

# Cancer **STATS & FACTS** for Ohio

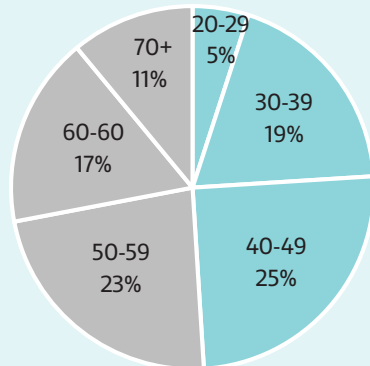
## Cervical **CANCER** JANUARY 2020

### Who Gets Cervical Cancer?

1 in 2 cervical cancers occurred in women less than age

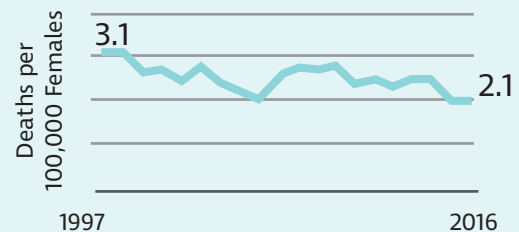
**50**

in 2012-2016.



### Cervical Cancer Deaths

In the past 20 years, cervical cancer death rates declined 32%.



### Cervical cancer incidence rates were:

**5%**

higher among **whites** than blacks in 2012-2016.

### Cervical cancer death rates were:

**30%**

higher among **blacks** than whites in 2012-2016.

### Finding Cervical Cancer Early is Important

**91%**

of women diagnosed with early (**local**) stage cervical cancer **survive 5 years** (and many live much longer).

**14%**

of women diagnosed when the cancer has **spread** to distant parts of the body **survive 5 years**.

A **Pap test** is recommended every 3 years for women ages 21-65.\*

\* For women ages 30-65, a Pap and HPV test or HPV test alone every 5 years also are recommended.

### Prevention is Key

Infection with HPV (human papillomavirus) is almost always the cause of cervical cancer.

**Vaccination** is the best way to protect against cancers caused by HPV infections.

**HPV vaccination is recommended for all boys and girls at age 11 or 12.**

In 2018, among 13 to 17-year-olds:

**59%** of **girls** had been vaccinated.

**57%** of **boys** had been vaccinated.



The Ohio Breast and Cervical Cancer Project offers free screenings. Call 844-430-BCCP.

Cancer reports and fact sheets are available on the [Cancer Data and Statistics](#) web page.

Data Sources: Ohio Cancer Incidence Surveillance System and Bureau of Vital Statistics, Ohio Department of Health; National Immunization Survey-Teen, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention