

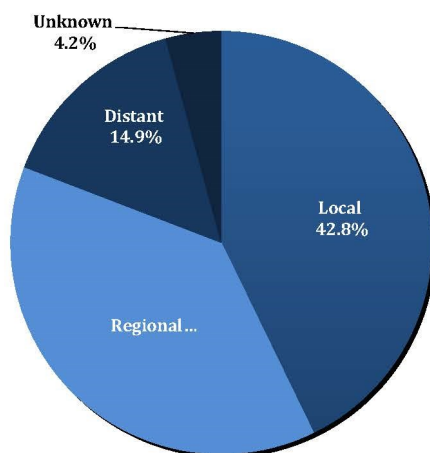
## Cervical Cancer

2022

**Cervical cancer starts in the cells lining the cervix -- the lower part of the uterus (womb).<sup>1</sup> Cervical cancer is almost 100 percent preventable through regular routine screening, avoidance of controllable risk factors, and vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV).<sup>1</sup> According to the American Cancer Society (ACS), there were an estimated 14,100 cases of invasive cervical cancer diagnosed in the United States this year, and about 4,280 deaths will occur nationally as a result of cervical cancer in 2022.<sup>2</sup>**

During 2005-2019, of the 4,025 Indiana residents who received a diagnosis of invasive cervical cancer, 1,722 (42.8 percent) were diagnosed in the local stage, which has a five-year survival rate of 92 percent; 2,132 (52.9 percent) were diagnosed in the regional or distant stage; and 171 (4.2 percent) had unknown staging

Figure 1. Percent of Cervical Cancer Cases Diagnosed During Each Stage\*—Indiana, 2005-2019



Note: Only includes invasive cases. In Situ cases are not reportable  
Source: Indiana State Cancer Registry

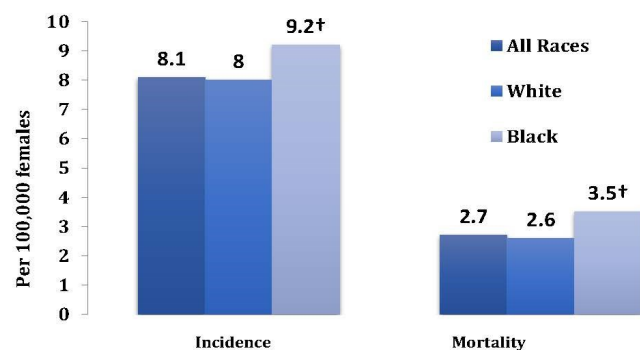
## Fast Facts

- HPV infection is the single greatest risk factor for cervical cancer.<sup>3</sup>
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that HPV vaccination begin at age 11 or 12 years for both boys and girls; however, the vaccine can be administered through age 26, and can be started as early as 9 years of age. In Indiana, only 48.4% of females and 33.5% of males aged 13 – 17 were considered up to date on their HPV vaccine in 2017, according to the CDC.<sup>4</sup>
- During 2005-2019, in Indiana, black women, compared to white women, had a 15 percent higher cervical cancer incidence rate (9.2 versus 8.0 cases per 100,000 females) and a 34 percent higher mortality rate

## Can Cervical Cancer Be Detected Early?

In the United States, the cervical cancer death rate declined by almost 50 percent in the last 30 years, mainly because of the effectiveness of Pap smear screening.<sup>5</sup> There are two screening tests that can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early. The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for precancers, which are cell changes on the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately. The HPV test looks for the virus that can cause these cell changes.

Figure 2. Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race\*—Indiana, 2005-2019



\*Age-adjusted to the US 2000 Standard Population.

†Rate among African American females is significantly higher ( $P < .05$ ) than the rate among white females

Source: Indiana State Cancer Registry

# What Can You Do to Help Prevent Cervical Cancer?

- Get vaccinated! Protecting yourself from HPV decreases your risk for cervical and other cancers.
- Practice safe sex.
- Limit your number of sexual partners.
- Be smoke free. Visit <https://www.quitnowindiana.com> for free smoking cessation assistance.
- See your doctor regularly for a Pap test that can find cervical pre-cancers.
- Follow up with your doctor, if your Pap test results are not normal.
- Ask for an HPV test with your Pap test if you are 30 years-old or older.

## Get Involved: Join the Indiana Cancer Consortium (ICC)

- The ICC is a statewide network of over 100 agencies including the Indiana State Department of Health.
- The ICC seeks to reduce the cancer burden in Indiana through the development, implementation and evaluation of a comprehensive plan that addresses cancer across the continuum from prevention through end-of-life.

## References

1. American Cancer Society. Key Statistics for Cervical Cancer. Accessed at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/about/key-statistics.html> on November 8, 2022..
2. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts and Figures 2018. Accessed at <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-factsand-figures/2018/cancer-facts-and-figures-2018.pdf> on December 11, 2018.
3. American Cancer Society. Cervical Cancer: Prevention and Early Detection. Accessed at <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/prevention-and-early-detection/cervicalcancer-risk-factors.html> on December 11, 2018.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6305a1.htm> on December 11, 2018.

For additional information on cervical cancer:

