

Obamacare found to have helped extend lives of people with cancer

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Cancer survival rates rose more in states that expanded Medicaid under

Obamacare than in those that did not, and rates increased most among Black patients and those in rural areas, according to a new study.

"Our findings provide further evidence of the importance of expanding Medicaid eligibility in all states, particularly considering the [economic crisis](#) and health care disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic," said lead study author Xuesong Han. She is scientific director for health services research at the American Cancer Society.

"What's encouraging is the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provides new incentives for Medicaid expansion in states that have yet to increase eligibility," Han added in a cancer society news release.

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health insurance to millions of Americans. They include eligible low-income adults, children, pregnant women, seniors and people with disabilities.

For the new study, Han's team analyzed data on more than 2.5 million patients (aged 18 to 62) in 42 states who were newly diagnosed with cancer before (2010 to 2012) and after (2014 to 2016) states could [expand Medicaid](#) under the Affordable Care Act (ACA), often referred to as Obamacare.

The two groups were followed until Sept. 30, 2013, and Dec. 31, 2017, respectively.

Overall, two-year survival rates rose from 80.58% pre-ACA to 82.23% post-ACA in expansion states and from 78.71% to 80.04% in non-expansion states, the findings showed.

Expansion [states](#) had a net increase of 0.44 percentage points after researchers adjusted for factors such as age, sex and income, according to the report published online May 18 in the *Journal of the National*

Cancer Institute.

The improvement in survival was larger among Black patients and those in [rural areas](#), which helped narrow disparities associated with race and location.

By types of cancer, increases in survival were greatest for cancers of the colon, lungs, pancreas, liver and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

As of April, [12 states had not yet expanded Medicaid](#). None has taken advantage of new incentives to do so.

The improved survival rates underscore the benefits of expansion, Han said.

"Our study shows that the increase was largely driven by improvements in survival for cancer types with [poor prognosis](#), suggesting improved access to timely and effective treatments," she said. "It adds to accumulating evidence of the multiple benefits of Medicaid expansion."

More information: For more on Medicaid expansion, go to [HealthCare.gov](#).

Xuesong Han et al, Association Between Medicaid Expansion Under the Affordable Care Act and Survival Among Newly Diagnosed Cancer Patients, *JNCI: Journal of the National Cancer Institute* (2022). [DOI: 10.1093/jnci/djac077](#)

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