

Cervical Cancer

State of Texas



Cervical cancer results from abnormal, uncontrolled cell growth of cells in the female cervix. It usually develops slowly over time. Having routine PAP tests can help detect pre-cancerous cells, or cancer in the early stage, when successful treatment is more likely.

Cervical Cancer Facts

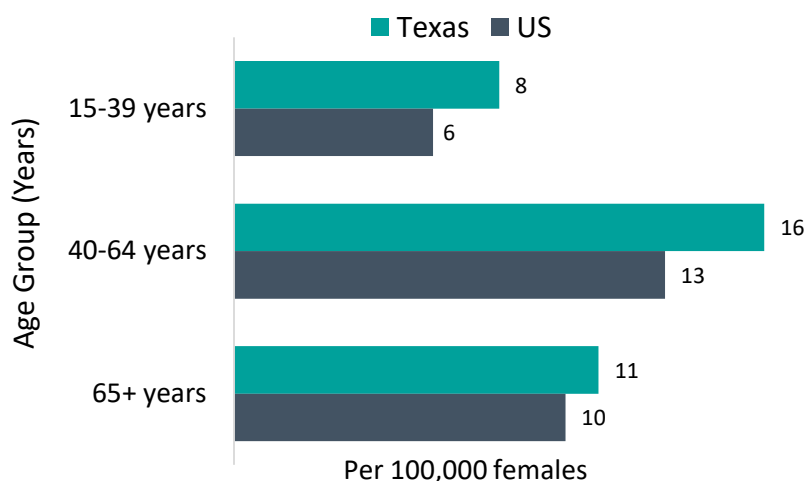
- 3rd most commonly diagnosed cancer among women ages 20-39 years;
- 5th most commonly diagnosed cancer among women ages 40-49 years;
- 2nd leading cause of cancer deaths among women ages 20-39 years;
- 4th leading cause of cancer deaths among women ages 40-49 years.

The Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) causes most cases of cervical cancer. The HPV vaccine can prevent most cervical cancers.

Texas had the 4th highest incidence and the 7th highest mortality rate for cervical cancer in the US for 2012-2016.

Cervical Cancer Incidence – 2012-2016

The 5-year average age-adjusted cervical cancer incidence rate was **9 per 100,000** for Texas and **7 per 100,000** for the US.



By Race/Ethnicity

	Incidence Rate (per 100,000)	
	Texas	US
Non-Hispanic White	8	7
Black *	10	9
American Indian or Alaska Native *	8	8
Asian or Pacific Islander *	5	6
Hispanic	12	9

* Rate at state level does not include Hispanics, rate at national level includes Hispanics

Medicaid Reimbursement – FY 2017

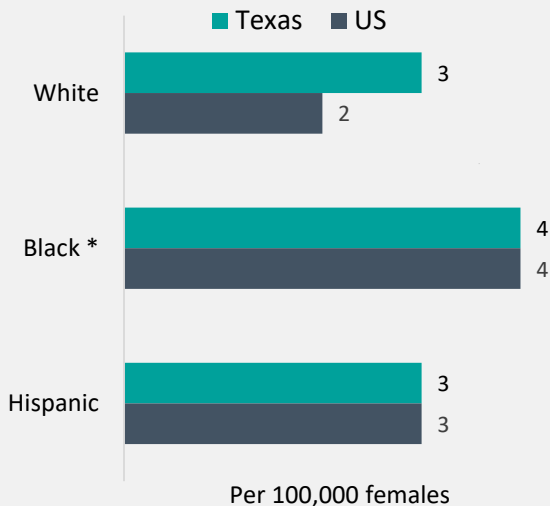
In Fiscal Year 2017, Medicaid paid almost \$7 million to cover costs related to cervical cancer in Texas.

Cost of Services Among Medicaid Beneficiaries Diagnosed with Cervical Cancer in Texas

Type of Claim	Total Cost	Number of Beneficiaries	Average cost per Beneficiary
Inpatient	\$2,089,402	182	\$11,480
Outpatient	\$1,310,774	882	\$1,486
Professional	\$3,265,945	1,291	\$2,530
Total	\$6,666,120	1,423	\$4,685

Cervical Cancer Mortality – 2012-2016

The five-year average age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer was **3 per 100,000** for Texas and **2 per 100,000** for the US.

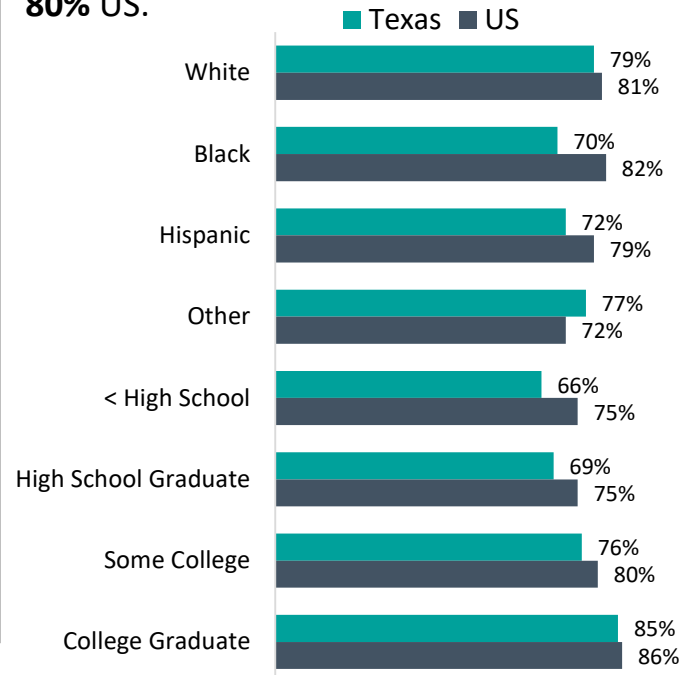


* Rate includes Hispanic origin at national, but not state, level

Sources: Facts, American Cancer Society <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervical-cancer/about.html> and "Cervical Cancer in Texas Web Report", Texas Cancer Registry, online at <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr/data/cervical-cancer.aspx>; Incidence data, Texas Cancer Registry online at <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>, and US at https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.php?site=57&data_type=1&graph_type=10&compareBy=race&series=age_range&hdn_sex=&chk_race_1=1&chk_age_range_1=1&chk_stage_101=101&advopt_precision=1&showDataFor=stage_101; Mortality, 2012-2016, Texas Cancer Registry online at <https://www.cancer-rates.info/tx/>, and US online at https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.php?site=57&data_type=2&graph_type=10&compareBy=race&series=age_range&hdn_sex=&chk_race_1=1&chk_age_range_1=1&hdn_stage=&advopt_precision=1; Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe, Fiscal Year 2017, as prepared by Data Quality & Dissemination, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission; Prevalence, Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2016, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, and US online at <https://nccd.cdc.gov/weat/#/crossTabulation>.

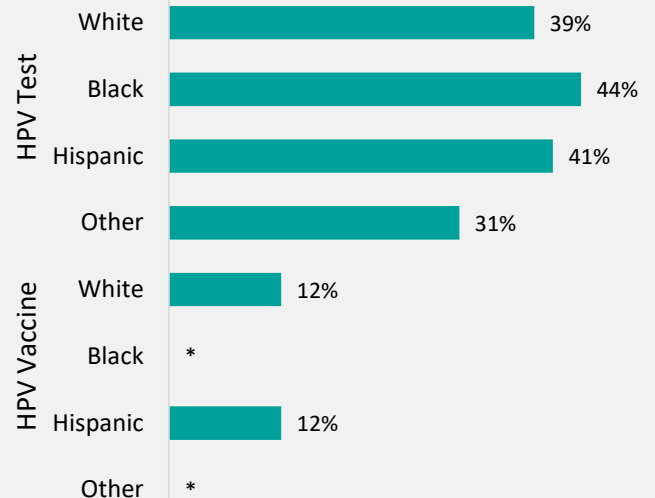
Cervical Cancer Screening - 2016

Estimated prevalence of PAP test in past 3 years, females age 18-65 years: **75% Texas, 80% US.**



HPV Test, Vaccine Prevalence - 2016

An estimated **40%** of Texas adult females ever had an HPV test and **12%** of Texas adult females ever had an HPV vaccine.



* Suppressed due to fewer than 50 respondents or relative standard error >= 0.30