



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

1

- Each year in New Mexico about 1,411 women are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and another 248 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, age-appropriate, accepted standard of care breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services at no cost to eligible women in New Mexico



- To be eligible for <u>breast cancer screening</u> services through the BCC Program, women must meet the following criteria:
 - 40 years of age or older
 - At or below 250% of the federal poverty level
 - No health insurance OR have health insurance with deductibles and/or co-pays that are too high
 - No Medicare Part B or full New Mexico Medicaid

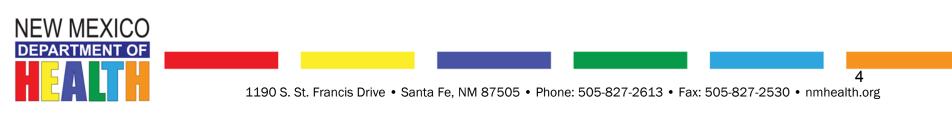
~70,000 women in New Mexico are eligible for breast cancer screening services through the BCC Program



3

NM Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR) Funds

- Allocated for the provision of mammograms
 - Primarily for women 40 49 years of age
- Distributed into 10 BCC provider agreements in FY18
 - Funds strategically allocated based on prior demand
 - Mammography service providers located in each quadrant of the state
 - Providers agree to accept Medicare reimbursement rates



| 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 (YTD) | \$128,600 | 958 |
| 100% of TSR funds are used for direct clinical services | | |
| <u>No</u> TSR used for overhead (staff, rent, supplies, etc.) | | |



5

NM Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR) helps the BCC Program to:

CDC funds are only sufficient to serve 15-20% of the eligible population

Serve more women

- TSR provided funding for breast cancer screening services for 958* women in the last fiscal year (FY18)
- CDC requires that at least 75% of federal mammography dollars be used to serve women \geq 50 years of age

Serve younger women

NEW MEXICO

ARTMENT OF

In FY18, 88.9% of TSR funds were used to provide breast cancer screening services to women <50 years of age

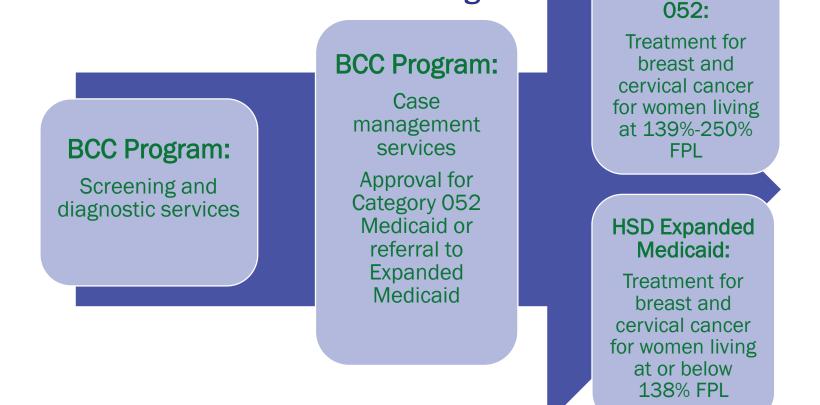
Make the 3:1 match required by CDC

TSR contributes to making the required funding match for the federal grant

6

4 patients screened with TSR funds in FY18 were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer





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.



HSD Medicaid

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 in breast cancer survivors
- All BCC women are assessed for tobacco use, and current users are referred to the NMDOH free tobacco quit services
 - People living in poverty are disproportionately harmed by tobacco use

8



W MEXICO