

Congress must pass the **Nancy Gardner Sewell Medicare Multi-Cancer Early Detection (MCED) Screening Coverage Act**



Because everyone deserves timely access to innovative early cancer detection technology.

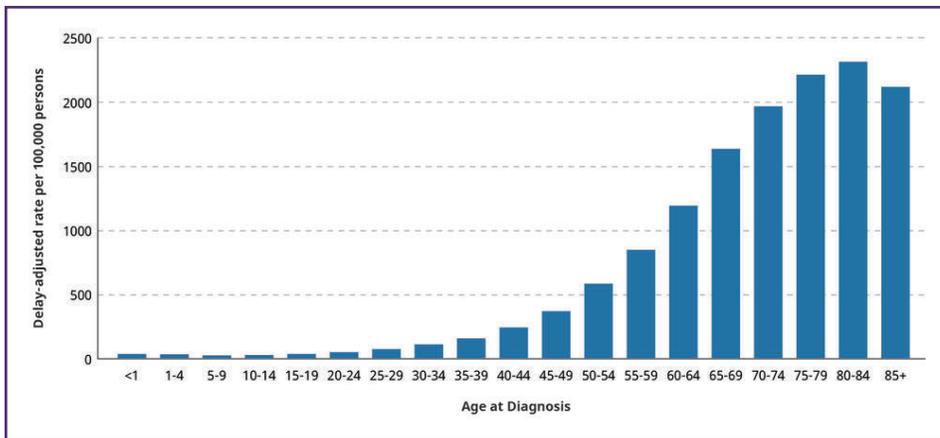
Passing the (MCED) Screening Coverage Act (H.R. 2407) will improve equitable access to new and evolving innovative cancer screening methods.

Such innovations hold the potential to:

1. Detect cancer earlier than ever before, and drive better health outcomes for patients.
2. Dramatically improve cancer early detection capabilities with other essential screening modalities.¹

In the United States...

- > residents over 65 account for 60% of newly diagnosed malignancies and 70% of all cancer deaths.²
- > cancer is the second leading cause of death.³
- > the median age at diagnosis for breast cancer is 62, and the overall median age of a cancer diagnosis is 66.⁴
- > only 61% of breast cancers are detected by typical screening, and just 3% of lung cancers are detected.⁵
- > 65% of Americans 21 years of age and older report not being up-to-date on at least one routine cancer screening.⁶



Incidence rates for cancer by age at diagnosis, all cancer types. 2013-2017, all races, both sexes.

Credit: National Cancer Institute



¹ American Cancer Society. (2022, June 30). Multi-cancer Early Detection Tests | MCED | GRAIL Galleri Test. American Cancer Society. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/screening/multi-cancer-early-detection-tests.html>.

² Berger, N. A., Savvides, P., Koroukian, S. M., Kahana, E. F., Deimling, G. T., Rose, J. H., Bowman, K. F., & Miller, R. H. (2006). Cancer in the elderly. Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association. [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1500929/#:~:text=The%20age%20adjusted%20cancer%20incidence,65%20\(7%2C8\).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1500929/#:~:text=The%20age%20adjusted%20cancer%20incidence,65%20(7%2C8).)

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022, February 28). An Update on Cancer Deaths in the United States. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control.

⁴ National Cancer Institute. (2021, March 5). Risk factors: Age. <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/age>

⁵ NORC at the University of Chicago. (2022). Percent of Cancers Detected by Screening in the U.S. Retrieved from <https://cancerdetection.norc.org/>

⁶ Meister, K. (2023, February 21). 65% of americans 21 years of age and older report not being up to date on at least one routine cancer screening. Prevent Cancer Foundation. <https://www.preventcancer.org/2023/02/65-of-americans-21-years-of-age-and-older-report-not-being-up-to-date-on-at-least-one-routine-cancer-screening/>

Why increase access to multi-cancer early detection screening tests through Medicare?



Current cancer screening options are limited, and in some cases, **outdated**. These screenings can be costly, and are not covered by Medicare, limiting access for a large portion of the population in need of these innovations.

- Just four cancers—breast, cervical, colorectal, and lung—have a screening test recommended by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). These cancers only make up 29% of all U.S. cancer cases.⁷
- Just 14% of all cancers in the United States are diagnosed after the patient had a recommended screening test, while the vast majority of cancers are found by other means, including when symptoms occur or pursuant to other medical care.⁷ And in many cases, the existing screening tests are not optimal.
- According to estimates, 57% of all diagnosed cancers currently do not have a recommended screening test. These diagnoses account for 70% of cancer-related deaths.⁷

Innovative multi-cancer early detection screenings are emerging and **detecting cancer earlier than ever**, creating the **potential to save lives**, and vastly **improve the quality of life for millions of American cancer patients** and their families. Multi-cancer early detection will also assist in **reducing healthcare costs**, as national costs for cancer care and treatment were estimated to be \$190.2 billion in 2015.⁸

Early detection saves lives and taxpayer dollars by identifying cancer early, when it is most treatable and outcomes are best.

Congress must amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage of multi-cancer early detection screening tests



57% of the diagnosed cancers that currently do not have a recommended screening test is 57% too much — only 4 cancer screenings for the American population is unacceptable. Congress must do more to ensure that all seniors with Medicare have access to lifesaving, multi-cancer early detection screenings. These blood-based tests - otherwise known as liquid biopsies - are designed to identify the presence of more than one cancer at a time in earlier stages, when treatment outcomes are more favorable.

- Join the movement and advocate for the passage of the Nancy Gardner Sewell Medicare Multi-Cancer Early Detection Screening Coverage Act.
- The bill creates a pathway for Medicare to cover emerging blood-based cancer screenings once they are approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
- Demand action! Contact your representatives in Congress and urge them to pass this critical legislation without delay.

Your advocacy for the MCED Screening Coverage Act is just the first step. Join us in this advocacy effort, to ensure that everyone is afforded access to lifesaving early detection tools.

⁷ NORC at the University of Chicago. (2022). Percent of Cancers Detected by Screening in the U.S. Retrieved from <https://cancerdetection.norc.org/>

⁸ National Cancer Institute. (2022, April). Financial burden of cancer care. Financial Burden of Cancer Care. https://progressreport.cancer.gov/after/economic_burden#:~:text=National%20costs%20for%20cancer%20care,growth%20of%20the%20U.S.%20population