

# National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) funds 50 states, the District of Columbia, 5 U.S. territories, and 11 tribes and tribal organizations. Services include clinical breast exams, mammograms, Pap tests, pelvic exams, diagnostic testing for women whose screening outcome is abnormal, and referrals to treatment. Additionally, NBCCEDP programs use population-based approaches such as public education, outreach, patient navigation, care coordination, and quality assurance to increase screening and reach underserved populations.

Since the program's inception in 1991, NBCCEDP-funded programs have served more than 4.2 million women, provided more than 10.4 million breast and cervical cancer screening tests, and diagnosed more than 54,276 breast cancers, 3,113 invasive cervical cancers, and 144,460 premalignant cervical lesions, of which 41% were high-grade.

Federal guidelines establish an eligibility baseline to direct services to uninsured and underinsured women at or below 250% of federal poverty level; ages 21–64 for cervical screening; ages 40–64 for breast screening. Within these guidelines, each program implements strategies to reach women in underserved communities. Priority populations include older women for breast cancer screening, women rarely or never screened for cervical cancer, and racial and ethnic minority women. Between 2006 and 2011, 27% of women screened for cervical cancer and 24% of women screened for breast cancer were Hispanic. In the same time period, 14% women screened for cervical cancer and 19% of women screened for breast cancer were black, non-Hispanic.



## Innovative Programs to Increase Screening Rates

In 2012, as part of a new five-year cooperative agreement, CDC funded the Minnesota and New York state departments of health to carry out innovative programs to increase population-level colorectal, breast, and cervical cancer screening rates. The Minnesota Department of Health is collaborating with the state Medicaid program to increase screening among the state's unscreened Medicaid beneficiaries through direct mail reminders and a modest financial incentive. The New York State Health Department and its partners are creating the New York State Federally Qualified Health Center Cancer Prevention Registry to provide screening data to local and state organizations, which will work to increase screening rates in underserved communities and improve screening services.

## More Information

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