

Breast Cancer Disparities

Breast Cancer Facts



Most common cancer diagnosed in women in the US and Oklahoma.

2nd most common cause of cancer death among women in US and Oklahoma.

Less than 1% of all breast cancers are diagnosed in men.

1 in 8 women will develop breast cancer during her lifetime.

Among Oklahoma women alive in 2000, 250,680 will develop breast cancer sometime in their lifetime.

Each year in OK:

- 2,500 women will be diagnosed, and
- 475 will die of breast cancer.

Each year in the US:

- 184,200 women will be diagnosed, and
- 41,200 will die of breast cancer.

White women were slightly (1.1 times) more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer in Oklahoma.

African American women were 1.7 times more likely to die from breast cancer compared to White women.

Over 40% of African-American and American Indian women were diagnosed with breast cancer at a regional or distant stage compared to 29% of White and 33% of Hispanic women.

In 2002, Oklahoma ranked as the 6th worst in the U.S. for the highest percentage of women who haven't had a mammogram in 5 or more years.

From 1997-2001, Oklahoma's rate of breast cancer incidence was better than the U.S. (70.3 vs. 72.5/100,000).

In 1999-2001, Oklahoma ranked 24th worst in breast cancer mortality in the U.S.



Early Detection



BREAST CANCER SCREENING

- Perform monthly breast self examinations.
- Have a clinical breast exam every year after the age of 21.
- Get your first screening mammogram at 40 years of age.

Note: If you have risk factors for breast cancer, you may need to have your mammogram at an earlier age.

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Risk Factors

Risk factors for breast cancer include overweight or obesity, heavy alcohol use, limited physical activity and poor nutrition.

Currently, the percent of women who are obese or overweight are similar between the US and Oklahoma. In the near

future, however, the percent of obesity or overweight women in

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Risk Factors— continued

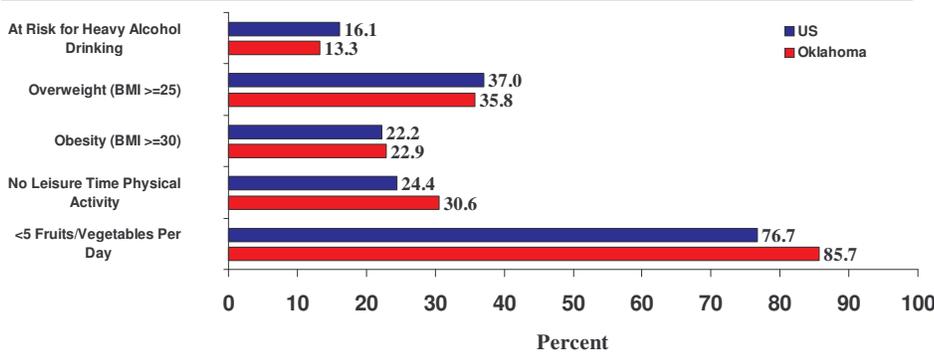


Oklahoma will likely exceed that of U.S. women. Oklahoma women are more likely to report they do not participate in leisure-time physical activity and more likely to report they do not eat the recommended levels of fruits and

vegetables. If this trend continues, increasing rates of obesity and overweight will not be far behind.

Oklahoma women are less likely to report heavy alcohol use.

Prevalence of Cancer Risk Factors
BRFSS 2002



Incidence



Breast cancer incidence increases with age. As women get older, their chance of being diagnosed with breast cancer increases.

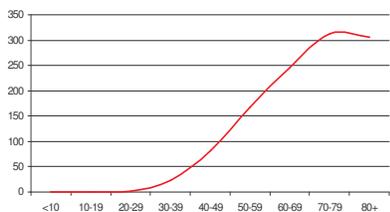
The risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer also varies by race and ethnicity.

White women are more likely than women of other races to

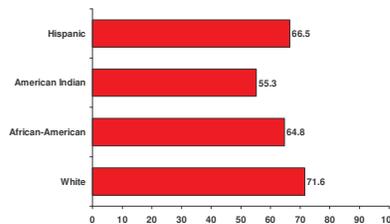
be diagnosed with breast cancer. American Indian women are least likely to be diagnosed.

This may finding, however, be less reflective of a difference in the actual disease process and more indicative of decreased or limited access to screening opportunities.

Breast Cancer Incidence
by Age Oklahoma 1997-2001



Breast Cancer Incidence
by Race/Ethnicity Oklahoma 1997-2001



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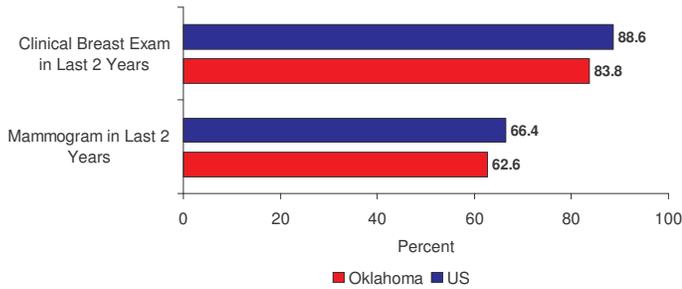
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First Annual Data Report— Sept 2004
<http://www.health.state.ok.us/commish/HDReport2004lowres.pdf>

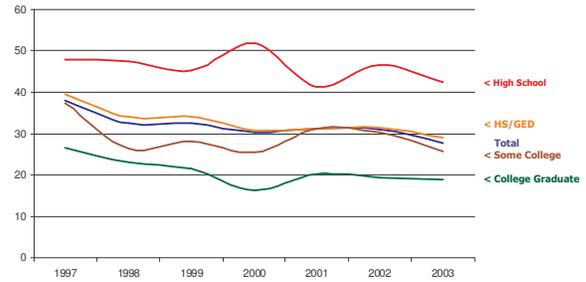
Early Detection: continued



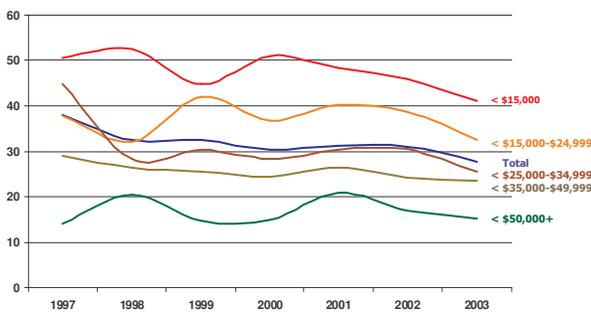
Breast Cancer Screening BRFSS 2002



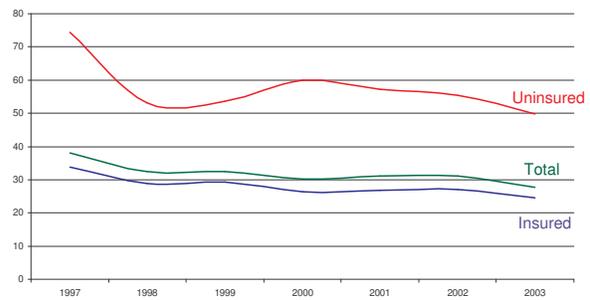
Women 40+ yrs without a Mammogram in 2 years by Education Oklahoma



Women 40+ yrs without a Mammogram in 2 years by Income Oklahoma



Women 40+ yrs without a Mammography in 2 years by Insurance Status Oklahoma



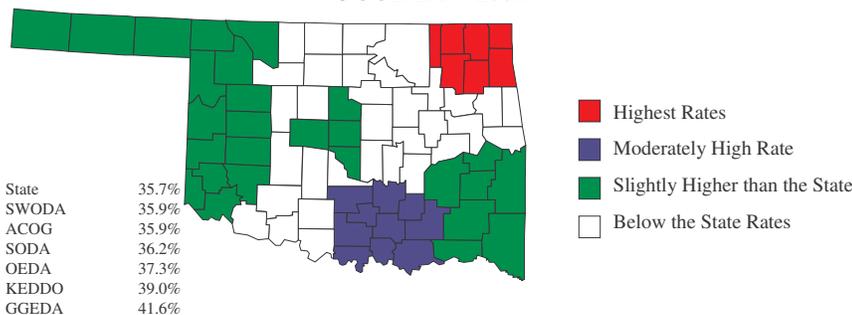
Staging



One in eight female breast cancers are diagnosed *In situ* and half (49.5%) are diagnosed *Localized*. Women with either an *In situ* or *Localized* diagnosis have excellent chances of survival with proper treatment.

Approximately 1 in 4 women (23.1%) are diagnosed at a *Regional* stage and 1 in 20 are diagnosed at a *Distant* stage. Women who are diagnosed at an advanced stage are less likely to survive more than 5 years.

Percentage Breast Cancers Diagnosed at Regional or Distant Stage: OCCR 1997-2001



Percent Survival by Stage

Stage	5-yr relative survival rate
0-In Situ	100%
I - Localized	98%
IIA—Regional	88%
IIB—Regional	76%
IIIA—Regional	56%
IIIB—Regional	49%
IV—Distant	16%

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*Newsletter prepared by
Health Care Information
Division, Oklahoma State
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Good News!

Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Medicaid Plan Amendment

Effective January 1, 2005, the State of Oklahoma began providing Medicaid benefits to uninsured women under 65, who are identified through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) and are in need of diagnosis and treatment for breast or cervical cancer (including pre-cancerous conditions and early stage cancer).

- **SB 741**— Amended May 2001 Directs the Health Care Authority to develop a program for Medicaid eligibility and services for individuals in need of breast or cervical cancer treatment.
- **SB 978**—April 2004 Appropriation of \$2 Million to Oklahoma Health Care Authority
- **HB 2552** – May 2004 “Belle Maxine Hilliard Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Revolving Fund”



Oklahoma Cares program

Client Eligibility

- Income at or below 185% FPL
- No creditable insurance coverage
- US Citizen or qualified alien
- Oklahoma citizen
- Abnormal finding on screening
- Not otherwise eligible for Medicaid

For more information, call this toll-free number: 866-550-5585 (V/TDD)

Mortality

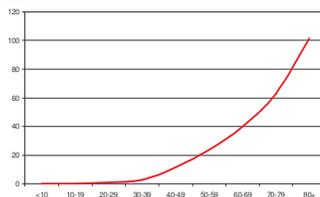


African American women are more likely to die from breast cancer than are White, American Indian or Hispanic women.

This is most likely related to delayed diagnosis which results in both later stage disease and delays in treatment.

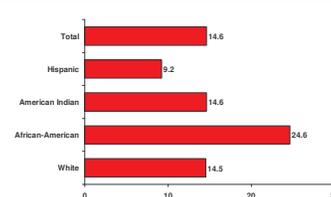
Breast Cancer Mortality Rate

by Age Oklahoma 2002



Breast Cancer Mortality Rate

by Race/Ethnicity Oklahoma 2002



Breast Cancer

Who gets it and who dies from it?

Race	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate 1997-2001	Percent Regional or Distant Stage 1997-2001	Adjusted Death Rate 1999-2001
White	71.6	28.8%	13.9
African -American	64.8	40.4%	23.3
American Indian	56.3	40.0%	14.2



Available Services

- Breast and cervical cancer and pre-cancer diagnosis and treatment
- Medicaid coverage that includes the full range of services (not only cancer treatment)
- Medicaid eligibility continues until the woman is no longer need breast or cervical cancer treatment.

Once a woman has an abnormal screening (clinical breast exam, mammogram, or pap smear) and has been found to be in need of further diagnosis and treatment, you or your healthcare provider can call 1-866-550-5585 to see if you qualify and how to apply for Oklahoma Cares.

If you have been previously diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer and are still undergoing treatment and meet all of the other eligibility criteria, you may be eligible for this program. Call the Oklahoma State Department of Health to find out how.