

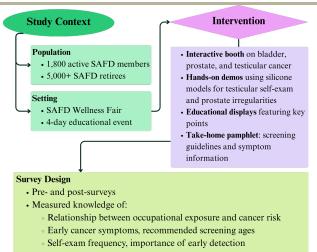
Bridging Occupational Risk and Prevention Policy: A Community-Based Urologic Cancer Education Initiative for Firefighters

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Introduction & Policy Context

- Firefighting is classified as a **Group 1 carcinogenic occupation** by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
- Common exposures include soot, diesel exhaust, PAHs, PFAS
 - 16% higher risk of bladder cancer
 - Prostate cancer is diagnosed 1.21 times more often in firefighters than non-firefighters
- The Wade Cannon Act (HB 198 effective June 1st, 2026) in Texas grants free occupational cancer screening annually after five years of service
 - Doesn't specify cancer types or educational standards
 - Leaves gaps in urologic cancer awareness and early detection advocacy
- Federally, the FIRE Cancer Act of 2025 (H.R. 1610, not yet passed) proposes \$700 million in federal grants to expand firefighter cancer prevention/screening nationwide
- Targeted education booth introduced at the SAFD Wellness Fair
 - Enhance urologic cancer literacy and promote preventive behaviors among firefighters
 - Serve as a community-level advocacy model that can inform future state and federal implementation efforts

Materials and Methods



Results

- 68 firefighters completed the pre-survey; 48 completed the post-survey
- Average scores increased from 57.6% to 82.1% ($p < 10^{-8}$)
- Chi-square tests showed significant improvement on:
 - Occupational risk factors (p = 0.0026)
 - Hematuria as a bladder cancer symptom (p = <0.00001)
 - Prostate screening guidelines (p = 0.0059)
 - Testicular self-exam frequency (p = 0.0044)
- Qualitative feedback highlighted:
 - Value of practical, firefighter-specific information
 - Increased sense of empowerment regarding screenings and self-care

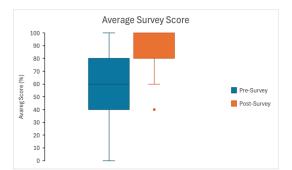


Figure 1. Average participant survey score, as a percentage.

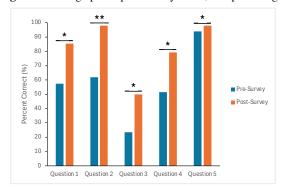


Figure 2. Survey question accuracy, indicating the proportion of correct answers chosen. *p < 0.01, **p < 0.001

Conclusions

- Intervention improved firefighter knowledge of:
 - Urologic cancer risks and symptoms
 - Screening guidelines and self-exam practices
- Addressed a critical gap in existing wellness initiatives
- Pre/post survey show increased awareness and understanding
- Future plans include:
 - · Integrating content into future wellness fairs
 - · Providing station-level education sessions
- The program offers a scalable model for other high-risk occupations
- Demonstrates the value of community-provider partnerships in public health outreach
- Support inclusion of urologic cancer screening and education standards in future implementation of Texas HB 198 and federal programs such as the FIRE Cancer Act

References

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