



FACTS ABOUT

Cervical Cancer in Idaho

As recently as the 1940s, cervical cancer was a major cause of death among women of childbearing age in the U. S. However, with the introduction in the 1950s of the Papanicolaou (Pap) test, the incidence of invasive cervical cancer declined dramatically. Because precancerous lesions found by a Pap test can be treated and cured before they develop into cancer, and because cervical cancer is now often detected before it becomes advanced, the incidence and death rates for this disease are currently relatively low. Virtually all cases of cervical cancer are caused by specific types of human papillomavirus (HPV). HPV vaccination is recommended for preteen girls and boys at age 11 or 12 years.

Please also see the HPV and Cancer Fact Sheet: www.ccaidaho.org

Idaho by the Numbers 2007-2011

Incidence

- The incidence rate for cervical cancer was 5.9 cases per 100,000 women per year in Idaho.
- On average, there are about 44 new cases of cervical cancer per year in Idaho.

Survival

- The 5-year relative survival rate for women diagnosed with cervical cancer is about 68%. For women diagnosed at localized stage, the 5-year relative survival rate is about 90%, and for women diagnosed at distant stage, it is about 16%.

Mortality

- The mortality rate for cervical cancer in Idaho was 2.1 deaths per 100,000 women per year.



Cervical Cancer Incidence by Socioeconomic Status, Idaho 2007-2011

Disparities in Cervical Cancer Incidence

In Idaho, there are striking differences in the incidence of cervical cancer by socioeconomic measures. Compared to women who live in more affluent areas (census tracts with higher levels of education and lower levels of poverty and uninsured), women who live in less affluent areas have cervical cancer incidence rates that are 2-3 times higher.

Census Tract Poverty*			
	Rate	95% CI	Rate Ratio
0% - <5% poverty	3.1	(1.3-6.2)	-
5% - <10% poverty	4.7	(3.4-6.2)	1.49
10% - <20% poverty	6.1	(5.0-7.3)	1.94
20% + poverty	8.2	(5.9-11.0)	2.61

* Percent of census tract population with incomes below Federal Poverty Guidelines

Canyon County is the only county in Idaho with a cervical cancer incidence rate significantly higher than the state rate - about 70% higher for 2007-2011.



Cervical Cancer in Idaho

Risk Factors

Virtually all cases of cervical cancer are caused by specific types of human papillomavirus (HPV). Two types of HPV, HPV-16 and HPV-18, cause about 70% of cervical cancers worldwide. HPV infection is very common, but it usually goes away on its own. Persistent HPV infections, however, can cause cellular abnormalities that sometimes develop into cervical cancer if not treated.

Other Risk Factors

- Smoking doubles a woman’s risk for cervical cancer
- Giving birth to many children
- Having many sexual partners
- Having first sexual intercourse at a young age
- Using oral contraceptives
- Having a weakened immune system

Screening

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force screening recommendation for cervical cancer:

- Every 3 years for women ages 21 to 65 years with cytology (Pap test)
- For women ages 30-65 who want to lengthen the screening interval, screening with a combination of cytology and HPV testing every 5 years.
- Women with certain risk factors (e.g. previous diagnosis of cervical cancer or precancer, compromised immune systems, or who were exposed to DES before birth) may need to have more frequent screening or to continue screening beyond age 65.

CCAI Objectives

- Reduce the death rate from cancer of the uterine cervix
- Reduce invasive uterine cervical cancer
- Increase the proportion of women aged 21-65 who have had a Pap test

Call to Action

- Refer eligible women to Women’s Health Check for screening
- Follow current evidence-based guidelines for screenings
- Educate parents on the safety and efficacy of HPV vaccination
- Increase the consistency and strength of HPV vaccination recommendations

In 2012, **Idaho ranked 51st (last)** among states and the District of Columbia in the percentage of women aged 21-65 who had a Pap test to screen for cervical cancer within the prior three years.

Idaho Women’s Health Check (WHC) Numbers

Fiscal Year	Women in WHC Program	Pap Tests	Cervical Cancer Diagnosed	Pre-Cervical Cancer Diagnosed
2013	4,719	1,789	4	47
2012	4,474	2,019	3	52
2011	4,698	2,219	3	58
2010	4,702	2,288	4	62

Women’s Health Check is a breast and cervical cancer early detection program for Idaho Women. Eligibility criteria can be found on the WHC website.



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

Comprehensive Cancer Alliance for Idaho: www.ccaidaho.org



Women’s Health Check: (208) 334-5805
www.womenshealthcheck.dhw.idaho.gov

All references available through the Department of Health and Welfare