

Mammography Rates Among Idaho Women Aged 40 and Older

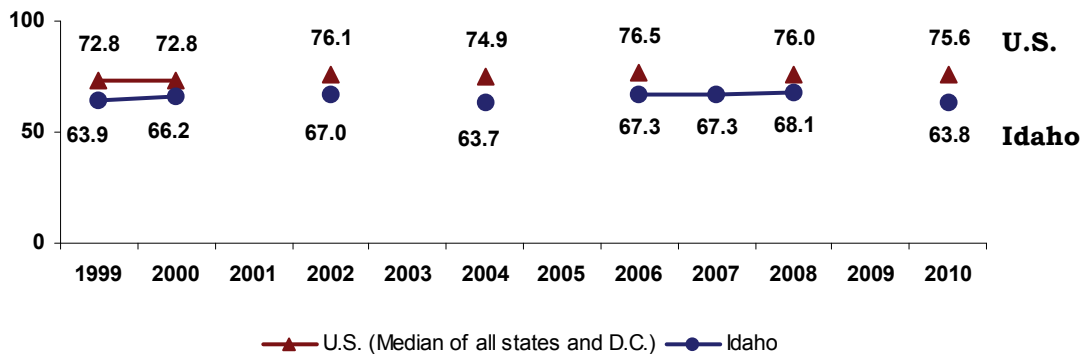
Facts and Figures, 2010

Aside from non-melanoma skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in the United States (1). In 2010, 186 Idaho women died from breast cancer (2). In 2009, an estimated 13,000 Idaho women were breast cancer survivors.

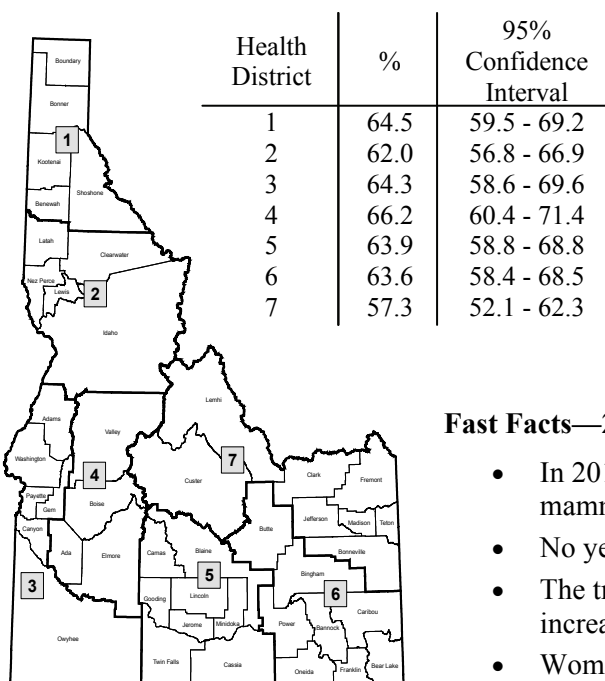
Although medical experts are working to determine optimal breast cancer screening guidelines, the American Cancer Society recommends yearly mammograms starting at age 40 and continuing for as long as a woman is in good health (3). In recent years, Idaho mammography rates have lagged behind national medians (4). In 2010, Idaho's screening rate was nearly 12% lower than the national median.

Percent of Idaho and U.S. Women Aged 40 and Older Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years, 1999 - 2010

(Breaks in trendlines indicate data are not available for those years.)

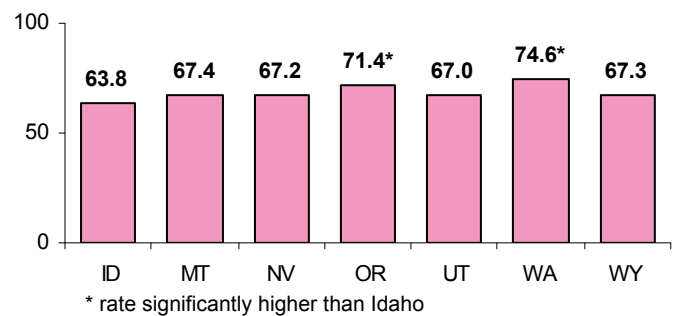


Among Idaho's seven Health Districts, there were no significant differences in mammography rates in 2010.



Idaho's mammography rate was significantly lower than Oregon's or Washington's but similar to other neighbors.

Percent of Women Aged 40 and Older Who Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years, 2010.



Fast Facts—2010

- In 2010, 2006, and 2004, Idaho ranked last among the states and D.C. in mammography rate among women aged 40 and older.
- No year's percentage was significantly different from another year's.
- The trend since 1999 has been flat--there has been no significant increase or decrease in mammography rates.
- Women with lower income and education levels had lower screening rates; however, cause can not be determined from BRFSS data.

Definitions

The Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing randomized public health telephone survey of non-institutionalized adults aged ≥ 18 years. Idaho conducts the BRFSS yearly in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control, 49 other states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories.

Statistical significance refers to there being a less than 5% probability that results are due to chance. Statistically significant differences between any two estimates were defined as those having non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals. Trend in mammography rates was tested using the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test for trend (Chi-square: 0.4166, P-value: 0.5186).

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. Breast Cancer Home Page. <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast>. Accessed 12 August 2011.
2. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics. 2011. Data on file.
3. American Cancer Society. 2011. American Cancer Society Guidelines for the Early Detection of Cancer. <http://www.cancer.org/Healthy/FindCancerEarly/CancerScreeningGuidelines/american-cancer-society-guidelines-for-the-early-detection-of-cancer>. Accessed 12 August 2011.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2011. BRFSS Prevalence and Trends Data - Start Page. <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSS>. Accessed 12 August 2011.

Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

What is it?

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a method to help identify emerging health problems, establish and track health objectives, and develop and evaluate public health policies and programs.

The BRFSS uses a standardized telephone survey of adults aged 18 and older. The survey is conducted by all state health departments, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The BRFSS began in 1984 and is the largest continuously conducted telephone survey in the world, monitoring preventable chronic diseases, injuries, and infectious diseases.

Acknowledgements

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For more details on this project or any of the survey results, please contact the Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics at (208) 332-7326.