



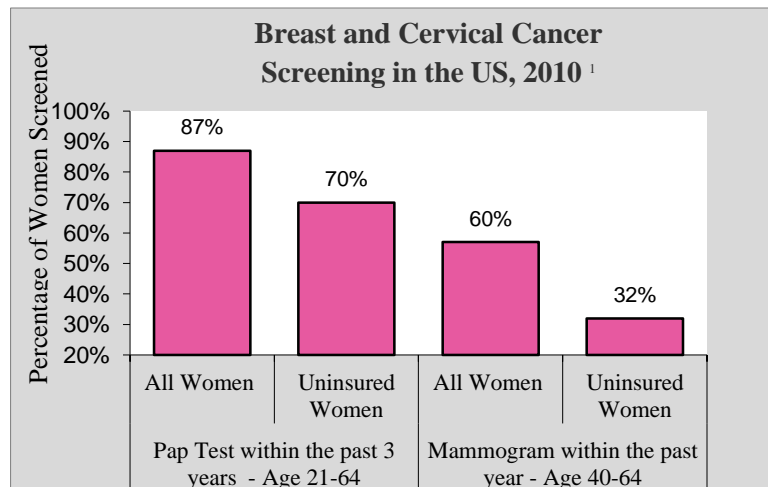
The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Saves Lives

Congress established the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) in 1990 to reduce breast and cervical cancer deaths among medically underserved women. This program, administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 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, 4 US territories, and 12 American Indian/Alaska Native organizations, NBCCEDP has provided almost 10.5 million screening exams to 4.2 million women, detecting approximately 52,000 breast cancers, 3,000 invasive cervical cancers, and 142,000 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 2012.



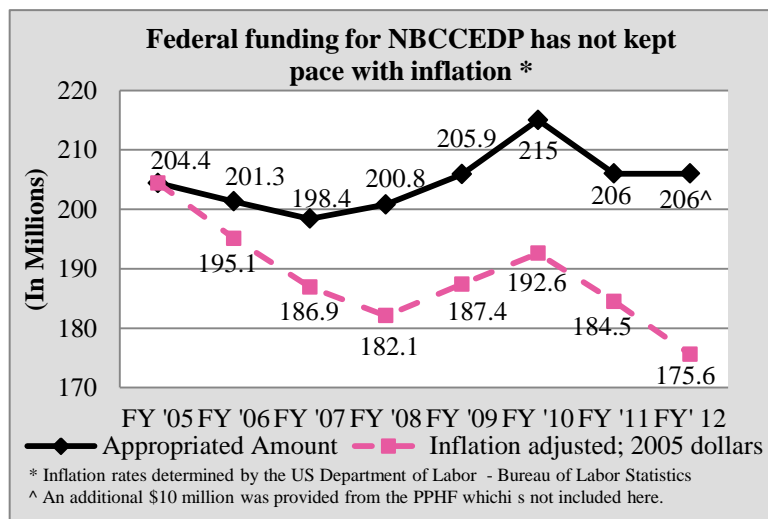
Protecting the NBCCEDP

America's healthcare system is changing. Starting in 2014, more people will gain coverage to quality affordable healthcare than ever before. However, many women will still fall through the cracks and need services provided through the NBCCEDP. A recent study by George Washington University showed that in 2014, there will be 4 million women eligible for cervical cancer screenings, which is five times more than the 800,000 women screened for cervical cancer between 2007 and 2009. Similarly, 1.7 million women will be eligible for breast cancer screening. That is more than three times the 520,000 women screened between 2008 and 2009.

Today, more than ever, it is important to increase funding for the NBCCEDP to ensure

that all women have access to life saving cancer screenings both today and in the years to come. The American Cancer Society Cancer Action NetworkSM (ACS CAN) is advocating for increased funding to support the NBCCEDP. This year, ACS CAN is urging Congress for \$275 million in total program funding.

Even with full implementation of the Affordable Care Act, only one in three eligible women will be able to get their mammograms through NBCCEDP due to lack of funding.





The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program in South Carolina

Cancer Detection Program: The Best Chance Network (BCN)
Information Line: 1-800-227-2345 or 803-545-4116
Website: <http://www.scdhec.net/health/chcdp/cancer/bcn.htm>

South Carolina's Breast and Cervical Cancer program provides free pap tests to women aged 47 to 64 and mammograms to women aged 47 to 64 who are uninsured and have income below 200% of the federal poverty level. From 2006-2010, South Carolina's program detected 352 invasive breast cancers and 332 cervical cancers and precancerous lesions.¹ Approximately 60% 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.

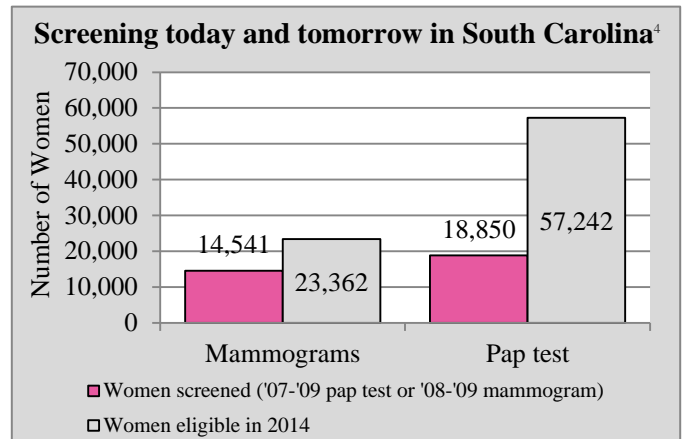
Breast and Cervical Cancer in South Carolina

- In 2012, it is estimated that breast and cervical cancer will account for 14% of new cancer cases in South Carolina.²
- In 2012, it is estimated that 3570 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer and 220 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in South Carolina.³
- In 2010, 56% of all women in South Carolina were screened for breast cancer and 87% were screened for cervical cancer. Those rates dropped significantly among uninsured women who were screened at 31% and 73% respectively.³

2. American Cancer Society. Facts and Figures 2012.

3. American Cancer Society. Cancer Prevention and Early Detection Facts and Figures 2012.

4. George Washington University



Continued Need in South Carolina

The Affordable Care Act will provide American women with greater access to preventative evidence-based cancer screenings and treatment services by ensuring all women in new health plans will have access to mammograms and pap tests at no cost. However, gaps will still remain for women who are uninsured or underinsured. According to a new study completed by the George Washington University, it is estimated that over 57242 women will continue to lack access to cervical cancer screenings, and 23362 women will lack access to breast cancer screenings in South Carolina after 2014. Maintaining funding will preserve a critical safety net for thousands of women, who will remain uninsured or underinsured and will lack access to essential screening, diagnostic and treatment services. Women diagnosed through The Best Chance Network (BCN) 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 treatment program.

No State Funding is provided to the South Carolina Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, greatly limiting the number of women able to be screened.

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 these life-saving services.