

## ACA implementation and cancer prevention in Kentucky

Questions	<b>Smoking Cessation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What interventions are covered?</li> <li>• Are Nicotine Replacement Therapy or other drugs covered (brand or generic)?</li> <li>• Are there limitations on coverage?</li> </ul>	<b>Colon cancer screening:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the specifics on colon cancer screening coverage?</li> <li>• How often? What about high-risk patients? How often for them?</li> <li>• If a patient goes in for a screening colonoscopy and polyps are removed, will it remain a preventive service with no copay/deductible?</li> <li>• If a patient starts with a FIT or FOBT test and it's positive, will</li> </ul>	<b>Breast Cancer Screening:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The USPSTF guidelines start at age 50, while some other organizations start at age 40, will the USPSTF be the only ones covered without copay/deductible?</li> <li>• What will happen to the Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program once ACA is fully implemented?</li> </ul>	<b>Cervical Cancer Screening:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The USPSTF guidelines recommend every three or five years, yet many women have consistently gone every year. Will women be covered without copay/deductible only every three years?</li> <li>• What will happen to the Kentucky Women's Cancer Screening Program once ACA is fully implemented?</li> </ul>	<b>What can Kentucky Cancer Consortium member organizations do for you?</b>
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		the follow up colonoscopy have a co-pay or deductible?			
<b>USPSTF A or B Guidelines</b>	<p><u>Grade A: All Adults:</u> clinicians ask all adults about tobacco use and provide tobacco cessation interventions for those who use tobacco products.</p> <p><u>Grade A: Pregnant women:</u> clinicians ask all pregnant women about tobacco use and provide augmented, pregnancy-tailored counseling for those who smoke.</p>	<p><u>Grade A:</u> screening for colorectal cancer (CRC) using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy, in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years. The risks and benefits of these screening methods vary.</p>	<p><u>Grade B:</u> Biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.</p>	<p><u>Grade A:</u> Screening for cervical cancer in women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap smear) every 3 years or, for women ages 30 to 65 years who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing every 5 years</p>	
<b>Panelist Responses</b>					
<i>Kynect (bronze, silver, gold, platinum)</i>					

<i>Medicaid</i>					
<i>Coventry</i>					
<i>Humana</i>					
<i>Passport</i>					
<i>Wellcare</i>					
<i>Kentucky Department for Public Health</i>					
<i>KY Office of Health Policy</i>					