

Congress Should Reauthorize the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)

For Over 30 years, the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program has:ⁱ

Served over
6.5 million women

Provided over
16.5 million breast and cervical screenings

Detected over 105,000
invasive breast cancers and premalignant breast lesions combined

Detected over 253,800
invasive cervical cancers and premalignant cervical lesions combined

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control oversees the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP). Since its inception, NBCCEDP has decreased breast and cervical cancer deaths by providing cost-effective breast and cervical cancer screenings, diagnostic tests, and treatment referral services to communities that are limited-income, underserved, under-insured, and uninsured.

ACS CAN Supports the Reauthorization of this Lifesaving Program

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) urges Congress to reauthorize the NBCCEDP to provide the program greater flexibility to NBCCEDP grantees, enabling them to implement evidence-based lifesaving screening, diagnostic, and treatment services and continue the innovative work aimed to reduce breast and cervical cancer disparities by passing the Screening for Communities to Receive Early and Equitable Needed Services (SCREENS) for Cancer Act (H.R. 2381/S. 1866). This is critical to overall efforts to ensure that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to prevent, detect, treat and survive cancer.

The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program saves lives by preventing or detecting cancer sooner when it is easier and less expensive to treat.

💰 The total annual medical cost for treating **breast cancer is \$29.8 billion** and **cervical cancer \$2.3 billion.**ⁱⁱ

🩺 +99% of women diagnosed with breast cancer at the earliest stage **live for 5 years or more** compared to about 32% of those diagnosed at the most advanced stage.^v

❤️ Compared to no screening, 3-D screening mammography every two years for women starting at age 40 **reduces breast cancer deaths by 30% or +8 deaths averted** for every 1,000 women screened.^{vi}

💰 Breast and cervical cancer **health care costs are significantly reduced when cancer is detected early.**ⁱⁱⁱ

🩺 +90% of women diagnosed at an early stage of cervical cancer **live for five years or more**, compared to less than 19% of those diagnosed with late-stage cervical cancer.^{iv}

❤️ **Cervical cancer mortality rates have dropped** by more than half since the mid-1970s **because of prevention and early detection through screening.**^{vii}

- i. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program: About the program. Updated September 19, 2024. Accessed April 3, 2025 at [National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Accomplishments](#).
- ii. National Cancer Institute. [Financial burden of cancer care. Cancer Trends Progress Report](#). Updated March 2024. Accessed April 3, 2025.
- iii. IBID
- iv. National Cancer Institute. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER), [Cervical Cancer Stats](#). Accessed April, 3, 2025.
- v. [American Cancer Society. Breast Cancer Facts and Figures 2024-2025. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2024](#).
- vi. Trentham-Dietz A, Chapman CH, Jayasekera J, et al. [Collaborative Modeling to Compare Different Breast Cancer Screening Strategies: A Decision Analysis for the US Preventive Services Task Force](#). JAMA. 2024 Jun 11;331(22):1947-1960. doi: 10.1001/jama.2023.24766. PMID: 38687505.
- vii. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2025. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2025.