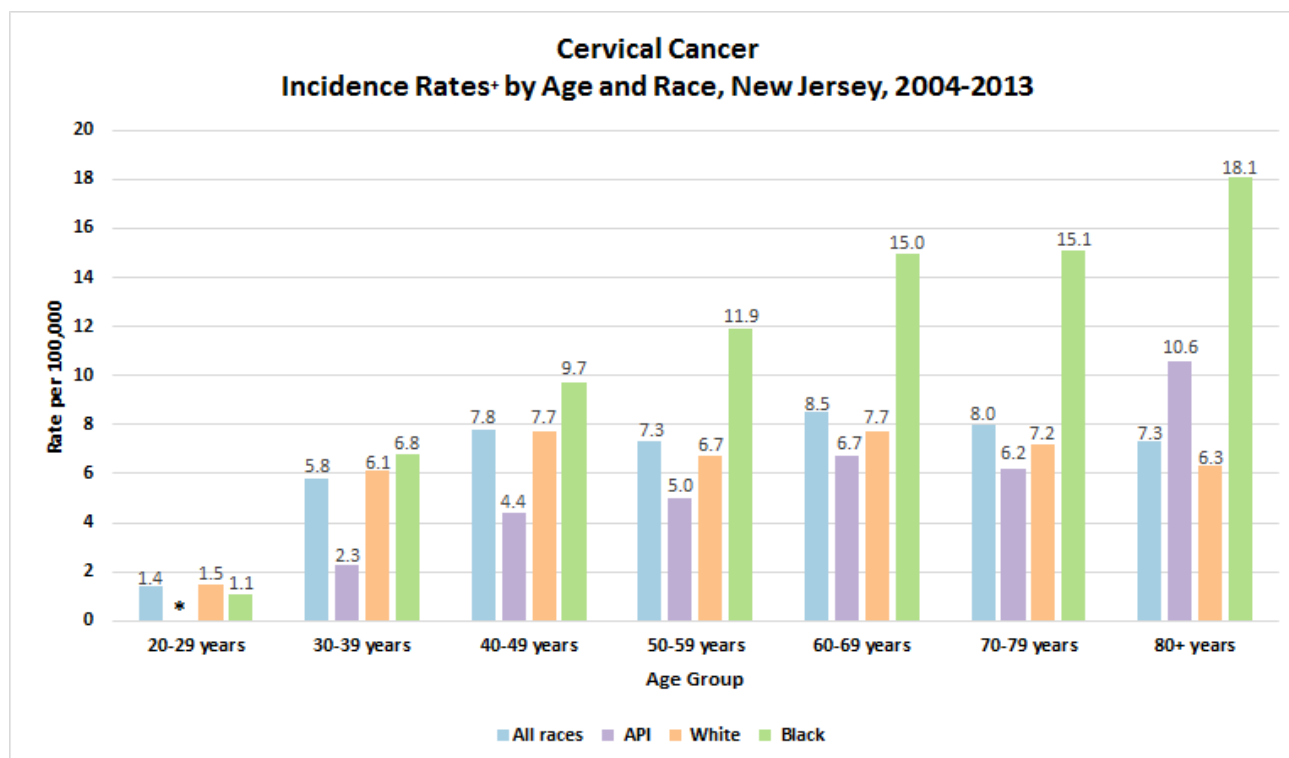


## New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief - Cervical Cancer



Data source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry January 2016 file, New Jersey Department of Health.

\*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. \*Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 5 cases. API: Asian and Pacific Islander. All races include persons of other and unknown race.

- When detected early, cervical cancer is one of the most successfully treatable cancers.
- During 2004-2013, black women had higher cervical cancer incidence rates than white or API women except for the 20-29 years group. Cervical cancer incidence in black women increased with age and peaked in the oldest age group.
- White women aged 20-29 years had higher cervical cancer incidence rates than black or API women. Unlike other race groups, incidence rates in white women did not increase with age and remained relatively stable during the recommended screening ages.
- API women less than 80 years of age had lower cervical cancer incidence rates than white or black women. However, incidence increased and peaked in the 80+ years age group.
- Increasing access to cervical cancer screening remains an integral part of cervical cancer prevention and early detection to reduce the burden of cervical cancer in the community.
- Cervical cancer screening is recommended to begin within three years of the start of sexual activity or age 21 years (whichever comes first). Screening in women older than age 65 years is not recommended if they have had adequate negative prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer. For more information on cervical cancer screening visit <http://www.nj.gov/health/ccp/guidelines.shtml#CE>.