

Risk Factors⁴

- Chronic infection by certain high risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Smoking
- Immunosuppression
- Being overweight
- Long-term use of birth control pills
- Having had three or more children
- Being exposed to Diethylstilbestrol (DES) in the womb
- Having a family history of cervical cancer

Early Detection

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) causes nearly all cervical cancer cases in women and is known to cause other cancers in both men and women. Cervical cancer can be detected early and may be prevented with regular screening tests, including the Pap test and the HPV test.⁵ “The HPV vaccine is recommended for adolescent males and females to help prevent cancer.”⁶

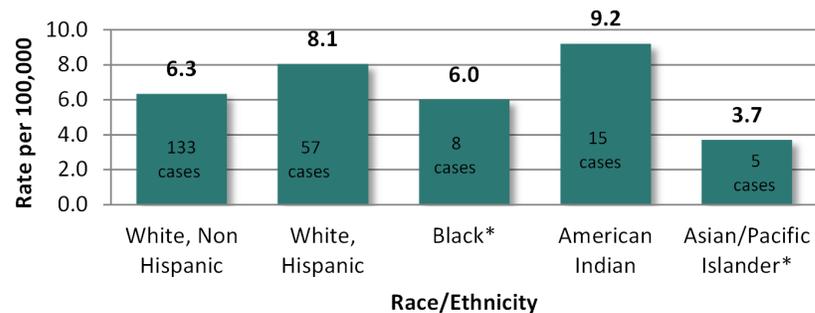
Screening Recommendations⁷

- Begin at age 21
- At ages 21-29, Pap test every 3 years
- At ages 30-65, Pap test and an HPV test every 5 years
- Over age 65, no longer needed if history of normal screenings
- A Pap test with abnormal results will need follow-up per your provider’s guidance

All women are at risk for HPV and cervical cancer but it can be cured if caught and treated early!

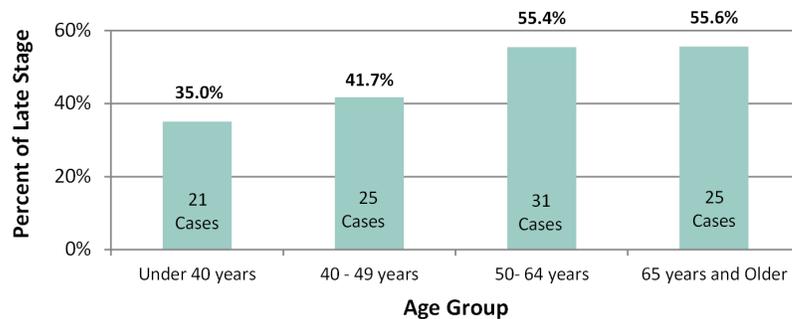
Cervical cancer is cancer that forms in tissues connecting the uterus and vagina, also known as the cervix. This cancer is usually slow growing and may not have symptoms but can be found with regular Pap tests. Cervical cancer is almost always caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is often transmitted through sexual activity. In 2015, the American Cancer Society estimates that 12,900 women in the United States will be diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer. Most of those women will be younger than age 50.¹ In 2012, there were 221 women in Arizona diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer.² Although most cervical cancer cases have a race/ethnicity of White Non-Hispanic (133 cases), American Indians have the highest age adjusted rate of 9.2 cases per 100,000 women. See Figure 1. Women over 50 years of age are diagnosed with a late summary stage for cervical cancer more often than women under age 50. The age group with the lowest percent of late stage diagnosis are under 40 years of age. See Figure 2.

Figure 1: Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Rate in Arizona by Race/Ethnicity, 2012



Note: 3 cases have an unknown race/ethnicity
*Less than 10 total cases causing age-adjusted rates to be unstable

Figure 2: Percent of Cervical Cancer Age Groups Diagnosed with a Late Summary Stage³, 2012



1. American Cancer Society, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervicalcancer/detailedguide/cervical-cancer-key-statistics>; Retrieved July 15, 2015. 2. Arizona Cancer Registry, 2015. 3. Late Summary Stage is the combination of the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Summary Stage 2000 Regional and Distant Stages 4. American Cancer Society, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervicalcancer/detailedguide/cervical-cancer-risk-factors>; Retrieved August 11, 2015. 5. American Cancer Society, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/infectiousagents/hpv/hpv-and-cancer-info>; Retrieved August 5, 2015. 6. American Cancer Society, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancercauses/othercarcinogens/infectiousagents/hpv/humanpapillomavirusandhpvvacinesfaq/hpv-faq-vaccine-benefits>; Retrieved August 5, 2015. 7. American Cancer Society, American Cancer Society, <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/news/features/cancer-screening-tests-all-women-should-know-about>; Retrieved August 5, 2015.



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