Women's Cancer Screening Services Utilization Versus Their Insurance Source

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Introduction(1)

- Cancer burden: \$1.3 billion in 1963; \$74 billions in 2005 (CDC, 2006)
- Indirect cost: morbidity and mortality cost
- Breast cancer medical cost: \$7 billion per year (CDC, 2005)
- Cervical cancer medical cost: \$2 billion per year (CDC, 2005)



Introduction (2)

- Mammogram can reduce mortality by approximately 20% - 25% during a period of 10 years
- Pap test is effective in detecting cervical cancer
- Clinical breast examination: Additional benefit to mammogram



Background (1)

• HealthyPeople 2010: (1) increase the proportion of women who receive a pap test to 97%, (2) increase the proportion of women aged 40 years and older who have received a mammogram within the preceding 2 years

•NBCCEDP: provides free or low charge services to women for breast and cervical screening



Background (2)

- Breast cancer remained the top leading cause of cancer mortality among women (CDC, 2003)
- Association between cancer mortality and SES (Augustson et al., 2003; O'Malley et al.; 2002)
- Appropriate screening improved early detection of breast cancer condition and treatment response rate (Berry, 2005)
- Protective benefit of frequent pap testing (Sawaya, 2003)
- Protective effects of combined mamogram and other breast cancer screening tests (Walter et al., 2005)



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Shortcomings in previous studies

• No clear picture of the impact of health insurance categories on breast and cervical cancer screening



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Objectives of the study

- Investigate the variations in mammography, pap test and CBE utilization by insurance status among female population
- Further discuss multiple factors of cancer disparity among women



Hypothesis

- (H1): the uninsured female have lowest utilization rate of pap test, mammography and clinical breast exam, as compare to other health insurance groups
- (H2): There is variation in utilization rate among publicly funded health insurance programs, which includes Medicaid, Medicare and others
- (H3): Those in private plans are more likely to use the screening services than any others



Data source and analysis

- 2000 BRFSS
- N=109,680
- IRB approval
- Multivariate logistic regression performed by SAS- callable SUDAAN (Research Triangle Institute, NC)



Study variables

- <u>Dependent variables</u>: receipt of pap test (annually), Pap test (1-3 years interval), mammogram (1-2 years interval), CBE (annually)
- <u>Independent variables</u>: private, Medicare, Medicaid, other public and uninsured
- <u>Control</u>: age, education, employment, income, & race/ethnicity



Results(1)

Exhibit 1: Characteristics of sampled adult women in the 2000BRFSS

	Unweighted sampled Women, n=109,680	Weighted U.S female Population estimate, n=107,592,572	
Demographic	s n	%	n
Age			
18-24	9,135	11.83	12,635,570
25-44	43,176	38.44	41,070,910
45	34,352	29.80	31,839,433
≥65	22,174	19.94	21,306,045
Insurance stat	us		
Private	63,440	60.95	62,360,128
Medicare	24,789	22.82	23,352,350
Medicaid	4,906	4.22	4,316,493
Other Public	1,395	1.23	1,263,066
Uninsured	10,122	10.78	11,029,421

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Exhibit 2: Sociodemographic characteristics of sampled women, by insurance status, 2000BRFSS (n=109,680)

Characteristics	Private %	Medicare %	Medicaid %	Other public %	Uninsured %
Age*					
<65	98.62	15.59	97.23	98.89	99.12
≥65	1.38	84.41	2.77	1.11	0.88
Education*					
< high school	5.41	22.31	33.92	6.91	12.83
High school	28.43	37.77	39.13	32.35	32.02
College education	n 31.42	23.74	22.80	33.63	24.46
College graduate	34.75	16.17	4.15	27.12	10.93

Results(3)

Exhibit 3: Receipt of Cancer Screening by Insurance Status, 200BRFSS

Insurance Staus	Pap Test (annually) %	Pap Test (1-3 year interval) %	Mammography (1-2 year interval) %	Clinical Breast Exam (annually) %
Private	77.15	92.76	86.11	80.27
Medicare	55.75	75.36	86.81	75.38
Medicaid	78.23	92.55	81.20	78.29
Other Public	78.95	95.07	87.07	84.58
Uninsured	57.55	58.74	65.24	58.15
P-value	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	<0.001
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Results(4)

Exhibit 6: Screening Variation by insurance, 2000 BRFSS

Demographics		Pap Test l-3 year interval)	Mammography (1-2 year interval)	Clinical Breast Exam (Annually)
	AOR 95% CI	AOR 95 % CI	AOR 95% CI	AOR 95% CI
Insurance stat	us Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Medicare	0.92 (0.79-1.07)			.10) 1.01 (0.79- 1.28)
Medicaid	1.20 (1.01- 1.42			.16) 1.01 (0.71-1.43)
Other Public	1.27 (0.98- 1.64)) 1.54 (1.05-2	2.26) 0.98 (0.43-2	.25) 1.85 (0.71-121)
Uninsured	0.45 (0.41-0.51)	0.47 (0.41-0	0.55) 0.24 (0.19-0.	.30) 0.39 (0.32- 0.47)
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Discussion (1)

- No significant difference of the receipt of screening between private and Medicare
- Medicaid beneficiaries are more likely to receive pap tests than the private and the uninsured
- Other public are more likely to report the receipt of pap test (at least every 3 years) than the private, the Medicaid and the uninsured
- The uninsured are less likely to receive cancer screening as compare to private



Discussion (2)

- College graduate and the employed are highly likely to receive cancer screening
- Income is significant determinant of cancer screening
- Interestingly, black (2000BRFSS) reported a higher cancer screening utilization than white



Policy implications

- More concentration on preventive services, particularly cancer screening, in private health plan
- NBCCEDP needs to extend its services to cover more the uninsured and the underserved women



Limitations

- Self-reported survey
- National telephone survey
- Age group
- Cross-sectional survey design



Further research

- Adherence to cancer screening recommended by primary care physicians and specialists
- Variation in cancer screening by geographical differences



Questions/ comments?

Thank you!!!

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