

## Cervical Cancer

### CERVICAL CANCER - FAST FACTS OREGON

	Female
<b>CANCER INCIDENCE</b>	
<b>Total Cancer Cases (2005)</b>	111
<b>RATES</b>	
Oregon Crude Rate (2005)	6.1
Oregon Age-adjusted Rate (2005)	5.8
US Age-adjusted Rate (2004) <sup>1</sup>	7.9
<b>TRENDS - APC</b>	
Oregon Annual Trend (2001-2005)	*-8.8
<b>CANCER MORTALITY</b>	
<b>Total Cancer Deaths (2005)</b>	41
<b>RATES</b>	
Oregon Crude Rate (2005)	2.2
Oregon Age-adjusted Rate (2005)	2.0
US Age-Adjusted Rate (2004) <sup>2</sup>	2.4
<b>TRENDS - APC</b>	
Oregon Annual Trend (2001-2005)	-9.6
US Annual Trend (2000-2004) <sup>2</sup>	*-3.5
<b>PROGNOSIS AND BURDEN</b>	
Prognosis: M/I Ratio (2001-2005)	0.35
Burden: YPLL (2001-2005)	431

Note: Incidence and mortality rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 19-age-group 2000 U.S. standard population. Total column may exceed male/female columns due to coding to other gender.

<sup>1</sup> NPCR. <http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>

<sup>2</sup> US Mortality Public Use Data file, National Center for Health Statistics

APC = Average Annual Percent Change.

M/I = Mortality to Incidence Ratio.

YPLL = Years of Potential Life Lost.

\* Indicates a statistically significant trend.

During 2005, 111 Oregon women were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer and 41 died of the disease. The incidence rate for cervical cancer was 6 per 100,000 women, 27 percent lower than the 2004 national rate of 8 per 100,000. The mortality rate was 2 deaths per 100,000 women, similar to the 2004 national rate. In Oregon, median age at diagnosis was 52 and median age at death was 58.

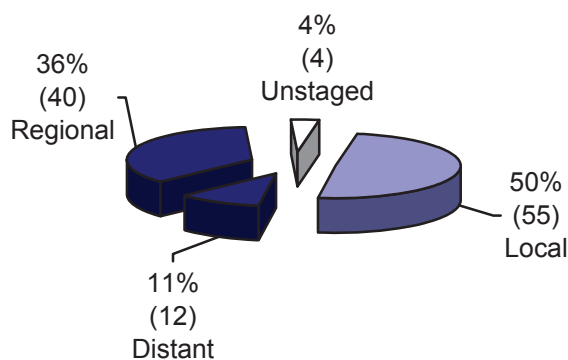
Declining trends in Oregon and the U.S. are statistically significant. Oregon's incidence has declined an average of 8.8 percent per year, while mortality has declined 9.6 percent per year. Nationally, mortality has declined 3.5 percent.

Because of routine Pap testing, the majority of cases are now diagnosed at the in situ stage. In 2005, of all reportable cases, half were diagnosed at the localized stage. The most important risk factor for cervical cancer is infection by the human papilloma virus (HPV). Increased vaccination for HPV should further reduce the incidence of cervical cancer, although, since the vaccine does not cover viral subtypes currently responsible for 30% of cervical cancer, continued Pap testing is recommended

Incidence was highest for Hispanic women and mortality was highest for African American women.

Incidence was significantly higher than the rest of the state in Jackson county and significantly lower in Clackamas county. No area of the state had significantly higher or lower mortality. See Cervical Cancer maps.

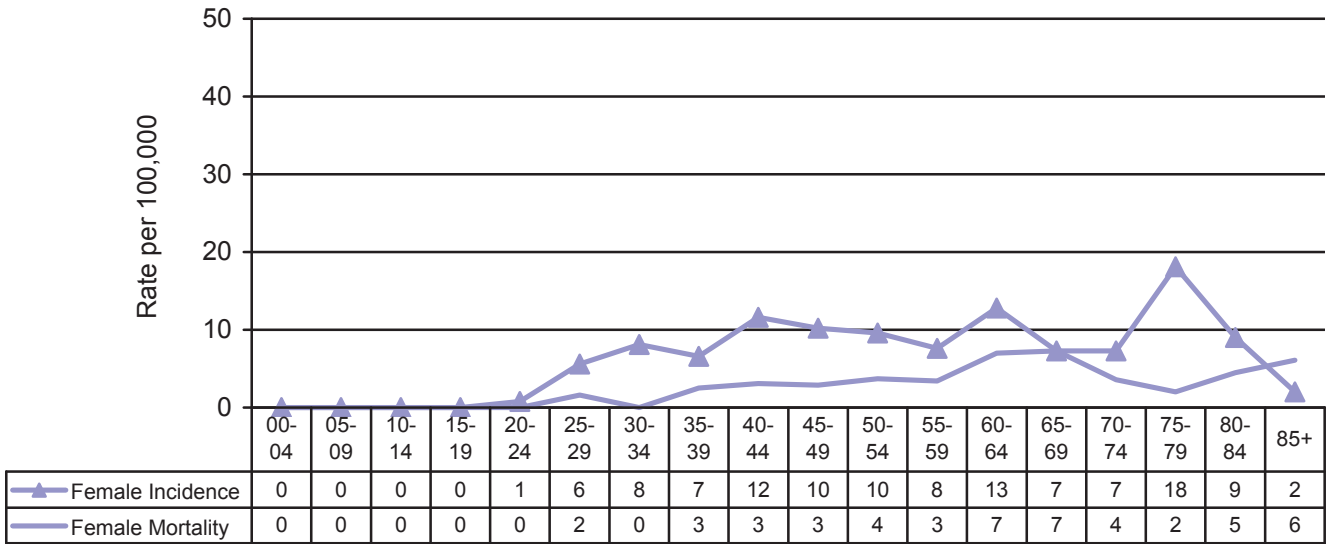
**Cervical Cancer  
Stage at Diagnosis, Oregon, 2005**



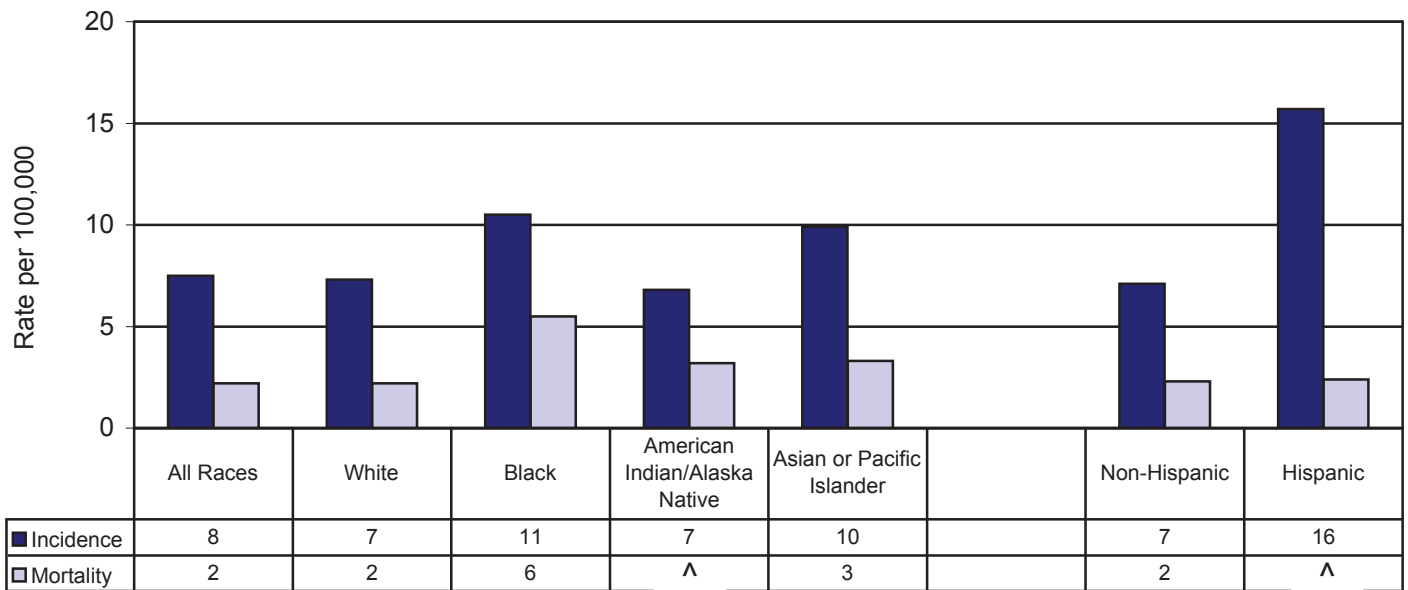
*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding*

## Cervical Cancer

**Cervical Cancer, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,  
by Age Group, Oregon, 2005**



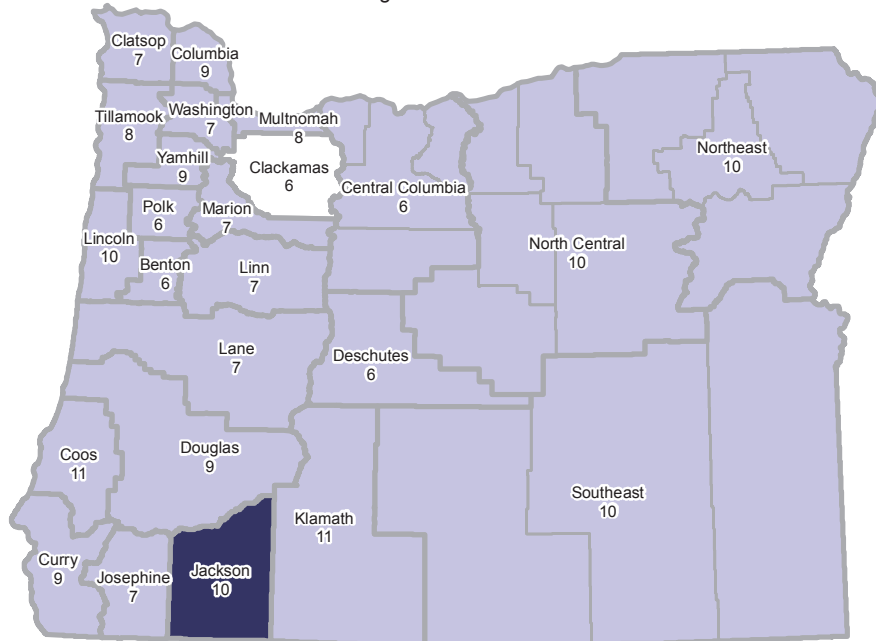
**Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,  
by Race and Ethnicity, Oregon, 1996-2005**



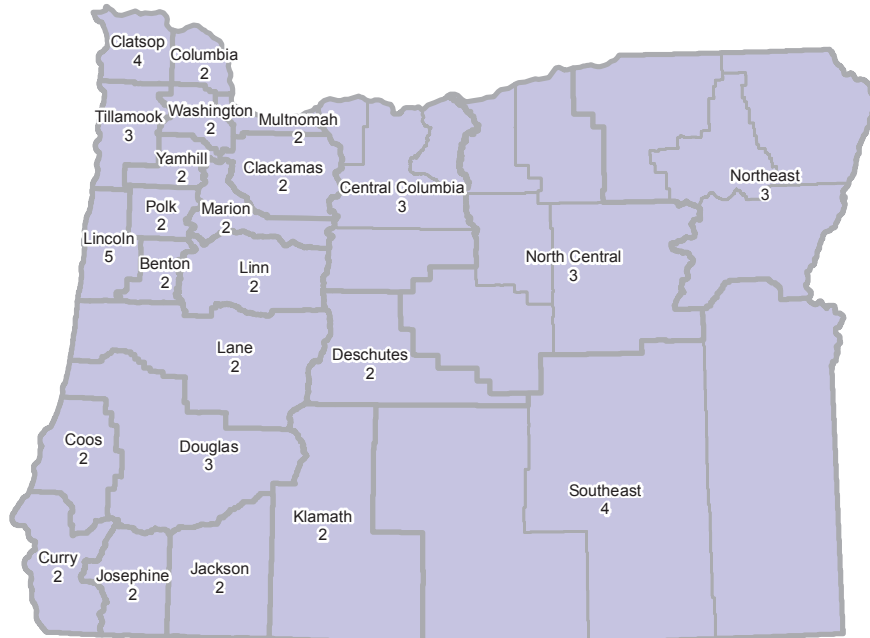
^ Rate not calculated due to instability of small numbers

# Cervical Cancer

**Rates of Cervical Cancer Incidence, 1996-2005**  
1996-2005 Oregon Rate = 8.



**Rates of Cervical Cancer Mortality, 1996-2005**  
1996-2005 Oregon Rate = 2.



Rates = Incidence count per 100,000 persons age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Census 19-age-group standard.

- Statistically Higher than Oregon Average
- Similar to Oregon Average
- Statistically Lower than Oregon Average

## Cervical Cancer

### Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality by County, 1996-2005: Average Count, Annual Rate, and 10-Year Trend

<b>CERVICAL</b>	<b>NEW CASES</b>			<b>DEATHS</b>		
1996-2005 Oregon Counties	Cases Per Year	Age-Adjusted Rate	10-Year Trend / APC	Deaths Per Year	Age-Adjusted Rate	10-Year Trend / APC
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-4.4 *</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
Baker	1	^	^	0	^	^
Benton	2	5.7	^	1	^	^
Clackamas	10	5.5 L	^	4	2.0	^
Clatsop	1	7.4	^	1	^	^
Columbia	2	8.6	^	1	^	^
Coos	4	10.9	^	1	^	^
Crook	1	^	^	0	^	^
Curry	1	8.6	^	0	^	^
Deschutes	4	6.1	^	1	1.8	^
Douglas	5	9.2	^	2	2.9	^
Gilliam	0	^	^	0	^	^
Grant	0	^	^	0	^	^
Harney	1	^	^	0	^	^
Hood River	1	^	^	0	^	^
Jackson	10	10.5 H	^	3	2.5	^
Jefferson	0	^	^	0	^	^
Josephine	3	7.2	^	1	2.1	^
Klamath	3	10.6	^	1	^	^
Lake	0	^	^	0	^	^
Lane	11	6.9	3.5	3	1.6	^
Lincoln	3	10.2	^	1	4.7	^
Linn	4	7.2	^	1	2.1	^
Malheur	1	9.4	^	0	^	^
Marion	10	7.2	^	4	2.5	^
Morrow	1	^	^	0	^	^
Multnomah	26	7.6	-8.8 *	8	2.3	^
Polk	2	5.6	^	1	^	^
Sherman	0	^	^	0	^	^
Tillamook	1	7.8	^	1	^	^
Umatilla	4	11.2	^	1	^	^
Union	1	10.0	^	0	^	^
Wallowa	0	0.0	^	0	^	^
Wasco	1	8.1	^	1	^	^
Washington	15	6.6	-3.4	4	2.0	^
Wheeler	0	^	^	0	^	^
Yamhill	4	8.9	^	1	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 19-age-group 2000 U.S. Standard Population.

APC = Annual Percent Change.

Counts may not match Center for Health Statistics data tables due to unknown county of death.

H= Rate is statistically significantly higher (p<.05).

L = Rate is statistically significantly lower (p<.05).

\* Indicates a statistically significant trend (p<.05).

^ Rate/Trend is not calculated due to instability of small numbers.