



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHRONIC DISEASE DIRECTORS
Promoting Health. Preventing Disease.

**NATIONAL BREAST and CERVICAL CANCER
EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM
APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET**

FY 2007	President's Budget	FY 2008 Suggested
\$204,400,000	\$201,400,000	\$224,400,000

Currently, the state programs funded through CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) serve only 20% of America's eligible women. An increase in program appropriations would allow the program to provide lifesaving screening to more women.

Basic Facts about Breast and Cervical Cancer

- More than 181,000 women were diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 41,000 women died from breast cancer in 2002. More than 12,000 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer; and nearly 4,000 women died from cervical cancer in 2002.
- It is estimated that over \$7 billion per year is spent in the U.S. for the treatment of breast cancer, and over \$2 billion per year on the treatment of cervical cancer. Mammography screening every 2 years extends life for women aged 65 or older at a cost of about \$36,924 per year of life saved. Cervical screening every 3 years extends life at a cost of about \$5,392 per year of life saved.
- Early detection and follow-up can prevent virtually all cervical cancer deaths and reduce breast cancer deaths by 16% in women over age 40.

CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

CDC currently supports programs in all states. Breast and cervical cancer screening includes clinical breast exams, mammograms, pelvic examinations, and Pap tests and related diagnostic tests. The state programs also include evaluation, public and provider education, outreach, case management, follow-up, and quality assurance. Since the beginning of the program, 6 million screening and diagnostic tests have been provided, and more than 22,000 breast cancers; 78,000 precancerous cervical lesions; and 1,500 cases of invasive cervical cancer have been diagnosed. The program provides women who have

abnormal screening results with timely diagnostic evaluation and treatment referrals.
In 2000 a new law provided that states can now extend Medicaid coverage to women screened through this program and diagnosed with either breast or cervical cancer or precancerous conditions. All 50 states and the District of Columbia now provide this coverage.

*For more information visit <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/index.htm>

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