize quality of life, such as rehabilitation from injuries. It includes preventing secondary complications.
Translational research	Provides a link between bench science and bedside clinical medicine.
Tribal government	Sovereign, self-governing entities that protect the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens within their geographic boundaries.
Vigorous physical activity	Physical activity that causes sweating and hard breathing.

Member Information Form

To join the MTCCC in preventing and controlling cancer in Montana, please complete and return this form.

Name: _____ (Credentials) _____

(Work) Title _____ (Work) Organization _____
(Put N/A if not applicable) (Put N/A if not applicable)

Mailing address _____ (Zip) _____
Street City State

Delivery address (if different) _____ (Zip) _____
Street City State

Contact Phone (circle appropriate phone type)

1st (home/work/cell) (_____) - ____ - _____ Extension _____ Fax: (_____) - ____ - _____

2nd (home/work/cell) (_____) - ____ - _____ Extension _____ E-mail: _____

Organization or group that you officially represent (if applicable): _____

Area of interest: Place an "X" in front of the implementation groups you want to work on.

Team	Workgroup	Standing Committee
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Data	<input type="checkbox"/> Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Detection	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment & Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding & Resource Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Evolution
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Life & Survivorship	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislative	

Are you 18 years of age or older Yes No

If NO, name of adult sponsor _____ Phone (_____) - ____ - _____ Extension _____

Please return to: Sue Miller, DPHHS
1400 Broadway Room C-317 or P.O. Box 202951, Helena, MT 59620-2951
Telephone: 406-444-3624 or e-mail sumiller@mt.gov



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- The Cancer Control Section of the Public Health and Safety Division of the Department of Public Health and Human Services attempts to provide reasonable accommodations for any known disability that may interfere with a person participating in this service. Alternative accessible formats of this document will be provided upon request. For more information, call the Cancer Control Section at: 406-444-3624.
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1400 Broadway Room C-317 or P.O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951
Telephone: 406-444-3624
- Access the plan online at: www.cancer.mt.gov



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