



# The New Mexico Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program

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## New Mexico BCC Program

- Each year in New Mexico about 1,419 women are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and another 258 women die from breast cancer
- Treating early stage breast cancers found on screening mammography can prevent some breast cancer deaths
- The BCC Program provides high-quality, ageappropriate, accepted standard of care <u>breast and</u> <u>cervical</u> cancer screening and diagnostic services at no cost to eligible women in New Mexico

### New Mexico BCC Program

To be eligible for breast cancer screening services through the BCC Program, women must meet the following criteria:

- 40 years of age or older
- Income at or below 250% of federal poverty level
- No health insurance
- No Medicare Part B or full New Mexico Medicaid

Approximately 22,250 women in New Mexico are eligible for breast cancer screening services though the BCC Program

# NM Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR) Funds

Historically allocated for the provision of mammograms

Primarily for women 40-49 years of age

TSR funds allocated into FY19 provider agreements

- Increased reach to 18 providers statewide
- Mammography service providers located in each quadrant of NM
- Providers agree to accept Medicare reimbursement rates

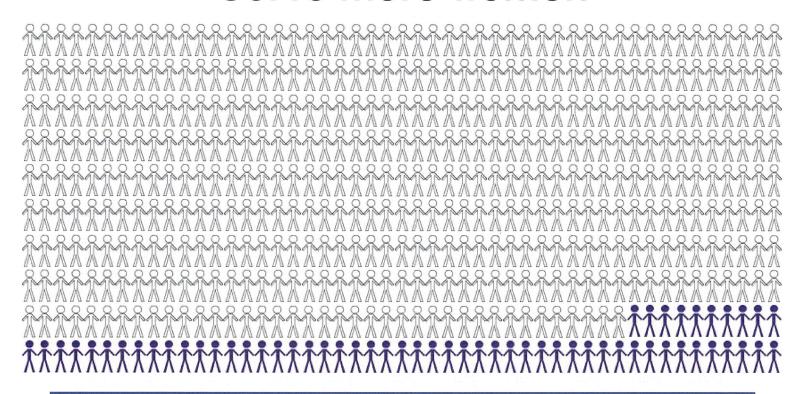
#### New Mexico BCC Program

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	# Women Served with TSR funds			
FY10	\$184,200	2,105			
FY11	\$132,210	1,388			
FY12	\$128,600	870			
FY13	\$128,600	936			
FY14	\$128,600	752			
FY15	\$128,600	877			
FY16	\$128,600	876			
FY17	\$128,600	783			
FY18	\$128,600	958			
FY19	\$128,600	911			
100% of TSP funds are used for direct clinical services					

100% of TSR funds are used for direct clinical services

No TSR used for overhead (staff, rent, supplies, etc.)

# NM TSR Funds Help the BCC Program to: Serve more women



The BCC Program is currently only funded to serve about 12% of the eligible population

#### NM TSR Funds Help the BCC Program to:

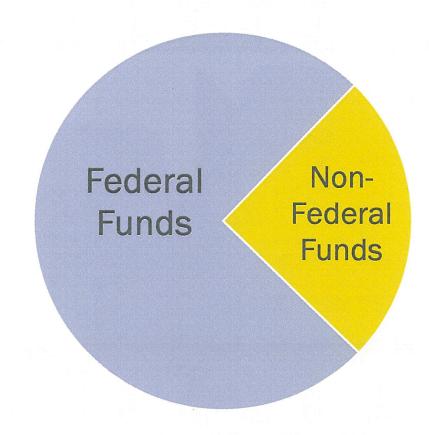
## Serve younger women

- CDC requires at least 75%
   of federal mammography
   dollars be used to serve
   women ≥50 years of age
- In FY19, 96.7% of TSR funds were used to provide breast cancer screening services to women <50 years of age</li>

\* 5 patients screened with TSR funds in FY19 were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer and another 2 were diagnosed with in situ breast tumors

#### NM TSR Funds Help the BCC Program to:

Meet the 3:1 match required by CDC



#### **NM BCC Program**

#### **BCC Program:**

Screening and diagnostic services

#### **BCC Program:**

Case management services

Approval for Category 052 Medicaid or referral to Expanded Medicaid

#### HSD Medicaid 052:

Treatment for breast and cervical cancer for women living at 139%-250% FPL

#### HSD Expanded Medicaid:

Treatment for breast and cervical cancer for women living at or below 138% FPL

The BCC Program Case Manager provides *presumptive eligibility determination* for a special category of Medicaid (052), which was created specifically to provide access to treatment for women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the BCC Program, and is <u>only</u> available to BCC women.

#### **Breast Cancer and Tobacco**

- Mounting evidence that both smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke increase the risk for breast cancer, especially in premenopausal women
- Increased risk is greatest for women who smoked between puberty and first giving birth
- Smoking increases the risk of dying among breast cancer survivors

All BCC women are assessed for tobacco use, and current users are referred to the NMDOH free tobacco quit services

## **Cervical Cancer Screening**

- Each year in New Mexico about 82 women are diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer, and another 24 women die from cervical cancer
- The goal of screening for cervical cancer is to catch cervical cancer or precancer early when these cases are more treatable and curable
- Cervical cancer screening tests result in decreased cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates

\* In FY18-FY19, the BCC Program diagnosed 9 women with invasive cervical cancer and another 61 with cervical pre-cancers

#### **Cervical Cancer and Tobacco**

- Women who smoke are about twice as likely as non-smokers to get cervical cancer
- Tobacco by-products have been found in the cervical mucus of women who smoke
- Smoking makes the immune system less effective in fighting HPV infections
- Cervical pre-cancer among persistent high-risk HPV infected women was twice as high in heavy smokers compared to never smokers

All BCC women are assessed for tobacco use, and current users are referred to the NMDOH free tobacco quit services



# Thank you for supporting cancer screening services for New Mexico women