

As Medicaid access expands, so does cancer survival

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More lower-income Americans are surviving cancer due to expanded

Medicaid health care coverage, a new study shows.

Researchers found a link between long-term survival of patients newly diagnosed with cancer—across all stages and types of the disease—and expanded Medicaid [income](#) eligibility. In other words, survival odds improved in states that granted Medicaid coverage at higher levels of income.

"So far, little has been known about the effects of state Medicaid income eligibility and cancer outcomes," said study author Jingxuan Zhoa, an associate scientist with the American Cancer Society.

"We found that patients living in states with lower Medicaid income eligibility limits had worse long-term survival," Zhoa said.

Medicaid is the health insurance program for poorer people in the United States. Income eligibility limits vary widely from state to state.

One of the provisions of the 2014 Affordable Care Act was to help states expand Medicaid coverage for non-elderly adults to up to 138% of the [federal poverty level](#). So far, 38 states and the District of Columbia have expanded Medicaid income limits, and the list is growing, including Arkansas last month.

The study included nearly 1.5 million adults aged 18 to 64. They were diagnosed with one of 17 common cancers between 2010 and 2013 and were in the National Cancer Database.

Looking at early-stage breast cancer patients who were followed for up to eight years, researchers found a strong association between greater Medicaid access and survival.

Deaths from any cause in states that had income eligibility limits no

greater than 50% of the federal poverty level was 31% higher than in 11 states with expanded eligibility.

Death rates were 17% higher in states with limits of between 51% and 137% of the federal poverty level (FPL) compared to those with limits of 138% of the FPL.

"Similar findings were also observed for late-stage female breast cancer patients and some other common cancer sites, including prostate, colorectal and non-small-cell lung cancers," Zhoa said.

For 2021, in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia, the federal poverty level is \$26,500 for a family or household of four people or \$12,880 for an individual.

That means, 50% of the FPL is \$13,250 and 138% of the FPL is \$36,570 for a family of four. For an individual, 50% of the FPL is \$6,440 and 138% is \$17,774.

"I think these data can be used to encourage those states that have chosen not to expand Medicaid coverage to strongly reconsider," said Dr. Lori J. Pierce, a radiation oncologist at the University of Michigan.

"People who are uninsured are very likely to forego screening, so they miss detection of early lesions where a cure would be far more likely," Pierce said. "Those who are uninsured are unlikely to receive cancer care, and for those who are able to start cancer treatment they're unlikely to complete their cancer care."

The research will be presented virtually in June at the American Society of Clinical Oncology annual meeting.

Dr. Fumiko Chino is a radiation oncologist at Memorial Sloan Kettering

Cancer Center in New York City who researches insurance affordability and access. She was not involved in this study.

In some states, Chino said, if you have cancer but you don't have a qualifying condition, such as being a parent of a young child, pregnant or disabled, it doesn't matter how low your income is, you still won't qualify for Medicaid coverage.

"You have to wait for your cancer to spread, meaning that if you had a curable [cancer](#) you have to wait for it to metastasize before you can qualify for health insurance," Chino said.

"I think what this study shows really elegantly is that even before the Affordable Care Act, there were states that were, quite frankly, doing better," Chino added. "They were taking care of their most vulnerable patients more effectively."

Poorer patients already have other access issues to health care, regardless of their health insurance coverage, Chino said.

"You can see that health policy and politics really should be separate because the political environment over the Affordable Care Act, aka "Obamacare," has been quite vitriolic," Chino added. However, "it's essentially indisputable that the Affordable Care Act has really saved lives."

Research presented at meetings is usually considered preliminary until published in a peer-reviewed medical journal.

More information: Learn more about Medicaid expansion at [Healthcare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov).

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