



CERVICAL CANCER

& AMERICAN INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO

KNOW THE FACTS

MOST COMMON CANCERS AMONG AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN IN NEW MEXICO

1. Breast
2. Colorectal
3. Uterus
4. Kidney
5. Thyroid
6. Ovary
7. Liver
8. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
9. Lung
10. Stomach
11. Pancreas
12. Cervix

Source: New Mexico Tumor Registry 2007-2011

MORE THAN

1/2

Source: New Mexico Tumor Registry 2000-2009

American Indian women diagnosed with cervical cancer in NM, are diagnosed at

LATE STAGES

ON AVERAGE, THERE ARE <10
NEW CERVICAL CANCER CASES
DIAGNOSED AMONG AMERICAN
INDIAN WOMEN IN NEW MEXICO
EVERY YEAR

HOW MANY AMERICAN INDIANS
ARE AFFECTED?



Source: New Mexico Tumor Registry 2007-2011



ALBUQUERQUE AREA SOUTHWEST
TRIBAL EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTER



HPV = HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS

HPV IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF CERVICAL CANCER. *What's the connection?*

HPV is a common virus that is spread through sexual activity.

HPV can cause the growth of abnormal cells on a woman's cervix.

If left untreated, these abnormal cells can develop into CERVICAL CANCER.

HPV is so common that most people get it at some time in their lives.

THE HPV VACCINE PROTECTS AGAINST HPV-16 AND HPV-18 WHICH CAUSE ABOUT 70% OF CERVICAL CANCERS WORLDWIDE.

Source: National Cancer Institute

HPV Vaccine Facts

- Recommended age for HPV VACCINATION is girls and boys age 11-12.
- Or, for females age 13-26 and males age 13-21, who never got the vaccine when they were younger.
- 3 doses (shots) of the HPV vaccine are recommended.



78% of 13 year old girls in the IHS ABQ Area have had at least one dose of the HPV vaccine
BUT ONLY 48% received all 3 recommended doses of the HPV vaccine series

61% of 13 year old boys in the IHS ABQ Area have had at least one dose of the HPV vaccine
BUT ONLY 25% received all 3 recommended doses of the HPV vaccine series

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Source: Indian Health Service 2014



SCREENING/PREVENTION

SCREENING TESTS CAN FIND ABNORMAL CELLS SO THEY CAN BE TREATED BEFORE THEY TURN INTO CANCER

21



ALL WOMEN SHOULD BEGIN SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER AT AGE 21!

SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

ALL AVERAGE-RISK WOMEN WHO HAVE A CERVIX SHOULD:

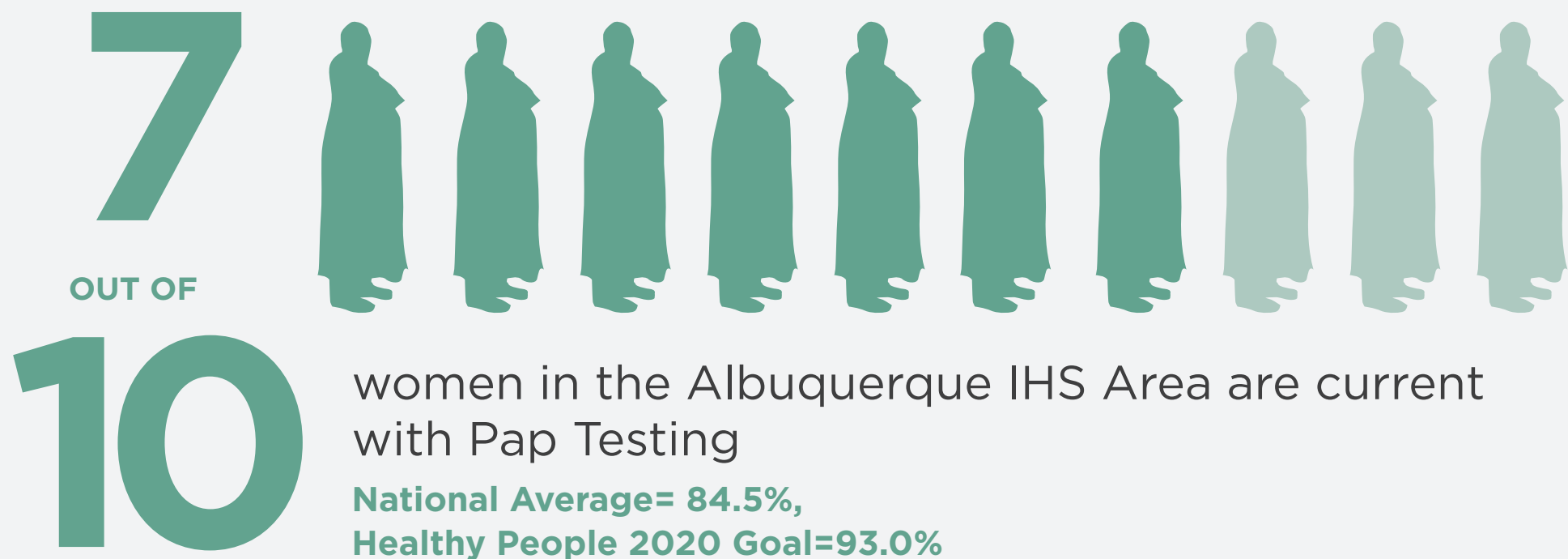
HAVE REGULAR PAP TESTS STARTING AT AGE 21.

If your Pap test is normal, continue having a Pap test every three years from age 21-65

OR

If you are age 30 years old or older, you may choose to have an HPV test along with the Pap test every five years until age 65.

Source: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force



Source: IHS GPRA 2010



CERVICAL CANCER IS PREVENTABLE

How to protect your cervical health:

SCREEN

Begin routine screening at age 21

REDUCE

HPV infection risk

- Get vaccinated
- Avoid multiple sex partners

KEEP

tobacco use sacred

- Avoid recreational commercial tobacco use

FOLLOW-UP

if test results are abnormal

- Keep your appointments!

It is important to continue cervical cancer screening even if you think you are too old to have a baby or are not having sex.

HELPFUL RESOURCES

National Cancer Institute
www.cancer.gov
1-800-4-CANCER

American Cancer Society
www.cancer.org
1-800-227-2345

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/>
<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/>

New Mexico Department of Health
<http://cancernm.org/bcc/>

