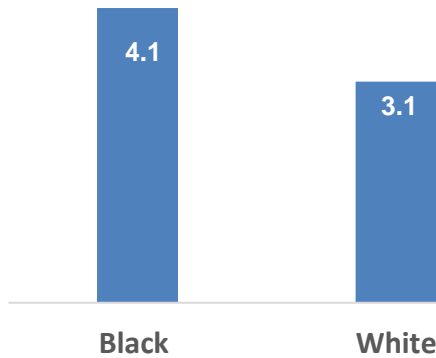


Cervical Cancer in Mississippi 2015-2019

New Cases and Deaths:

- From 2015-2019, 722 new cases of Cervix Uteri Cancer (thereafter cervical cancer) were reported, and 292 women died of cervical cancer in Mississippi.
- Cervical cancer previously was the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States (US). However, in the past 40 years, the number of cases and the number of deaths from cervical cancer have decreased significantly. Regularly scheduled Pap tests can find cervical pre-cancer before it turns into cancer.³

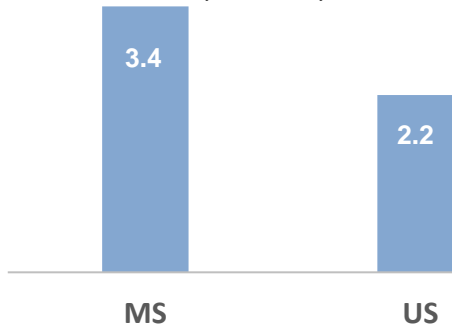
Cervical Cancer, Age adjusted Mortality Rates by Race, 2015-2019



Incidence and Mortality Rates⁴:

- For every 100,000 women, more than 9 new cases of cervical cancer were reported and more than 3 died of cervical cancer in Mississippi.
- Mortality due to cervical cancer is particularly high among Black women in Mississippi. For every 100,000 Black women, at least 4 died of cervical cancer between 2015 and 2019 (US: 3.4). For every 100,000 White women, at least 3 died of cervical cancer (US: 2.2).
- Mississippi's cervical cancer mortality rate is higher than the national rate (3.4 vs. 2.2). In fact, Mississippi's mortality rate due to cervical cancer is the 2nd highest in the country⁵.

Cervical Cancer, Age adjusted Mortality Rates, MS vs US, 2015-2019



Risk Factors: HPV (human papillomavirus) infection causes cervical cancer in women, along with other cancers in women and men. HPV is a very common sexually transmitted infection. You can get protection against cervical cancer by being vaccinated against HPV. Other risk factors: History of sexually-transmitted diseases, smoking, multiple sex partners, unprotected sex, sexual intercourse at an early age, weakened immune system, and obesity.

Symptoms: Early on, cervical cancer may not cause signs and symptoms. Advanced cervical cancer may cause bleeding or discharge from the vagina that is not normal for you, such as bleeding after sex. If you have any of these signs, see your health care provider. They may be caused by something other than cancer, but the only way to know is to consult your health care provider⁶

Screening: Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early: The Pap test (or Pap smear) and the HPV test. For additional information about free screening services for women uninsured and underinsured, call the MSDH Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP) at 1-800-721-7222, or visit www.HealthyMS.com/cc to find out if you qualify.⁷

Data Source:

¹ 2022 MS Cancer Registry, <https://www.cancer-rates.info/ms/>

² 2022 CDC USCS Data Visualization, <https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/DataViz.html>

³ Cervical cancer statistics, <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/>

⁴ Incidence and Mortality rates are Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population, per 100,000

⁵ 2022 State Cancer Profiles, <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>

⁶ CDC Gynecologic Cancers https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/symptoms.htm

⁷ Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP), www.HealthyMS.com/cc



MISSISSIPPI

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH