

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program FY19 Fact Sheet



Reducing the burden of breast and cervical cancer in New Mexico

The New Mexico Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program provides age-appropriate accepted standard-of-care breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services at no cost to eligible New Mexicans.

BCC Program Eligibility

- Uninsured or underinsured
- Age eligibility depends on type of service
- Living at or below 250% of the federal poverty level (i.e., low income)

BCC Program Services

- Screening services such as Pap/HPV tests and mammograms
- Diagnostic tests such as ultrasound and biopsy if needed
- Patient navigation and support for accessing services and exploring payment options for cancer treatment

Impact and Reach of the BCC Program

- Provision of Screening Services -

Since its establishment in 1991, the BCC Program has provided high-quality, comprehensive breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to nearly 158,600 underserved individuals statewide, including:

Screening

- 193,858 mammograms
- 255,080 Pap tests

Diagnosis

- 1,630 invasive breast cancers
- 314 in-situ breast tumors
- 150 invasive cervical cancers
- 3,096 pre-cancerous cervical conditions

The BCC Program served 5,700 individuals last program year (FY18)

- 3,423 received a mammogram
- 3,048 received a Pap test

- Population-Based Efforts -

The BCC Program has recently begun efforts to increase New Mexico's breast and cervical cancer screening rates at the population level. To accomplish this, the BCC Program is working with health systems—insurers, health plans, and individual clinic sites—to assess and improve their use of electronic health records in the delivery of breast and cervical cancer screening services to their members and patients. Even with healthcare coverage:

- Over 1 in 4 New Mexican women ages 50-74 years report not being up-to-date with breast cancer screening recommendations (i.e., had a mammogram within the past two years).
- More than 1 in 5 New Mexican women ages 21-65 years report not being up-to-date with cervical cancer screening recommendations (i.e., had a Pap test within the past three years).

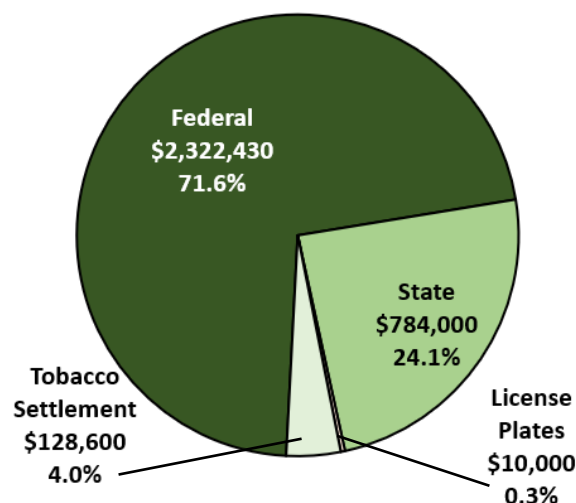
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, New Mexico 2016.

BCC Program Funding

The BCC Program is a cooperative effort between the New Mexico Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), New Mexico State Legislature, and health care providers throughout the state.

The BCC Program's federal grant from the CDC requires a 3:1 match, achieved through funding provided in state general funds, Tobacco Settlement funds, and the contributions of the BCC Program's network of contracted providers.

FY19 BCC Funding



BCC Program Quality

Through continuous monitoring and evaluation, the BCC program ensures that its network of contracted providers deliver the best care possible:

- Program data are submitted to CDC twice per year and regularly exceed quality standards.
- Technical assistance is provided to clinics in real time as needed when the data indicate an issue.
- BCC clients receive diagnostic follow-up services in a timely manner.
- Patient navigation services are provided to reduce barriers and increase access to high-quality care.

Why is the BCC Program so Important in New Mexico?

In New Mexico, over 142,300 individuals remain eligible for the BCC Program:

- NM ranked 6th in the rate of uninsured, low-income women ages 21-64 years compared to other Medicaid Expansion states.^{1,2}
 - 17.6% of low-income NM women ages 21-64 (about 49,500) have no healthcare coverage compared to an average of 13.9% across the other Medicaid Expansion states.^{1,2}
- It is estimated that NM also has more than 92,800 low-income underinsured women—those who have high copays and deductibles associated with diagnostic tests—who could be enrolled in the BCC Program as well.^{1,3}

(1) United States Census Bureau, 2016 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, released March 2018. (2) Families USA (April 2017). A 50-state look at Medicaid expansion: 2017. Retrieved from <http://familiesusa.org/product/50-state-look-medicaid-expansion>. (3) 2014 Commonwealth Fund Biennial Health Insurance Survey.

The BCC Program works with nearly 200 healthcare facilities across 32 New Mexico counties, allowing people to access healthcare in their own communities.

In New Mexico, it is estimated that each year an average of:

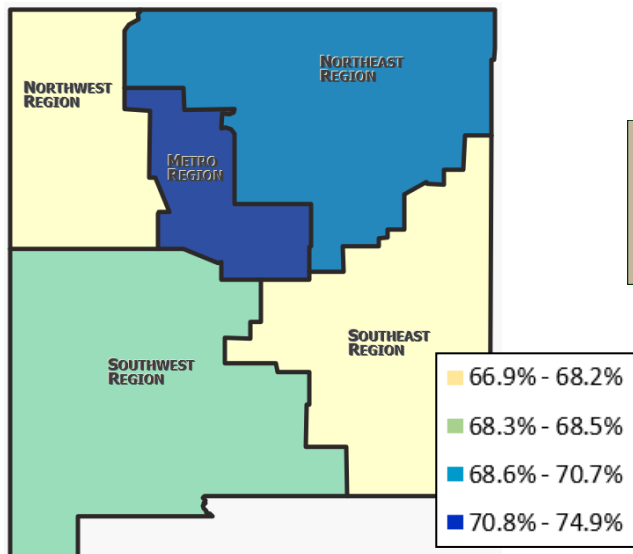
- 1,411 women are diagnosed with breast cancer
- 248 women die from breast cancer
- 78 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer
- 25 women die from cervical cancer

Cancer Screening in New Mexico

Factors such as race/ethnicity, health care coverage, and income affect who gets screened.*

*Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), New Mexico 2016. **BRFSS data from 2012, 2014 and 2016 combined for African Americans.

Estimated Percentages of Women Ages 50-74 Years in New Mexico Who Have Had a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years:



Statewide Rate: 71.8%

Race/Ethnicity	
African American**	67.7%
American Indian	75.6%
Hispanic	75.3%
White	70.0%
Health Care Coverage	
Yes	73.4%
No	35.0%
Annual Income	
<\$15,000	61.6%
\$15,000-\$24,999	70.9%
\$25,000-\$49,999	69.7%
\$50,000-\$74,999	70.1%
≥ \$75,000	82.5%

Estimated Percentages of Women Ages 21-65 Years in New Mexico Who Have Had a Pap Test Within the Past 3 Years:

Race/Ethnicity	
African American**	76.0%
American Indian	67.2%
Hispanic	79.7%
White	77.8%
Health Care Coverage	
Yes	79.4%
No	66.7%
Annual Income	
<\$15,000	69.4%
\$15,000-\$24,999	79.9%
\$25,000-\$49,999	80.0%
\$50,000-\$74,999	77.3%
≥ \$75,000	81.6%

Statewide Rate: 78.0%

