

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. Box 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

H.B. 602, MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR CERVICAL AND BREAST CANCER SCREENING

Testimony of Loretta J. Fuddy, A.C.S.W., M.P.H.
Acting Director of Health

February 8, 2011
9:30AM

1 **Department's Position:** The Department of Health supports the intent of H.B. 602 to provide funding
2 for breast and cervical cancer screening but defer on the fiscal implications until the Executive Budget
3 has been finalized.

4 **Fiscal Implications:** Unspecified appropriation of general funds.

5 **Purpose and Justification:** The Department of Health recognizes the value of screening and early
6 detection. The Department currently provides critical breast and cervical cancer early detection services
7 through the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program. The program is federally funded for \$1.1
8 million through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
9 and serves approximately 1,300 high risk women annually. Since 1996, the program detected 193
10 incidents of breast cancer and 123 pre-cancerous conditions and cancers of the cervix. CDC estimates
11 that funded states are serving 14.3% of eligible women age 40-64 years for breast cancer and 8.7% of
12 eligible women for cervical cancer through the national program; and more women are in need of life
13 saving screening, diagnosis and treatment services.

1 The Department of Health, Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP) provides low-
2 income, uninsured, and underserved women access to timely, high quality screening and diagnostic
3 services to detect breast and cervical cancer at the earliest stages and refer women with cancer or pre-
4 cancerous conditions to treatment. The program's priority population includes Native Hawaiian,
5 Filipino and other Asian/Pacific Island women. Women served by the program are typically rarely or
6 have never been screened, are medically underserved, and have higher morbidity and mortality rates
7 than other women. Early detection of cancer greatly reduces treatment costs and increases survival
8 rates.

9 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



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February 7, 2011

Testimony in Support: HB 602

To: Chair Ryan Yamane, Vice Chair Dee Morikawa, and Members of the House Committee on Health
From: Katie Reardon, Director of Government Relations & Public Affairs, Planned Parenthood of Hawaii
Re: Testimony in Support of HB 602, Making an Appropriation for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening

Planned Parenthood of Hawaii supports HB 602, which makes an appropriation to the Department of Health to continue its Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program. The Program provides screening to income eligible women ages 40-64. While women in that age group are at higher risk for both cervical and breast cancer, they are less likely to receive regular screening. Many uninsured and underserved women in Hawaii receive screenings through Title X Family Planning Programs. However, once a woman begins menopause, she is ineligible to receive Title X care. Therefore, the Program fills in a large gap when it comes to women's health care.

PPHI provides high quality, affordable, and confidential sexual and reproductive health care at our clinics on Oahu, Maui and the Big Island of Hawaii. As an essential community health provider, we provide the full spectrum of reproductive health care, including: Annual pelvic exams, Pap tests, and breast exams, mid-life services, counseling and hormone replacement therapy, screening for testicular cancer, low-cost birth control services and supplies, emergency contraception, pregnancy testing and counseling, medical and surgical abortion services and support, screening and treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and HIV testing and counseling. Last year we served over 8,700 patients at over 13,000 visits to our health center. Last year, PPHI provided cervical and breast cancer screening to well over 8000 patients throughout Hawaii. We performed advance cancer screenings, including colposcopy and LEEP procedures for approximately 180 women.

We are proud to be a partner in the West Hawaii Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP). As a subcontractor with the Department of Health we provide limited services to a small number of patients in need of advanced cervical cancer screening at our Kona Health Center on the Big Island of Hawaii. While our role is limited, we truly believe that the overall care provided through the BCCCP is crucial to Hawaii's women. Early detection and treatment of cervical and breast cancer is the best way to ensure survival.

We offer one comment on HB 602. While screening and early detection is crucial, it is equally important that treatment and referrals be provided to women who receive care under BCCCP. Currently the program provides for follow up care, advanced screening and biopsies, and treatment referrals. When determining the amount of this appropriation, this care must be considered. Accordingly, we ask that the Committee pass HB 602. Thank you.

Honolulu Health Center

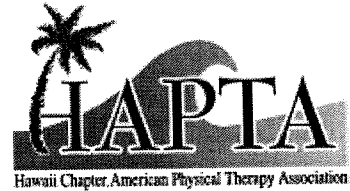
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Kailua Kona Health Center

75-184 Hualalai Road, Suite 205
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808-329-8211

Kahului (Maui) Health Center

140 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 303
Kahului, HI 96732
808-871-1176
(A Maui United Way Agency)



Testimony by: Cheri Teranishi-Hashimoto, PT
HB 602, Making An Appropriation for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening
Hse HLT, Tues. February 8, 2011
Room 329, 9:30 am Position: Support

Chair Yamane and Members of the Hse HLT Committee:

I am Cheri Teranishi-Hashimoto, P.T., and Legislative Committee member of the Hawaii Chapter – American Physical Therapy Association (HAPTA). HAPTA represents 250-300 physical therapists and physical therapist assistants employed in hospitals, nursing homes, the Armed Forces, the Department of Education and Department of Health (DOH) systems, and private clinics throughout our community. Physical therapists work with everyone, from infants to the elderly, to restore and improve function and quality of life. We are part of the spectrum of care for Hawaii, and provide rehabilitative services for infants and children, youth, adults and the elderly. Rehabilitative services are a vital part of restoring optimum function from neuromusculoskeletal injuries and impairments.

We support this measure that seeks to provide funding to the Department of Health to reach more women who are eligible for cervical and breast cancer screening. Such funding is critical because:

1. Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death from cancer in American Women. The National Cancer Institute reports (2010) that there were 207,090 females newly diagnosed with breast cancer. There were 39,840 deaths reported.
2. During the same reporting period, there were 12,200 newly diagnosed cases of cervical cancer, and 4,210 cervical cancer related deaths.

For both breast and cervical cancers, early treatment is more likely to work well and it is also less invasive. Less invasive treatment decreases the side effects of cancer treatment that physical therapists may address, which includes decreased range of motion, scar tissue, pain, lymphedema, cancer related fatigue, postural dysfunctions, peripheral neuropathy, urinary and fecal incontinence, etc.

I can be reached at 386-7322 if you have any questions. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Committee on Health
Representative Ryan I. Yamane, Chair
Representative Dee Morikawa, Vice-chair

HB 602, Making an Appropriation for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening

Hearing: 8 February 2011
9:30am, Room 329

Brittany Ogata, Master's of Social Work Student, University of Hawaii

Tuesday, February 8th, 2011

Support for H.B. No. 602, Relating to breast and cervical cancer prevention screening program

I am a Master's of Social Work student at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. I strongly support H.B. No.602, Relating to breast and cervical cancer prevention screening which would decrease the cancer-related deaths among women of racial and ethnic minorities and of low-income, by early detection.

American women who live in poverty as well as racial and ethnic minorities have a higher rate of cancer related deaths than do women of other populations. Research shows that a variety of barriers impede screening and early detection of cancer among disadvantaged women. These barriers include inadequate coverage through Medicaid or other public insurance programs, education level, and socioeconomic status. We need to offer breast and cervical cancer screening to all women, especially to those who do not have the financial ability to pursue it.

Offering breast and cervical cancer prevention screening to women will help to address these barriers and show that we support all women equally. In general, this is a significant step toward eliminating healthcare disparities. We can prevent breast and cervical cancer-related deaths by early detection. I am urging you to pass H.B. No. 602 as can improve the health outcomes and lives for many women. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Brittany Ogata, MSW Student, University of Hawaii

February 6, 2011

Committee on Health
Representative Ryan I. Yamane, Chair
Representative Dee Morikawa, Vice-chair

HB 602, Making an Appropriation for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening

Testimony of Sierra D. Podorean, MSW Student, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hearing: February 8, 2011
9:30 am, Room 329

Testimony in support of HB 602

My name is Sierra Podorean and I am a Master of Social Work student at the University of Hawaii. I am in strong support of HB 602, which provides state funds for breast and cervical cancer screening through the Hawaii Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program.

Breast cancer is the leading cause of death for women in Hawaii. Early detection of breast cancer is critical in saving lives. Women of both ethnic minority and low economic status are falling through the cracks in the system because they are uninsured and cannot afford early screening. The BCCC states that the majority of women they treat have never received early screenings, are medically underserved, and have higher mortality rates. Clearly we are not reaching the majority of women in Hawaii.

Cancer does not discriminate; it affects those from all walks of life. Without this additional funding too many of Hawaii's women will go without early detection services. The first thing we are taught as social workers is to hold human life in the highest regards. I believe the passing of HB 602 will help save the lives of those most in need.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Sierra D. Podorean

4 February 2011

Committee on Health
Representative Ryan I. Yamane, Chair
Representative Dee Morikawa, Vice-chair

HB 602, Making an Appropriation for Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening

Testimony of Vicki D. Lane, MSW Student, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Volunteer Peer Patient Navigator

Hearing: 8 February 2011
9:30am, Room 329

Testimony in support of HB 602

The purpose of this bill is to make an appropriation to the Department of Health for breast and cervical cancer screening to reach more income eligible women through the Hawaii Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program. I am in strong support of this bill due to current research and personal experience.

I am a three year breast cancer survivor who benefitted from early detection, I believe, due to timely, quality screening. Since completing my treatment, I have been volunteering as a breast cancer peer patient navigator and have worked with many women who were not as fortunate as I was. They did not receive screening, usually due to lack of access--until it was too late. It is heart breaking to see these women fighting advanced stage breast cancer, with little hope for survival, when they may have been saved if they had received timely breast exams and mammograms.

When breast cancer is detected and treated at an early stage, before it has left the breast, survival rates are excellent. Timely and quality screening can help find these early cancers. Survival rates begin to drop when the cancer leaves the breast and spreads to other areas of the body. The same holds true for cervical cancer. Early detection through screening is critical to saving lives.

I strongly urge you to pass HB602. More low income, uninsured and underinsured women of Hawaii need and deserve this program in order to access timely, high quality screening and diagnostic services to find cervical and breast cancer at an early stage, when it is the most treatable and they have the best chance of survival.

Thank you for your consideration of this bill and for the opportunity to testify.

Respectfully,

Vicki D. Lane, MSW Student, University of Hawaii