



January 2016

## **MCC Tool of the Month – January is Cervical Health Awareness Month**

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- [Article](#) – sample cervical cancer awareness article for MCC member and stakeholder organization employee newsletters
- [Data](#) – quick, ready-to-use cervical cancer stats and sources
- [Resources](#) – cervical health, cervical cancer, and Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination resources for MCC member and stakeholder organizations
- [Social media](#) – ready-to-use cervical cancer awareness Facebook posts and tweets

## Sample article for MCC member and stakeholder organization employee newsletters

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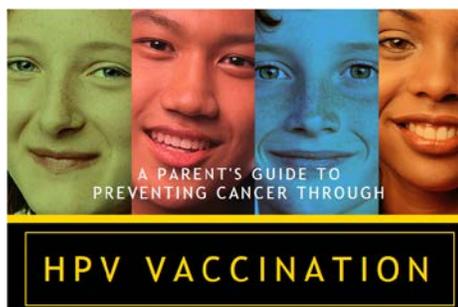
### January is Cervical Health Awareness Month

Cervical Health Awareness Month is a perfect time for you and your family to know the following life-saving information:

- **The Pap test:** Talk with your doctor and **stay current** on cervical cancer screening – women should begin screening for cervical cancer at age 21. The Pap test is the simple and affordable screening test to detect cervical cancer – still, *more than half of cervical cancer deaths are seen in women who have either never had a Pap test, or have not had testing in more than five years.*
- **HPV vaccination:** Children should receive all three doses of the HPV or anti-cancer vaccination. Experts say that the Human Papillomavirus or HPV vaccination can prevent about 70% of cervical cancer cases in the United States. *HPV vaccination also prevents other cancers in both women AND men.*

### To reduce the risk of cervical and other cancers, you can:

- **Be screened.** Talk with your health care provider. Also, women's preventive health care – such as screenings for cervical cancer, prenatal care, mammograms, immunizations, and other services – is covered through the Healthy Michigan Plan without co-pays. Pap tests are available at Family Planning Clinics and for women ages 40-64, Pap testing is accessible through the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control and Navigation Program (BCCCNP). For more information about the BCCCNP, call 800-922-MAMM (6266).
- **Make sure your children receive the HPV vaccine**
  - Talk with your children's doctor; it is recommended for girls and boys at 11-12 years of age. However, the vaccine can be given up through age 26.
  - It's given in a series of three doses.
  - The HPV vaccine is safe, effective, and produces better immunity when given at the recommended age of 11-12 years.



### Resources:

Vaccines for Children (VFC), Medicaid, MI-Child, and most health insurances pay for the HPV vaccine. If your child does not have health insurance, or does not have insurance that covers these vaccines, ask your health care provider or local health department about the VFC program. VFC provides no-or-low cost vaccines to eligible children, 18 years of age and younger.

For HPV and cervical cancer information, visit [www.michigan.gov/hpv](http://www.michigan.gov/hpv) and [www.michigan.gov/cancer](http://www.michigan.gov/cancer). More information about vaccinations in general can be found at [www.michigan.gov/teenvaccines](http://www.michigan.gov/teenvaccines).

## Ready-to-Use Data on Cervical Cancer

### Quick Data

- **U.S.**
  - It is estimated that 12,900 cases of cervical cancer will occur in 2015
  - It is estimated that there will be 4,100 deaths from cervical cancer in 2015  
*Source: American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2015*
- **Michigan**
  - **Incidence**
    - In 2012, the age-adjusted cervical cancer invasive incidence rate in Michigan was: 6.1/per 100,000
    - There were 313 cases of invasive cervical cancer in 2012
  - **Mortality**
    - In 2013, the age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rate in Michigan was 2.17/per 100,000
    - In 2013, there were 128 deaths due to cervical cancer  
*Source: [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#) – readily available Michigan and county-level data*
  - **2015 Cervical Cancer Projections**
    - It is estimated that there will be 350 cases of cervical cancer
    - It is estimated that 120 women will die as a result of cervical cancer  
*Source: American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2015*

### Health Disparities

- The age-adjusted incidence rate of invasive cancers of the cervix in the year 2000 was 8.3 for White women and 12.2 for Black women – a 47% rate difference. In 2012, the age-adjusted incidence rate was 5.9 for White women and 7.2 for Black women – a 22% rate difference (rates are computed by the direct method and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are per 100,000 population in the specified group).<sup>1</sup>
- The overall 5-year relative survival rate for cervical cancer among African American women is 59%, compared to 69% among white women. African American women remain nearly twice as likely to die from cervical cancer as white women. Higher death rates among African American women have been largely attributed to socioeconomic disparities and a lack of access to care. It has been estimated that as many as 80% of deaths from cervical cancer could be prevented by regular screening coupled with adequate patient follow-up and treatment.<sup>2</sup>
- Women less likely to receive cervical cancer screening within the past three years include those who are uninsured and women between the ages of 21 and 29 years.<sup>2</sup>  
*Sources: <sup>1</sup>Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File – Processed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics; <sup>2</sup>Michigan Department of Community Health; *Behavioral Risk Factor Survey: Risk Factors and Health Indicators 2012**

### Cervical Cancer Data Resources

- Cervical Cancer Fact Sheets
  - [Consumer](#)
  - [Provider](#)
- [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#)
- [State Cancer Profiles](#)
- American Cancer Society
  - [Facts and Figures 2015](#)
  - [Estimated New Cases & Deaths by State for 21 Cancer Sites, 2015](#)

## Resources for MCC Members including Providers and their Staff

### Clinical Protocol – MCC Exclusive Product

- [Clinical Protocol for the Early Detection of Cervical Cancer](#) (May 2013)

### Websites

- [HPV](#) (Human Papillomavirus) and HPV Vaccination – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- [Order](#) – “A Parent’s Guide to Preventing Cancer Through HPV Vaccination” brochures (*Click Cancer, and then C137*)

### Fact Sheets

- [Facts About Cervical Cancer for Health Professionals](#) – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (*July 2015*)
- [Cervical Cancer Consumer Fact Sheet](#) – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (*August 2015*)

### Patient Education

- [Cervical Cancer Patient Resources](#)
- [Michigan Health Promotions Clearinghouse](#) – The clearinghouse offers a variety of printed materials, ranging from brochures to posters, to educate residents about **Human Papillomavirus vaccination, breast, cervical and colorectal cancers and family health history**; all materials are available free of charge in limited quantities to Michigan residents including:
  - *Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP)* (*Click Cancer, and then C100*)
  - *A Parent’s Guide to Preventing Cancer Through HPV Vaccination* (*Click Cancer, and then C137*)

### Clinical Services Available

- Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP)
  - Brochure – Information on how to get breast or cervical cancer screening and follow-up care: <http://www.hpclearinghouse.org/preshowcatagories.cfm> (*Click Cancer, and then C100*)
  - Call the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program at 1-800-922-MAMM (6266)
  - [Listing of agencies](#) by county providing breast and cervical cancer screening and follow-up care

### Tobacco Dependence Treatment

- Michigan Tobacco Quitline – Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW (784-8669) for **free** resources and help in quitting tobacco
- *Tobacco Dependency Treatment Resources for Patients and Providers:* [http://www.michigancancer.org/PDFs/Resources/TobDepTXResourcesPT\\_PV.pdf](http://www.michigancancer.org/PDFs/Resources/TobDepTXResourcesPT_PV.pdf)

## Social Media – Quick Tweets and Facebook Posts

### Twitter Posts

- Parents: Are your kids immunized against #CervicalCancer? @CDC\_gov & partners recommend #HPVvax for kids ages 11-12. [More information](#)
- Girls and boys 11-12 years old need the #HPVvax now to prevent #cancer later. Watch this clip: <https://goo.gl/gxF7R1> #CervicalHealthMonth
- Did you know smoking can increase your risk of #CervicalCancer? Aim to quit by using the free [Michigan Tobacco Quitline](#)
- Attention clinicians! @CDC\_gov and partners suggest strongly recommending #HPVvax for girls AND boys at ages 11-12: <http://goo.gl/5Ze0ka>
- Clinicians: Are you up-to-date on the current #HPVvax and #CervicalCancer screening recommendations? See here: <http://goo.gl/zrShVP>
- Clinicians: Here are some tips and time-savers for talking with parents about #HPVvax: <http://goo.gl/ihDRqm> #CervicalHealthMonth

### Facebook Posts

- As parents, you do everything you can to protect your children's health for now and for the future. Today, there is a strongly recommended weapon to prevent several types of cancer in your kids: the HPV vaccine. [Find out more](#)
- January is Cervical Health Awareness Month. The most important thing you can do to help prevent cervical cancer is to have regular screening tests starting at age 21. If your Pap test results are normal, your chance of getting cervical cancer in the next few years is very low. For that reason, your doctor may tell you that you will not need another Pap test for as long as three years. Learn more about Pap test recommendations here: <http://goo.gl/SOQhT0>
- Attention clinicians! CDC and partners, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, recommend HPV vaccination of both girls and boys at ages 11 or 12 and suggest that clinicians strongly recommend HPV vaccination for preteens and teens who have not yet been fully vaccinated. Read more: <http://goo.gl/5Ze0ka>
- Current vaccination and screening recommendations include that both girls and boys ages 11 to 12 should receive all doses of the HPV cancer prevention vaccination and girls ages 13-26 and boys ages 13-21 should get the vaccine if they have not received it already: <http://goo.gl/zrShVP>
- If there were a vaccine against cancer, wouldn't you get it for your kids? The HPV vaccine is cancer prevention. Talk with your doctor. [More information.](#)