The New Mexico Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program

Reducing the burden of breast and cervical cancer in New Mexico

BCC Program services may include:

- Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)
- Pelvic Exam
- Mammogram
- Pap Test
- Additional diagnostic breast and cervical tests, if needed, such as ultrasound, biopsy, etc.

In New Mexico, it is estimated that each year an average of:

- 1,135 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer
- 235 women will die from breast cancer
- 79 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer
- 27 women will die from cervical cancer

(From: Cancer in New Mexico 2012)

The BCC Program is available to women living in New Mexico who are:

- 30 years of age and older
- Uninsured or underinsured
- Living at or below 250% of the federal poverty level

The BCC Program works to reduce barriers to care, allowing women to see healthcare providers in their own communities.

The BCC Program has provided comprehensive breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to more than 148,000 underserved women statewide, including:

**Diagnoses**

- 1,136 invasive breast cancers
- 216 in-situ breast tumors
- 106 invasive cervical cancers
- 2,636 pre-cancerous cervical

**Screening Impact**

- 242,310 clinical breast exams
- 151,256 mammograms
- 216,731 Pap tests

Since it was established in 1991, the BCC Program has served 14,453 women in the last program year (FY11). 

The New Mexico Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection (BCC) Program provides age-appropriate accepted standard-of-care breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services at no cost to eligible low-income women statewide. The program is a cooperative effort between the New Mexico Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), New Mexico State Legislature, and health care providers throughout the state.

New Mexico Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program
5301 Central Ave. N.E., Suite 800
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
Phone: 505-841-5860
Fax: 505-222-8602
http://www.cancernm.org/bcc

To find the nearest BCC Program site call toll free: 1-877-852-2585
In 2008-2009, New Mexico had the second highest rate of uninsured women and women living in poverty.

28% of New Mexican women ages 19-64 had no healthcare coverage compared to 20% of US women.

24% of adult New Mexican women lived in poverty compared to 19% of US.

In New Mexico, screening rates differ based on race/ethnicity, health care coverage, education level and income.*

The BCC Program currently receives:
- ~$3.3 million/year from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- $768,842 in New Mexico State General Funds
- $25,000 from the Central New Mexico Affiliate of Susan G. Komen for the Cure.

The Program’s funding is sufficient to only serve approximately 15% of the eligible population. In FY11, the BCC Program served 14,453 women.

Breast Cancer Screening—Mammography:
- American Indian women were two-and-a-half times more likely, and Hispanic women were nearly twice as likely, to report never having had a mammogram compared to White women.
- Nearly twice as many women with health care coverage reported having had a mammogram within the past two years compared to women with no coverage.
- Women with a high school education or less were at least one-and-a-half times more likely to report never having had a mammogram compared to women with more education.
- Women whose annual household incomes were under $15,000 were more than twice as likely to report never having had a mammogram compared to women with incomes over $50,000 per year.

Cervical Cancer Screening—Pap Tests:
- Significantly more American Indian women reported never having had a Pap test compared to African American and White women.
- Women without healthcare coverage were more likely to report not having had a Pap test in the past five years compared to women with coverage.
- Women with a high school education or less were at least one-and-a-half times more likely to report not having had a Pap test in the past five years compared

- Women whose annual household incomes were under $15,000 were about three times more likely to report never having had a Pap test, or not having had one within the past five years, compared to women with incomes over $75,000 per year.

*Cancer in New Mexico 2012.

“Today, I am a healthier and much stronger woman thanks to the New Mexico Department of Health Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program.”