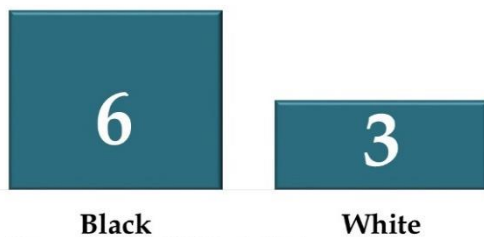


Cervical Cancer in Mississippi 2011-2015^{1,2}

New Cases and Deaths:

- From 2011-2015, 738 new cases of Cervix Uteri Cancer (thereafter cervical cancer) were reported, and 292 women died of cervical cancer in Mississippi.
- Cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States (US). However, in the past 40 years, the number of cases of and the number of deaths from cervical cancer have decreased significantly. This is mainly due to women getting regular Pap tests, which can find cervical pre-cancer before it turns into cancer.³

Invasive Cervical Cancer
Age-Adjusted MORTALITY Rates* by Race
Mississippi, 2011-2015



*Rates age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population, per 100,000.
Source: 2018 MS Cancer Registry <https://www.cancer-rates.info/ms/>

Invasive Cervical Cancer
Age-Adjusted MORTALITY Rates*
Mississippi vs. United States, 2011-2015



*Rates age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population, per 100,000.
Source: 2018 CDC USCS Data Visualization <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html>

Incidence and Mortality Rates⁴:

- For every 100,000 women, 9 new cases of cervical cancer were reported and 3 died of cancer.
- Mortality due to cervical cancer is particularly high among Black women in Mississippi. For every 100,000 Black women, 6 died of cervical cancer between 2011 and 2015 (US: 4). For every 100,000 White women, 3 women died of cervical cancer (US: 2).
- Mississippi's cervical cancer mortality rate is higher than the national rate (3 vs. 2). In fact, Mississippi's mortality rate due to cervical cancer is the 2nd highest in the country⁵.

Risk Factors: HPV (human papillomavirus) infection causes most cases of cervical cancer in women, as well as other cancers in women and men. HPV is a very common sexually transmitted infection. You can get protection against cervical cancer by being vaccinated against HPV. Other factors: History of sexually-transmitted diseases, smoking, multiple sex partners, unprotected sex, sexual intercourse at an early age, weakened immune system, and obesity.

Symptoms: Early on, cervical cancer may not cause signs and symptoms. Advanced cervical cancer may cause bleeding or discharge from the vagina that is not normal for you, such as bleeding after sex. If you have any of these signs, see your doctor. They may be caused by something other than cancer, but the only way to know is to see your doctor.⁶

Screening: Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early: The Pap test (or Pap smear) and the HPV test. For additional information about free screening services for women uninsured and underinsured, call the MSDH Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) at 1-800-721-7222, or visit www.HealthyMS.com/cc to find out if you qualify.⁷

¹ 2018 MS Cancer Registry, <https://www.cancer-rates.info/ms/>

² 2018 CDC USCS Data Visualization, <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html>

³ Cervical cancer statistics, <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/>

⁴ Incidence and Mortality rates are Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population, per 100,000

⁵ 2018 State Cancer Profiles, <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>

⁶ CDC Gynecologic Cancers https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/symptoms.htm

⁷ Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP), www.HealthyMS.com/cc



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