



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

New Mexico BCC Program

- Each year in New Mexico about 1,383 women are diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and another 242 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

New Mexico BCC Program

- To be eligible for breast cancer screening 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

~72,000 women in New Mexico are eligible for breast cancer screening services through the BCC Program

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 FY17
 - Funds strategically allocated based on prior demand
 - Mammography service providers located in each quadrant of the state
 - Providers agree to accept Medicare reimbursement rates

New Mexico BCC Program

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 (YTD)	\$128,600	783

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



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 760* women in the last fiscal year (FY17)
 - CDC requires that at least 75% of federal mammography dollars be used to serve women ≥ 50 years of age
- Serve younger women**
- In FY17, 93.9% 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

*** 3 patients screened with TSR funds in FY17 were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer**

New Mexico BCC Program

BCC Program:
Screening and diagnostic services

BCC Program:
Case management services
Approval for Category 052 Medicaid or referral to Expanded Medicaid

HSD Medicaid 052:
Treatment for breast and cervical cancer for women living at 139%-250% FPL

HSD Expanded Medicaid:
Treatment for breast and cervical cancer for women living at or below 138% FPL

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 only available to BCC women.

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