

Act 74 of 2005: The Pennsylvania Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Screening Act

Annual Report

July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

Presented to the Pennsylvania State Legislature
May 15, 2009



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Importance of the HealthyWoman Program and Act 74

The Pennsylvania Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Screening Act, Act 74 of 2005, provides funding to support breast and cervical cancer screening services to low-income, underinsured, and uninsured women 40 to 49 years of age through the Pennsylvania Department of Health's (Department) HealthyWoman Program (HWP) and requires the Department to submit an annual report to the General Assembly.


Established in 1994, Pennsylvania's HWP is a statewide breast and cervical cancer program aimed at reducing breast and cervical cancer morbidity and mortality through screening, referral and follow-up, public education and outreach, professional education, quality assurance, surveillance, evaluation, partnership development, and community involvement. The HWP is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Pennsylvania Department of Health.

Before the implementation of Act 74 of 2005, the HWP only had sufficient federal funding to provide breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to eligible women ages 50 to 64. These women were also required to be uninsured or underinsured (such as limited coverage or very high co-pays) and to have family incomes that were 250 percent or less of the Federal Poverty Income Guidelines. In addition, only women under age 50 who showed cancer symptoms or specific problems indicative of cancer or a precancerous condition could enroll in the HWP for diagnostic services. Thanks to the special state funded **Act 74 of 2005: The Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Screening Act**, women ages 40 to 49 are now also eligible to receive life-saving breast and cervical cancer screenings through the Department's statewide program.

The screening services available through the HWP have helped thousands of underserved women, ages 50 to 64, by giving them a chance to detect these cancers before they reach late stage, when they may be incurable. Act 74 funding enabled 4,500 additional women to receive breast and cervical cancer screenings through Pennsylvania's HWP in 2007-2008. This report will show how many additional women are being helped through this funding, and for some, how it has literally saved their lives.



FREE!
**Mammograms
Pap Tests
and
Treatment
for
Eligible Women**



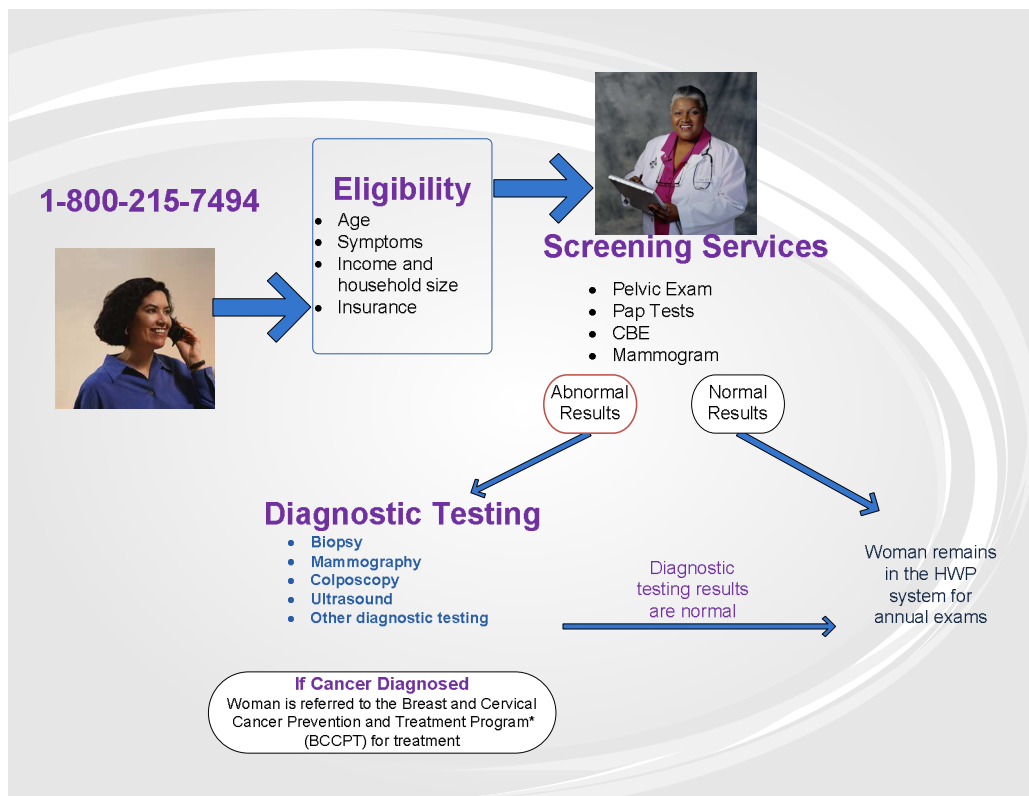
For More Information:
1-800-215-7494
www.PAHealthyWoman.com

Program Quick Facts

- More than 98 percent of the women served by Act 74 have no health care insurance.
 - The average yearly income for a women served by Act 74 is less than \$14,400.
 - The median household size for a woman served by Act 74 funds is between two and three residents.
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Financial Overview

The Department received \$1.7 million from the Breast and Cervical Early Screening Act to provide free breast and cervical cancer screenings to Pennsylvania women ages 40 to 49 during state fiscal year 2007-2008. The HealthyWoman Program's Contractor, The Alliance of Pennsylvania Councils, Inc., received and spent \$1,675,000 (98.5 percent) of the \$1.7 million for screening services. The remaining \$25,000 (1.5 percent) was used for data management. For women who meet the eligibility requirements, all services provided by the HealthyWoman Program are free. The steps a woman should take to see if she qualifies for the program, and to find out what services are available to her, are outlined in the flowchart shown below.



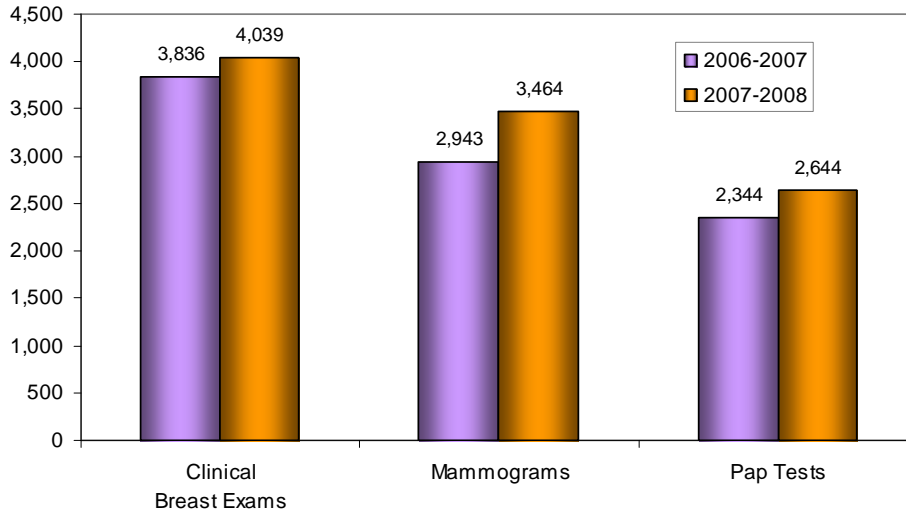
* The Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Program is administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare and provides treatment for HWP women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer or precancerous conditions through the Medicaid program.

**Pennsylvania HealthyWoman Program
Clients Served by County
July 1, 2007 to June 30,2008**

County	# of Clients Served with Act 74 Funds	Total # of HWP Clients	% of Clients Served with Act 74 Funds	County	# of Clients Served with Act 74 Funds	Total # of HWP Clients	% of Clients Served with Act 74 Funds
Adams	47	90	52%	Lackawanna	41	103	40%
Allegheny	91	323	28%	Lancaster	73	218	33%
Armstrong	36	104	35%	Lawrence	86	187	46%
Beaver	67	145	46%	Lebanon	53	105	50%
Bedford	7	24	29%	Lehigh	105	239	44%
Berks	81	167	49%	Luzerne	72	187	39%
Blair	33	141	23%	Lycoming	99	278	36%
Bradford	32	104	31%	McKean	33	70	47%
Bucks	156	332	47%	Mercer	95	221	43%
Butler	81	206	39%	Mifflin	11	28	39%
Cambria	17	64	27%	Monroe	20	79	25%
Cameron	3	7	43%	Montgomery	52	114	46%
Carbon	5	15	33%	Montour	1	4	25%
Centre	22	44	50%	Northampton	49	123	40%
Chester	101	261	39%	Northumberland	33	75	44%
Clarion	28	82	34%	Perry	4	8	50%
Clearfield	74	185	40%	Philadelphia	1,427	3,524	40%
Clinton	4	22	18%	Pike	14	44	32%
Columbia	22	39	56%	Potter	23	38	61%
Crawford	104	241	43%	Schuylkill	31	91	34%
Cumberland	32	76	42%	Snyder	15	34	44%
Dauphin	26	89	29%	Somerset	9	46	20%
Delaware	127	384	33%	Sullivan	0	4	0%
Elk	21	41	51%	Susquehanna	18	36	50%
Erie	176	421	42%	Tioga	29	85	34%
Fayette	116	295	39%	Union	18	42	43%
Forest	8	19	42%	Venango	74	147	50%
Franklin	9	28	32%	Warren	31	66	47%
Fulton	0	1	0%	Washington	98	208	47%
Greene	57	121	47%	Wayne	15	41	37%
Huntingdon	9	28	32%	Westmoreland	203	385	53%
Indiana	51	126	40%	Wyoming	7	18	39%
Jefferson	42	94	45%	York	35	112	31%
Juniata	3	8	38%	<i>Out of State</i>	7	40	18%
Pennsylvania	4,569	11,327	40%				

Presentation of Data Highlights For Act 74 Funded Clients

Services Provided Using Act 74 State Funds

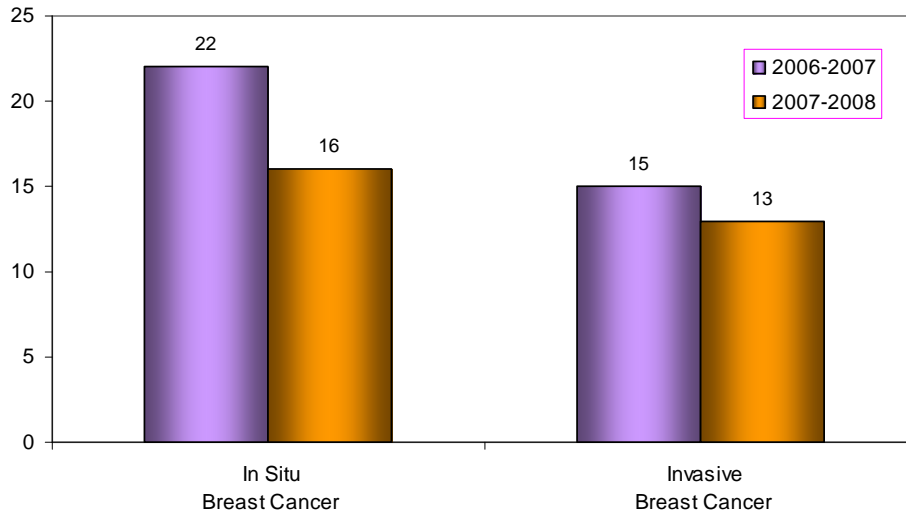


Clinical breast exams are a physical examination of the breast performed by a health professional to check for breast cancer or other breast problems.

Mammograms are a type of imaging that use two-dimensional, black and white low dose x-rays to examine the breast.

Pap tests, also known as Pap smears, check for changes in the cells of the cervix. This test detects approximately 95 percent of cervical cancer and precancerous conditions.

Number of Breast Cancer Cases Diagnosed Using Act 74 State Funds



Breast cancer is the most commonly occurring cancer among women in both Pennsylvania and the U.S.

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that develops from cells in the breast. The most common sign of breast cancer is a new lump or mass.

Early detection of tumors, preferably before symptoms are presented, is very significant, because the cancer can spread if not treated at its earliest stages. Since it is not known how to prevent breast cancer, the most important action to take is to follow early detection guidelines.

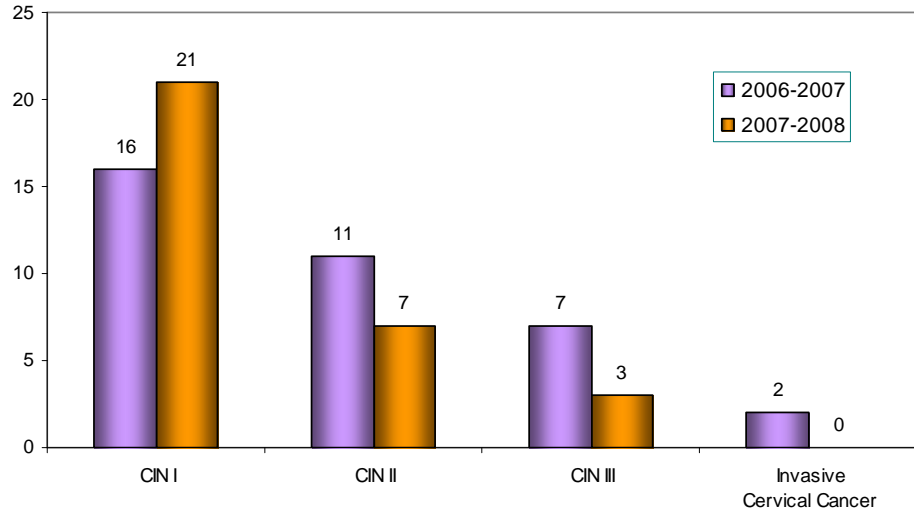
- **In situ** refers to the early form of carcinoma defined by the absence of invasion of the surrounding tissue.
- **Invasive** carcinoma is another name for malignant cancer, which invades surrounding tissue and may spread.

Number of Cervical Cancer Cases and Dysplasias Diagnosed Using Act 74 State Funds

Cervical cancer can develop over the span of many years, and for a number of reasons. Precancerous cells typically can be detected by Pap tests. When tests are not performed, and these cells are not treated, they may turn into cancer.

Cervical cancer is one of the few cancers caused by a virus, in this case, the Human Papillomavirus, or HPV.

Cervical cancer can usually be prevented if women are screened regularly. When found early and treated properly, cervical cancer is highly curable.

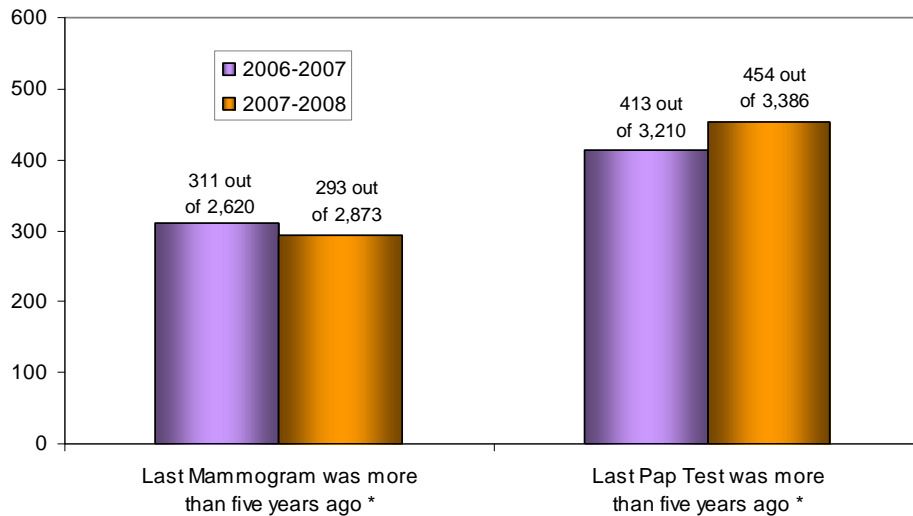


- **Dysplasia** refers to a potentially precancerous abnormality of cervical cells.
- **Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)** is the potentially premalignant transformation and abnormal growth of the cells of the cervix. **CIN I** is the least risky type, representing only mild dysplasia. **CIN II** represents moderate dysplasia and **CIN III** severe dysplasia, which is sometimes also referred to as in situ cervical carcinoma.

Number of Women Reporting Their Last Screening Was More Than Five Years Ago

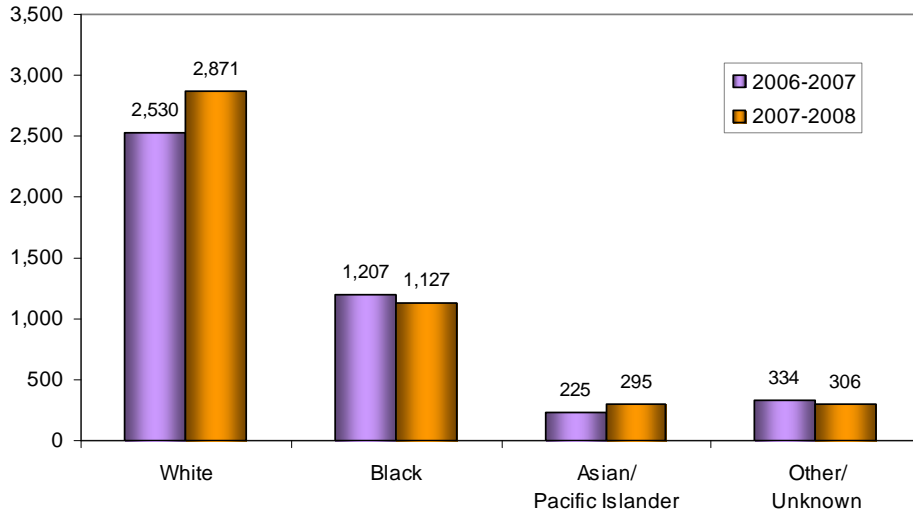
The National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, and the American College of Radiology now recommend yearly mammograms for all women ages 40 and older.

Women should begin having a Pap test, and pelvic exam, starting at age 21, or younger if they have been sexually active for more than three years. Women younger than age 30 should have a Pap test annually. Women 30 and older who have had three normal Pap tests three years in a row can discuss with their doctor having the test every two to three years.



* For clients who could recall the time frame of their previous screening.

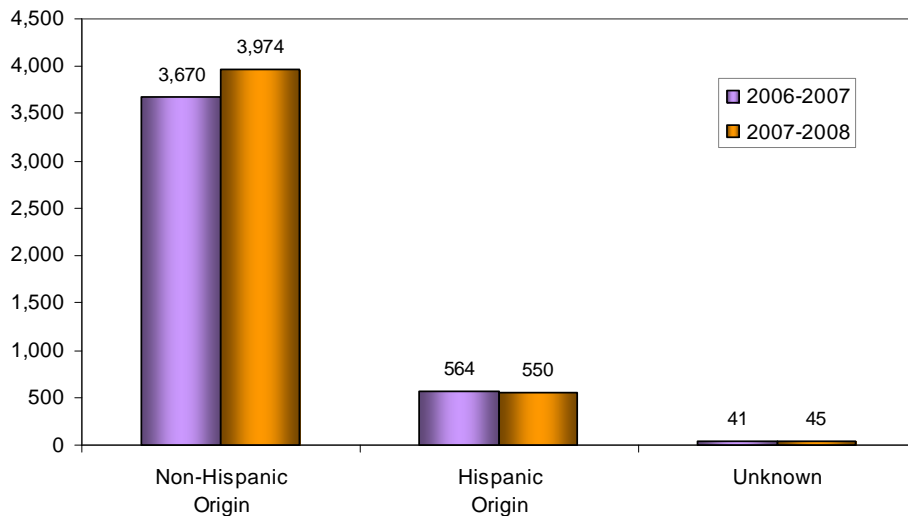
Act 74 Funded Client Distribution by Race



	2006-2007	2007-2008
White	58.9%	62.4%
Black	28.1%	24.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.2%	6.4%
Other/Unknown	7.8%	6.7%

- Multi-racial clients were able to report all of the races to which they belong. There were 20 clients in 2006-2007 and 27 in 2007-2008 who reported being multi-racial, and these clients are counted multiple times within the aggregate race counts.

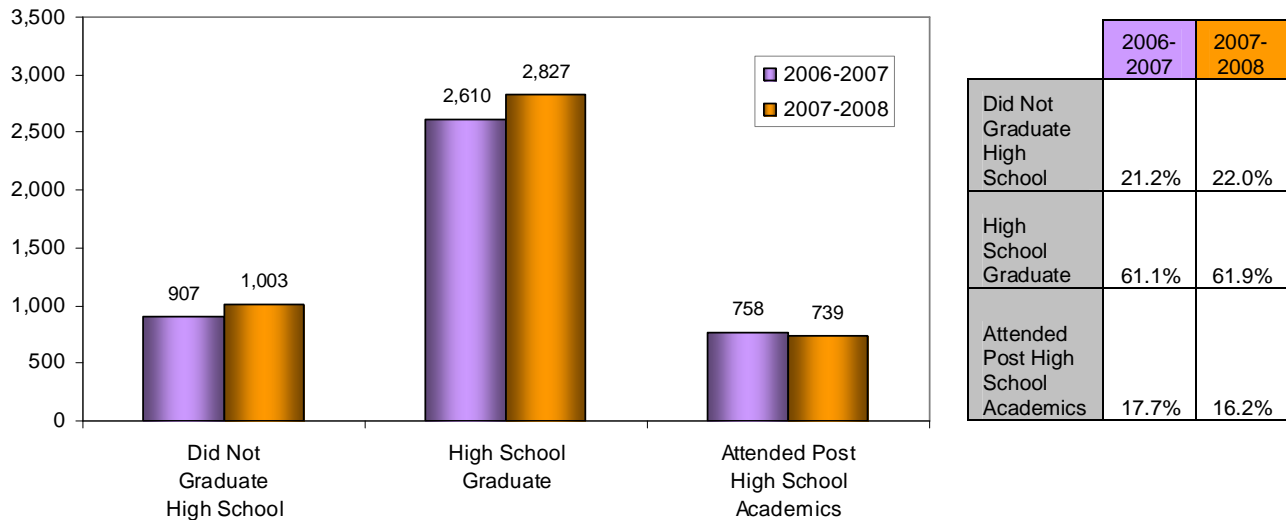
Act 74 Funded Client Distribution by Hispanic Origin



	2006-2007	2007-2008
Non-Hispanic Origin	85.8%	87.0%
Hispanic Origin	13.2%	12.0%
Unknown	1.0%	1.0%

- **Hispanic origin** is considered an ethnicity for this report as a person can be of any race and have a Hispanic or Non-Hispanic origin.

Act 74 Funded Client Distribution by Educational Level



State and National Fast Stats

- ❖ From 2004 to 2006, breast cancer was the #1 diagnosed cancer and the #1 cancer killer among Pennsylvania women ages 40-49. Cervical cancer was the seventh most diagnosed, and the fifth leading cancer by cause of death.¹
- ❖ In 2008, breast cancer is expected to be diagnosed in about 180,000 women in the United States, and approximately 40,000 women are expected to die from it.²
- ❖ The National Cancer Institute estimates that 1 in 8 women will have breast cancer at some time in their life.
- ❖ It is estimated that 11,070 cases of cervical cancer, and 3,870 deaths from cervical cancer will occur in the United States in 2008.²
- ❖ The current median age for a woman to be diagnosed with cervical cancer in the United States is 48, and the median age for death due to cervical cancer is 57.²
- ❖ Breast and cervical cancer combines for approximately 29 percent of all cancers diagnosed among Pennsylvania women. These two cancers accounted for about 16 percent of all 2006 deaths due to cancer.¹

¹ The Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania Cancer Registry Data, ² The National Cancer Institute.

HealthyWoman Program Services Provided to Clients Using Act 74 Funds Compared to All HealthyWoman Program Clients July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008			
	Act 74 of 2005 Funded - Count	HWP Total - Count	Percent Funded by Act 74 of 2005
Clients Served			
Number of women (unduplicated clients) served during the most recent reporting period.	4,569	11,327	40.3%
Screening Procedures Performed by the HealthyWoman Program			
Clinical Breast Examination (CBE)	4,039	9,431	42.8%
Mammogram	3,464	8,088	42.8%
Pap Test	2,644	6,107	43.3%
Number of Woman Reporting Their Last Screening as More Than Five Years Ago			
Mammogram	293	574	39.7%
Pap Test	454	717	50.5%
Cancers Detected (as a result of screenings performed by the HealthyWoman Program)			
Breast Cancer			
In situ	16	189	8.5%
Invasive	13	151	8.6%
Cervical Cancer and Dysplasia			
CIN I	21	196	10.7%
CIN II	7	146	4.8%
CIN III	3	80	3.8%
Invasive	0	10	0.0%
Clients Served by Race *			
White	2,871	7,201	39.7%
Black	1,127	2,916	38.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	295	642	46.0%
Other/Unknown	306	653	46.9%
Clients Served by Hispanic Origin			
Non-Hispanic	3,974	10,052	39.5%
Hispanic	550	1,195	46.0%
Unknown	45	80	56.3%
Clients Served by Educational Level			
Did Not Graduate High School	1,003	2,580	38.9%
High School Graduate	2,827	6,839	41.3%
Attended Post High School Academics	739	1,908	38.7%

* Multi-racial clients were able to report all of the races to which they belong. These clients are counted multiple times within the aggregate race counts.

Outreach, Education...Lives Saved

The Pennsylvania Department of Health is dedicated to reducing the human and economic impact of cancer on Pennsylvania through the promotion and support of collaborative, innovative, and effective programs and policies for cancer prevention and control. Early detection and treatment of women's cancers are key to improved survival. That is why it is critical for women to know the facts about their risks and screening options. Through the Department's HWP, we raise awareness of breast and cervical cancers and the importance of early detection. We want more women to get mammograms and Pap tests as a way to save lives and positively impact families and communities. The outreach efforts of the HWP are aimed at women 40 to 64 years of age.

Strategies used to recruit women into the HWP are extensive. The Department of Health and its service contractor, the Alliance of Pennsylvania Councils, have conducted local and regional activities in every county focused on education, publicity, and outreach to increase public awareness and recruitment. Materials are literacy, culturally, and language appropriate to the target audiences of African-American, Hispanic, Asian, Amish, rural-low income, gay, bi-sexual, and transgender women. Through these partnerships over 400 community education programs have been conducted through the HWP reaching thousands of at-risk women.

On the national level, the Department and its partners work with: Komen for the Cure (Komen), the National Cervical Cancer Coalition, the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the American Cancer Society (ACS), and the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association.

On the state level, we work directly with staff from Komen, NCI, ACS, the Pennsylvania Breast Cancer Coalition, the Pennsylvania Cancer Control Consortium (PAC³) and BE A BRIDGE. All of these organizations contribute to locating specialty populations, delivering evidence-based messages and supporting the efforts to educate women about breast and cervical cancer screening guidelines.

On the regional level, the service contractors work with the Appalachian Cancer Network and Area Health Education Centers. County and community partnerships are widely used including faith-based groups, quilting and gardening clubs, YWCAs, and social groups that are specific to ethnicity, race, and sexual orientation.

The detection of cancer at an early stage improves the chances of survival and can also significantly reduce the cost of treatment. According to the CDC, cervical cancer screening of elderly, low-income women adds about 3.7 years of life and saves \$5,907 for every 100 Pap smear tests performed. Early detection also decreases the human cost in terms of suffering and lost productivity. The CDC also reported that medical costs of treating early-stage breast cancer range between \$14,000 and \$25,000 per patient. Delaying treatment until later-stage cancer increases costs to \$84,000 or more. Late-stage cervical cancer treatment costs an estimated \$37,000, but a Pap test that can help prevent this disease costs only \$31.