



# Breast Cancer Screening: Georgia Department of Public Health- North Central Health District (NCHD) vs. Komen Central Georgia (KCG) 2011- 2012

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## ABSTRACT

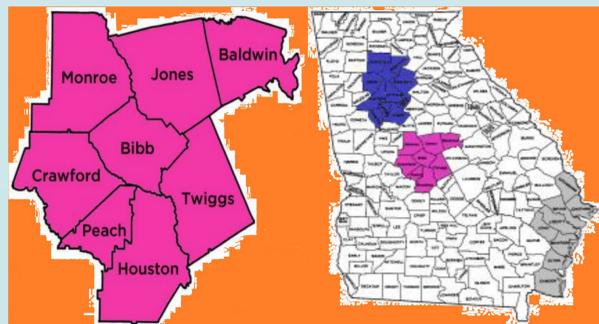
**BACKGROUND:** Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer in women worldwide, and one of the few cancers for which screening technologies are available (World Health Organization, 2014). The most widely used method for breast cancer screening is mammography. This project assesses 2 breast cancer screening programs for low-income (< 200% poverty level) women between the ages of 40 and 64 in 8 rural Georgia counties from 2011-2012: the Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) sponsored by the North Central Health District of Georgia (NCHD) and the Komen Central Georgia (KCG) screening program.

**OBJECTIVES:** To identify the participants utilizing either of the programs and explore any gaps which were not covered by the either of the programs.

**METHODS:** Data regarding the BCCP was come from the Data Department of State Office by NCHD. KCG data were obtained from the progress reports provided to Komen by the grantees in the period from April 2011 until March 2012. Insurance status of 40- 64-year-old women with incomes less than 200% of the poverty level was obtained from Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) of the U.S. Census Bureau. Information about the incidence rates, and mortality rates of breast cancer come from State Cancer Profiles of National Cancer Institute and Online Analytic Statistical Information System of Georgia (OASIS).

**RESULTS:** A total of 8,615 women were eligible for mammograms . BCCP serviced approximately 6% of these and KCG serviced approximately 9%. Houston Healthcare was the primary provider of mammograms over the period studied, administering mammograms to 27% (220/809) of those undergoing the screening.

**CONCLUSION:** The maximum expected target women who were eligible to get a mammogram free of charge in the investigated counties was 8,615. Although both the BCCP and the KCG programs serviced between 5-10% of the eligible population, a majority (over 80%) of those eligible did not take advantage of the free screening opportunities. Future studies should explore the reasons underlying these missed opportunities. Identifying breast cancer at early stages is critical and so reducing the number of missed free opportunities to do so should be an important public health priority.



## OBJECTIVES

Determine the population who had been using the services of BCCP and KCG during 2011 and first quarter of 2012, and explore the gaps which were not covered by the service of neither one.



## METHODS

### Data

- The data of BCCP was requested from Data Department of State Office by NCHD. While the data of KCG was obtained directly from the progress reports which were provided to Komen by the grantees who were been using Komen's fund.
- Demographic data was obtained from US. Census Bureau. Incidence rates was obtained from State Cancer Profiles of National Cancer Institute. The mortality rates information were taken from Online Analytic Statistical Information System of Georgia (OASIS).
- Women Insurance Status Data for women 40- 64 years old was taken from Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) of U.S. Census Bureau.

**Table 1: Women (aged 40-64) enrolled through Macon BCCP**

County name	Women enrolled	Women had mammograms	Maximum expected women were eligible to get mammograms
Bibb	167	154	3,271
Houston	78	73	2,339
Peach	78	75	575
Baldwin	75	70	771
Twiggs	50	46	249
Monroe	39	36	462
Crawford	21	20	341
Total	539	509	8,615

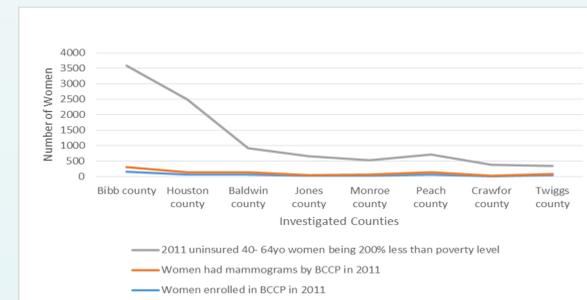
**Table 2: Number of uninsured women aged 40-64 living less than 200% below the poverty level in 2011**

Name	Uninsured women number	Percent of Uninsured women from total pop.	Insured women number	Percent of insured women from total pop.
Baldwin County	771	30.4%	1,774	69.6%
Bibb County	3,271	30.8%	7,355	69.6%
Crawford County	341	37.0%	582	63.0%
Houston County	2,339	36.0%	4,149	63.0%
Jones County	607	37.7%	1,001	62.3%
Monroe County	462	34.4%	882	65.6%
Peach County	575	36.6%	998	63.4%
Twiggs County	249	32.4%	520	67.6%
Georgia	215,961	41.2%	308,299	58.8%

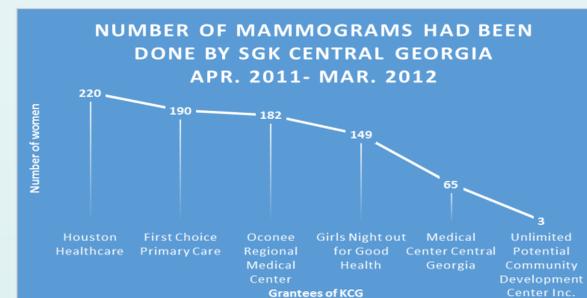
## RESULTS

**Figure 1: Mammograms administered by BCCP (NCHD) in 2011**

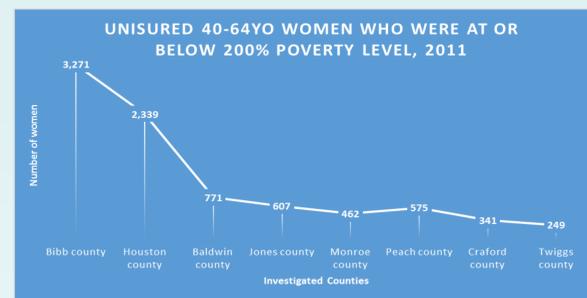
- Shows the close proximity between the number of women were enrolled in the BCCP in 2011 in the investigated counties, and the actual number of women who had mammograms on that time.
- The gaps between the maximum expected number of mammograms needed by each county, and what the actual number of mammograms had been done there were in maximum levels in Bibb then in Houston counties, and started to become more closer in Baldwin Counties, there after reached the maximum proximity in the county of Twiggs.



**Figure 2: Number of Mammograms Administered by the 6 KGC grantees in Central Georgia, 2011-2012**

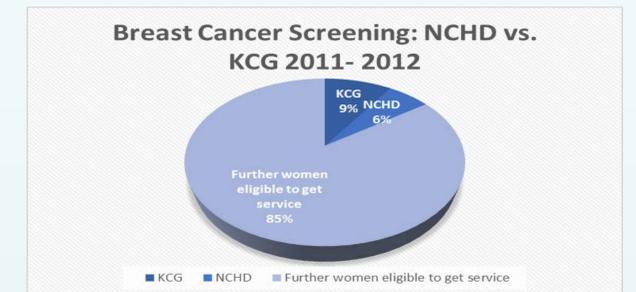


**Figure 3: Number of Uninsured Women (aged 40-64) at or below 200% of the Poverty Level**



## RESULTS (continued)

**Figure 4: Percentage of Eligible Women Screened by BCCP (NCHD) and KCG**



- Figure 2 shows 6 grantees of KCG in duration from April 2011 until March 2012 who were provided mammograms free of charge to the targeted women in studied counties. The figure shows the actual number had been done by each grantee.
- Figure 3 shows the number of mammograms needed by each county for targeted population during 2011. When we relatively compare the needs of investigated counties during that time to the actual number of mammograms had been performed by all grantees of KCG we find it is 8,615: 809 which is approximately as 11:1.
- Figure 4.
- NCHD through BCCP participated by covering about 6% of the total studied counties need to mammography services in 2011.
- During the 2011- 2012 fiscal year of KCG, Komen participated by covering about 9% of the total expected women who were in need to have a mammography service within the investigated counties in 2011.

## CONCLUSION

**BCCP:** Had covered most of enrolled women in the program (93%) by providing a mammograms at low cost or free of charge in 2011, however if we compare that work with targeted counties mammograms need on that time the gap would be huge (17:1).

**KCG:** The grantees of KCG did 809 mammograms free of charge in the studied counties. The grantees also provided diagnostic services for those women who had abnormal mammogram results. The number of diagnostic services which were provided by Komen's grantees from April 2011 until March 2012 was 245 cases, 9 of them were detected with breast cancer and another 2 cases were pending diagnosis when the progress report had been written. The grantees of Komen provided an educational activities as well which had been targeted 675 client on the same duration.

**Recommendations:** Partnership and building a strong ties between BCCP and KCG would make the work of such agencies more efficient and would facilitate the equal distribution of resources.. Such a partnership may lead to more consistent and unified data collection, and in turn lead to more accurate comparisons between both agencies in future research as well as reaching the services to more eligible people.

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