

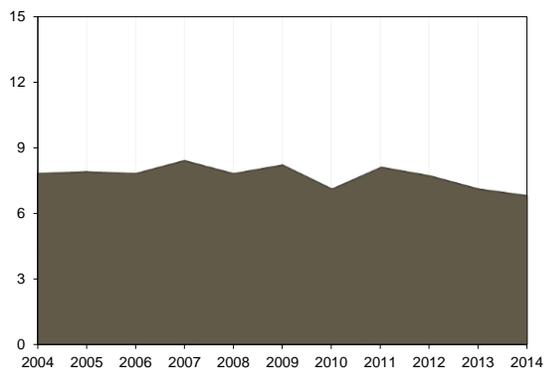
Cervical Cancer

in Pennsylvania



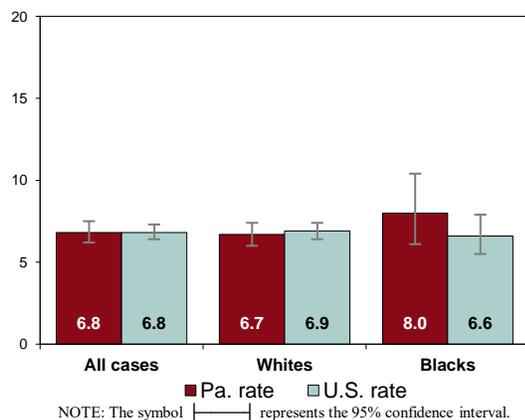
INCIDENCE:

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates, Invasive Cervical Cancer
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004-2014



The age-adjusted incidence rate for invasive cervical cancer among residents has remained fairly stable since 2004 with small decreases in recent years (see chart above). There were 526 cases of invasive cervical cancer reported in 2004 for a rate of 7.8 per 100,000, compared to 469 cases reported in 2014 for a rate of 6.8. The 2014 figure of 6.8 was the lowest rate recorded during the period 2004-2014. Diagnoses of invasive cervical cancer represent missed opportunities at screening (Pap and human papillomavirus [HPV] tests), early diagnosis and treatment.

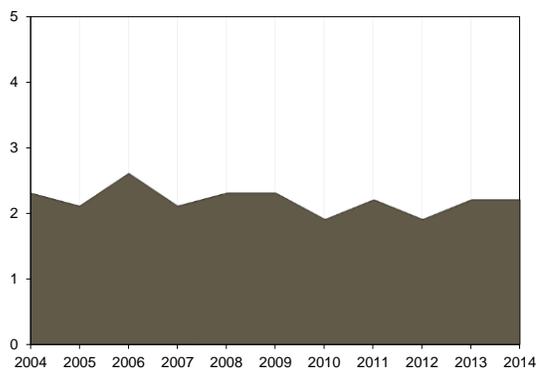
Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates, Invasive Cervical Cancer
United States and Pennsylvania Residents by Race, 2014



Pennsylvania's age-adjusted incidence rate in 2014 for invasive cervical cancer was higher than the United States rate for blacks but lower than the United States rate for whites. The overall incidence rate in Pennsylvania was equal to that of the United States. Compared to the United States' rate, Pennsylvania's rate was 21.2 percent higher for blacks and 2.9 percent lower for whites. None of these differences were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

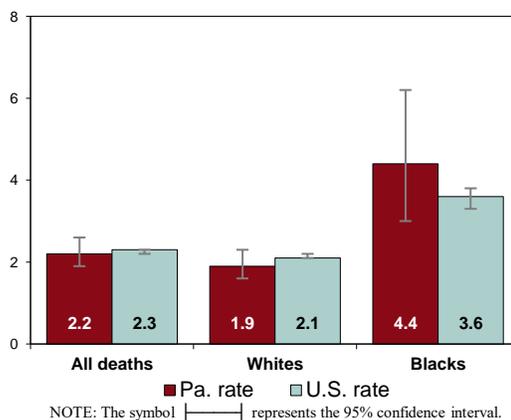
MORTALITY:

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Cervical Cancer
Pennsylvania Residents, 2004-2014



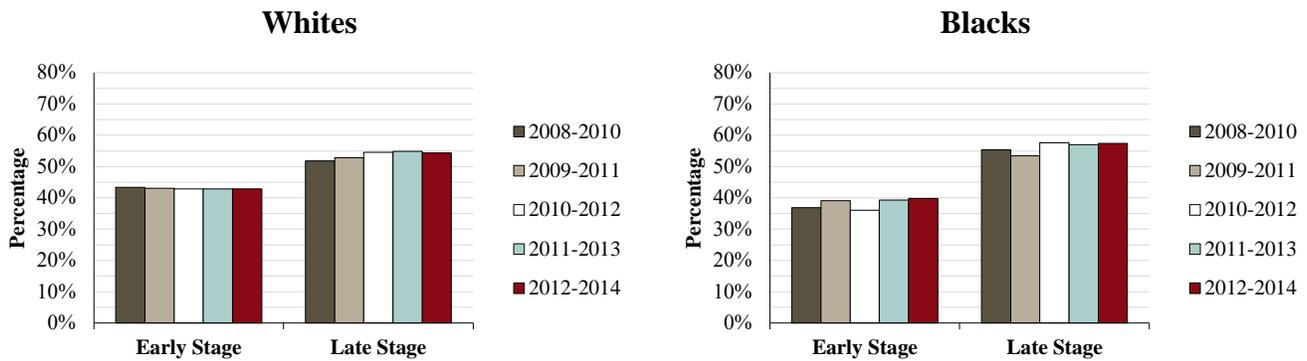
All cervical cancer deaths should be considered preventable. There were 175 cervical cancer deaths among Pennsylvania residents in 2014, resulting in an age-adjusted death rate of 2.2 per 100,000, remaining even with the 2013 rate. In 2004, the rate was 2.3, and there were 168 deaths reported. The annual age-adjusted death rates have not shown any discernible trends during the period 2004-2014.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, Cervical Cancer
United States and Pennsylvania Residents by Race, 2014



The graph above shows that Pennsylvania's age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer was lower than comparable United States rates for all deaths and whites. The Pennsylvania rate was higher than the U.S. rate among blacks in 2014; however, none of these differences were statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Also, the age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer among black females in Pennsylvania was over two times the corresponding rate among white females in 2014.

STAGE of DISEASE at Time of Diagnosis by Race, 2008-2014

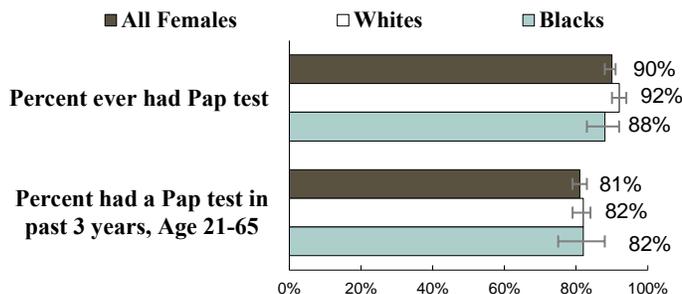


Note: Because in situ cervical cancers are not reportable to the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry, early stage includes local stage only. Late stage is the combination of both regional and distant stages. Unknown stage is not shown.

WHITES - From 2008-2010 to 2011-2013, the percentage of cervical cancer cases detected at the early stage decreased in each successive three-year period, dropping from 43.4 percent in 2008-2010 to 42.8 percent in 2011-2013. The percentage, however, increased slightly during the three-year period 2012-2014 to 42.9 percent. Early stage percentages were statistically significantly lower than the percentage of cases diagnosed during the late stage for each three-year period analyzed. The percentage of cases detected at the late stage increased from 51.8 percent in 2008-2010 to 54.3 percent in 2012-2014.

BLACKS - The percentage of early stage diagnoses varied during the 2008-2014 period. In recent years, the percentage has climbed from a low of 36.0 percent in 2010-2012 to a high of 39.8 in 2012-2014. The percentage of late stage diagnoses was slightly higher in recent years among black females, but the differences were not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Like whites, early stage percentages were statistically significantly lower than late stage percentages for each three-year period analyzed.

BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS for Cervical Cancer by Race Pennsylvania Females Age 18 and Older, 2014



NOTE: The symbol represents the 95% confidence interval. Hispanics were excluded from BRFSS white and black race categories. SOURCE: Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

The American Cancer Society recommends that women begin being screened for cervical cancer at the age of 21. Screening should be done every three years with the conventional or liquid-based Pap tests. Beginning at age 30, women should be screened every five years with both the HPV test and the Pap test, or every three years with the Pap test alone. At age 65, women who have had at least three consecutive negative Pap tests or at least two consecutive negative HPV and Pap tests within the last 10 years (with the most recent test occurring within five years), as well as women who have had a hysterectomy, should discuss being screened for cervical cancer with their health care provider.

EVER HAD A PAPER TEST - According to results from the 2014 sample telephone survey conducted by the Department of Health's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 90 percent of women aged 18 and older had ever had a Pap test. Ninety-two percent of white (non-Hispanic) female residents and 88 percent of black (non-Hispanic) female residents had been tested.

PAP TEST IN LAST THREE YEARS - Results from the 2014 BRFSS survey showed that 81 percent of Pennsylvania women aged 21-65 had had a Pap test in the past three years. The percentage for both white (non-Hispanic) and black (non-Hispanic) females was 82 percent.

HD0220P

Pennsylvania Department of Health HealthyWoman Program

The HealthyWoman Program began cancer screening efforts in late 1994 in only a few counties. Today, this statewide program offers free cervical cancer screenings for Pa. residents meeting certain eligibility standards.

Year	Number of Women Screened	Number of Invasive Cancers Detected
2009	7,106	10
2010	4,089	5
2011	4,820	4
2012	5,051	4
2013	4,518	3
2014	3,148	0
2015	3,091	3
2016	3,074	0

Women who are diagnosed may be eligible for free treatment as well.

For information on a HealthyWoman screening site nearest you, visit www.PAHealthyWoman.com or call: 1-800-215-7494.

NOTES: This pamphlet was produced by the Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health. The division can be contacted by email (ra-dhicontactus@pa.gov) or phone (717-782-2448). For additional cancer statistics, go to www.statistics.health.pa.gov. The department is an equal opportunity provider of grants, contracts, services and employment. Call the department toll free at 1-877-PA-HEALTH. All the age-adjusted rates that appear here were calculated by the direct method using the 2000 United States standard million population. United States incidence rates are based on data collected by the SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results) program of the National Cancer Institute.

