

Patient Access to Supplemental and Diagnostic Cancer Screenings

Medical technology allows people to live longer, healthier, and more productive lives. AdvaMed members manufacture imaging products that aid in the detection and treatment of cancer.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death for people in the United States and detecting cancer earlier means better outcomes for patients. Federal law requires that initial cancer screenings are covered by health insurance, but supplemental and diagnostic screenings are not required to be covered.



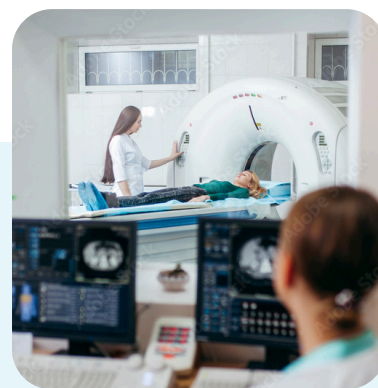
Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers for women in the US. Mammograms are a common way to screen for breast cancer.



Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer is one of the most common cancers for men in the US. A blood test or physical exam are common ways to screen for prostate cancer.



Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in the US, but new cases are decreasing. A low-dose CT scan is the recommended screening method.

What happens after a screening?

- The initial screening could indicate that the patient needs additional screening, like a CT or Ultrasound, for an accurate diagnosis.

What prevents people from follow-up imaging and diagnostics?

- When people are faced with financial barriers, they are less likely to get the recommended supplemental or diagnostic screenings. And people who delay follow-ups are more likely to have cancer diagnosed at a later, more invasive, stage.

What can state legislatures do?

- Pass bills that eliminate patient cost-sharing for diagnostic or supplemental imaging
- Not limiting modalities or procedures in bill language and instead refer to criteria from an objective, authoritative body, like American College of Radiology and National Comprehensive Cancer Network