Federal Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening and Treatment Programs

Gerald C. Cook, MEd
Lead Public Health Advisor
Division of Cancer Prevention & Control
Presentation Overview

• The Breast and Cervical Cancer Mortality Prevention Act of 1990 – Public Law 101-354

• Impact of CDC’s National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program


• 2009 GAO Report on Screening and Treatment
National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
Breast and Cervical Mortality Prevention Act of 1990

Six key activities
- Breast and cervical cancer screening
- Referrals, follow-up and support services
- Public information and education
- Professional education
- Quality assurance
- Evaluation

Administrative Requirements:
- 60% of funds to be used for direct services
- 40% for other activities
- 10% limit on administrative costs
Major Accomplishments
NBCCEDP, 1991- Present

National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
CDC NBCCEDP – Impact

• Between program years 1991 – 2008:
  – >3.3 million women screened
  – >8 million breast and/or cervical cancer screening examinations completed
  – 37,117 breast cancers detected
  – 121,500 pre-malignant cervical lesions & invasive cervical cancers detected

Source: October, 2008 MDE submission
Note: Program FY 2008 = July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008
Number of Women Screened for Program Fiscal Years, 1991-2007

Total Number of women ever screened = 3,021,567

Screened indicates that a woman received at least one Program Pap, mammogram, or CBE in the program fiscal year
Source: April 2007 Minimum Data Elements for screening through 12/31/06 paid with NBCCEDP funds, National Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
Women Screened by Race/Ethnicity
Program Year 2008

Data source: October 2008 MDE submission
Distribution of Women Receiving Pap Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-2007 (N= 2,056,906)

- White 49.6%
- Hispanic 23.6%*
- Black 14.1%
- American Indian/Alaska Native 5.6%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 4.56%
- Unknown 2.2%
- Multiracial 0.3%

*Includes Hispanics of any race

Source: April 2007 Minimum Data Elements for screening through 12/31/06 paid with NBCCEDP funds, National Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
Distribution of Women Receiving Mammograms by Race/Ethnicity, 1991-2007
(N=1,932,489)

*Includes Hispanics of any race
Includes: Mammograms performed for screening or for evaluation of an abnormal breast exam
Indicates the race/Hispanic origin reported at the time of a woman’s last program funded mammogram.
Source: April 2007 Minimum Data Elements for screening through 12/31/06 paid with NBCCEDP funds, National Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

- White: 44.8%
- Hispanic: 28.0%
- Black: 15.2%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 3.9%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 5.3%
- Multiracial: 0.2%
- Unknown: 2.5%
Female Breast Cancer
SEER Incidence and US Death Rates*, 1975-2005

Incidence source: SEER 9 areas (San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, Seattle, Utah, and Atlanta). Mortality source: US Mortality Files, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).
Cervical Cancer
SEER Incidence and U.S. Death Rates*
1992-2005

Incidence source: SEER 9 areas (San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, Seattle, Utah, and Atlanta). Mortality source: US Mortality Files, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).
Optional State Cancer Treatment Resource Through Medicaid Program

• The Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000 (BCCPTA)

• Native American Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Technical Amendment Act of 2001
MEDICAID

Source of Screening Affects Women’s Eligibility for Coverage of Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment in Some States

May 2009
GAO Report - May 2009

• Requested by Senators Baucus, Milkulski, and Stabenow of the Finance Committee

• Includes service and fiscal data from CDC and CMS

• Includes survey interviews from all states and DC and from case studies in selected states
GAO Report – Key Findings

- 60% of NBCCEDP eligible women not screened for breast cancer and 33% of eligibles not screened for cervical cancer.

- Federal funds screened 15% (breast) and 9% (cervical) of NBCCEDP eligible women in 2004–2006.

- NBCCEDP Age eligibility for mammography is 40-64 and for cervical screening is 18-64; states determine coverage of FPL up to 250% of FPL.
Key Findings Continued

• 33% of states (17) provide access to cancer treatment at the minimum eligibility level to participate in the optional Medicaid coverage

• 15 states (29%) provide extended eligibility coverage for cancer treatment

• 19 of 51 states (37%) provide the maximum eligibility coverage for treatment under the BCCPTA
Future Unknowns

- Congressional Appropriation Levels
- Health Care Reform / Universal Coverage
- Public Health Components of NBCCEDP
- Medicaid Optional Coverage Trends
Information about CDC’s Division of Cancer Prevention and Control

www.cdc.gov/cancer
Jerry Cook

770-488-4709

ggc4@cdc.gov