

Feasibility of a Self-Funded Model to Provide Breast Services to Uninsured Women in New York City

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BACKGROUND

Despite access-expanding mandates in the Affordable Care Act, approximately 30% of New York State residents remain uninsured or underinsured. Most safety net programs provide services to patients who qualify for Medicaid, leaving a large percentage of women without access to affordable breast cancer screening and diagnostics. In response, Breast Treatment Task Force (BTTF) was developed to provide these services to uninsured patients earning \$24,120 - \$48,240 annually (200%-400% FPL).

Table 1: Target Population

Target Population					
Income	\$24,120-\$48,240 /year (200%-400% FPL)				
Insurance Status/ Funds Available for Health Costs	Earn too much to enroll in Medicaid, but can't afford to buy health insurance for \$300-\$400/month; can pay \$60-\$120 per month for health related costs				
Health Awareness	Proactive interest in health; reliable and able to attend appointments				

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this research was to test the feasibility of implementing a self-funded breast cancer screening and treatment program for uninsured women earning 200%-400% of the FPL.

		CONCLUSION				
e n	BTTF did the following • Surveyed imaging centers in New York to determine unuse imaging capacity	City k	Figure 1: BTTF Referral Netw BTTF developed a speci ey organizations that ch uninsured patients into	vork fic network of hannel pools of	eferral Network Partners Provider Network BTTF measured unused capacity at private imaging centers and paid reduced rates for empty space • Developed eligibility criteria for patient inclusion with Project Renewal Scan Van as	 BTTF constructed two network 1) Network of private imagin centers willing to offer reduced prices for unused capacity
2	 Negotiated reduced for imaging services Developed referral network composed community organiz e.g. Planned Parent 	of cations	Caractes B. Wand Caracter Structure Caracter Struct	rafisati res Program Society Society PROJECT RENEWAL	 Assessed patient satisfaction through surveys administered after patients received services 	 2) An additional network of large community referral partners to identify low- income patients The two networks allow BTTF to use vacant appointments and machinery at private centers to
_)	RESULTS					provide services and expand the population of women that can
out or per					Figure 2: Comparison of BTTF Performance vs. National Average	be served beyond Medicaid patients
	2017 Patient Demographics		Services	Number Provided	Appointment Attendance Rate and Time Between Abnormal Result Report and First	SIGNIFICANCE
d	Total Patients	646	Mammogram	409	Appointment	SIGNIFICANCE
	Median Income	\$30,000	_			
	Percentage < Age 50	95%	Sonogram	617	Attendance Rate	This model offers an example of how to successfully provide breas
	Percentage Working	61%*	Breast MRI	50		cancer screening and more importantly, diagnostic services t
g	Race Asian 34% Hispanic/Latina 32%	FNA/Biopsy	79	Delay to Appointment (Days)	women who can't afford health insurance but don't meet Medica eligibility requirements.	
	African- American Caucasian	19% 15%	Office Visit	86	BTTF Industry Average Source: NCBI	