

Cancer **STATS & FACTS** for Ohio

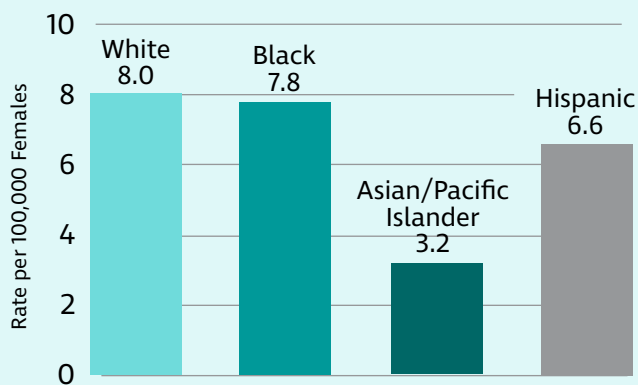
CERVICAL CANCER

JANUARY 2022

Who Gets Cervical Cancer?

An average of **479** new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed each year in Ohio in 2014-2018.

Cervical cancer incidence rates were highest for **white** women, followed by Black, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander women.

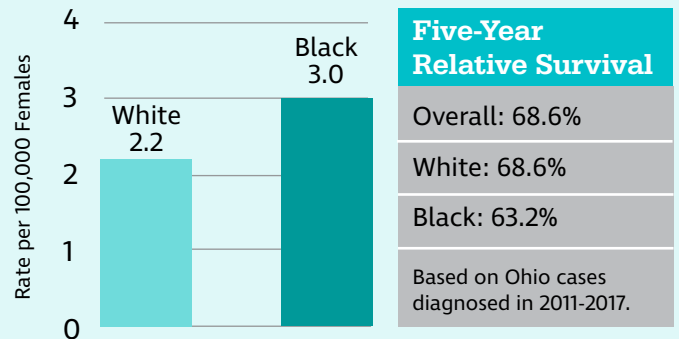


Cervical Cancer Deaths and Survival

An average of **157** women died from cervical cancer each year in Ohio in 2014-2018.

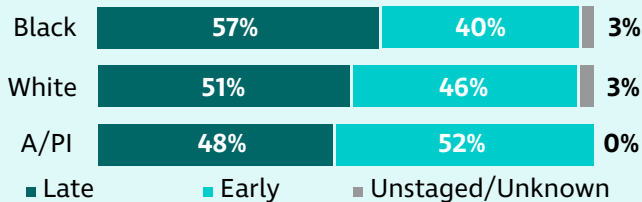
Cervical cancer death rates in Ohio were stable from 2010 to 2019.

Cervical cancer death rates were **36%** higher and five-year relative survival was **5%** lower for **Black** women than for white women.



Early Detection Is Important

The proportion of cervical cancers diagnosed at a late stage was highest among **Black** women in Ohio in 2014-2018.



A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander

Cervical cancer screening is recommended for women ages 21 to 65.

Pap testing was lower in rural counties in Ohio and in some parts of southern and northeastern Ohio in 2018-2020.

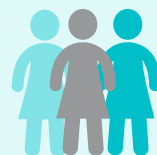
The Ohio Breast and Cervical Cancer Project offers free screenings. Call 1-844-430-BCCP or click <https://bit.ly/BCCP-Enroll> to enroll.

Prevention is Key

Human papillomavirus (HPV) **infection** is almost always the cause of cervical cancer.

Vaccination is the best way to protect against cancers caused by HPV infections and is recommended for all boys and girls at age 11 or 12. The HPV vaccine, Gardasil 9, is safe and effective.

HPV vaccination among 13- to 17-year-olds in Ohio in 2020:



49.7% of **girls** had been vaccinated compared with **61.4%** in the United States.

56.5% of **boys** have been vaccinated, compared with **56.0%** in the United States.



For more information, see the ODH [Cancer Data and Statistics](#) web page.

Source: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Ohio Department of Health, 2021; TeenVaxView (2020).