



***The Breast and Cervical Cancer  
Early Detection (BCC) Program***

## Breast Cancer in NM

Each year:

- ~**1,450** women are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer
- ~**260** women die from breast cancer
- 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.

**TSR help the BCC Program address these disparities.**

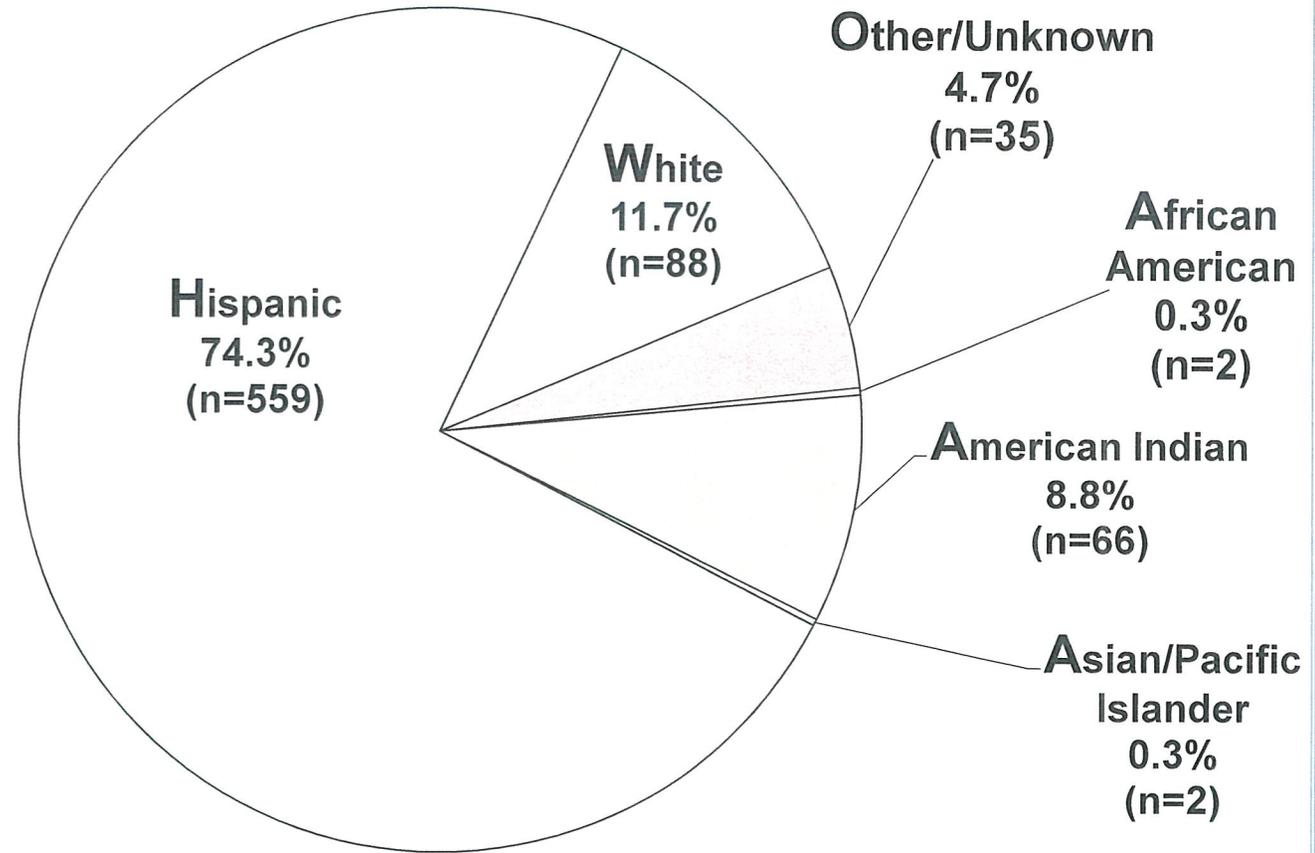
# *The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program*

## **Tobacco Settlement Revenue funds:**

- Allocated for the provision of mammograms
  - Primarily for women 40 – 49 years of age
  - Multiple quality assurance processes to ensure quality services and appropriate follow up for all significant abnormalities
- Distributed into 18 provider agreements ✕
  - Mammography service providers located in each quadrant of the state
  - BCC Program has ~120 providers throughout NM ✕
- Contracted providers respond to an annual, published open call
  - Providers agree to accept Medicare reimbursement rates
  - Providers write off the “Usual & Customary” charges

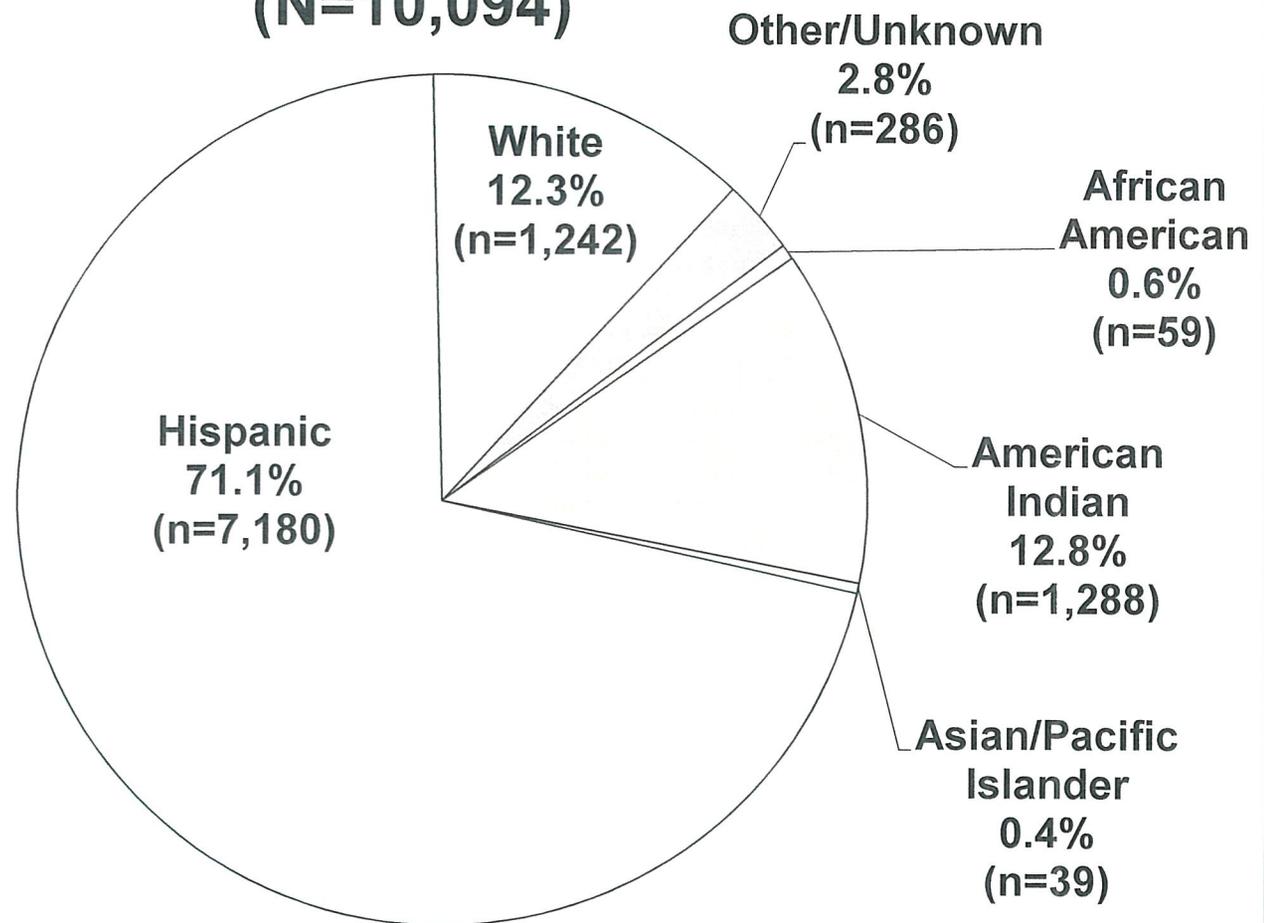
# The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

## FY14 Women Served with TSR by Race/Ethnicity (N=752)



# The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

**FY14 Women Served by Race/Ethnicity  
(N=10,094)**



## *The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program*

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Appropriation</b>	<b># Women Served <i>with TSR funds</i></b>
FY10	\$184,200	2,105
FY11	\$132,210	1,388
FY12	\$128,600	870
FY13	\$128,600	936
FY14	\$128,600	752

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

# *The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program*

**Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR) helps 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 752\* women in the last fiscal year (FY14).

**Serve younger women**

CDC requires a majority of funds be allocated to serve women  $\geq 50$  years. In FY14, 95.5% of TSR funds were used to provide services to women under 50 years of age.

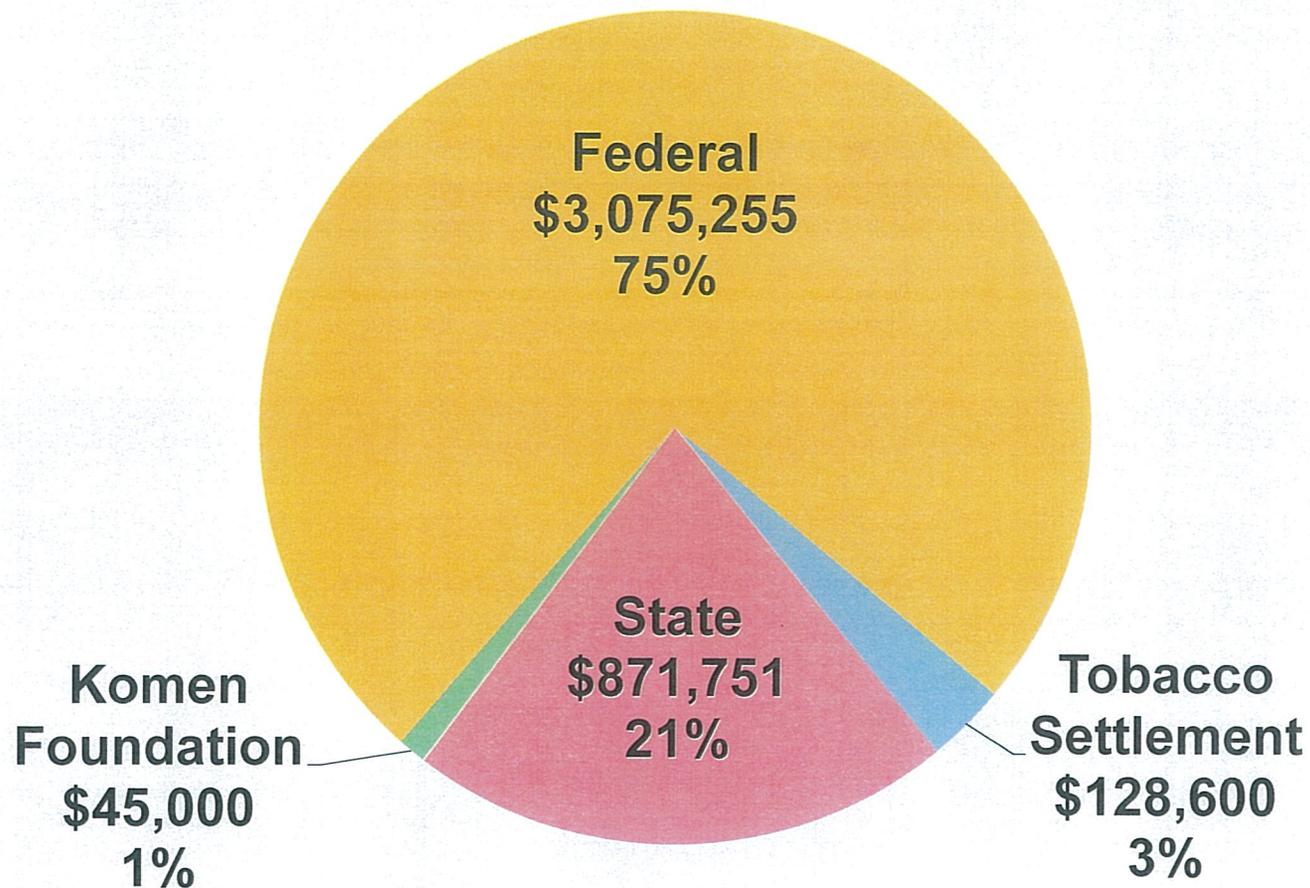
**Make the 3:1 match required by CDC**

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

**\* In FY14, TSR was used for 3 patients diagnosed with invasive breast cancer and 1 patient diagnosed with ductal carcinoma in situ.**

# *The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program*

## **FY15 BCC Funding**



## *The Breast and 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.

## *The Breast and 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 **150,700** underserved women statewide, including:

### **SCREENING**

- >277,900 clinical breast exams
- >178,100 mammograms
- >240,900 Pap tests

### **DIAGNOSES**

- >1,458 invasive breast cancers
- >277 in-situ breast tumors
- >140 invasive cervical cancers
- >2,860 pre-cancerous cervical conditions

Last year, the BCC Program served 10,094 women, diagnosing 70 invasive breast cancers and 16 in-situ breast tumors.