

*Access to healthcare reduces hospital stays and costly complications.*

## Cancer

The **single greatest factor** in determining if you will **survive** a cancer diagnosis is whether you have **health insurance**.

**Uninsured patients** are less likely to be screened for cancer, increasing the chances of an advanced diagnosis where **care is more expensive**.<sup>1</sup>

Death rates for early stage breast cancer patients are

**31% higher**

in states with limited Medicaid eligibility.<sup>2</sup>

Metastatic breast cancer patients with **access to care** have better **survival rates** and decreased mortality.<sup>3</sup>

## Heart Disease

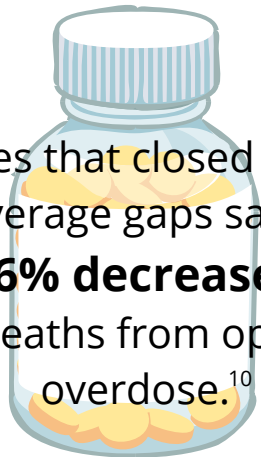
Heart disease patients in the gap have **poorer management** of their condition and are at **greater risk of mortality**.<sup>4,5,6</sup>

Uninsured stroke victims experience longer hospital stays and a **24-56% higher risk of death** than the insured.<sup>7,8</sup>

## Diabetes

Closing the gap leads to **substantial improvements in diabetes management** and health status.<sup>9</sup>

By supporting proper care, closing the gap reduces **costly complications** of diabetes, such as amputations.<sup>9</sup>



States that closed their coverage gaps saw a **6% decrease** in deaths from opioid overdose.<sup>10</sup>

States that closed their coverage gaps saw improvements in maternal and child health, including:

- A **50% greater decline** in infant mortality<sup>11</sup>
- **7 maternal lives saved** per 100,000 births<sup>12</sup>

Black mothers and children, in particular, benefitted from these declines in maternal and infant mortality.<sup>13</sup>



States that closed their coverage gap saw improvements in dental health, including:

- Increased access to **dental care**
- Reduction in **untreated** tooth decay
- Improved **oral health-related behaviors**, such as flossing<sup>14</sup>

## Sources

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