

**Cancer Prevention and Control Month**

* 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. There has been an increase in pre-cancerous lesions of the cervix because there has been an increase in improved screening behaviors.
* Cervical cancer causes the highestnumber of years of life lost among cancers in Michigan; an average of 25 years of life lost per woman who dies of cervical cancer.
* In 2012, the American Cancer Society estimated that 313 Michigan women were diagnosed with cervical cancer. In 2013, 128 women died to invasive cervical cancer.
* In 2012, 79.4 percent of Michigan women age 18 and older received at least one Pap test during the previous three years.
* Between 2006 and 2011, Michigan ranked 25th in nation for cervical cancer deaths.
* 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.
* In 2016, American Cancer Society Estimates 12,900 will be diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer, and 4,100 will die.

**INSERT LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT INFORMATION**

**American Cancer Society**

[www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org)

**American Social Health Association**

<http://www.ashasexualhealth.org/>

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/>

**Medicare**

<https://www.medicare.gov/coverage/cervical-vaginal-cancer-screenings.html>

**Michigan Cancer Consortium**

[www.michigancancer.org](http://www.michigancancer.org)

**National Cancer Institute**

[www.cancer.gov/types/cervical](http://www.cancer.gov/types/cervical)

**National Cervical Cancer Coalition**

[www.nccc-online.org](http://www.nccc-online.org)

**National Women’s Health Information Center**

[www.womenshealth.gov](http://www.4woman.gov)

# Facts:

**Cervical Cancer**

**Information Resources:**

Since 1991, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) has implemented a comprehensive Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP) through a multi-year grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). With these funds, low-income women now have access to life-saving cancer screening services and follow-up care, including cancer treatment if that should be needed.

To be eligible for the program, a woman must:

* Have an income < 250% of the federal poverty level
* Be uninsured orunderinsured
* Be age 40 - 64 for breast/cervical cancer screening and for diagnostic follow-up of breast/cervical abnormalities OR
* Be Age 21–39 and referred to BCCCNP with an abnormal screening Pap test OR clinical breast exam which requires breast/cervical diagnostic services.

Call 1-866-930-6324 or visit [www.michigancancer.org/bcccp](http://www.michigancancer.org/bcccp) for program eligibility requirements or participating BCCCNP providers.

* 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. HPV tests are also recommended to detect Human Papillomavirus. HPV can cause cervical cancer.
* 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.

**Available Services:**