

**Presentation to
the Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight
Committee**

**The Department of Health
Breast and Cervical Cancer
Early Detection Program**

NEW MEXICO



**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 stage 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

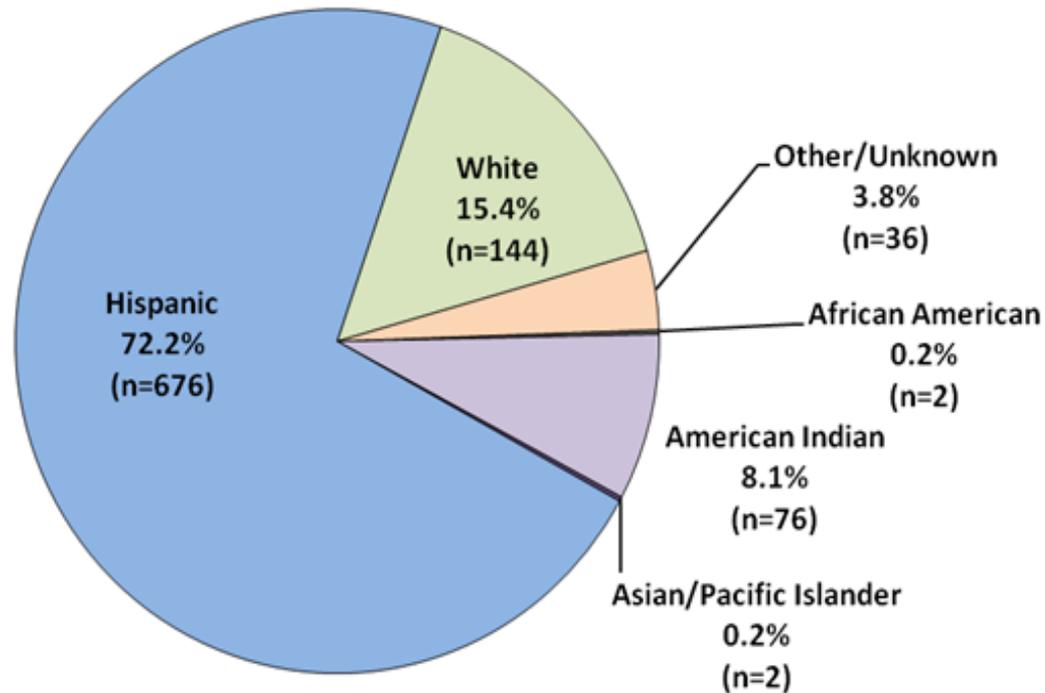
Cervical Cancer in NM

- ~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.

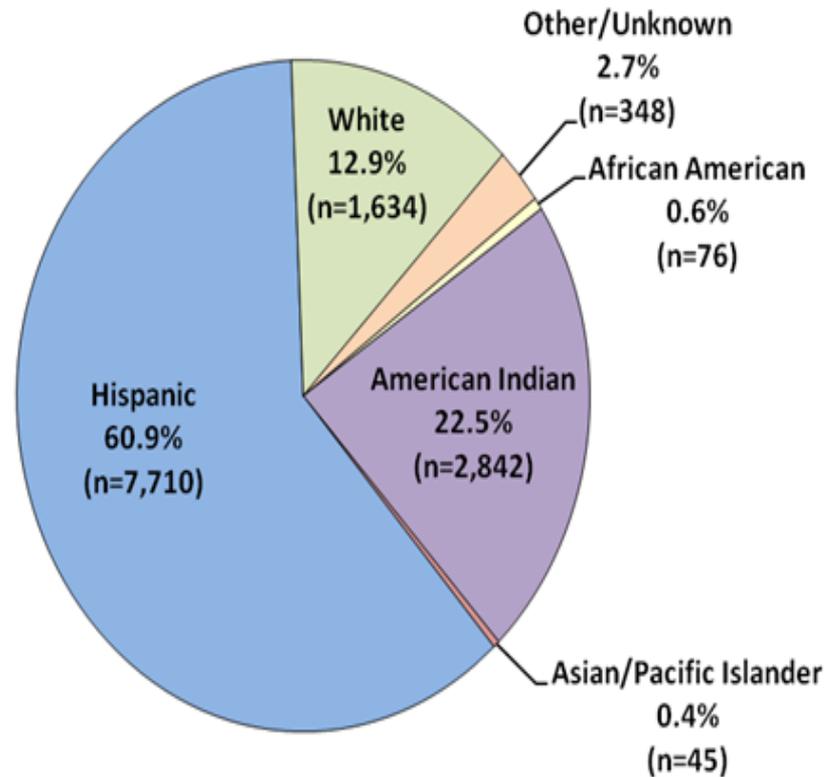
Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

**FY13 (YTD) BCC Data: Women Served with TSF by Race/Ethnicity
(N=936)**



Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

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



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:

Serve more women

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).

Serve younger women

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.

Make the 3:1 match required by CDC

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.

Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program FY10 – FY12

Fiscal Year	Appropriation	# Women Served <i>with TSR funds</i>
FY10	\$184,200	2,105
FY11	\$132,210	1,388
FY12	\$128,600	870
FY13	\$128,600	936 (YTD)

- ❖ **100%** TSR funds already go to direct clinical care
- ❖ No TSR used for overhead (staff, rent, supplies, etc.)

Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

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

Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

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.