Breast Cancer and Risk in Young Women
Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death, and the second leading cause of all deaths among women ages 20 to 39 years. Approximately one in 14 women with breast cancer is diagnosed before age 50. Breast cancer affects one in eight percent of all cancers in this age group (Anders, 2010). Research has suggested that emotional and social functioning after a breast cancer diagnosis is inversely proportional to the age of diagnosis (Anders, 2004). Risk factors for breast cancer vary between younger and older women. Potential long-term effects of breast cancer therapies, such as early menopause, fertility impairment, lowered bone density, and risk of secondary malignancies are of special relevance to younger breast cancer survivors. Cancer treatment, and any other effects can lead to concerns about decreased productivity at work (Freedman & Partridge, 2013).

FORCE accomplished all key implementation goals for Year 1, including:
- During Year 1 the independent evaluator conducted key informant interviews with the FORCE program manager, research associate, communications director, and partnership coordinator regarding program planning and implementation. The evaluator also observed two advisory committee meetings, and conducted key informant interviews with the FORCE program manager, research associate, communications director, and partnership coordinator regarding program planning and needs assessment questions include:
- Year 2 planning and needs assessment questions include:
  - Does the targeted community find XRAYS to be useful and relevant?
  - What were barriers and facilitators to implementation?
  - How can FORCE increase the utility and relevance of XRAYS?
  - How can FORCE and its partners reach all targeted XRAYS audiences?

During Year 2, FORCE will:
- Collaborate with partners to develop strategy for efficient outreach to diverse audiences.
- Continue to collect and respond to audience feedback on XRAYS.
- Begin to assess whether XRAYS is an improvement over media reporting on research relevant to YBCS.

FORCE referred to these recommendations to review the XRAYS reporting format and content for the live web site. The independent evaluator then conducted five additional interviews with potential users, who were directed to the live web site. All participants said XRAYS was a resource they would use. Strengths of XRAYS include:
- Reviews first present a brief summary that allows the reader to assess personal relevance and whether it is worthwhile to read more detailed information.
- Reviews indicate which journalistic reports are most accurate and relevant to YBCS.
- Reviews indicate how findings are relevant to health-related decisions.
- The explanations of the review and scoring process are clear and indicate that XRAYS is a credible resource.

Suggestions for further improvement include:
- Present a more detailed description of the program's purpose on the home page.
- Improve the research and scoring process in a more accessible and understandable manner.
- Indicate why research studies and media supports did not earn full points for quality.

Conclusions
Based on interactions with diverse stakeholders, FORCE has been able to implement XRAYS as planned during Year 1. XRAYS is a practical resource that addresses a critical information need for YBCS. FORCE has maintained its commitment to ongoing soliciting of constituent input, and has effectively responded to improving the quality of research.

References

This project was supported by the Joint Cancer Prevention Grant, DPH/MT, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.