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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 1-20-06

SPONSOR Jennings LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____

SHORT TITLE Mammograms for Low-Income Women SB 13

ANALYST Collard

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY06	FY07		
	\$300.0	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates HB 204

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Health Policy Commission (HPC)

Department of Health (DOH)

SUMMARY

Senate Bill 13 appropriates \$300 thousand from the general fund to DOH for the purpose of providing mammogram and related diagnostic services statewide to low-income women 40-49 years of age who meet the department's criteria for the New Mexico Breast and Cervical Cancer early detection program (BCC).

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$300 thousand contained in this bill is a recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY07 shall revert to the general fund.

DUPLICATION

Senate Bill 13 duplicates House Bill 204.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

DOH indicates the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) designed the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) to supplement state level breast cancer early detection efforts; the New Mexico BCC Program currently receives no state funding. Currently, the only funds available for mammography and related diagnostic services in the state come from the federal BCC program funded by CDC. The American Cancer Society, the National Cancer Institute, the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, the American Medical Association, and other nationally recognized experts broadly agree that screening mammography should begin at age 40. The BCC program can only use 25 percent of its federal mammography funds for women under 50 years of age, as mandated by CDC. With its existing federal budget, the BCC program is able to provide screening mammography to 1,500 women under the age of 50. The department indicates Senate Bill 13 would support screening mammography and related diagnostic services for approximately 2,500 additional women.

HPC research according to the New Mexico Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NMBCCEDP) indicates:

- The program provided 5,420 screening mammograms to women in 2005.
- The program serves women who are low-income (<250% of poverty level) and uninsured or underinsured, with a priority focus (based on current CDD funding restrictions) on women ages 50-64.
- 253 providers participate in this program statewide and each provider bills the program at the NM Medicare rate, which is a reduced rate compared to a providers “usual and customary” rates.
- Since 2002, the treatment of program women diagnosed with cancer through the BCCEDP has been funded in most cases via an enhanced 18% / 82% state/federal match through Medicaid.
- With advances in modern medicine, the 5 – year survival rate for New Mexican women ages 40-49 is 96.0% when cancer is detected in its early stages; however, when breast cancer is diagnosed after it has spread (metastasized), the 5-year survival rate for the same population drops to 54.3%.

The National Cancer Institute estimates that, based on current rates, 13.2 percent of women born today (1 in every 7.5 women) will be diagnosed with breast cancer at sometime in their lives. Estimated lifetime risk of breast cancer has gone up gradually over the past several decades and because rates of breast cancer increase with age, estimates of risk at specific ages are even more meaningful than estimates of lifetime risk.(Source: American Cancer Society Fact Sheet)

The Center for Disease Control and prevention stated that in 2004, an estimated 215,990 new cases of invasive breast cancer would be diagnosed among women and an estimated 40,580 women would die of this disease. Seventy-five percent of all diagnosed cases of breast cancer are among women aged 50 years or older. The [American Cancer Society](#) estimates that 211,240 women will be diagnosed with and 40,410 women will die of cancer of the breast in 2005.

According to the NM Department of Health (DOH) website, appropriation for mammogram services to low-income women aged forty to forty-nine years will prevent cancer deaths and promote early detection. Women aged 40 years or older should have a screening mammogram every 1 to 2 years. Breast Cancer ranks second amongst cancers deaths in women. Although it is more

common in women over age 40, younger women can also get breast cancer.

DOH also stated that older women and women with lower incomes have lower screening rates. In New Mexico in 1999, 18.4 % of New Mexican women were living in poverty; in 2000, 26.7% of New Mexican women aged 19-64 reported having no health care coverage; and in 1999 women accounted for 60% of the states uninsured adult population.

According to the U.S. Cancer Statistics: 2002 Incidence and Mortality report, which includes incidence data for about 93% of the U.S. population and mortality data for the entire country, more than 180,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2002, and more than 41,000 died from the disease.

KBC/nt