

# Mammography (Breast Cancer) Screening Information for Providers

**Indian Health Service  
National GPRA Team**



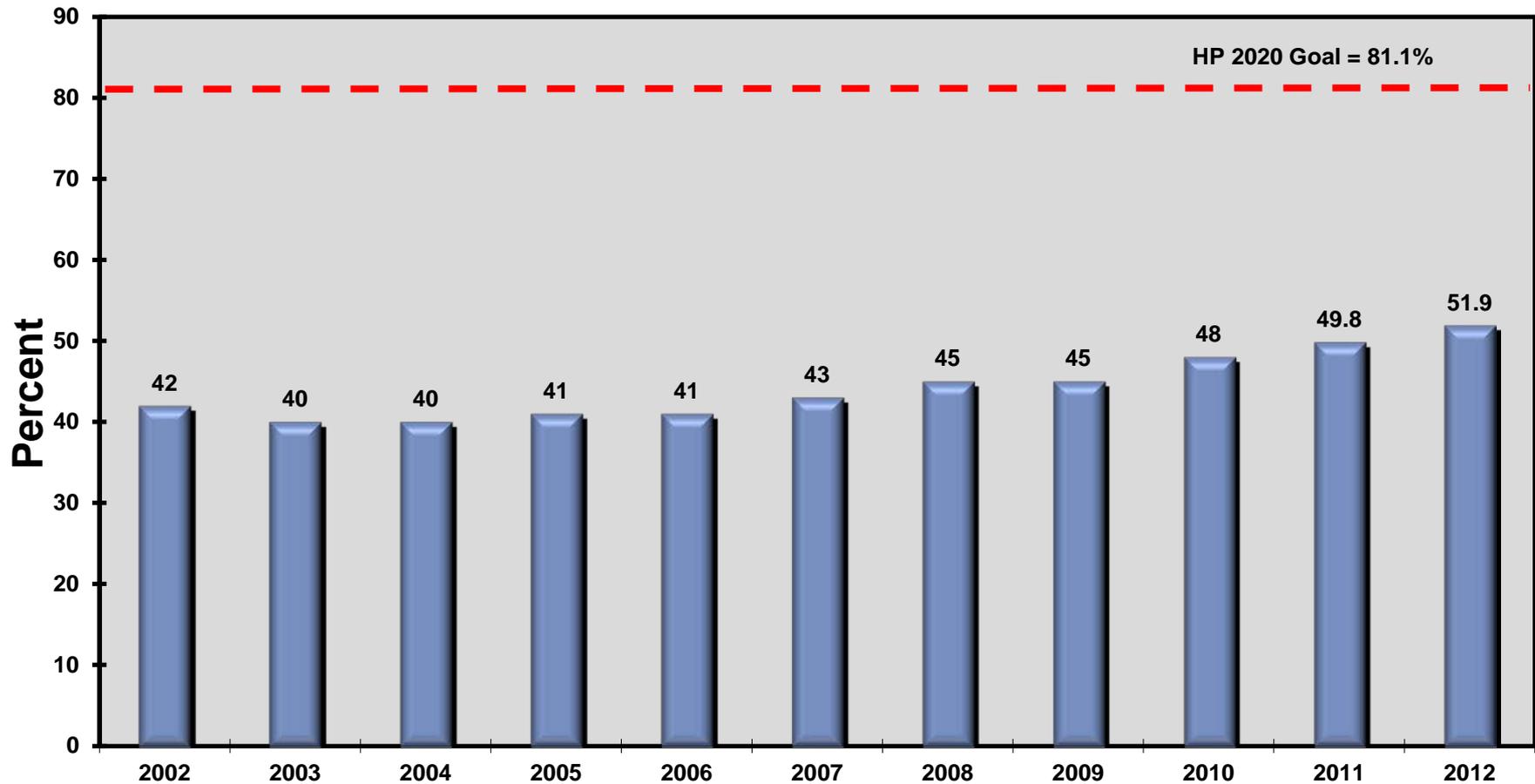
# Mammography Screening

- **Measures the proportion of eligible patients who have had mammography screening**
- **Eligible patients are females age 52-64, without a documented bilateral mastectomy or two separate unilateral mastectomies**
- **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.**

# IHS National (Federal and Tribal) GPRA Mammography Screening Rates



# Breast Cancer Statistics

**After non-melanoma skin cancer, breast cancer in the United States is:**

- The most common cancer in all women, regardless of race or ethnicity
- The most common cause of death from cancer among Hispanic women
- The second most common cause of death from cancer among white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native women

# Breast Cancer Statistics

- **Lifetime risk of breast cancer among all women:**
  - a woman born today has about a 1 in 8 chance of being diagnosed with breast cancer at some time during her life
  - In the 1970s, the risk was 1 in 10
- **Estimated for 2013:**
  - 232,840 new cases of breast cancer in women
  - 39,620 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**

# 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	0.44 % (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.**
- **The USPSTF recommends against regular, biennial screening mammography before the age of 50 years.**
  - **However the USPSTF stated that the decision to screen should be an individual one taking patient context into account, including the patient's values regarding specific benefits and harms.**

## Biennial Screening- USPSTF

- **“The benefit derived from biennial screening appears to be quite similar to the benefit derived from annual screening. Given this similarity in effectiveness, biennial screening is likely to have the added benefit of increased cost-effectiveness”**

## ACS, AMA, and ACOG Recommendations

- **Recommend screening with mammography every 1-2 years at the age of 40**
- **Recommend annual mammography beginning at age 50**

# 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**

# IHS GPRA Measure Contacts

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