

Mammography (Breast Cancer) Screening Information for Providers

Indian Health Service
National GPRA Team

Mammography Screening

- Measures the proportion of eligible patients who have had mammography screening
- Includes women age 52-64, and looks back two years to see if a patient has had a mammogram
 - This logic follows recommendations to begin screening at age 50
- Was first reported as a GPRA measure FY 2003

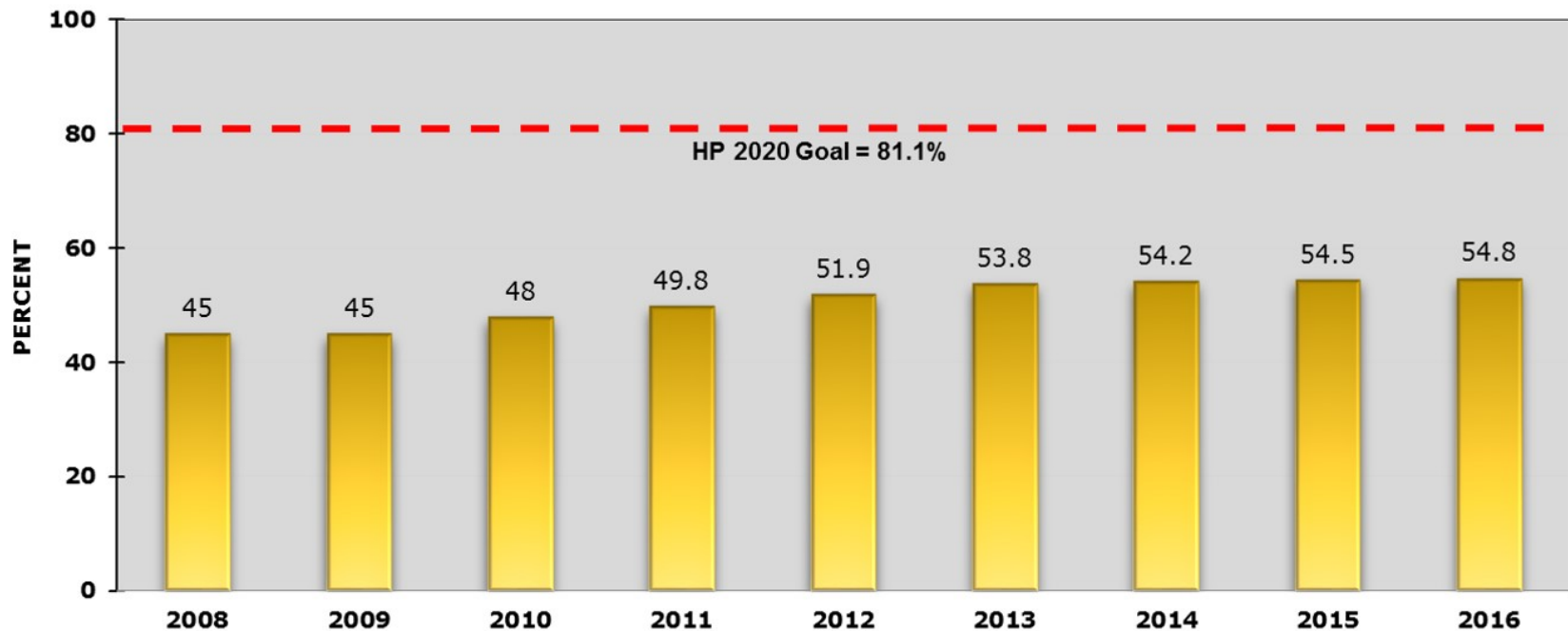
Measure Logic

- Denominator: Female Active Clinical patients ages 52-64, without a documented bilateral mastectomy or two separate unilateral mastectomies
- Numerator: All patients who had a Mammogram documented in the past two years.

Federal and Tribal GPRA Results

Cancer Screening: Breast (Mammography)

AI/AN women (age 52-64) who have received mammography screening within the previous two years.



Breast Cancer Statistics 1

Breast cancer in the United States is:

- The most common cancer in all women, regardless of race or ethnicity
- The third most common cause of death from cancer among American Indian/Alaska Native women (after lung cancer and colorectal cancer)

Source: CDC, [Cancer Among Women](#)

Breast Cancer Statistics 2

- About 1 in 8 US women (12%) will develop invasive breast cancer during her lifetime
 - In 2016 there were more than 2.8 million women with a history of breast cancer in the US
- Estimates for 2017:
 - There will be 225,180 new cases of invasive breast cancer in women, and 63,410 cases of non-invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed
 - There will be 40,610 deaths from breast cancer

Breast Cancer Incidence among American Indian and Alaska Native Women: US, 1999-2004

- Breast cancer incidence rates among AI/AN women varied across IHS regions
 - The highest rates were in Alaska (134.8) and the Plains (Northern, 115.9; Southern, 115.7), and the lowest rates were in the Southwest (50.8)
- The rate in Alaska was similar to the rate among non-Hispanic white women in Alaska

Source: Wingo PA, King J, Swan J, Coughlin SS, Kaur JS, Erb-Alvarez JA, Jackson-Thompson J, Arambula Solomon TG. Breast cancer incidence among American Indian and Alaska Native women: US, 1999–2004. *Cancer* 2008;113(S5):1191–1202.

Breast Cancer Mortality among AI/AN women 1990-2009

- While the overall breast cancer death rate was lower in AI/AN women compared to white women, death rates among AI/ANs age 40-49 were higher than white in the Alaska region, and for AI/AN women age 65 and up in the southern plains.
 - White death rates significantly decreased in this period but overall AI/AN death rates were unchanged

Source: White A, Richardson LC, Li C, Ekwueme DU, Kaur JS. Breast cancer mortality among American Indian and Alaska Native women, 1990-2009 *Am J Public Health*, 2014 Aug; 104(8): e6.

Breast Cancer Risk Factors

- Risk factors for breast cancer include:
 - Age: risk increases with age
 - A personal history of breast abnormalities or breast cancer
 - Genetic factors (inherited changes in certain genes including BRCA1 and BRCA2 increase the risk of breast cancer)
 - Long term use of hormone therapy
 - Age at first menstrual period/menopause/first live birth
 - Breast cancer among close relatives
 - Obesity
 - Low levels of physical activity

Risk of Breast Cancer Increases with Age:

Age	Risk of Diagnosis of Breast Cancer within next 10 years
30	.44% (1 in 227)
40	1.47% (1 in 68)
50	2.38% (1 in 42)
60	3.56% (1 in 28)

Screening Recommendations from the USPSTF

- The USPSTF recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years
 - Recommendations were updated in 2016
- The USPSTF recommends against regular mammography before age 50 or after age 74
 - Women age 40-49 at average risk may still choose to begin biennial screening, but the risk of false positive results and unnecessary biopsies is higher than in other groups
 - Insufficient evidence of benefit to screening women over age 74

Source: Nelson HD, Cantor A, Humphrey L, Fu R, Pappas M, Daeges M, Griffin J. Screening for Breast Cancer: A Systematic Review to Update the 2009 US Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation. Evidence Synthesis No 124. AHRQ Publication N 14-05201-EF-1. Rockville, Maryland: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2016

ACOG, AMA, and ACS recommendations

- ACOG: annual mammography screening beginning at age 40
- AMA: annual screening for all women starting at age 50, but women may choose to start at age 40
- ACS: annual mammography screening starting at age 45, and biennial mammography screening starting at age 55

Source: Facing Our Risk of Cancer Empowerment

Notes on Data Entry for Mammography Screening in CRS

- Mammograms obtained elsewhere can be recorded as “historical” data
- Active patients who have had a mammogram recorded on their chart and coded properly will “count” toward a program’s mammography rate, regardless of where the patient obtained the mammogram

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