**NATIONAL BREAST & CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM FY 2020 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FY 2018** | **FY 2019**  | **FY 2020 President’s Budget** | **FY 2020 Request** |
| $218,000,000 | $218,000,000 | $210,000,000 | $275,000,000 |

CDC’s National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) is the only nationally organized breast and cervical cancer screening program in the United States. Programs funded through the NBCCEDP serve approximately 10.6% of NBCCEDP-eligible women aged 40–64 years for breast cancer, and 6.5% of eligible women aged 21–64 years for cervical cancer. With the suggested increase, funding would be used to identify and screen more hard to reach, uninsured, or underinsured women. Funds would also be used to expand activities to eliminate barriers and increase screening for all women, including those who may be insured. These activities include evidence-based interventions such as patient/provider reminders systems in clinics that serve low income populations, strategies such as patient navigation and care coordination proven to increase screening rates, and linking women to clinical services where they live and work.

**Basic Facts about Breast and Cervical Cancer**

In 2015, 242,476 women in the U.S. were diagnosed with breast cancer and 41,523 women died from the disease. Also, 12,845 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 4,175 women died. Screening increases the likelihood of finding breast and cervical cancers at earlier stages when they are more treatable. Early detection and follow-up can prevent virtually all cervical cancer deaths and reduce breast cancer deaths by 16% in women over age 40. It is estimated that over $8 billion per year is spent in the U.S. for the treatment of breast cancer, and over $3 billion per year on the treatment of cervical cancer. Mammography screening every two years extends life for women aged 65 or older at a cost of about $36,924 per year of life saved. Cervical screening every three years extends life at a cost of about $5,392 per year of life saved.

In 2017, the NBCCEDP:

* Provided breast cancer screening and diagnostic services to 285,504 women for breast cancer with mammography and diagnosed 2,521 breast cancers and 765 premalignant breast lesions.
* Provided cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to 138,590 women for cervical cancer with the Pap test and diagnosed 168 cervical cancers and 5,990 premalignant cervical lesions, of which 37% were high-grade.

**CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)**

NBCCEDP provides access to breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to low-income, uninsured and underserved women in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, 6 U.S. territories, and 13 tribes or tribal organizations. Since the beginning of the program in 1991, the program has provided more than 13 million breast and cervical cancer screening examinations, and diagnosed more than 65,879 invasive breast cancers, 4,524 invasive cervical cancers, and 207,727 premalignant cervical lesions, of which 39% were high-grade. In addition to providing direct screening, programs also include evaluation, public and provider education, outreach, patient navigation/case management, follow-up, and quality assurance.

While the Affordable Care Act increased insurance coverage for millions of women, estimates show that more than 5.7 million women aged 21–64 years will remain uninsured and eligible for breast or cervical cancer screenings through the NBCCEDP. The NBCCEDP, with a network of over 11,000 primary care clinics, is uniquely positioned to work with health systems to implement clinic-level evidence-based interventions that increase screening among both the insured and the uninsured and the underinsured.

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