

# ***CANCER DETECTION PROGRAMS: EVERY WOMAN COUNTS***

FEBRUARY 2012

## **REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE:**

BREAST CANCER & CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING  
AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

***CANCER DETECTION PROGRAMS: EVERY WOMAN COUNTS***

**February 2012**

**Report to the Legislature: Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer  
Screening and Diagnostic Services**

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## Purpose and Legislative Requirement

The Breast Cancer Control Program (BCCP) is currently implemented as part of *Cancer Detection Programs: Every Women Counts (EWC)* of the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The BCCP report is required under Section 30461.6(f) of the Revenue and Taxation Code that established the BCCP for provision of breast cancer screening and diagnostic services. The portion of the statute pertaining to the report states:

*“Any entity funded by the Breast Cancer Control Program shall collect data and maintain records that are determined by the State Department of Public Health to be necessary to facilitate the department’s ability to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the entities and the program. Commencing with the program’s second year of operation, the State Department of Public Health shall submit an annual report to the Legislature and any other appropriate entity. The costs associated with this report shall be paid from the allocation made pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b). The report shall describe the activities and effectiveness of the program and shall include, but not be limited to, the following types of information regarding those served by the program:*

- (1) The number.*
- (2) The ethnic, geographic, and age breakdown.*
- (3) The stages of presentation.*
- (4) The diagnostic and treatment status.”*

In addition to breast cancer screening and diagnostic services, *EWC* provides cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services using state and federal funds. Although not required by state law, this report includes both breast cancer and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services, in order to provide a complete picture of *EWC* services in California.

## Reporting Period

This report to the legislature includes data for two reporting periods: complete data for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-10 and preliminary data for FY 2010-11. Because of the time lags between when services are provided and when final payment and reimbursements are completed, data available at the end of the fiscal year is incomplete. Thus, preliminary data is provided in this report for FY 2010-11, limited to the number of women served by age, race/ethnicity and the woman’s county of residence. Breast cancer and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic clinical services provided and stage of diagnosis for FY 2010-11 will be included in the February 2013 Report to the Legislature, after the complete data is available. Complete data for FY 2009-10, including the number and demographics of women served, clinical services provided, and stage of cancers diagnosed is included in this Report.

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## Data Sources Used

EWC operates with a combination of state and federal funding. This report reflects services funded by both sources. The numbers and figures in this report are based on the following three data sources, using the most recent reporting period available for each source:

1. **Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) Medi-Cal fiscal intermediary Associated Computer Services (ACS)** : Claims data was used to identify EWC clinical claims paid during FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11 and to derive the number of women served by the program.
2. **CDPH California Cancer Registry (CCR)**: To report the number of women diagnosed with breast cancer and cervical cancer and their respective stage at diagnosis, the CCR data for calendar year (CY) 2008 was used. CY 2008 is the most recent time period for which the CCR data is reasonably complete due to time needed to accurately collect and process case information within the CCR. Only invasive cervical cancers were reported since CCR does not collect information on carcinoma *in situ* of the cervix.
3. **DHCS Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program (BCCTP)**: BCCTP data was used to report the numbers of women who received treatment for breast cancer and cervical cancer through BCCTP.

## Background

The California Breast Cancer Act (BCA) of 1993 was signed into law on October 1, 1993, by Governor Pete Wilson. AB 478 (Chapter 660, Statutes of 1993) and AB2055 (Chapter 661, Statutes of 1993) created the BCA. The BCA, authored by Assembly member Barbara Friedman, went into effect on January 1, 1994, with the institution of the two-cent per pack tax increase on cigarettes to establish the Breast Cancer Control Program. Half the BCA funds were directed to the Cancer Detection Section (CDS) in the California Department of Health Services (now CDPH) to implement a state-funded breast cancer screening program, called the Breast Cancer Early Detection Program (BCEDP). The BCEDP was created in coordination with the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP), a federally-funded multi-component public health program that was in existence since 1991. To meet the increasing demand for services, CDS began receiving additional funding from Proposition 99 Tobacco Tax and Health Promotion Act (Prop 99) in FY 1999-2000. CDS began receiving state general fund for EWC in FY 2010-11.

The BCEDP and BCCCP were unified in October 2002 to form one comprehensive program, Cancer Detection Programs: Every Woman Counts (EWC). State BCA funds pay for clinical breast services only, while Prop 99, general fund, and federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funds pay for cervical services. CDC funds also

pay for public health outreach and quality assurance activities. *EWC* is the largest breast cancer detection program in the nation. *EWC* provides breast clinical services, such as mammograms, clinical breast exams, and diagnostic tests, to low-income California women ages 40 and over with inadequate or no health coverage. *EWC* also provides cervical clinical services, such as pap smears, HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) tests and cervical diagnostic tests, for low-income, uninsured and underinsured California women ages 25 and over. In addition, *EWC* carries out patient and provider education to increase awareness of the importance of screening and the availability of services for disparate high risk populations, and conducts required quality assurance and program evaluation activities. This report will cover both breast cancer and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services provided by *EWC*, regardless of funding source.

Early detection of breast cancer and cervical cancer saves lives. If breast cancer is found early as localized (i.e., before it spreads beyond the breast) disease, five-year survival is 100 percent (1). Similarly, if cervical cancer is found at an early stage, five year survival is about 93 percent (1). Between 1988 and 2005, the mortality rate from breast cancer declined by 29 percent in California, reflecting the combined effects of better treatment and early diagnosis (1, 2). There is also evidence that the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) led to a small, but detectable decline in breast cancer mortality rates in the nation (4).

Despite the success of *EWC* and other breast cancer detection programs, the fact remains that more women are diagnosed with breast cancer than any other type of cancer (1). In CY 2008, over 29,400 California women were diagnosed with breast cancer (invasive and *in-situ*), and nearly 4,200 women died from the disease (5) while over 1,530 women were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer and nearly 420 died from the disease in the same year in California (5).

## FINAL REPORT

### **FY 2009-10 COMPLETE BREAST CANCER AND CERVICAL CANCER DATA**

#### **Women Served**

In FY 2009-10, 210,100 women received breast and/or cervical cancer screening/diagnostic services from *EWC*. About 1,000 primary care providers located throughout the state delivered public health and clinical services to women enrolled in *EWC* during FY 2009-10. Table 1 shows the demographic and geographic distribution of women who received *EWC* breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services.

Approximately 166,800 women received an *EWC* breast cancer screening or diagnostic service. The majority of women who accessed breast cancer screening and diagnostic services through *EWC*: 67 percent were ages 50 and over, while 32 percent were ages 40-49 at the time of service. Of the women served in FY 2009-10, 70 percent were Hispanic, reflecting California's large uninsured Hispanic population. More than 60 percent of women received services in Los Angeles and other Southern California counties.

In FY 2009-10, approximately 106,900 women received an *EWC* cervical cancer screening or diagnostic service. The majority of women who accessed services through *EWC* were: 70 percent were ages 40-59, while 14 percent were ages 25-39, and 15 percent were ages 60 and over at the time of service. The distribution of race/ethnicity is similar to that of breast cancer screening and diagnostic services; 69 percent were Hispanic women.

It should be noted that the number of women served during FY 2009-10 is significantly less than that reported for FY 2008-09. This is due to a CDPH policy to limit enrollment for breast services to women ages 50 and older beginning January 1, 2010. For cost savings, CDPH also closed new enrollments for all women during that same time period. CDPH reopened enrollment for breast services to women ages 40 and older on December 1, 2010.

## Report to the Legislature: Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services

**Table 1. Women Who Received EWC Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services in FY 2009-10 (Final Analysis)**

	Breast Cancer		Cervical Cancer	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	116,300	70%	74,200	69%
White	16,000	10%	11,300	11%
African American	5,300	3%	2,400	2%
Asian	21,800	13%	14,400	13%
Native American	500	<1%	300	<1%
Pacific Islander	700	<1%	400	<1%
Other	*	<1%	*	<1%
Multiple Race	4,100	2%	2,400	2%
Unknown	2,100	1%	1,000	1%
<b>Age Group</b>				
25-39			15,500	14%
40-49	54,100	32%	33,400	31%
50-59	78,600	47%	42,300	40%
60 and over	34,000	20%	15,700	15%
<b>County</b>				
Alameda	6,300	4%	3,200	3%
Alpine	*	0%	*	0%
Amador	100	<1%	100	<1%
Butte	600	<1%	500	<1%
Calaveras	100	<1%	100	<1%
Colusa	200	<1%	200	<1%
Contra Costa	1,300	1%	800	<1%
Del Norte	100	<1%	100	<1%
El Dorado	200	<1%	200	<1%
Fresno	3,500	2%	4,200	4%
Glenn	200	<1%	300	<1%
Humboldt	500	<1%	400	<1%
Imperial	1,000	1%	800	<1%
Inyo	*	0%	100	<1%
Kern	2,900	2%	3,300	3%
Kings	700	<1%	500	<1%
Lake	200	<1%	200	<1%
Lassen	*	0%	*	0%
Los Angeles	65,600	39%	23,900	22%
Madera	700	<1%	700	<1%
Marin	300	<1%	600	<1%
Mariposa	*	0%	*	0%
Mendocino	300	<1%	400	<1%
Merced	1,200	1%	1,400	1%
Modoc	*	0%	*	0%
Mono	*	0%	100	<1%
Monterey	1,700	1%	1,500	1%
Napa	400	<1%	100	<1%
Nevada	300	<1%	300	<1%
Orange	17,000	10%	11,800	11%
Placer	300	<1%	220	<1%
Plumas	100	<1%	*	0%
Riverside	6,600	4%	3,600	3%
Sacramento	2,200	1%	1,700	2%
San Benito	400	<1%	300	<1%
San Bernardino	6,400	4%	5,200	5%
San Diego	15,100	9%	12,700	12%
San Francisco	3,700	2%	3,200	3%
San Joaquin	2,900	2%	2,900	3%
San Luis Obispo	600	<1%	900	1%
San Mateo	2,500	1%	900	1%
Santa Barbara	1,800	1%	2,600	2%
Santa Clara	3,400	2%	2,100	2%
Santa Cruz	1,500	1%	1,000	1%
Shasta	600	<1%	600	<1%
Sierra	*	0%	200	<1%
Siskiyou	200	<1%	200	<1%
Solano	600	<1%	600	<1%
Sonoma	1,500	1%	1,600	1%
Stanislaus	2,400	1%	2,500	2%
Sutter	500	<1%	500	<1%
Tehama	200	<1%	200	<1%
Trinity	*	0%	*	0%
Tulare	2,600	2%	3,100	3%
Tuolumne	100	<1%	100	0%
Ventura	3,700	2%	3,600	3%
Yolo	600	<1%	100	<1%
Yuba	300	<1%	300	<1%
Unknown	600	<1%	300	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,800</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>106,900</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notes: All numbers of women served are rounded to the nearest 100. Cells marked with a \* denote cases where fewer than 50 women received services. "Unknown" race/ethnicity and county means no information was reported.



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## Screening and Diagnostic Services

### FY 2009-10

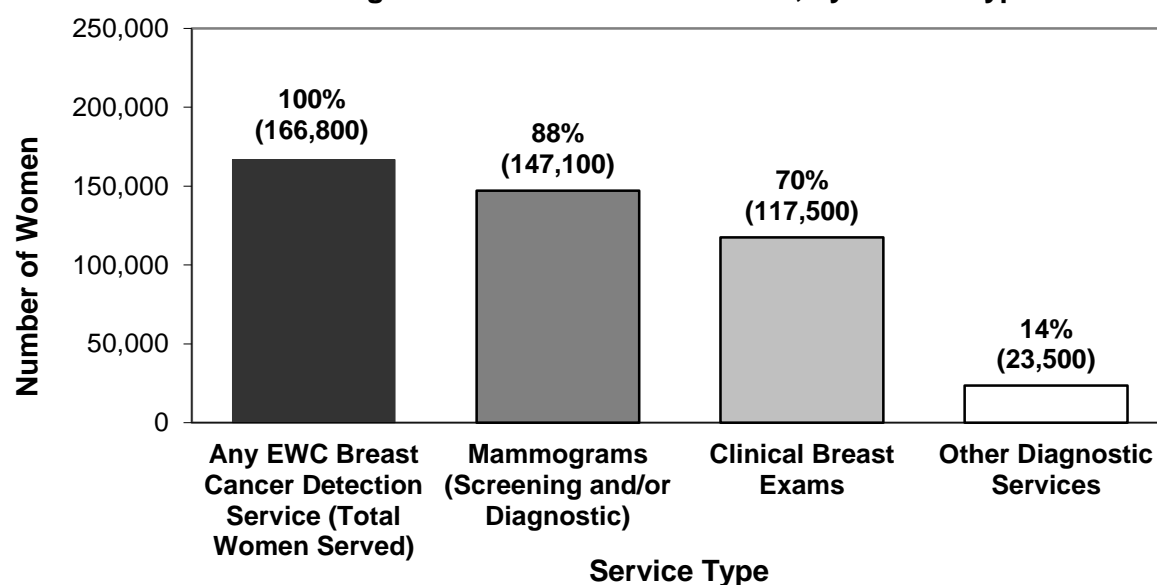
Breast cancer screening services include clinical breast exams and mammography while cervical cancer screening services include Pap tests and HPV tests through a pelvic examination. Women with abnormal screening results are referred for follow-up diagnostic services. Those diagnosed with breast or cervical cancers are referred to the Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program (BCCTP) that is administered by DHCS. The BCCTP provides cancer treatment for eligible low-income California residents, including women who are screened by *EWC*.

As shown in Figure 1a, of the 166,800 women who received breast cancer screening and diagnostic services in FY 2009-10, approximately 147,100 women (88 percent) received a mammogram (screening and/or diagnostic), approximately 117,500 (70 percent) received a clinical breast exam, and approximately 23,500 women (14 percent) received other diagnostic services including, but not limited to, ultrasound and/or breast biopsy (fine needle aspiration, needle core/vacuum assisted biopsy, or excisional biopsy).

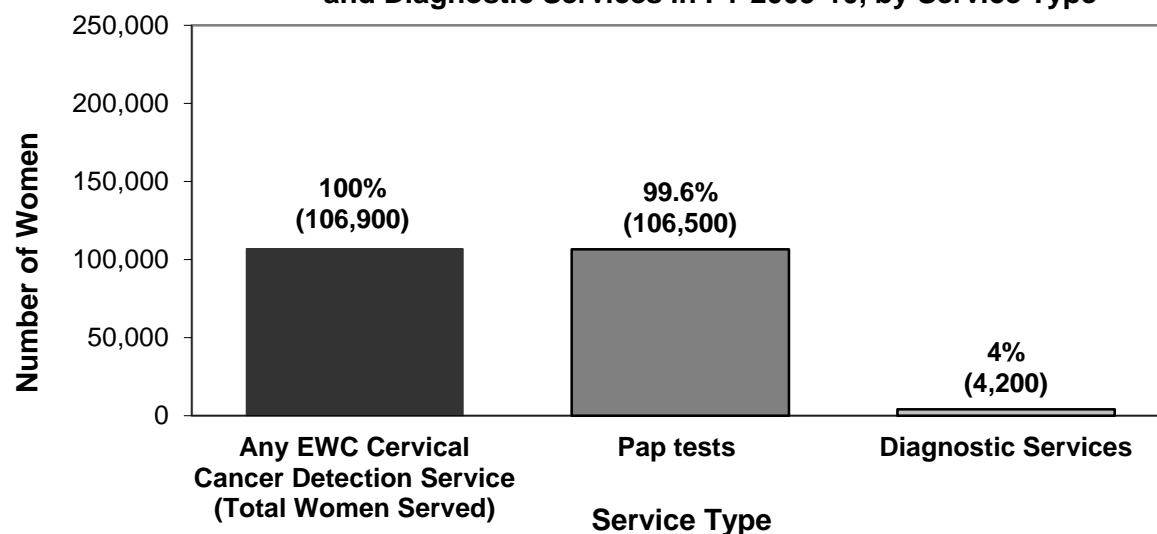
As shown in Figure 1b, of the 106,900 women who received cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services in FY 2009-10, approximately 106,500 women (99.6 percent) received a Pap test, approximately 4,200 women (4 percent) received diagnostic services including, but not limited to, colposcopy with or without cervical biopsy(s), endocervical curettage, lesion excision with or without fulguration, and endometrial sampling.



## Report to the Legislature: Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services

**Figure 1a. Women Who Received EWC Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services in FY 2009-10, by Service Type**

Notes: Number of women are rounded to the nearest 100. "Other Diagnostic Services" includes ultrasound, fine needle aspiration, lumpectomy, and other diagnostic procedures.

**Figure 1b. Women Who Received EWC Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services in FY 2009-10, by Service Type**

Notes: Number of women are rounded to the nearest 100. "Diagnostic Services" includes colposcopy with or without cervical biopsy(s), endocervical curettage, lesion excision with or without fulguration, endometrial sampling and other diagnostic procedures.

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## Cancer Diagnosis

### CY 2008

California Cancer Registry (CCR) data, used to determine cancers diagnosed by EWC and in California, is reported by calendar year (CY). CY data from 2008 is the most recent complete published data available from the CCR. It was used to report the number of women diagnosed with breast cancer stage of diagnosis and invasive cervical cancer stage of diagnosis. It is not reported by fiscal year (FY).

In CY 2008, 216,600 women received an *EWC* breast cancer screening or diagnostic service. A total of 1,290 women were diagnosed with breast cancer after accessing *EWC*, which represents approximately 596 cancers per 100,000. Almost 550 (42 percent) of these women had early stage breast cancer (either *in situ* or localized). Approximately 670 women (52 percent) had late stage breast cancer (regional or distant), and about 70 women (5 percent) had breast cancers that could not be staged. Table 2 describes the cancer stage at diagnosis as well as the demographics of *EWC* clients diagnosed with breast cancer. Comparable California level data for stage of diagnosis is provided from published CCR reports. California level data for stage of diagnosis by race/ethnicity and age is not available. Figure 2a depicts the breast cancer stage at diagnosis by age group.

In CY 2008, 104,400 women received *EWC* cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services. A total of 81 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer after accessing *EWC*, which represents approximately 77 invasive cervical cancers per 100,000. Almost 50 (59 percent) of these women had early stage (localized) invasive cervical cancer. Approximately 30 women (36 percent) had late stage invasive cervical cancer (regional or distant), and only a few women had cervical cancers that could not be staged. Table 2 describes the cancer stage at diagnosis as well as the demographics of *EWC* clients diagnosed with cervical cancer. Figure 2b depicts the cervical cancer stage at diagnosis by age group.

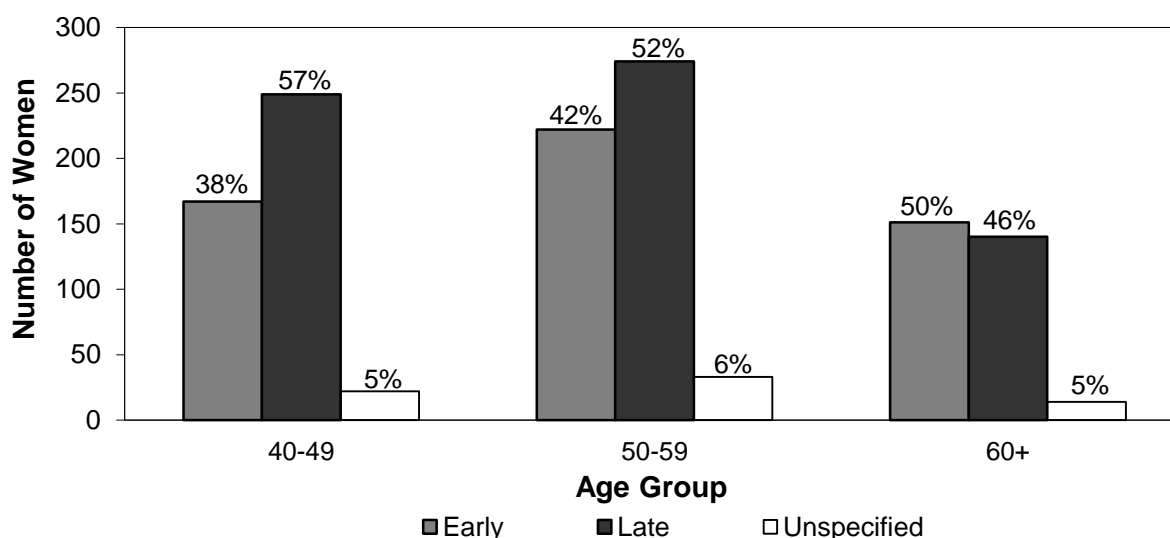
**Table 2. Women Who Were Diagnosed with Breast Cancer Following a Recent\* EWC Breast Cancer Detection Service, Calendar Year 2008**

	Breast Cancer ( <i>In situ</i> and Invasive)				Cervical Cancer (Invasive)			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
a) Stage at Diagnosis	EWC		California		EWC		California	
<i>In situ</i>	210	16%	5,740	20%				
Localized (Stage I)	340	26%	10,660	36%	48	59%	740	48%
Regional (Stages II a & b)	430	34%	7,730	26%	15	19%	170	11%
Distant (Stages III & IV)	240	18%	3,880	13%	14	17%	490	32%
Unknown/Unspecified	70	5%	1,390	5%	4	5%	130	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>100%</b>
b) Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
White	250	19%			10	13%		
African American	60	4%			*	*		
Hispanic	690	53%			61	75%		
Asian	150	11%			*	*		
Pacific Islander	40	3%			*	*		
Native American	*	<1%			0	0%		
Multiple race	20	2%			*	*		
Other/Unknown	80	6%			*	*		
c) Age Group	Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
25-39					*	*		
40-49	440	34%			34	43%		
50-59	530	41%			33	41%		
60 and over	300	24%			14	18%		
Unknown	10	1%						

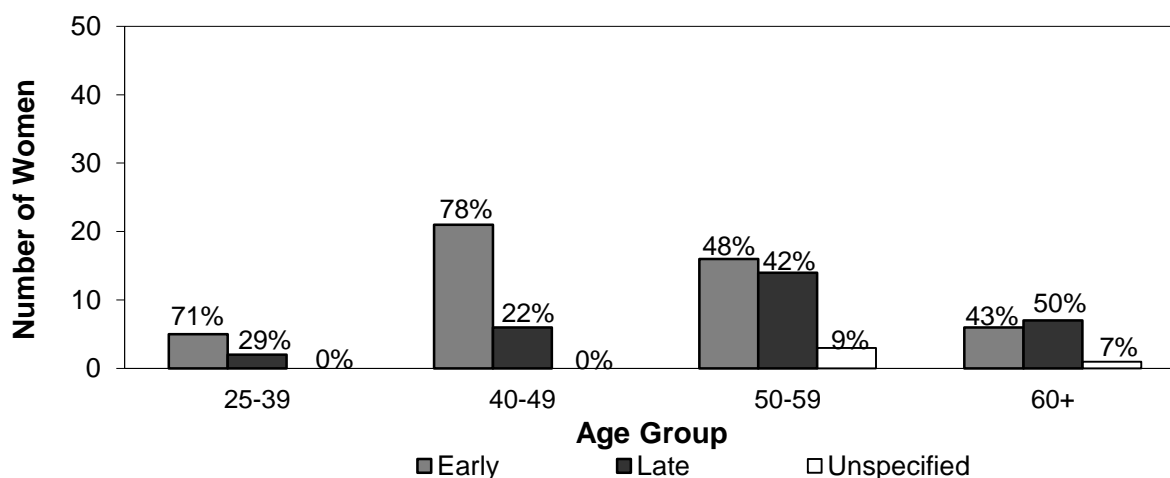
Notes: Comparable California level data for stage of diagnosis is provided from published CCR reports. California level data for stage of diagnosis by race/ethnicity and age is not available. All numbers of women for breast cancer are rounded to the nearest 10, while the numbers for cervical cancers are not rounded. Cells marked with \* denote groups in which fewer than 10 women were in race/ethnicity group or age group diagnosed with breast cancer or cervical cancer (invasive).

"Recent\*" means that women received an EWC service on the same day or up to one year prior to the diagnosed date. Stage at diagnosis for all Californians was obtained from:  
[http://www.ccrca.org/pdf/AnnualReport/1988\\_2009\\_BREAST.pdf](http://www.ccrca.org/pdf/AnnualReport/1988_2009_BREAST.pdf).  
[http://www.ccrca.org/pdf/AnnualReport/1988\\_2009\\_CERVIX.pdf](http://www.ccrca.org/pdf/AnnualReport/1988_2009_CERVIX.pdf).

## Report to the Legislature: Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services

**Figure 2a. Women Who Were Diagnosed with Breast Cancer in CY 2008 Following a Recent\* EWC Breast Cancer Detection Service, by Age Group and Stage at Diagnosis**

Notes: A woman's age at diagnosis was obtained from the diagnosis record from the California Cancer Registry. "Recent\*" means that women received an EWC service on the same day or up to one year prior to the diagnosis date.

**Figure 2b. Women Who Were Diagnosed with Cervical Cancer (Invasive) in CY 2008 Following a Recent\* EWC Cervical Cancer Detection Service, by Age Group and Stage at Diagnosis**

Notes: A woman's age at diagnosis was obtained from the diagnosis record from the California Cancer Registry. "Recent\*" means that women received an EWC service on the same day or up to one year prior to the diagnosis date.

## Treatment Status

### CY 2008

Since January 2002, with the passage of federal Public Law 106-354, women diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through *EWC* have access to cancer treatment services through DHCS' BCCTP.

Of the 1,290 women diagnosed with breast cancer in CY 2008 following a recent\* *EWC* breast cancer screening service, about 75 percent received treatment services through BCCTP, approximately 24 percent received treatment through other health coverage, and 1 percent either declined treatment, died before treatment or were lost to follow-up.

Of the 80 women diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer in CY 2008 following a recent\* *EWC* cervical cancer screening service, about 63 percent received treatment services through BCCTP, approximately 33 percent received treatment through other health coverage, and 4 percent either declined treatment, died before treatment or were lost to follow-up.

Treatment through other health coverage was either received by women who obtained other health coverage after diagnosis or women who had other health coverage initially but could not afford their copay or share of cost at the time they sought screening/diagnostic services from *EWC*.

Note: "Recent\*" means that women received an *EWC* service on the same day or up to one year prior to the diagnosed date

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## PRELIMINARY DATA

### FY 2010-11 PRELIMINARY BREAST CANCER AND CERVICAL CANCER DATA

FY 2010-11 Preliminary Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Data is intentionally incomplete. The time lag of the Final Report is due to the time lag for CCR outcome data (diagnosis and treatment) to be finalized. The Final Report for FY 2010-11, including stage of diagnosis and diagnostic/treatment status, will be included in the 2013 Report to the Legislature.

In FY 2010-11, 190,900 women received breast and/or cervical cancer screening/diagnostic services from *EWC*. Table 3 shows the demographic and geographic distribution of women who received *EWC* breast or cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services.

Approximately 154,600 women received a breast cancer screening or diagnostic service. The majority of women who accessed services through *EWC* were older: 22 percent were ages 60 and over, while 50 percent were age 50-59, and 29 percent were ages 40-49 at the time of first service. Of the women served in FY 2010-11, 70 percent were Hispanic. Approximately 60 percent of women received services in Los Angeles and other Southern California counties.

For cervical cancer, approximately 87,900 received an *EWC* cervical cancer screening or diagnostic service. The majority of women who accessed services through *EWC* were middle aged: 70 percent were ages 40-59, while 14 percent were ages 25-39, and another 15 percent were ages 60 and over at the time of service. Of the women served in FY 2009-10, 70 percent were Hispanic. More than 50 percent of women received services in Los Angeles and other Southern California counties.

A final analysis that includes breast cancer and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services for FY 2010-11, breast cancer and cervical cancer diagnosis and treatment status for CY 2009 will be provided in the February 2013 report to the legislature.

Traditionally *EWC* has only reported on the most recent complete published data (Final Report). Last year *EWC* added more recent published data to the extent available (Preliminary Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Data). For comparison to prior year results, please refer to the 2011 Annual Report at:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/CancerDetection/Documents/CDPEWC%20February%202011%20Report%20to%20the%20Legislature.pdf>

## Report to the Legislature: Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services

<b>Table 3. Women Who Received EWC Breast Cancer and Cervical cancer Screening and Diagnostic Services in FY 2010-11 (Preliminary Analysis)</b>				
	<b>Breast Cancer</b>		<b>Cervical Cancer</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	108,000	70%	61,600	70%
White	14,600	9%	9,000	10%
African American	4,700	3%	1,800	2%
Asian	20,900	14%	12,000	14%
Native American	400	<1%	200	<1%
Pacific Islander	500		200	<1%
Other	*	<1%	*	0%
Multiple Race	3,500	1%	1,700	2%
Unknown	2,000	1%	900	1%
<b>Age Group</b>				
25-39			12,300	14%
40-49	44,300	29%	26,200	30%
50-59	76,600	50%	36,000	41%
60 and over	33,700	22%	13,300	15%
<b>County</b>				
Alameda	6,600	4%	1,900	2%
Alpine	*	0%	*	0%
Amador	100	<1%	100	<1%
Butte	500	<1%	400	<1%
Calaveras	100	<1%	100	<1%
Colusa	200	<1%	200	<1%
Contra Costa	1,400	<1%	600	<1%
Del Norte	100	<1%	100	<1%
El Dorado	300	<1%	200	<1%
Fresno	3,400	2%	3,200	4%
Glenn	200	<1%	300	<1%
Humboldt	400	<1%	300	<1%
Imperial	900	<1%	800	<1%
Inyo	*	0%	100	<1%
Kern	2,800	2%	3,000	3%
Kings	600	<1%	400	<1%
Lake	100	<1%	200	<1%
Lassen	*	0%	*	0%
Los Angeles	59,000	38%	18,400	21%
Madera	700	<1%	600	<1%
Marin	300	<1%	600	<1%
Mariposa	*	0%	*	0%
Mendocino	200	<1%	200	<1%
Merced	1,400	1%	1,000	1%
Modoc	*	0%	*	0%
Mono	*	0%	100	<1%
Monterey	1,800	1%	1,400	2%
Napa	400	<1%	300	<1%
Nevada	200	<1%	200	<1%
Orange	15,300	10%	10,700	12%
Placer	300	<1%	100	<1%
Plumas	*	0%	*	0%
Riverside	6,300	4%	3,800	4%
Sacramento	1,400	1%	900	1%
San Benito	300	<1%	300	<1%
San Bernardino	5,900	4%	6,100	7%
San Diego	14,100	9%	11,500	13%
San Francisco	4,300	3%	2,700	3%
San Joaquin	2,000	1%	1,000	1%
San Luis Obispo	700	<1%	900	1%
San Mateo	2,300	1%	370	0%
Santa Barbara	1,900	1%	1,600	2%
Santa Clara	3,200	2%	1,600	2%
Santa Cruz	1,600	1%	700	1%
Shasta	500	<1%	500	<1%
Sierra	*	0%	*	0%
Siskiyou	200	<1%	100	<1%
Solano	600	<1%	500	<1%
Sonoma	1,400	1%	1,100	1%
Stanislaus	2,400	2%	1,700	2%
Sutter	500	<1%	400	<1%
Tehama	200	<1%	200	<1%
Trinity	*	0%	*	0%
Tulare	2,500	2%	2,400	3%
Tuolumne	*	0%	*	0%
Ventura	3,300	2%	3,400	4%
Yolo	400	<1%	100	<1%
Yuba	300	<1%	300	<1%
Unknown	500	<1%	300	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,600</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>87,900</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notes: All numbers of women served are rounded to the nearest 100. Cells marked with a \* denote cases where fewer than 50 women received services. "Unknown" race/ethnicity and county means no information was reported.



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## Conclusion

It was the intent of the Legislature in enacting the BCA to decrease breast cancer mortality rates among uninsured women.

*EWC* provided life-saving breast cancer screening and diagnostic services to approximately 166,800 women in FY 2009-10 who otherwise would not have had access to care. In CY 2008, according to the most recent CCR data, nearly 1,300 women were diagnosed with breast cancer after accessing *EWC* services—approximately 4 percent of all breast cancers diagnosed in California. Many of these breast cancers (40 percent) were found at early stages. Given that early stage breast cancer diagnosis increases survival, and that *EWC* serves women from populations that are less likely to have their cancer diagnosed at an early stage, this program is serving a critical need for low-income women of California. A large majority of *EWC* women (about 75 percent) diagnosed with breast cancer were successfully enrolled in the state-funded treatment program, BCCTP.

*EWC* also provided cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to approximately 106,900 women in FY 2009-10 who otherwise would not have had access to care. In CY 2008, according to the most recent CCR data, about 80 women were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer after accessing *EWC* services—accounting for nearly 5% of invasive cervical cancers diagnosed in California. More than half of these invasive cervical cancers (59 percent) were Stage I (localized). *EWC* fills a critical need for low income California women who would not otherwise have access to screening and diagnostic services that can lead to a cure for cancer. A majority of *EWC* women (about 63 percent) diagnosed with cervical cancer were successfully enrolled in the state-funded treatment program, BCCTP.

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## About the Data

The information provided in the tables and figures regarding breast cancer and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic clinical services is based on Medi-Cal fiscal intermediary (ACS) data that identified *EWC* clinical claims paid in FY 2009-10 (Final) and FY 2010-11 (Preliminary). Because of the time lags between when services are provided and when final payment and reimbursements are completed, data available at the time of writing this report is incomplete. Thus, preliminary data is provided for FY 2010-11, limited to the number of women served by age, race/ethnicity and the woman's county of residence. Clinical services provided and stage of diagnosed breast cancer and invasive cervical cancer for FY 2010-11 will be included in the February 2013 Report to the Legislature, after the complete data is available. Note that because state and federal monies were combined to fund *EWC*, all women who received breast cancer and cervical cancer related services are represented in this report. Woman's age at first clinical service and race/ethnicity information are self-reported by the women to providers. Numbers for some racial/ethnic groups may be not reported or underreported as many women chose not to identify their race/ethnicity. The county of service as presented in Tables 1 and 3 was the county of the woman at the time of first service.

The number of women served is a count of unique (or unduplicated) women from claims data. The count of unique women is derived through probabilistic matching. Probabilistic matching is a process by which multiple records for single woman are consolidated using identifiers, such as names, woman's maiden name, date of birth, address, etc.

CCR data for CY 2008 was used to identify breast cancers and invasive cervical cancers diagnosed among women who received a *EWC* cancer screening or diagnostic service on the same day or up to one year prior to the diagnosis date. Providers are mandated to report all breast cancer and cervical cancer diagnoses to CCR, but due to time needed to accurately collect and process case information, the most recent complete data available to report women diagnosed with cancer was CY 2008. In tables and figures specific to cancer diagnoses, the age at diagnosis were obtained from the medical record reported by the CCR. The racial/ethnic groups were named as identified by *EWC* clinical claims data.

DHCS data for BCCTP was used to identify women with breast cancer and cervical cancer who received treatment through BCCTP.

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