

Cervical Cancer



Dickinson-Iron District Health Department

"Serving the community since 1936 in Health Protection, Health Education and Disease Prevention"

STATISTICS:

- During 2002, 382 women in Michigan were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer.
- In 2003, 104 women in Michigan died of the disease.
- During 2002, 57% of the women who died of cervical cancer were over age 55.
- Since 1990, there has been a decline in the number of both new cases of and deaths from cervical cancer among Michigan women and women across the United States.
- Over 94 percent of Michigan women age 18 and older has received at least one Pap test during her lifetime.
- Nearly 83 percent of Michigan women age 18 and older has received a Pap test within the past three years. Women less likely to receive cervical cancer screening within the past three years include those with low incomes, less than a high school education, and/or over the age of 60.

Cancer Prevention and Control Month

SERVICES AVAILABLE:

Dickinson-Iron District Health Department

(906) 779-7237 or (906) 265-9913

www.didhd.org

Michigan's Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP) provides free breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services to underserved women across the state. Since the program began in 1991, over 114,000 women have been screened through the BCCCP with nearly 2,000 cervical cancers diagnosed.

To be eligible for the program, a woman must:

- Have an income \leq 250% of the federal poverty level
- Be uninsured or underinsured
- Be age 40 - 64 for breast/cervical cancer screening and for diagnostic follow-up of breast/cervical abnormalities OR
- Be age 18 – 39, have been identified with a cervical abnormality through the Title X/Family Planning Program, and referred to the BCCCP for cervical cancer diagnostic follow-up

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW:

- No one should die from cervical cancer. If detected early, all deaths from cervical cancer can be prevented through appropriate treatment.
- Most cervical cancers develop over a relatively long period of time. During this time, abnormal tissue can be detected easily by a Pap test and then removed by a health care provider.
- Experts believe that virtually all cervical cancer deaths could be prevented by a combination of safe sex practices, routine Pap smears, and appropriate follow-up of abnormal screening results.
- Cervical cancer is one of the few cancers that can be prevented by using the same precautions as with other sexually transmitted diseases.
- The Michigan Cancer Consortium recommends that all women who are sexually active or age 21 or older talk to their health care providers about receiving cervical cancer screening.

RESOURCES:

American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org

American Social Health Association

www.ashastd.org/hpv/hpv_overview.cfm

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/info-cc.htm

Medicare

www.medicare.gov/Health/Cervical.asp

Michigan Cancer Consortium

www.michigancancer.org

National Cancer Institute

www.cancer.gov/cancer_information/cancer_type/cervical/

National Cervical Cancer Coalition

www.nccc-online.org

National Women's Health Information Center

www.4woman.gov

