

Arizona Department of Health Services

**Abstract:**

Arizona’s data demonstrates that women of color (African American, Hispanic, and American Indian women) are typically diagnosed with breast cancer at a younger age than non-Hispanic Whites. African American and Hispanic women are noticeably more likely to be diagnosed with more aggressive cancer types. American Indian women in some cases had a longer time period between diagnosis and treatment initiation.

**Stakeholders:**

Komen Arizona, American Cancer Society, Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, Tohono O’odham Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Hispanic Nurses Association, Mayo Clinic Cancer Center, Baggit!, University of Arizona Cancer Center, Mountain Park Community Health Center, Arizona Alliance for Community Health Centers, Health Net Health Plan, AHCCCS (Medicaid), Maricopa Integrated Health Services, Arizona State University, Centers for Disease Control, Invitae, Ebony House, Department of Education, Pilgrim Rest, Southwest Prostate Foundation, San Carlos Apache HealthCare Corporation, Hospice of the Valley, Maricopa County Dept. of Public Health, Breast Center of Southern Arizona and ADHS.

**From GIS mapping and other analyses performed during Year 1 of this project:**

**Breast Cancer Screening:**

African American women in Arizona are the most likely to have received a mammogram in the past two years, followed by white non-Hispanic women, Hispanic women, and American Indian women. Mammography facilities in Arizona are located almost exclusively in densely populated areas, and many residents throughout the North and East of Arizona do not live within a one-hour drive of a mammography facility.

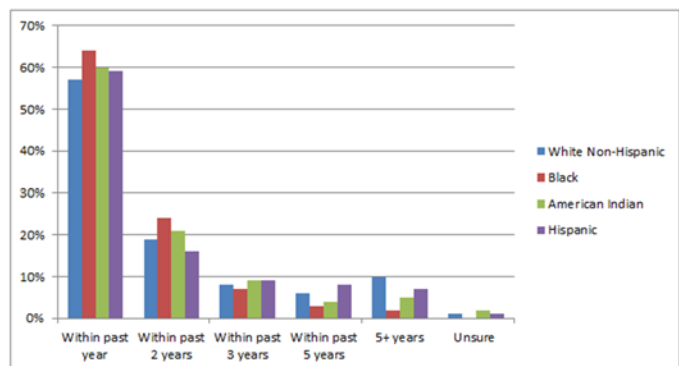
**Follow up – Time to Diagnosis/Treatment Initiation:**

In Arizona as a whole, white women are the most likely to receive first course of breast cancer treatment within 60 days of diagnosis, and American Indian women are the least likely. This pattern is also observed in many individual counties. The percentages of late stage breast cancer diagnoses in Arizona differ sharply by county. These differences may be associated with insurance, access to mammography facilities and/or Federally Qualified Health Centers, race/ethnicity, and other sociodemographic factors. Breast cancer mortality does not seem to be associated with the rate of insured women or the median household income in a given county.

**Lessons Learned:**

- Arizona’s women of color are diagnosed with breast cancer about seven years younger than non-Hispanic Whites.
- When diagnosed with breast cancer, their tumor types are more aggressive than those of non-Hispanic Whites.
- In Arizona, it is not feasible for this population to be screened using USPSTF guidelines.
- Efforts to encourage more cancer treatment centers to become CoC accredited would improve access to quality treatment.

**Time Since Last Mammogram by Race/ Ethnicity**



## Quality of Treatment:

Arizona has nine Commission on Cancer (CoC) accredited hospitals serving 7 million people, eight of which are located in the Phoenix area within Maricopa County. As a result, some sociodemographic groups (such as American Indian Arizonans) do not have good access to these facilities. There are now more hospitals looking at securing this level of accreditation, but this will take some time. Involving insurance companies (payers), clinical researchers, and those conducting clinical trials could help increase the quality of breast cancer care delivered throughout Arizona.

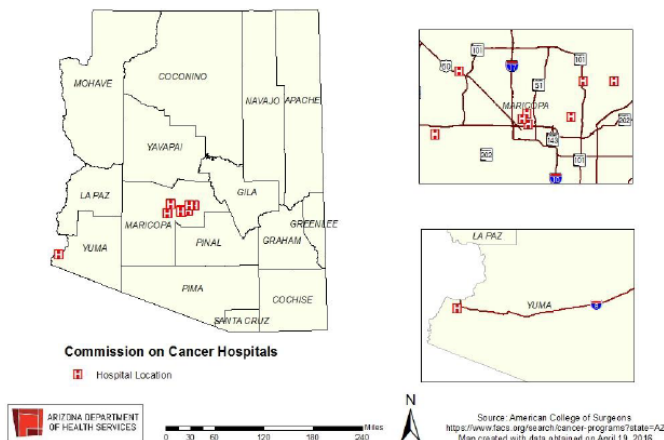
## Progress to Date:

- Arizona continues to collect data related to these issues.
- Contact has been made with Commission on Cancer to determine who does/does not have CoC accreditation in Arizona.
- CoC also let Arizona know who is working on future accreditation. They are not sure CoC facility data is available for Arizona right now. There have been some local issues that may limit access for a while.

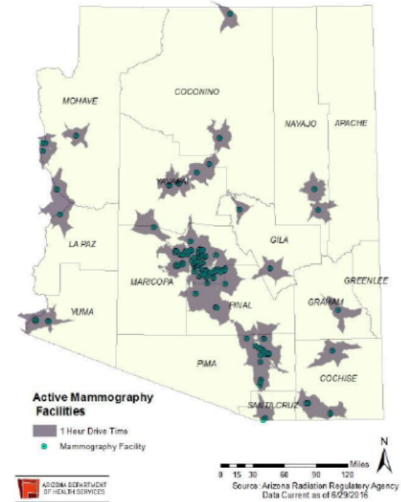
## Next Steps:

- Continue working with CoC hospitals to determine the levels of Arizona specific data available.
- Complete white paper on the steps/costs associated with becoming a CoC accredited facility and encourage more hospitals to pursue this accreditation to improve treatment quality in Arizona.
- Continue gathering and sharing related data to inform stakeholders involved in this project and other cancer control initiatives.

## Commission on Cancer (CoC) Hospitals in Arizona



## Active Mammography Facilities and Drive Time



## Late Stage Breast Cancer Diagnosis Compared to Percent of Uninsured Women by County, 2010-2013

