



**FY 2014 Labor HHS Appropriations Bill  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Breast & Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program**

<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Suggested</b>	<b>FY 2014 Senate Mark</b>
\$194,123,000	\$184,560,000	\$275,000,000	\$204,427,000

Currently, programs funded through CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) serve approximately 14.3% of NBCCEDP-eligible women, aged 40–64 years, for breast cancer and 8.7% of eligible women, aged 18–64 years, for cervical cancer.

An increase in appropriations would allow the program to provide lifesaving screening to more women. With the suggested increase in funding, over 65,000 additional women could be screened. Funds would also be used to assess the delivery and quality of breast cancer screening and related patient outcomes, and expand pilot projects to increase population-level screening rates by supporting patient navigation and case management, public education, awareness and targeted outreach strategies. Funding would also be used to identify best practices in Breast and Cervical cancer treatment and care.

**Basic Facts about Breast and Cervical Cancer:** In the United States in 2007 (the most recent year numbers are available) 202,964 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, and 40,598 women died from the disease; 12,280 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 4,021 women died from cervical cancer.

In program year 2010, the NBCCEDP—

- Screened 325,291 women for breast cancer with mammography and found 5,530 breast cancers.
- Screened 299,854 women for cervical cancer with the Pap test and found 4,813 cervical cancers and high-grade precancerous lesions.
- Estimates are 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.
- 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.

**CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program** (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, 5 U.S. territories, and 12 tribes. Programs also include evaluation, public and provider education, outreach, case management, follow-up, and quality assurance. Since the beginning of the program, over 10.1 million screening and diagnostic tests have been provided to over 4 million women, and 51,891 breast cancers, 2,982 invasive cervical cancers, and 142,443 premalignant cervical lesions diagnosed. In 2000, a new law permitted states to extend Medicaid coverage to women diagnosed with either breast or cervical cancer or precancerous conditions through this program.

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