Introducing Health Care Connection

The Community Healthcare Access Program (CHAP) has a new name! CHAP has evolved and changed its name to Health Care Connection (HCC). HCC will focus on those ineligible to purchase health insurance or exempt from the federal insurance mandate. HCC will continue to provide access to primary care doctors, medical specialists and help with access to other health resources, including prescription programs, and laboratory and radiology services.

Over the next several weeks, the program will update materials to reflect the Health Care Connection name and logo. The program asks for your assistance in phasing out the name CHAP and beginning to use the new name, Health Care Connection, or HCC.

SFL By The Numbers

The Screening for Life Program has been in existence since 1997. Over the past 18 years, the program has enrolled and screened many Delawareans. Below are some interesting facts about the program as we enter into our 19th year of providing services to the community.

- More than 25,000 women have been screened for breast cancer through the program with over 48,000 screenings performed.
- More than 23,000 women have been screened for cervical cancer through the program with more than 44,000 total cervical cancer screenings performed.
- More than 4,900 colonoscopies have been performed through the program.
- 13,535 people enrolled as of Sept. 30, 2013 — before the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.
- 3,715 people enrolled as of July 31, 2015 — a reduction in the enrollment rate after implementation of the Affordable Care Act.
- 419 cancers have been detected through the program since 1997.
- More than 200 providers participate in the program.
Delaware Prostate Cancer Screening Guidelines

Regular cancer screenings are an essential part of cancer prevention. The Delaware Cancer Consortium prostate cancer screening recommendations are outlined below. These recommendations were developed to assist both doctors and patients with the difficult task of weighing the benefits versus the potential risks of prostate cancer screenings.

Prostate cancer recommendations:

- Do not support mass screenings.
- Promote education for informed decisions.
- Screening men age 75 and older is less desirable but individualized.
- Screening is not recommended for men with a life expectancy less than 10 years.
- Offer average-risk individuals screening at 50 years with an informed decision process.
- High-risk individuals should be encouraged to screen at the following ages:
  - Age 40 — Individuals with several first-degree relatives who had prostate cancer at an early age (younger than age 65).
  - Age 45 — Individuals who are African American, or who have a first-degree relative who was diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age (younger than age 65), or who have a family or personal history of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene.
- Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) tests with or without a Digital Rectal Exam (DRE) and screening at one to two-year intervals are acceptable.