

Cervical Cancer and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) in Wyoming

¹American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2018. <https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2018.html>.

²SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Cervix Uteri Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD. <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/cervix.html>

³The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control. HPV and Cancer. Retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.org/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm>.

⁴The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016) Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage among adolescents 13-17 years by State, HHS Region, and the United States, National Immunization Survey-Teen (NIS-Teen), 2016. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/coverage/teenvaxview/data-reports/hpv/reports/2016.html>.

⁵The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Human Papillomavirus. Retrieved from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/index.html>

⁶Journal of Dental Research. Human Papillomavirus (HPV)-associated Oral Cancers and Treatment Strategies. Retrieved from the National Center for Biotechnology Information. July 2014. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4107541/>

⁷Final Update Summary; Cervical Cancer: Screening. U.S. Prevention Services Task Force. September 2016. <https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/UpdatedSummaryFinal/cervical-cancer-screening>

⁸Wyoming Chronic Disease and Maternal Child Health Epidemiology Unit, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Program. January 2016. Cervical Cancer in Wyoming-2014 (BRFSS). Cheyenne, WY, United States of America.



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Additional information and copies may be obtained from:

Wyoming Integrated Cancer Services Program
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 510
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
1-800-264-1296
Fax: 307-777-3765

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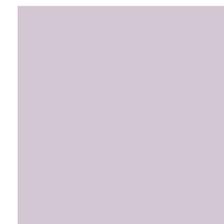
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6101 Yellowstone Rd. Suite 510
Cheyenne WY 82002
800.264.1296
wdh.cancerservices@wyo.gov
www.health.wyo.gov/cancer

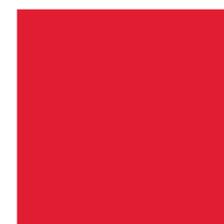


Percent surviving
5 years²
67.1%



According to the American Cancer Society, an estimated 13,240 women in the United States will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2018 and 4,170 women will die from cervical cancer.¹
The good news is that advances in screening and treatment over the last 20-30 years means more women are surviving cervical cancer than ever. Most of those diagnosed will survive for at least 5 years after diagnosis and many will be cured.

31,500
Cases of cancer are caused by HPV in the U.S. each year.³



78.2%
of Wyoming youth, ages 13-17, have not received all recommended doses of the HPV vaccine.⁴



What is HPV?

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is a group of 100+ related viruses that can be spread through sexual contact. Nearly 80 million people in the U.S. currently have HPV. Most people who become infected with HPV do not know they have it. HPV typically goes away by itself within about two years, but if HPV stays in the body for many years, it can cause cancer.⁵



The incidence of HPV related throat cancer in men has **increased** dramatically over the past two decades.⁶

HPV and Cancer

Most cervical cancers are caused by two types of HPV: types 16 and 18. HPV type 16 is also known to cause the majority of HPV-related anal and throat cancers. HPV is also known to cause penile, rectal, vaginal and vulvar cancers.

Fortunately, there is a regular screening test for cervical cancer, but there are not recommended screening tests for the other HPV-related cancers.⁷

HPV Vaccination

The HPV vaccine protects against the HPV types that cause most HPV cancers and can prevent most of these cancers from occurring. The HPV vaccine is recommended for:

- Females ages 9-26
- Males ages 9-21

The vaccine is most effective with the greatest immune response when given between the ages of 11-12.

When the first dose of HPV vaccine is given before the age of 15, only two doses are needed. If the first dose is given after the age of 15, three doses are needed.⁵

Patients should talk to their healthcare provider about the right vaccination schedule for their child or themselves.

Reduce the risk of HPV-related cancers by getting the HPV vaccination, getting screened for cervical cancer and limiting the number of sexual partners.

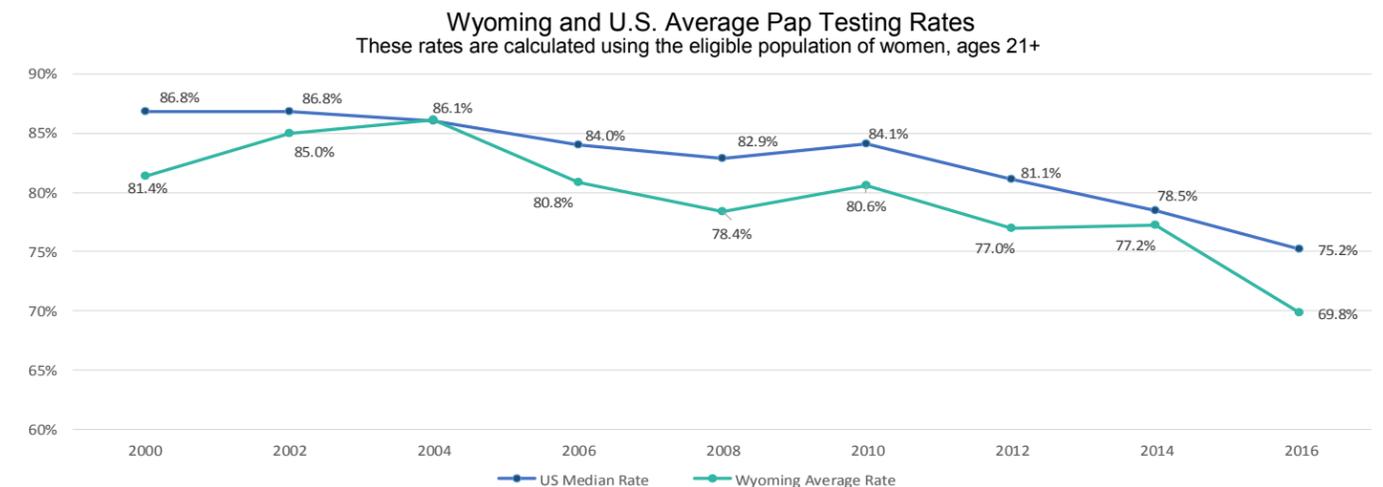


Preventing cancer is easier than treating cancer.

Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening, or Pap test, is the best way to find cervical cancer early by detecting changes in the cervix at a cellular level. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention says that cervical cancer is easiest to treat when it is found early.⁷

The rate of screening for cervical cancer has decreased over the last 15 years. In 2000, the rate in Wyoming was above 80% for women screened for cervical cancer in the last 3 years and was reported at just below 70% in 2016. The U.S. average rate for the same population has also decreased from over 85% to just above 75%.⁸



When should you get a Pap test?

Women age 21:

- Begin Pap testing
- Continue every 3 years

Women age 30-65:

- Pap test with HPV test every 5 years

According to the U.S. Preventive Task Force Services

Wyoming Integrated Cancer Services Program

The Wyoming Integrated Cancer Services Program reimburses participating healthcare providers for screenings, such as mammograms, clinical breast exams, and Pap tests to enrolled clients in Wyoming. The screenings are paid for by funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program and the National Breast Cancer Foundation.

Residents who are eligible for the program include women who:

- Are 50 years or older
- Have no insurance (Medicare Part A is allowed)
- Have a household income at or below 250% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines

Other qualifications may include women who are:

- Ages 40-49 who have been previously diagnosed with breast cancer
- Ages 30-40 who have not had a Pap test in the last 5 years
- Ages 21-49 who have been told by a healthcare professional that additional diagnostic testing is needed for breast or cervical cancer or cervical pre-cancer

For more information about the program, to download an application, or to apply online, please visit: www.health.wyo.gov/cancer.