

# Mammography Screening Disparities in Urban Patients with Substance Use Disorder

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## INTRO:

~ Breast cancer is the most common female cancer diagnosed and accounts for 7.2% of all cancer deaths.

~ Few studies have described the relationship between all substance use disorders (SUD) and mammography.

## METHODS

~ This is a retrospective chart review of Medicaid patients at University Hospital in Newark, NJ.

285 Horizon Medicaid Charts of women due for mammography screening

Exclusion Criteria:

Death

<10 yr est. survival

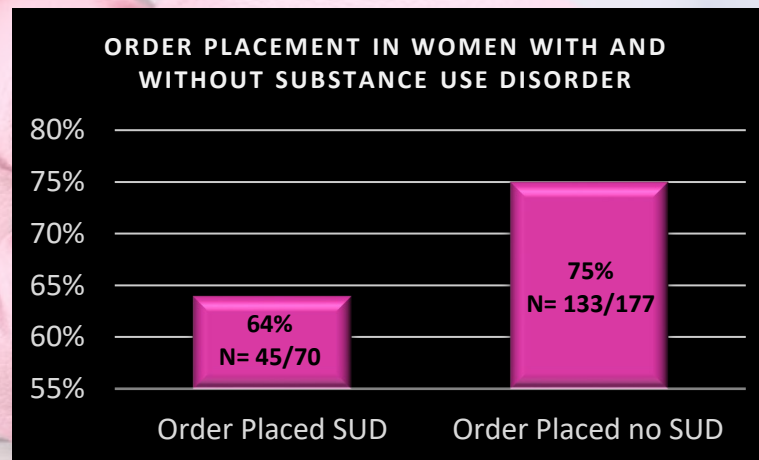
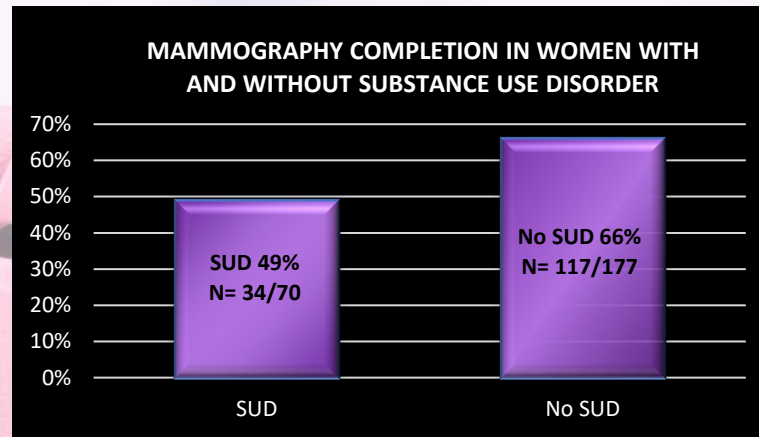
No care within the last 3 years

247 Charts reviewed for mammography completion, order placement, last primary care visit, and current SUD diagnosis



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## RESULTS

~ Overall prevalence of mammography completion was 61%.

~ Women with SUD were less likely to complete screening mammography than women without SUD [OR = .49, 95% CI = 0.28, 0.85].

~ Women with SUD were less likely to have an order for mammography placed by a physician [OR= 0.60, 95% CI =0.33, 1.1].

## LIMITATIONS:

Small Sample size, representation, chart accuracy

## TAKE HOME POINTS:

~ In NJ 79% of women were up to date with their screening mammography compared to 49% of women with SUD in this study.

~ Patients with SUD and poverty face many barriers to screenings due to social determinants of health and associated stigma of SUD.

~ These findings likely extend to other areas of prevention and will be further researched.

## References:

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