

# CERVICAL CANCER IN CALIFORNIA

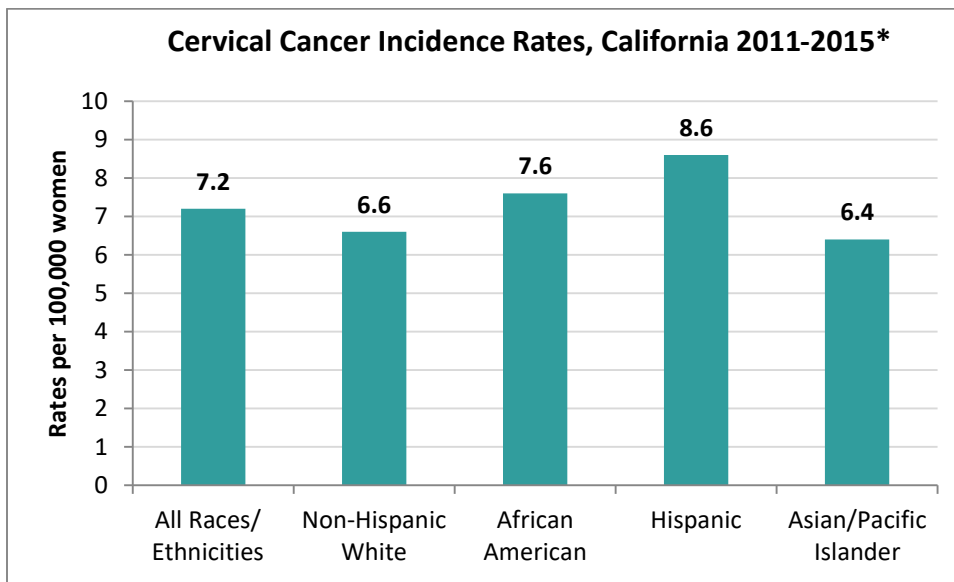
## BY THE NUMBERS

The number of new cervical cancer cases diagnosed among women in California in 2015: 1,417

The number of deaths from cervical cancer that occurred in California in 2015: 498

### Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, California, 2011-2015

Between 2011 and 2015, the incidence rate for cervical cancer for women in California was 7.2 new cases per 100,000 persons per year. With respect to race/ethnicity, Hispanic women experienced the highest incidence rate (8.6 new cases per 100,000 persons per year).

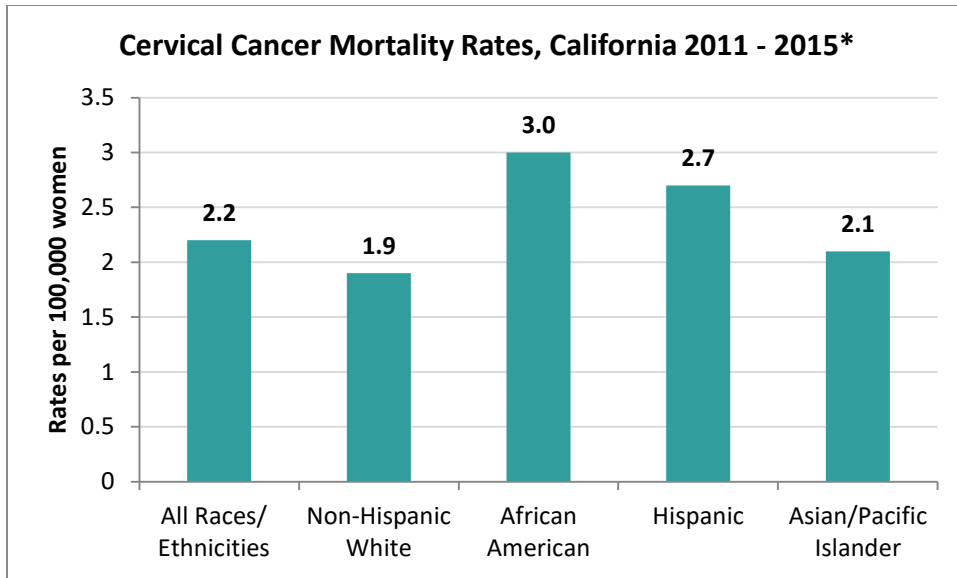


\*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Population.

Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Prepared by the California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry.

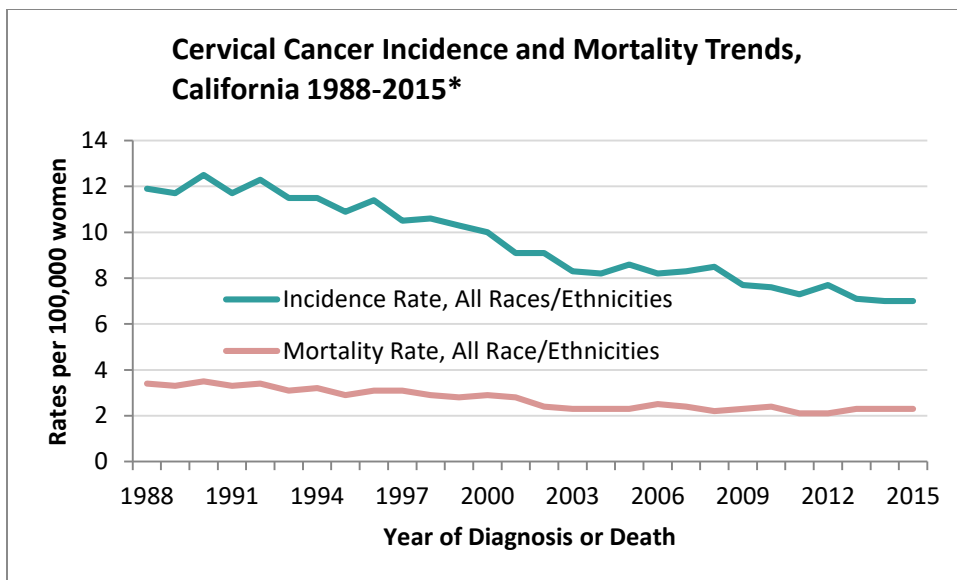
The cervical cancer mortality rate for women in California was 2.2 deaths per 100,000 persons per year. With respect to race/ethnicity, while Hispanic women showed the highest rate of new cervical cancer cases, African American women experienced the highest mortality rate (3.0 deaths per 100,000 women) in the state.



\*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Population.  
 Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 Prepared by the California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry.

### Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality, California, 1988-2015

The incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer among California women have both decreased at a statistically significant rate from 1988 – 2015. From 2011 - 2015, the rate for invasive cervical cancer among women in California compared to the rest of the nation was 7 percent lower among non-Hispanic whites, 18 percent lower among African Americans, 12 percent lower among Hispanics, and 13 percent higher among Asians/Pacific Islanders.



\*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Population.  
 Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 Prepared by the California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry.

Women of all ages are at risk of cervical cancer. Although the number of new cases has been declining over the past decades due to Pap screening, cervical cancer is still the fourth most common type of cancer for women in California.

### Risk Factors

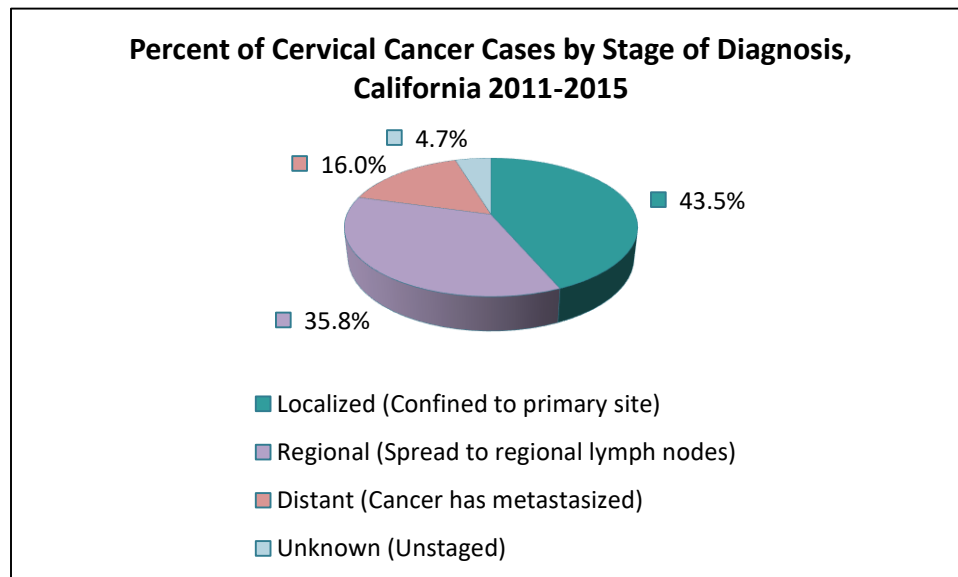
Most cervical cancers are caused by a high-risk type of human papillomavirus (HPV), a common virus that can be passed from one person to another through sexual activity. Both men and women can be infected with HPV. It can be present for years without causing any symptoms and can be passed to others without knowing.

Other factors may increase the risk of developing cancer. These include:

- Smoking.
- Having HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) or reduced immunity.
- Taking birth control pills for a long time (more than five years).
- Having given birth to three or more children.

The risk of acquiring cervical cancer can be lowered or prevented by the following:

- Get an HPV vaccine (if you are 26 years of age or younger).
- Get regular Pap tests.
- Limit the number of sexual partners.
- Use condoms during sex.



\*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Population.

Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Prepared by the California Department of Public Health, California Cancer Registry.

### Five-Year Relative Survival Rates for Cervical Cancer, California 2006-2015

*If diagnosed when the tumor is:*

*The 5-Year Survival Rate\*is:*

<b>Localized</b> The tumor has broken through the basement membrane, but is confined to the primary site.	<b>92%</b>
<b>Regional</b> The tumor has spread to the lymph nodes or adjacent tissues.	<b>58%</b>
<b>Distant</b> The tumor has metastasized or spread to other parts of the body.	<b>18%</b>
<b>Overall 5-Year Relative Survival Rate for Pancreatic Cancer in California</b>	<b>69%</b>