

Michigan Cancer Consortium Tool of the Month  
January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month



January 2020

Michigan Cancer Consortium – Tool-of-the-Month  
January is Cervical Cancer 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

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## Sample Newsletter Article

**Intended use:** use this article in your employee newsletters and as the basis for a press release; to promote awareness.

## January is Cervical Health Awareness Month

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

The [Pap test](#) is a simple and affordable screening test to detect cervical cancer in women – still, most 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. Women should begin screening for cervical cancer at age 21. Talk with your health care provider about your screening options and stay current on cervical cancer screening.

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 21-64, 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).

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 HPV vaccine works against cancer-causing strains of HPV. The 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. Adults age 27-45 may also receive the vaccine. Everyone should receive all indicated doses of the HPV vaccination. [Learn more](#) about preventing cancer with the HPV vaccination by talking with your children's health care provider.

[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](#).

## Quick Data

**Intended use:** use quick data to help tell the story of cervical cancer burden and disparities

### Quick Data

- **U.S.**
  - It is estimated that 13,170 new cases of cervical cancer will have occurred in 2019
  - It is estimated that there will be 4,250 deaths from cervical cancer in 2019  
*Source:* [American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2019 – Estimated New Cases & Deaths by State for 21 Cancer Sites](#)
- **Michigan**
  - Incidence**
    - In 2016, the age-adjusted cervical cancer invasive incidence rate in Michigan was 6.7 per 100,000
    - There were 335 cases of invasive cervical cancer in 2016
  - Mortality**
    - In 2017, the age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rate in Michigan was 2.1 per 100,000
    - In 2017, there were 121 deaths due to cervical cancer  
*Source:* [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#) – Michigan and county-level data
  - 2019 Cervical Cancer Projections (Michigan)**
    - It is estimated that there will be 360 new 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 2019 – 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 2012-2016: Non-Hispanic White – 7.4; Non-Hispanic Black – 8.9; American Indian and Alaskan Native – 6.3; Hispanic/Latino – 9.6; and Asian and Pacific Islander - 6.0
  - The age-adjusted death rate for cervical cancer in the US from 2012-2016: Non-Hispanic White – 2.2; Non-Hispanic Black – 3.5; American Indian and Alaskan Native – 1.8; Hispanic/Latino – 2.6; and Asian and Pacific Islander – 1.7.  
*Source:* [Center for Disease Control: US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization](#)
- **Michigan**
  - Incidence – Black Women: 47 cases of cervical cancer in 2016 and an age-adjusted rate of 6.3; White Women: 260 cases in 2016 and an age-adjusted rate of 6.3
  - Mortality – Black Women: 16 cases and an age-adjusted death rate of 1.7; White Women: 97 cases and an age-adjusted death rate of 2.2
  - *Source:* [Center for Disease Control: US Cancer Statistics Data Visualization](#)
- **Survival**
  - The overall 5-year relative survival rate for cervical cancer in the U.S. among black women is 55%, compared to 67% among white women.
  - This is partly because black women are more likely than white women to be diagnosed at the regional (41% vs 35% respectively)- or distant-stage (19% vs 15% respectively).  
*Source:* [Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Programs](#).
  - Black women have a significantly higher screening rate (89% vs 83% respectively).  
*Source:* [Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2018](#).
  - 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 \(PDF\)](#)

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### **Cancer Data Resources**

- [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#)
- [Michigan Cancer Epidemiology](#)
- [State Cancer Profiles](#)
- American Cancer Society - [Facts and Figures 2019](#)

## **Resources**

### **Clinical Services Available**

- Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP)
  - 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](#)

### **Provider - Resources**

- [Cervical Cancer – Provider Resources](#)
- [Cervical Cancer in Michigan](#) (fact sheet for Health Professionals) – Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (*April 2019*)

### **Websites**

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

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## **Social Media – Quick Posts and Tweets**

**Intended use:** use social media below to create interest and a call-to-action for women and their families

### **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.](#)
- 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

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**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.

**Promote your posts with popular Cervical Cancer hashtags!**

#CervicalHealthMonth

#CervicalCancer

#HPVVaccine

#HPVRelatedCancers