



January 2018

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

- [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

January is Cervical Health Awareness Month

During Cervical Health Awareness Month, act on cancer prevention for you and your children.

Women – 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.* **What to know:** Talk with your health care provider and **stay current** on cervical cancer screening. Women should begin screening for cervical cancer at age 21.

Be sure to take advantage of cancer screenings/programs and immunizations. To reduce the risk of cervical and other cancers, be sure you get 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 1-844-I-GOT-SCR (446-8727).

For Children and Young Adults – protect your children from getting cancer with the HPV (Human papillomavirus) vaccination. The HPV Vaccine prevents cervical and many other cancers in women AND men. The vaccine, HPV9, works against 7 different cancer-causing strains of HPV. The HPV vaccine is safe and is most effective when given at the recommended age of 11-12 years. However, it can be started at age 9 and given through age 26. **What to know:** Children and adolescents should receive all indicated doses of the HPV vaccination. [Learn more](#) about preventing cancer with the HPV vaccination. Talk with your provider.

Help with Vaccinations – [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. Find [more vaccination information](#).

Ready-to-Use Data on Cervical Cancer

Quick Data

- **U.S.**
 - It is estimated that 12,820 cases of invasive cervical cancer will have occurred in the U.S. in 2017
 - It is estimated that there will be 4,210 deaths from cervical cancer in 2017
Source: [American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2017 – Selected Cancers](#)
- **Michigan**
 - Incidence**
 - In 2014, the age-adjusted cervical cancer invasive incidence rate in Michigan was 6.0/per 100,000
 - There were 311 cases of invasive cervical cancer in 2014
 - Mortality**
 - In 2015, the age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rate in Michigan was 1.9/per 100,000
 - In 2015, there were 107 deaths due to cervical cancer
Source of Michigan Cases Diagnosed: Michigan Resident Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2016. Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services. Source of Michigan Death Data: 1985-2015 Michigan Resident Death Files, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services.
 - 2017 Cervical Cancer Projections (Michigan)**
 - It is estimated that there will be 370 new cases of cervical cancer
 - It is estimated that 110 women will die as a result of cervical cancer
Source: [American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2017 – Estimated New Cases & Deaths by State for 21 Cancer Sites](#)

Health Disparities

- **U.S.**
 - The age-adjusted incidence rate (new cases) for cervical cancer in the US from 2009-2013: Non-Hispanic White – 7.0; Non-Hispanic Black – 9.8; American Indian and Alaskan Native – 9.7; and Hispanic/Latino – 9.9.
 - The age-adjusted death rate for cervical cancer in the US from 2010-2014: Non-Hispanic White – 2.1; Non-Hispanic Black – 3.9; American Indian and Alaskan Native – 2.8; and Hispanic/Latino – 2.6
Source: [American Cancer Society: Incidence Rates for Selected Cancers by Race, and Ethnicity, US, 2009-2013](#) & [Death Rates for Selected Cancers by Race and Ethnicity, US, 2009-2013](#)
- **Michigan**
 - Incidence – Black Women: 58 cases of cervical cancer in 2014 and an age-adjusted rates of 7.6/per 100,000; White Women: 234 cases of cervical cancer in 2014 and an age-adjusted rate of 5.6/per 100,000
 - Mortality – Black Women: 16 deaths due to cervical cancer; age-adjusted death rate is unreliable due to low case counts. White Women: 87 deaths in 2012 and an age-adjusted death rate of 2.2
Source of Michigan Cases Diagnosed: Michigan Resident Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2016. Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services. Source of Michigan Death Data: 1985-2015 Michigan Resident Death Files, Division of Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services.
- Black women remain nearly twice as likely to die from cervical cancer as white women, largely due to socioeconomic disparities and a lack of access to care.
- The overall 5-year relative survival rate for cervical cancer among black women is 58%, compared to 69% among white women, partly because black women are more likely than white women to be diagnosed with regional- or distant-stage disease despite similar screening rates. Racial differences in stage at diagnosis may be due to differences in the quality of screening and follow-up after abnormal results. Lower socioeconomic status is also associated with lower screening rates, increased risk of late-stage diagnosis, and poorer survival. *Source: American Cancer Society, [Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans 2016-2018](#)*

Ready-to-Use Data on Cervical Cancer (Continued)

Cervical Cancer Data Resources

- Cervical Cancer Fact Sheets: [Consumer](#); [Provider](#)
- [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#)
- [State Cancer Profiles](#)
- American Cancer Society - [Facts and Figures 2017](#) and [Estimated New Cases & Deaths by State for 21 Cancer Sites, 2017](#)

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)

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, available in English and Spanish)
 - For breast and/or cervical cancer screening, have patients and clients call the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program at 1-844-I-GOT-SCR (446-8727)

Patient Education Resources

- [Cervical Cancer Patient Resources](#)
- [Cervical Cancer Consumer Fact Sheet](#) – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (August 2017)
- [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)

Provider - Resources

- [Cervical Cancer – Provider Resources](#)
- [Cervical Cancer in Michigan](#) (fact sheet for Health Professionals) – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (July 2017)

Tobacco Dependence Treatment

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

Websites

- [CDC – Cervical Cancer website](#)
- [HPV](#) (Human Papillomavirus) and HPV Vaccination – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Social Media – Quick Tweets and Facebook Posts

Twitter Posts

- Parents: [Are your kids immunized against #Cervicalcancer & other cancers?](#) @CDC_gov & partners recommend #HPVvax for kids ages 11-12
- Girls and boys 11-12 years old need the #HPVvax now to prevent #cancer later. [Watch this CDC 0:30 video clip](#) #CervicalHealthMonth
- Did you know smoking can increase your risk of #CervicalCancer? Aim to quit by using the free [Michigan Tobacco Quitline](#)
- Women – do you know what age you should begin [screening for #cervicalcancer](#)? Age 21 – January is #CervicalHealthMonth.
- Women – [know when you should be screened for #cervicalcancer](#) – January is #CervicalHealthMonth
- Attention clinicians! [@CDC_gov and partners strongly recommend #HPVvax for girls AND boys at ages 11-12](#). Find more info too.
- Clinicians: Are you up-to-date on the current [#HPVvax](#) and [#CervicalCancer screening](#) recommendations?
- [Clinicians: Here are some tips and time-savers for talking with parents about #HPVvax: #CervicalHealthMonth](#)

Facebook Posts

- Would you prevent cancer in your children if you could? You can. [The HPV vaccine](#) is an anti-cancer vaccine and prevents a number of cancers in women and men. Talk with your doctor. Find out more
- January is Cervical Health Awareness Month. One of the most important things 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.](#)
- 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. [Clinicians can learn more.](#)
- 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. [See the current vaccination recommendations.](#)
- 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.