

Cervical Cancer in Minnesota

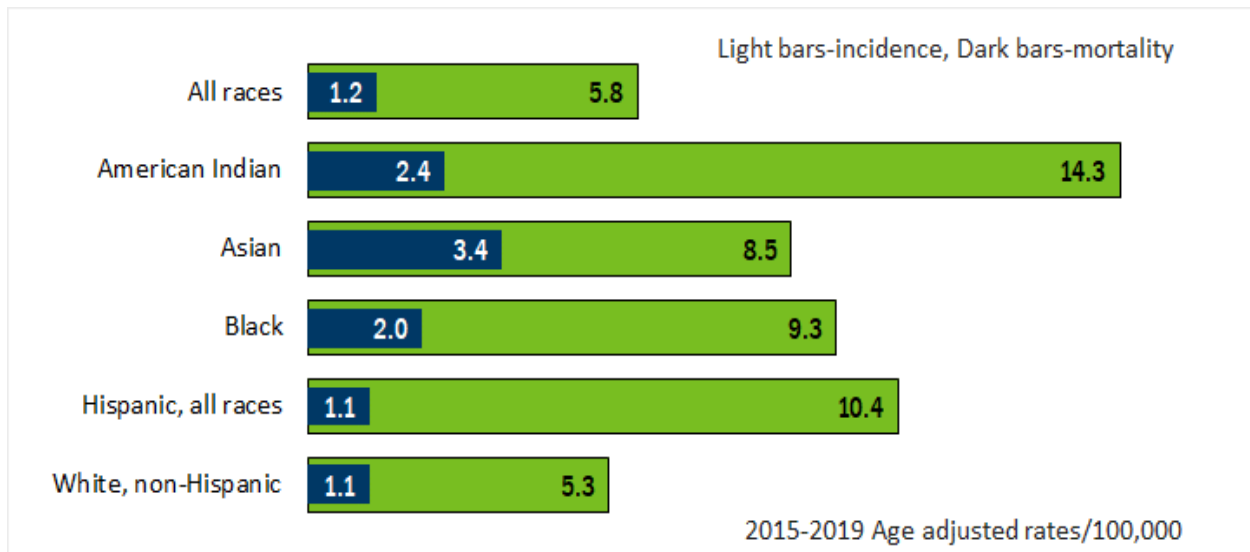
FACT SHEET

The primary cause of cervical cancer is persistent infection with the human papilloma virus (HPV). The HPV vaccine protects against 90 percent of cervical cancers. In Minnesota, females of color are at especially high risk.

Quick facts

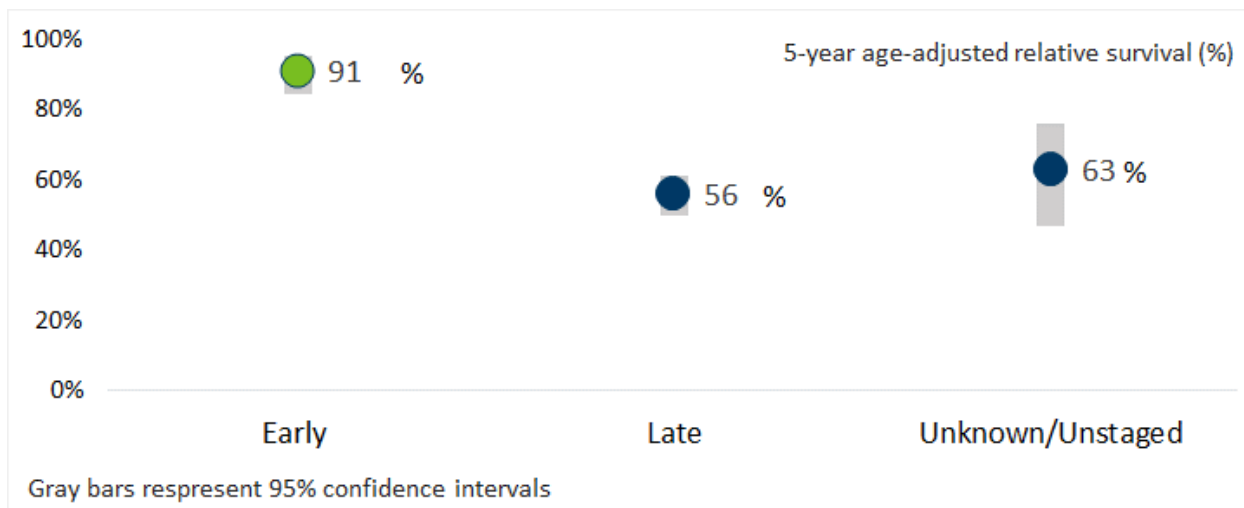
- Between 2015 and 2019, cervical cancer was most often diagnosed in females aged 35-44. About 52% of cervical cancers are diagnosed in females under age 50.
- Between 2015 and 2019, there were 813 females diagnosed with cervical cancer and 203 females who died from the disease.
- As of 2019, there were an estimated 3,620 females living with a cervical cancer diagnosis.

The rates of new cervical cancer diagnoses (incidence) and deaths (mortality) vary by race and ethnicity in Minnesota.



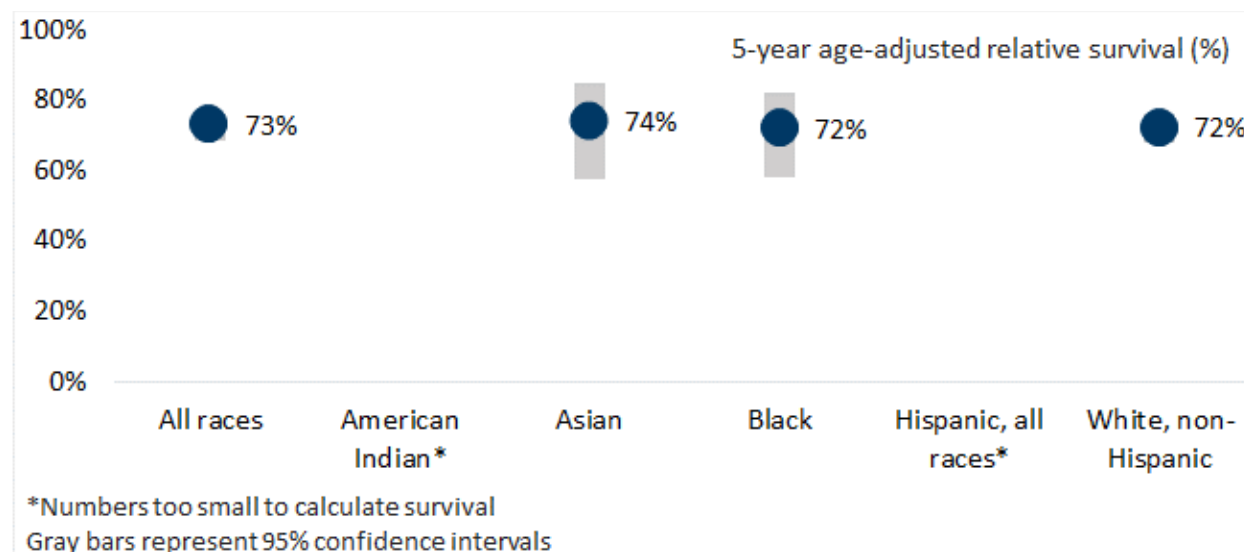
The cervical cancer incidence rate was more than two-and-one-half times as high for American Indian females (14.3/100,000) compared to all females in Minnesota (5.8/100,000). The cervical cancer mortality rate for Asian females (3.4/100,000) was more than two-and-one half times as high as the rate for all females in the state (1.2/100,000).

Five-year relative survival for cervical cancer is highest when diagnosed at an early stage.



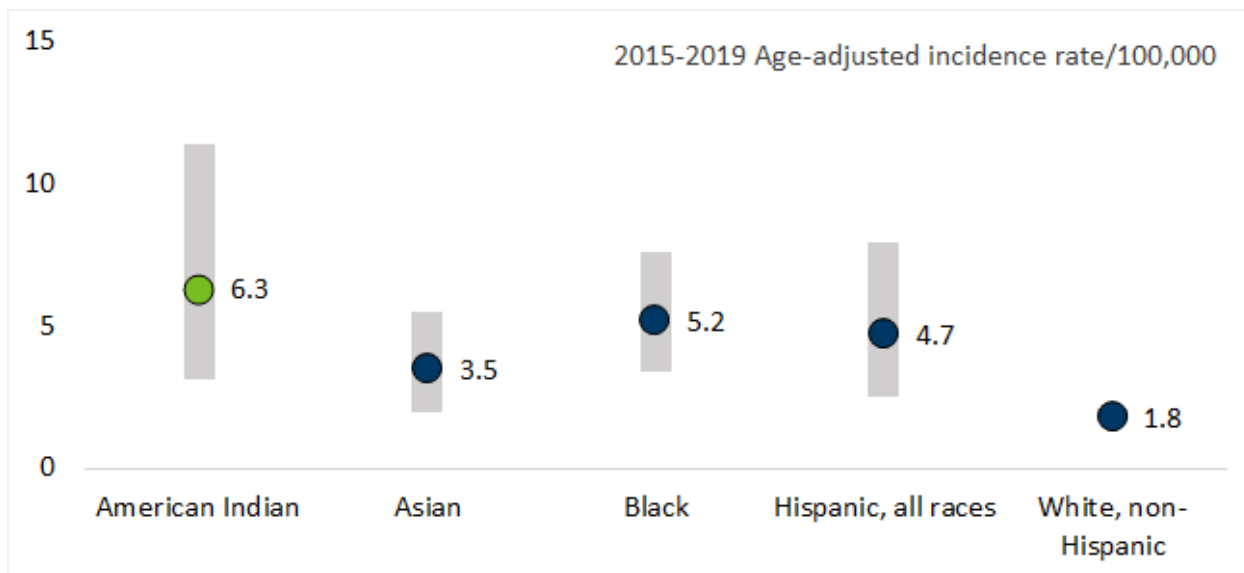
Overall, 91% of Minnesota females with early-stage cervical cancer will survive at least five years after diagnosis compared to 56% diagnosed with late-stage disease.

Five-year relative survival is similar among all races.



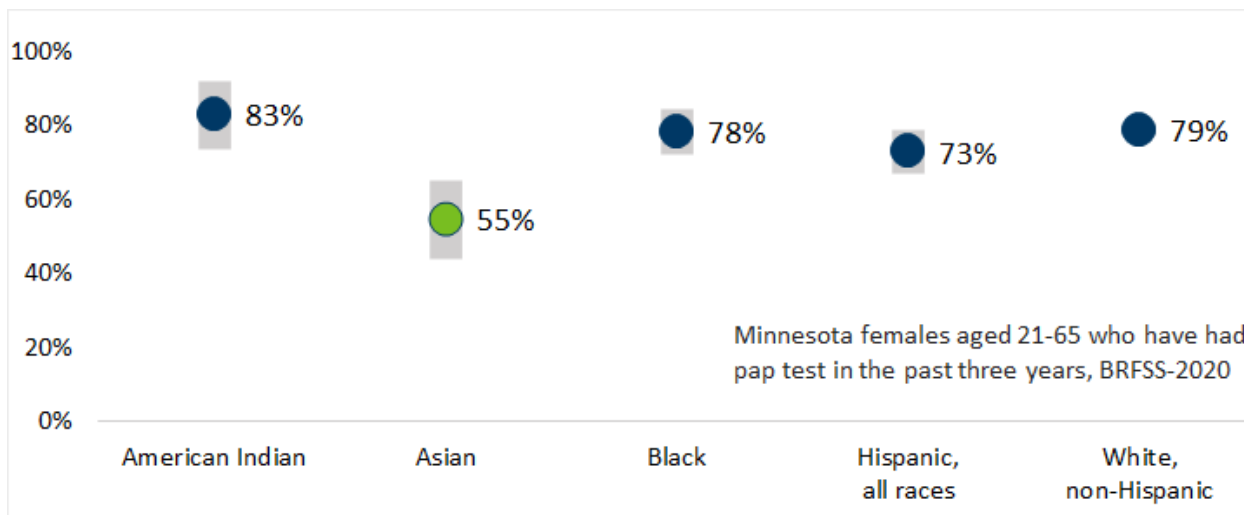
The overall age-standardized survival for Minnesota females diagnosed with cervical cancer was 73%.

Females of color are most likely to be diagnosed with late-stage cervical cancer.



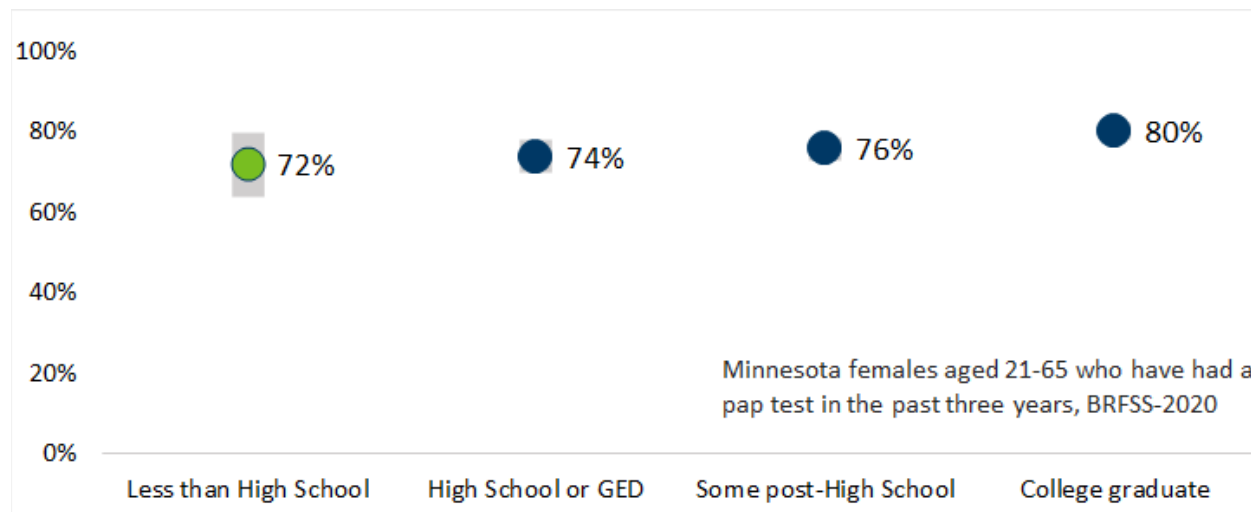
Females of color are more likely than white, non-Hispanic females to be diagnosed at a late stage. Females who are American Indian are three-and-one-half times as likely to be diagnosed with cervical cancer at a late stage than females who are white, non-Hispanic.

In 2020, females who are Asian were least likely to have been screened for cervical cancer.



In 2020, 57% of females who are Asian have had a pap test, compared to 79% of white, non-Hispanic females.

In 2020, females who have less than a high school education were least likely to have been screened for cervical cancer.



In 2020, 72% of females with less than a high school education had a pap test, compared to 80% of females who are college graduates.

Data and sources

- [MCRS Cancer Technical Notes \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html)
- Relative survival based on cases diagnosed 2013-2019 with follow-up through 2020.

References

1. [Cancer in Minnesota: 1988-2019 \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/cancerinmn.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/cancerinmn.html)
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Population Health. BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data [online]. 2015. [accessed Apr 29, 2023]. URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.

The collection of Minnesota Cancer data was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number, NU58DP007128 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The contents of this work are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

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05/03/23

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