



Cervical Cancer in Florida, 2005

Bureau of Epidemiology



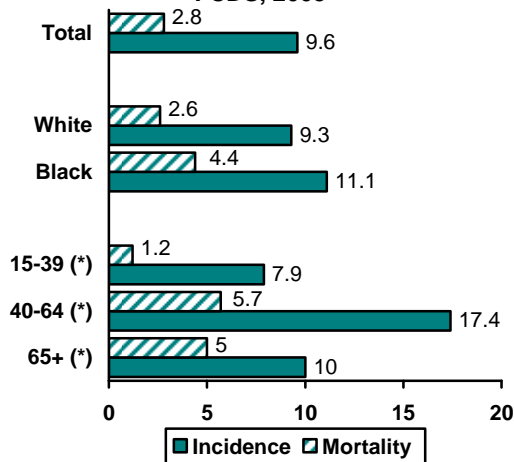
Cervical cancer begins in the cells of the cervix, an organ that connects the uterus and the vagina. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the primary risk factor of cervical cancer. Studies also suggest that low social economic status, weakened immune system, multiple sexual partners, chlamydia infection, smoking, and long term use of birth control pills are associated with cervical cancer. The American Cancer Society estimates that 11,070 new cases and 3,870 deaths will be related to cervical cancer in the United States in 2008. There has been a vaccine to prevent many strains of HPV available since 2006; the effects of the vaccine are only starting to be seen. In 2005, there were 1,000 hospital discharges for the treatment of cervical cancer in Florida (Agency for Health Care Administration). The average length of stay per hospitalization was five days. The total hospital charges for cervical cancer hospitalizations in 2005 were \$33 million. Incidence data for this report were obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), Florida's statewide, population-based cancer registry. The FCDS has collected cancer incidence data since 1981.

Incidence

- In 2005, 910 new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 9.6 per 100,000 population, which was higher than the SEER-17 rate (8.0 per 100,000).

- Among white females, the Florida incidence rate (9.3 per 100,000) was higher than the SEER-17 rate (7.9 per 100,000).

Figure 1. Age-adjusted and Age-Specific (*) Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer, Florida, FCDS, 2005



(1) Florida Department of Vital Statistics

- The age-adjusted incidence rate among females in the 40-64 age group was higher than the rates among those in the 15-39 and 65 and older age groups.
- Age-adjusted incidence rate did not vary by race groups.

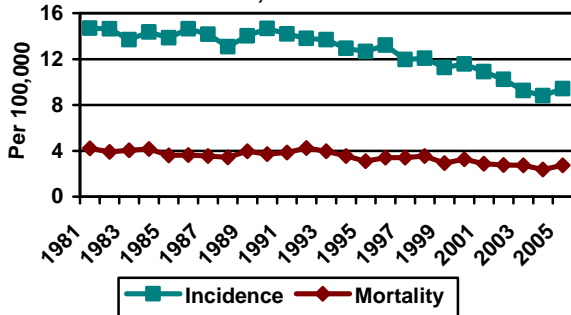
Mortality

- In 2005, 291 Floridians died of cervical cancer.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 2.8 per 100,000 population which was higher than the SEER-17 rate (2.4 per 100,000).
- More cervical cancer patients (203) died under age 65 than those who died age 65 and older (88).
- On average, a patient who died from cervical cancer lost 25.4 potential years of life, the highest of all major cancers.
- Black females (4.4 per 100,000) had a higher mortality rate than white females (2.6 per 100,000).

Trends

- The 2005 incidence rate (9.6 per 100,000) was 35% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (14.7 per 100,000).
- The 2005 mortality rate (2.8 per 100,000) was 34% lower compared to the rate in 1981 (4.2 per 100,000).
- Blacks showed a greater decline in both incidence and mortality rates, compared to whites in 2005.

Figure 2. Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality of Cervical Cancer, Florida, FCDS, 1981-2005



Stage at Diagnosis

- The prognosis of cancer varies significantly by the stage when the cancer is diagnosed.

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	44.3	44.9	10.5
White	45.2	44.3	10.5
Black	37.2	51.7	11.0

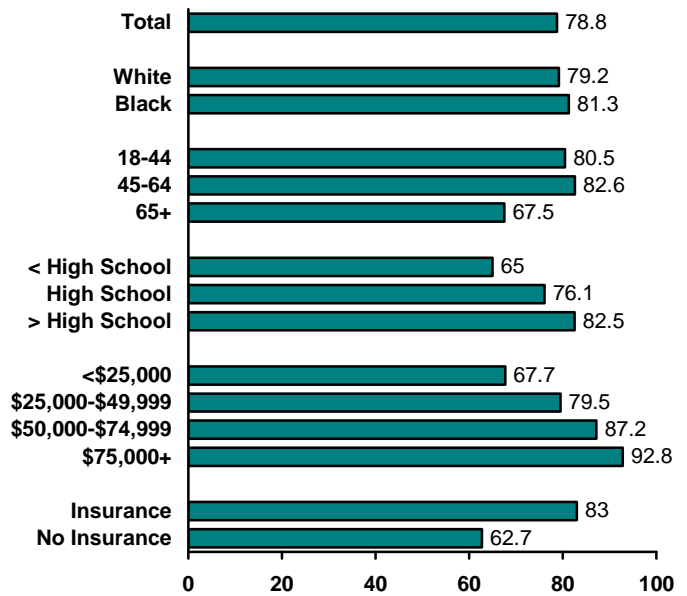
- The five-year survival rate is between 96% and 99% for cancer diagnosed at an early stage, but drops to 15%-20% for cancer diagnosed at a late stage.
- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage was higher among blacks (51.7%) compared to whites (44.3%).
- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage increased by 57% in 2005 (44.9%) compared to the percentage in 1981 (28.6%).

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed without a stage decreased by 62% in 2005 (10.5%) compared to the percentage in 1981 (27.8%).

Cancer Screening

- In Florida in 2004, 79% of females age 18 years and older had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear test within the past two years.
- The prevalence of screening did not vary by race.
- The prevalence of screening was lower among females age 65 years and older, females with household incomes less than \$25,000, and females without health insurance, compared to their counterparts.

Figure 3. Prevalence of Receiving Pap Smear Test Among Females Age 18+ in the Past Two years, Florida, BRFSS (1), 2004



(1) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

For additional information on this report, please contact Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information on cancers in Florida, please visit our Florida Cancer Data System website at: <http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu/>.