

Cervical Cancer in Nevada - 2018

130

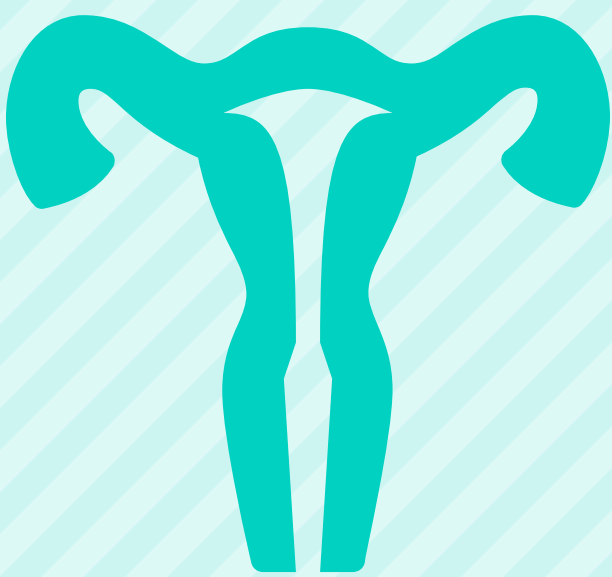
estimated new cases in Nevada this year

32

average annual deaths in Nevada*

Screening for Cervical Cancer

A **Pap test** looks for abnormal cells on the cervix which may become cancer. An **HPV test** can find certain HPV types on a woman's cervix, and may be done at the same time as a Pap.



Most women don't need a Pap test every year.

- First Pap test at 21 years old. If results are normal, next Pap test in 3 years.
- At age 30, if results are normal, Pap test every 3 years or Pap and HPV co-test every 5 years.
- Most women can stop screening at 65 years old.

Cervical cancer screening rates for women who have received a Pap test within the last 3 years have been declining since 2004.

We need to do better.

74.8%
screened

Nevada's Women's Health Connection program provides cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to low-income women who are uninsured or under-insured.

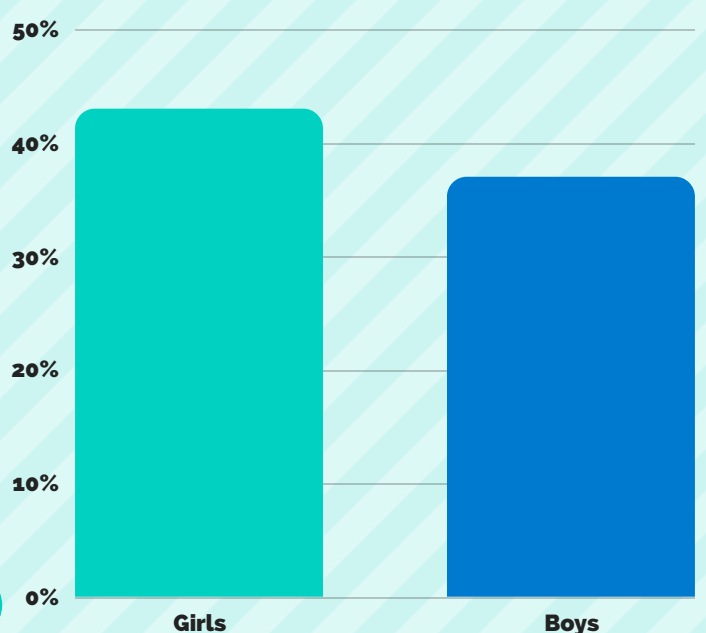
Call 844-469-4934 for more information.



Risk Factors & Prevention

- HPV is thought to cause more than 90% of cervical cancers. HPV vaccination is cancer prevention.
- Women who smoke are twice as likely to get cervical cancer.
- Having HIV or a weakened immune system increases risk.
- Long-term use of oral contraceptives increases risk.
- Women with a diet low in fruits and vegetables or who are obese are at increased risk.

Percent of girls and boys 13-17 years old in Nevada who have completed HPV vaccination series.



Data Sources: American Cancer Society Cancer Facts & Figures 2018; National Cancer Institute/CDC State Cancer Profiles, Nevada; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016; National Immunization Surveys 2016.

* Average annual deaths in Nevada 2010 - 2014.

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