Presentation to the Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee

The Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program

Breast Cancer in NM

- ~1,180 women are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer each year
- ~230 women die from breast cancer each year
- The most effective strategy for detecting early state breast cancer is undergoing a screening mammogram
- Disparities exist among women reporting never having had a screening mammogram.

TSF help the BCC Program address these disparities.
The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program

Cervical Cancer in NM

- ~80 women are diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer each year
- ~27 will die from the disease
- Of all cancers, cervical cancer is one of the most amenable to prevention and early detection through screening.
- Disparities exist among women reporting never having had a Pap test.

TSF help the BCC Program address these disparities.
FY13 (YTD) BCC Data: Women Served with TSF by Race/Ethnicity
(N=936)

- Hispanic: 72.2% (n=676)
- White: 15.4% (n=144)
- African American: 0.2% (n=2)
- American Indian: 8.1% (n=76)
- Other/Unknown: 3.8% (n=36)
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2% (n=2)
Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

FY13 (YTD) BCC Data: Women Served by Race/Ethnicity (N=12,665)

- Hispanic: 60.9% (n=7,710)
- American Indian: 22.5% (n=2,842)
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4% (n=45)
- White: 12.9% (n=1,634)
- African American: 0.6% (n=76)
- Other/Unknown: 2.7% (n=348)
The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Receives Tobacco Settlement Funds for the Direct Provision of Clinical Care

Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR) help the BCC Program to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serve more women</th>
<th>CDC funds serve only ~18% of the eligible population. TSR provided funding for screening and diagnostic mammograms for 936 in the last fiscal year (FY13 YTD).</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serve younger women</td>
<td>CDC requires a majority of funds allocated to serve women ≥50 years. In FY13, 86.8% of TSR funds were used to provide services to women under 50 years of age.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Make the 3:1 match required by CDC</td>
<td>TSR contribute to making the required match for the federal grant. TSR also helps the BCC Program comply with CDC requirements for directing at least 75% of federal funds to women 50 years of age and older.</td>
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Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
FY10 – FY12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
<th># Women Served with TSR funds</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY10</td>
<td>$184,200</td>
<td>2,105</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY11</td>
<td>$132,210</td>
<td>1,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY12</td>
<td>$128,600</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY13</td>
<td>$128,600</td>
<td>936 (YTD)</td>
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- **100%** TSR funds already go to direct clinical care
- No TSR used for overhead (staff, rent, supplies, etc.)
Since it was established in 1991, the BCC Program has provided comprehensive breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to more than 145,000 underserved women statewide, including:

**SCREENING IMPACT**
- >253,000 clinical breast exams
- >159,000 mammograms
- > 224,000 Pap tests

**DIAGNOSIS**
- > 1,200 invasive breast cancers
- > 230 in-situ breast tumors
- > 110 invasive cervical cancers
- > 2,700 pre-cancerous cervical conditions
To be eligible for the BCC Program, women must meet the following age, insurance and income requirements:

- 30 years 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

If diagnosed, the BCC Case Manager works with the Medical Assistance Division at the Human Services Department to enroll Medicaid eligible women into a special category (052) specifically created to provide access to treatment for women diagnosed through the BCC Program.