Cervical Cancer In Wyoming

About Cervical Cancer:

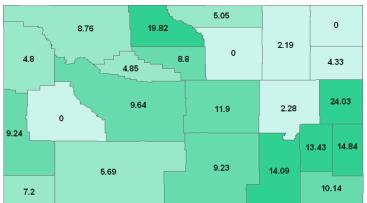
- Cervical cancer is caused by a virus called human papillomavirus or HPV.
- HPV infection is very common; about 8 out of 10 women will get HPV by the time they are 50 years old. Most HPV infections clear up on their own.
- Cancer of the cervix forms slowly. First, some normal cells change to pre-cancerous ones. Eventually, some pre-cancerous cells may grow into cervical cancer. These changes from normal cells, to pre-cancerous cells, to cancerous cells can take up to 10 years.
- In 2009 there were 24 cases of invasive cervical cancer in Wyoming women and 8 women died of the disease. Many more women were diagnosed with cervical pre-cancer.
- Pap tests are an effective screening tool for detecting abnormal changes in the cells of the cervix before they turn into cancer cells.

Cervical Cancer Risk Factors:

- Not having at least one Pap test every three years (ages 21-65)
- Intercourse at an early age
- Smoking
- You, or your partner, have had multiple sex partners
- You have HPV (human papillomavirus) or another sexually transmitted disease
- You have a compromised immune system or have HIV

Cervical Cancer Symptoms:

• None in the early stages. Later stages: increased vaginal discharge and abnormal vaginal bleeding. **Screening Recommendation**: Beginning at age 21, women should initiate Pap test screening and should continue screening every 2-3 years or as recommended by their healthcare provider.



Wyoming Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate 2005-2009 Rate per 100,000

0.00 - 4.33 4.34 - 8.76 8.77 - 11.9

Wyoming Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates by County (per 100,000 women) 2005-2009

Note: Wyoming's 2009 Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate was 8.62 and the U.S. Incidence Rate was 7.88 (2008). Wyoming's 2009 Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate was 2.99 verses the U.S. Mortality Rate of 2.17 (2008) per 100,000 women. Wyoming county by county data for cervical cancer mortality is not available due to small numbers.





