Cervical Cancer: A Success Story in Prevention

"Cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States. In the past 40 years, the number of cases of cervical cancer has decreased significantly. This decline largely is the result of many women getting regular Pap tests, which can find cervical precancer before it turns into cancer."

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women diagnosed with cervical cancer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>800</td>
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</tbody>
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40% reduction of cervical cancer diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Deaths from cervical cancer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tbody>
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50% reduction in deaths from cervical cancer

Vaccination and Screening recommendations

- HPV vaccine series for girls and boys, ages 9-26
- Begin HPV vaccine series 11-12 years
- Begin HPV vaccination at age 11-12 years
- Get a Pap test every 3 years or simultaneous Pap and HPV tests every 5 years
- Get a Pap test every 3 years or simultaneous Pap and HPV tests every 5 years
- Begin Pap test and get one every 3 years

80% of women ages 21-65 in upstate N.Y. receive recommended screenings

- Younger than 21
- Older than 65
- They have had a complete hysterectomy

Cervical cancer screening usually doesn't help lower-risk women when:

- Younger than 21
- Older than 65
- They have had a complete hysterectomy

To learn more about preventing cervical cancer with the right test at the right time, talk with your doctor or visit http://tinyurl.com/CW-CervicalCancer for information from Choosing Wisely, an initiative of the ABIM Foundation and Consumer Reports.