

## Cervical Cancer

	New Cases*	Deaths <sup>+</sup>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>F</b>
Women, Black	<b>A</b>	<b>A</b>
Women, White	<b>A</b>	<b>F</b>

\* S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. rates of new cases of the same year, 2000

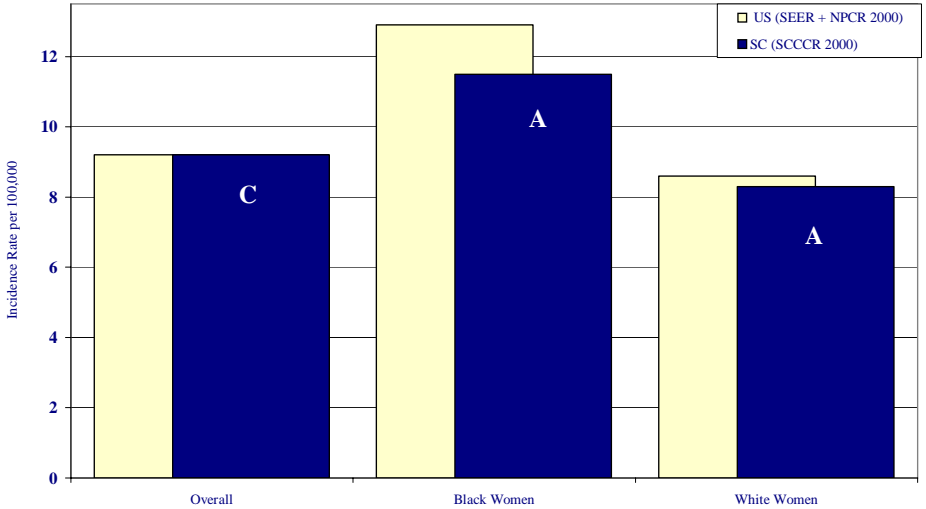
<sup>+</sup> S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

### Key Facts

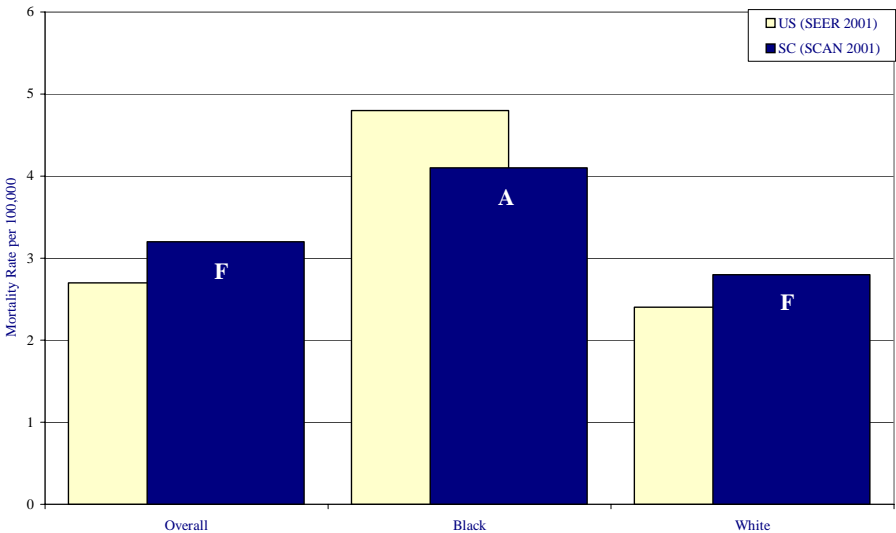
- It is the **ninth** most common cancer diagnosed among all women. (194 women diagnosed in 2000).
- 66 women died of cervical cancer in 2002.
- Both the number of cervical cancer cases and deaths are declining yearly in the United States.
- The risk of invasive cervical cancer increases with age for both white and black women, however the rate increases more rapidly in black women.
- Risk factors include HPV infection, multiple sex partners or partners with multiple sex partners, sex at an early age and cigarette smoking.
- Cigarette smoking is attributable for almost 31 percent of cervical cancer deaths.
- A routine Pap smear can detect the disease early.
- If caught early, the five-year relative survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is close to 100 percent.

Rate of New Cases for Cervical Cancer



Source: U.S. incidence data provided by NPCR + SEER 2000 incidence. S.C. incidence data provided by SCCCR (2000).

Death Rate for Cervical Cancer



Source: U.S. death data provided by SEER Program SEER\*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public - Use With State, Total U.S. for Expanded Races/Hispanics (1990-2001). South Carolina death data provided by DHEC SCAN.

\* Sample size influences visual interpretation.