



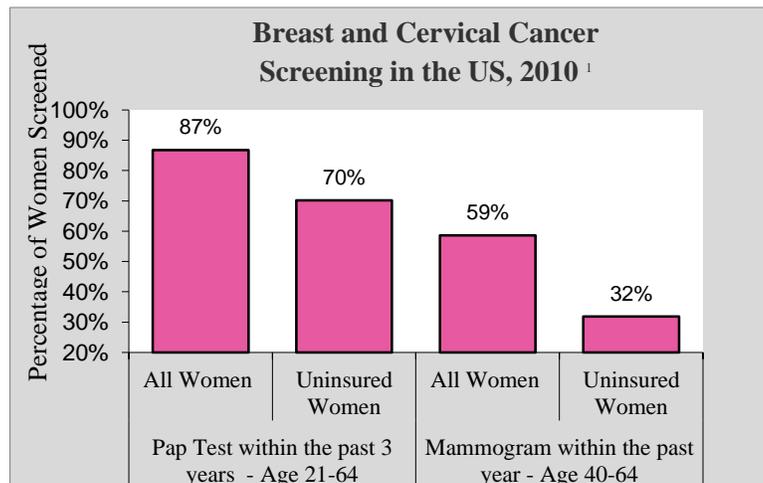
The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Saves Lives

The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) was created by Congress in 1990 to reduce breast and cervical cancer deaths among medically underserved women. Administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the program brings lifesaving breast and cervical cancer screenings, information, and follow up services to women at highest risk – especially poor, low-income, and racial/ethnic minority women. Available in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 US territories, and 11 American Indian/Alaska Native organizations, NBCCEDP has provided almost 11 million screening exams to 4.4 million women, detecting approximately 59,500 breast cancers, 3,300 invasive cervical cancers, and 158,000 premalignant cervical lesions.

Breast and Cervical Cancer

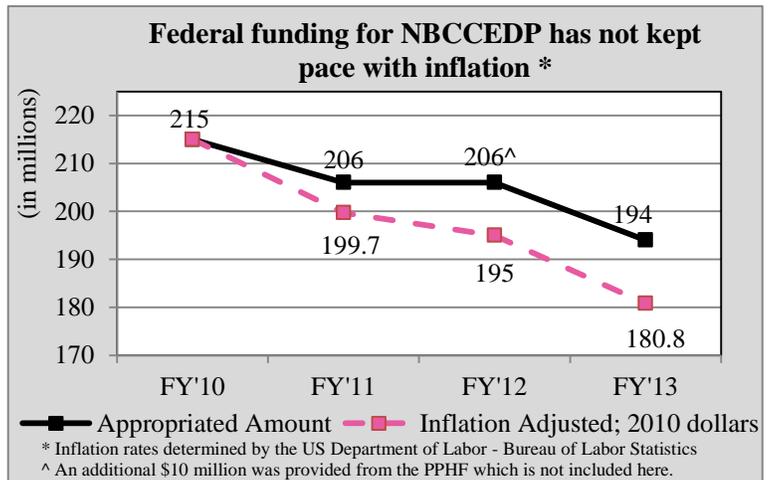
- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women today.
- Finding breast and cervical cancer at an early stage increases the opportunity for effective treatment and patient survival.
- Uninsured and underinsured women have lower screening rates for mammograms and pap tests, resulting in a greater risk of being diagnosed at a later, more advanced, stage of disease.

1. American Cancer Society. Cancer Prevention and Early Detection Facts and Figures 2013.



Protecting the NBCCEDP

Federal budget cuts combined with sequestration, across-the-board cuts to nearly all government agencies, have reduced NBCCEDP funding by almost ten percent over the last three years, from \$215 million in FY 2010 to \$194 million in FY 2013. These cuts to the NBCCEDP come on top of widespread state cuts that have occurred for the past several years and have already severely hurt the nation's public health system. In fiscal year 2012, nearly half of all states reduced funding for their NBCCEDP, limiting access and creating long waiting lists.



As a result of sequestration and other funding cuts, life-saving cancer screening programs are taking a severe hit. By reducing funds to the already limited budget of the NBCCEDP women are going without lifesaving breast and cervical cancer screenings. The program, which was able to screen less than 1 in 5 low income uninsured women, is now even more limited in the number of women it can serve. Sequestration alone is resulting in tens of thousands of fewer women able to be screened.

Today, more than ever, it is important to protect funding for the NBCCEDP. The American Cancer Society Cancer Action NetworkSM (ACS CAN) is advocating for increased funding to support the vital functions of the NBCCEDP.



The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program in Maine

Cancer Detection Program: MeCDC Breast and Cervical Health Program
Information Line: 207-287-3262 or toll free 1-800-350-5180
Website: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/bohdcfh/bcp/index.htm>

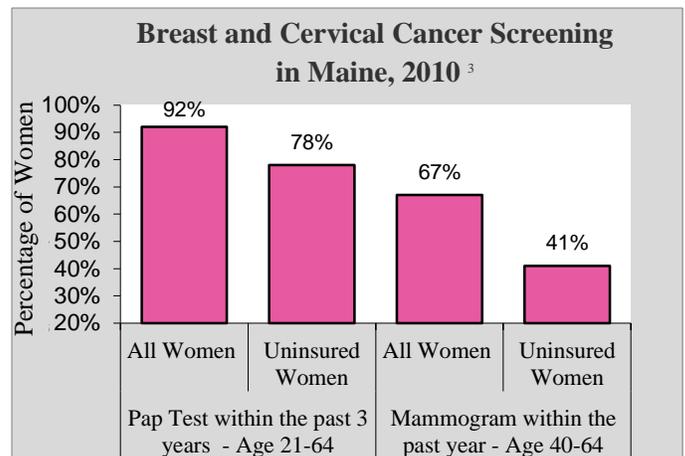
Maine’s Breast and Cervical Cancer program provides free pap tests to women aged 40 to 64 and mammograms to women aged 40 to 64 who are uninsured, underinsured, and have income below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. From 2007-2012, Maine’s program detected 143 invasive breast cancers and 136 cervical cancers and precancerous lesions.¹ Approximately 5 percent of the women served are racial and ethnic minorities.¹

1. National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Breast and Cervical Cancer in Maine

- In 2013, it is estimated that breast and cervical cancer will account for 13 percent of new cancer cases in Maine.²
- In 2013, it is estimated that 1150 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 50 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in Maine.³
- In 2010, 67 percent of all women in Maine were screened for breast cancer and 92 percent were screened for cervical cancer. Those rates dropped significantly among uninsured women who were screened at 41 percent and 78 percent respectively.³

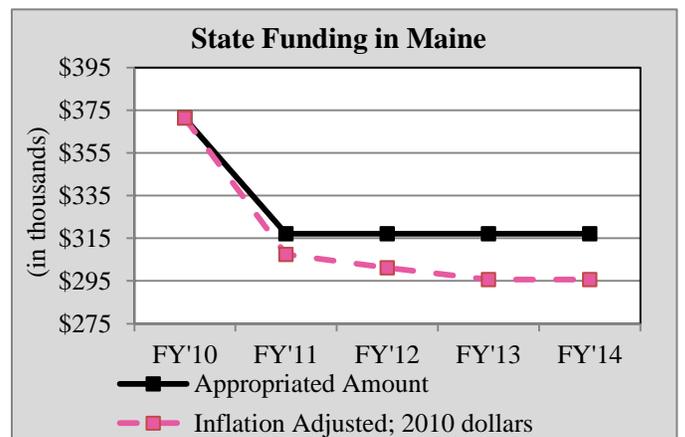
2. American Cancer Society. Facts and Figures 2013. 3. American Cancer Society. Cancer Prevention and Early Detection Facts and Figures 2013



Continued Need in Maine

The Affordable Care Act will provide women with greater access to preventive cancer screenings and treatment; however gaps will still remain for women who are uninsured or underinsured. Since Maine will not be participating in the Medicaid expansion, more than 13000 women will not gain access to any affordable health care coverage in 2014.⁴ Women diagnosed through MeCDC Breast and Cervical Health Program gain eligibility for comprehensive treatment services through the state Medicaid program and ACS CAN encourages policy makers to protect, preserve and maintain eligibility for this life-saving screening and treatment program. Maintaining funding for MeCDC Breast and Cervical Health Program will preserve a critical safety net for thousands of Maine women, who will continue to lack access to essential screening, diagnostic and treatment services in 2014.

4. Kenney et al. Opting in to the Medicaid Expansion under the ACA: Who Are the Uninsured Adults Who Could Gain Health Insurance Coverage? 2013



Call to Action

ACS CAN recognizes the enormous impact NBCCEDP has delivered in saving the lives of low-income, uninsured and underinsured women. Women will still be in need of these essential screenings in 2014, making continued and enhanced funding necessary in order to provide these services for **all** eligible women. Additional state and federal dollars are required to expand the capacity of the screening program so that no woman is denied access to these life-saving services.