

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

“Early Detection of Prostate Cancer Act”

1 Be it enacted by the People of the State of _____, represented in the
2 General Assembly:

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4 SECTION I. TITLE.

5 This Act shall be known and may be cited as the “Early Detection of Prostate Cancer Act”

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7 SECTION II. PURPOSE.

8 The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

- 9 (a) Prostate cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer deaths American men. One in nine men
10 will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime and nearly 165,000 American men will
11 be diagnosed with prostate cancer this year.
- 12 (b) Certain risk factors, including family history of prostate cancer and ancestry, significantly
13 raise an individual’s risk of prostate cancer, making availability of early detection even more
14 important.
- 15 (c) African American men are nearly two times more likely to be diagnosed with and die from
16 prostate cancer over white men. One in six African American men will be diagnosed with
17 prostate cancer in their lifetime.
- 18 (d) The American Urological Association (AUA) clinical guideline on the Early Detection of
19 Prostate Cancer (2015) recommends men ages 55-69 or with a family history, make an
20 informed decision regarding screening with their healthcare provider. Increased screening
21 leads to catching cancer early when it is less advanced, and leads to a reduction in mortality.
- 22 (e) The United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) updated and finalized their
23 recommendation on “Screening for Prostate Cancer” in May of 2018, stating that men ages 55-
24 69 and men with a family history should discuss screening with their health provider.
- 25 (f) Cost of screening for early detection may deter men from detecting prostate cancer at an early
26 stage.

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28 SECTION III. DEFINITIONS.

- 29 (a) “Cost sharing” means any cost or out of pocket expense to beneficiaries, including but not
30 limited to, co-pays, co-insurance, and deductibles
- 31 (b) “Health Insurer” means any person that offers or administers a health insurance plan.
- 32 (c) “Prostate cancer screening” means medically viable methods for the detection and diagnosis
33 of prostate cancer, which includes a digital rectal exam (DRE) and the prostate-specific antigen
34 (PSA) test and associated lab work. “Prostate cancer screening” shall also include subsequent
35 follow up testing as directed by a physician, including but not limited to:
- 36 1. urinary analysis
- 37 2. serum biomarkers
- 38 3. medical imaging, including but not limited to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

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40 SECTION IV. PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING WITHOUT COST SHARING.

- 41 (a) All health insurers operating within the state shall provide prostate cancer screening to
42 beneficiaries with no cost sharing.
- 43 (b) The prostate cancer screening services under this Act shall not be subject to:
- 44 1. Lifetime dollar limitations;
- 45 2. Limitations to a pre-designated facility, scope of treatment, or other similar limitations;

- 46 3. Different financial requirements than for other illnesses covered under the health
47 insurance plan.
- 48 (c) The prostate cancer screening benefits outline in this Act shall apply to all health insurance
49 plans offered to consumers in the state.

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51 SECTION V. EFFECTIVE.

52 This Act shall become effective six months after being enacted into law.

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54 SECTION VI. SEVERABILITY.

55 If any provision of this Act is held by a court to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the
56 remaining provisions of this Act, and to this end the provisions of this Act are hereby declared
57 severable.