

- In 2014, **107** Michigan women died from cervical cancer <sup>1</sup>
- It is estimated that **110** Michigan women will die from cervical cancer in 2017 <sup>2</sup>
- In 2013, **341** Michigan women were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer <sup>1</sup>
- It is estimated **370** Michigan women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2017 <sup>2</sup>
- Cervical cancer is **most commonly diagnosed** in women between the ages of **35 and 44** <sup>3</sup>

## Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening is recommended for women of average risk between the **ages 21-65** years of age. Pap tests should be administered every three years beginning at age 21 through age 29. From age 30 to age 65, either HPV and cytology screening should be completed together every 5 years, or conventional Pap tests should be performed every three years.

**Women should discuss screening for cervical cancer with their health care providers.** The conversation should include smoking status, HPV infection, and reproductive history.

## What increases risk of cervical cancer?<sup>4</sup>

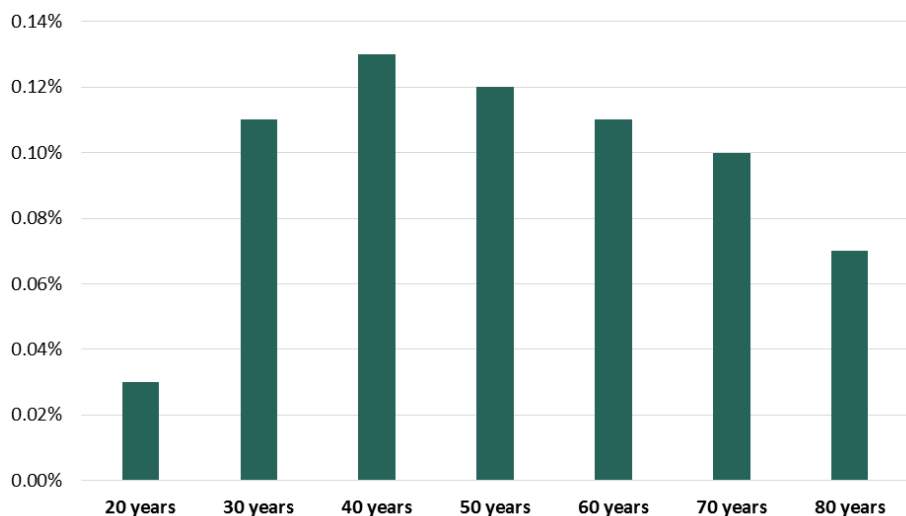
Infection with one or more strains of **Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)** is the biggest risk factor for cervical cancer.

Risk of cervical cancer is **two times higher** in women who **smoke cigarettes** compared to women who don't.

Other risk factors that are associated with cervical cancer are:

- Multiple sex partners
- Initiation of sex at age 16 or younger
- First term pregnancy before age 17
- Having three or more pregnancies
- Not using condoms, and
- Long-term use of oral contraceptives

**Risk of Developing Invasive Cervical Cancer within Ten Years by Age, Michigan 2011-2013**



Source: Devcan 6.7.4, August 2016, National Cancer Institute (<https://surveillance.cancer.gov/devcan/>). Incidence data are from the SEER 18 areas (San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, Seattle, Utah, Atlanta, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Alaska Native Registry, Rural Georgia, California excluding SF/SJM/LA, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Georgia excluding ATL/RG). Accessed 4 April 2017.

## Know someone who needs help getting screened for cervical cancer or navigating the system?

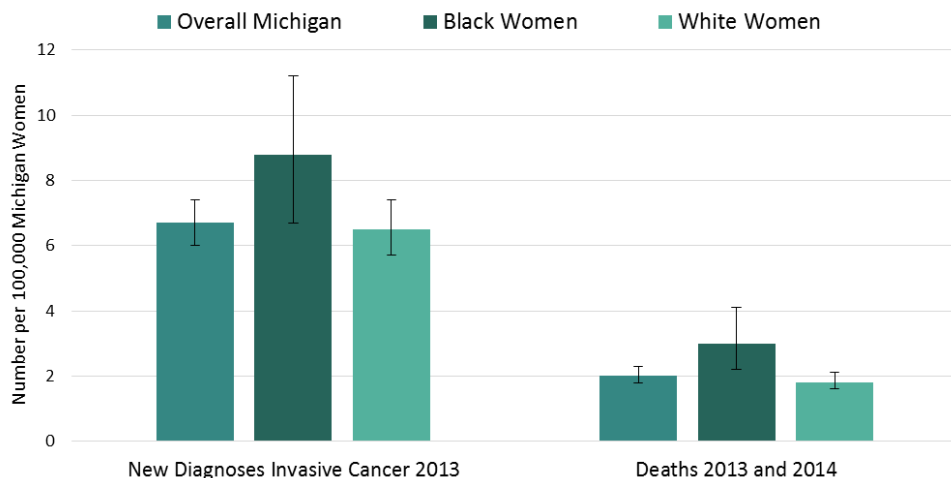
For women who cannot afford a Pap test, or need assistance in scheduling a Pap test, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP) may be able to help. **The BCCCNP provides free breast and cervical cancer screening to low-income uninsured women between the ages of 40 and 64 and also assists insured women in scheduling Pap Tests if needed.** For more information about the BCCCNP, please call 844-446-8727 or visit [www.michigancancer.org/bcccp](http://www.michigancancer.org/bcccp).

New diagnoses of invasive cervical cancer have been declining in Michigan over the last 20 years. Deaths from cervical cancer have also fallen in Michigan. <sup>1</sup>

These decreases can be, in part, attributed to the widespread use of the Pap Test. **83.5%** of Michigan women age 21-65 have received a Pap Test in the last three years. <sup>2</sup>

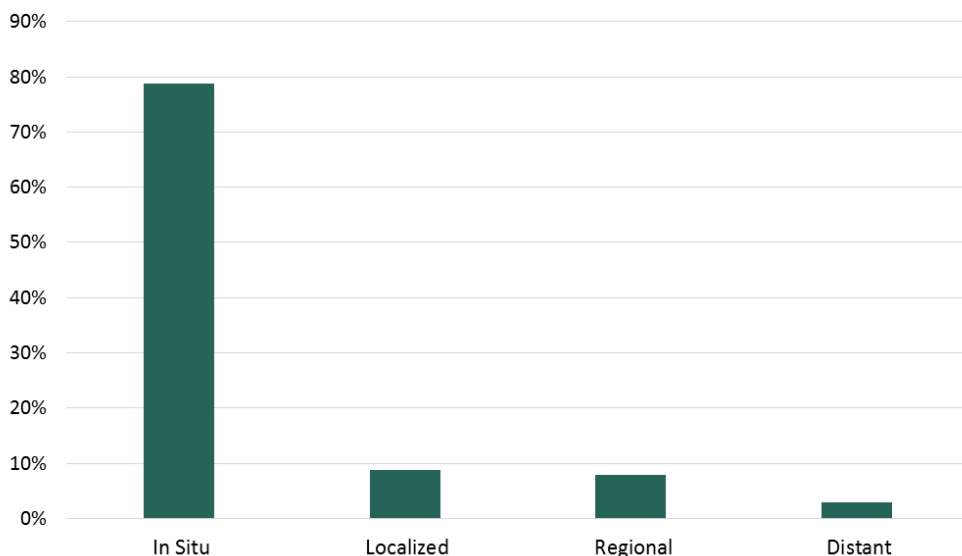
However, important differences persist in the number of new diagnoses and deaths by race.

### New Diagnoses and Deaths for Cervical Cancer by Race: Michigan, 2013 and 2014



Source: Age Adjusted Cancer Rates by County in Michigan, 2013. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County in Michigan, 2013-2014. Based on data released December 15, 2014. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed Feb. 03, 2016. Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program.

### Stage of Cervical Cancer at Time of Diagnosis, Michigan 2013



Source: Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Includes cases diagnosed in 2013 and processed by the Michigan Department of Health & Human Services, Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics by November 30, 2014.

The majority of cases of cervical cancer in Michigan are diagnosed prior to becoming invasive.

**Early detection of cervical through cancer screening improves chances of treatment being a success.**<sup>4</sup>

92% of US women diagnosed in the local stage will survive five years, compared to only 17% of women diagnosed in a distant stage. <sup>2</sup>

### Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccination <sup>5</sup>

HPV vaccines target seven of the virus strains strongly linked to cervical cancer. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that girls and boys between 11 and 12 years old get the HPV vaccine. Those who do not receive the full vaccine series by age of 12 can get vaccinated through the age 26.

References: 1) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. *Invasive Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Trends Michigan Female Residents, 1985-2014*. Michigan Department of Health & Human Services., Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. 2) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2017*. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 3) Howlader N, Noone AM et al(eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2013, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, [http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975\\_2012/](http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2012/), based on November 2015 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2016. 4) American Cancer Society. (2015). *Cervical Cancer: Cervical Cancer*. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervicalcancer/detailedguide>. 5) HPV and Cancer. Retrieved at <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm> 24 March 2016. 5) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Human Papillomavirus Vaccination: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. 29 August 2014. Retrieved at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr6305a1.htm> 28 March 2016.