



# Cervical Cancer in Ohio



## What Do I Need to Know?

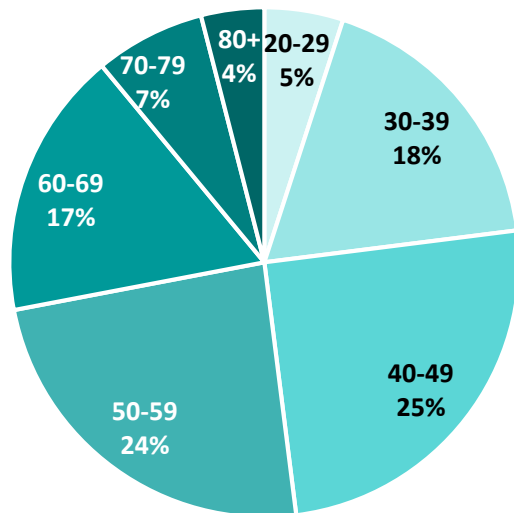
Each year in Ohio, an average of **467** new cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed and **162** women die from cervical cancer.

From 1996 to 2015, cervical cancer:

- new case (incidence) rates decreased 17 percent,
- death (mortality) rates decreased 38 percent,
- cases diagnosed at an early stage decreased about 30 percent, and
- cases diagnosed at regional and distant stages increased 41 and 83 percent, respectively.

### Incidence by Age

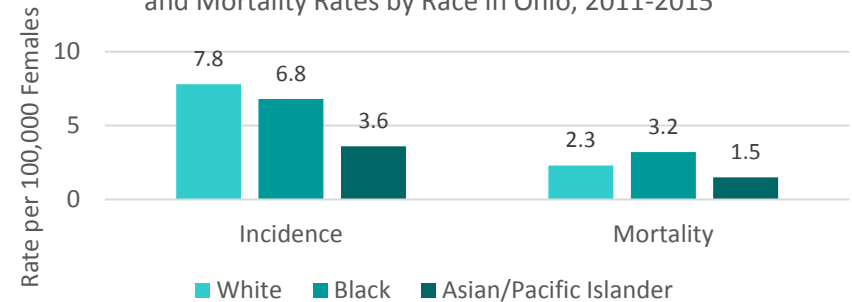
Percent of Cervical Cancer Cases by Age Group



Cervical cancer was most frequently diagnosed in women between the ages of 40 and 49.

### Incidence and Mortality by Race

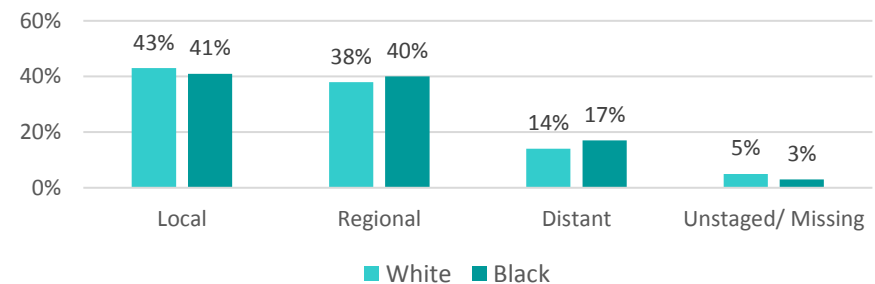
Average Annual Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race in Ohio, 2011-2015



Whites had the highest cervical cancer incidence rate. Blacks had the highest cervical cancer mortality rate.

### Stage at Diagnosis by Race

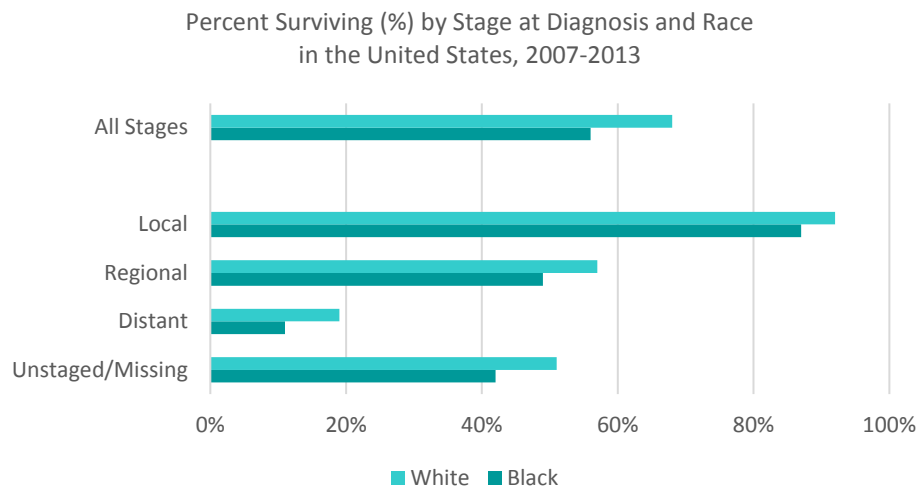
Proportion (%) of Cases by Stage of Diagnosis and Race in Ohio, 2011-2015



There was a slightly higher proportion of whites diagnosed at local stage or with unstaged/missing stage. There was a slightly higher proportion of blacks diagnosed at regional and distant stages.

# Cervical Cancer in Ohio: *What Do I Need to Know?*

## Survival Probability



Five-year relative survival probabilities were highest for cervical cancers diagnosed at local stage and lowest for those diagnosed at distant stage. Survival probability was lower among blacks for each stage.

## Signs, Symptoms and Screening

The following are signs and symptoms of cervical cancer:

- Vaginal bleeding (including bleeding after sexual intercourse)
- Unusual vaginal discharge
- Pain during urination
- Pain during intercourse
- Pelvic pain

**Screening Recommendations:** The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends a Pap test every three years for women ages 21 to 65 or a Pap test and HPV test every five years for women ages 30-65.

The **Breast and Cervical Cancer Project** offers no-cost breast and cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic testing to qualified participants. Call 1-844-430-BCCP for more information.

## Risk Factors

### Modifiable Risk Factors

- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection:** HPV is almost always the cause of cervical cancer. Having multiple sexual partners (or having a partner with multiple partners) and early age of sexual activity increase the risk of contracting HPV.
- **Smoking:** Women who smoke are about twice as likely as nonsmokers to develop cervical cancer.
- **Oral contraceptives:** Long-term use of oral contraceptives increases risk of cervical cancer.
- **Giving birth to many children:** Risk of cervical cancer increases with the number of childbirths.

### Non-Modifiable Risk Factors

- **Diethylstilbestrol (DES):** Being exposed to DES while in the mother's womb increases the risk of cervical dysplasia and clear cell adenocarcinoma of the cervix.
- **Immunosuppression:** Having a weakened immune system caused by immunosuppression increases the risk of HPV infection and cervical cancer.

## Did You Know?

*Vaccines are the best way to protect men and women against some of the most common types of HPV which have been linked to cancer in both men and women. The HPV vaccine, Gardasil 9, is safe and effective.*

**HPV vaccination is recommended for all boys and girls at age 11 or 12.** The body develops better protection against HPV at this age than in the late teens and early 20s. Adolescents vaccinated before their 15<sup>th</sup> birthday need two doses of the HPV vaccine given 6 to 12 months apart. Teens and young adults who start the series at ages 15-26 years need three doses.