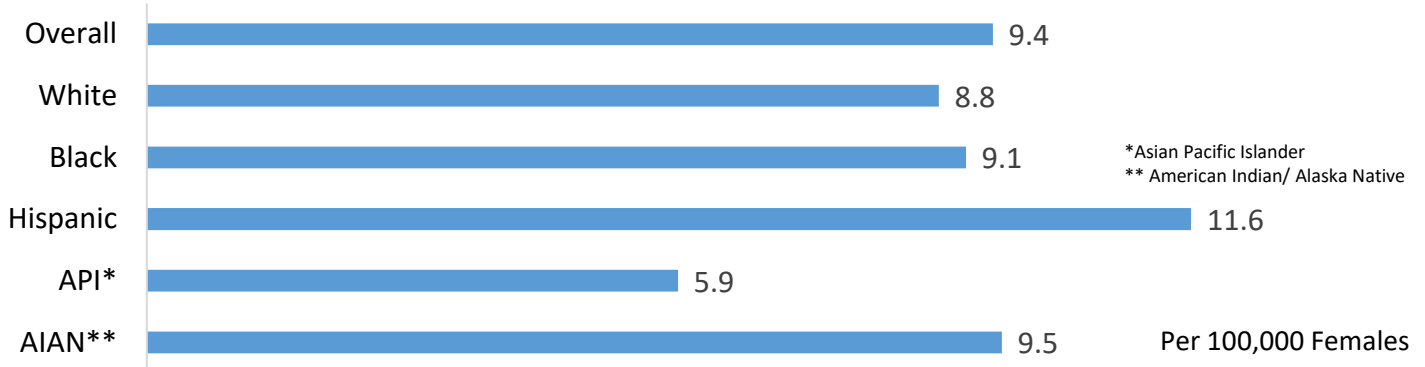


# Cervical Cancer in Texas



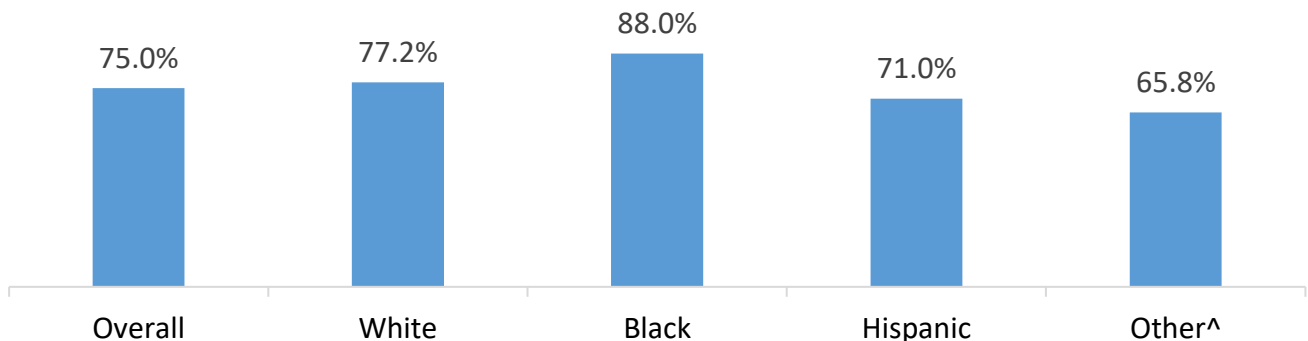
## Cervical Cancer Rate – 2015-2019<sup>1</sup>

There were **10** average new cervical cancer cases **per 100,000** Texas females, after age adjustment



## Cervical Cancer Screening Estimates Among Adult Women, 2020<sup>3</sup>

Screening can detect cervical cancer in its early stages. In 2020, the estimated prevalence of having a Pap test in the last three years for females ages 21-65 years old is **75.0% in Texas**.



<sup>^</sup>Other racial/ethnic groups such as Asians, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multiracial

## Medicaid Reimbursement – FY 2021<sup>4</sup>

Texas Medicaid paid over **\$10 million** in cervical cancer-related charges.

### Cost of Services Among Medicaid Beneficiaries Diagnosed with Cervical Cancer, Texas, FY 2021

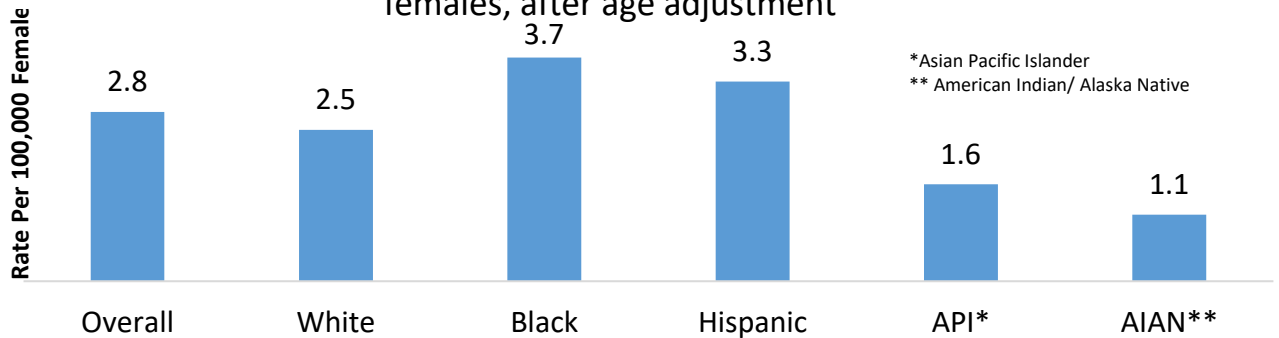
Type of Claim	Total Cost	Acute Care Cost <sup>#</sup>	Number of Beneficiaries	Average cost per Beneficiary
Inpatient	\$2,615,077	\$2,565,685	166	\$15,753
Outpatient	\$3,578,734	\$3,485,738	824	\$4,343
Professional <sup>§</sup>	\$4,498,727	\$4,273,284	1,348	\$3,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,692,537</b>	<b>\$10,324,707</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>\$7,299</b>

<sup>#</sup>: Acute Care Cost does not include Managed Care Long-Term Services and Supports (MCOLTSS) such as home health aides or adult daycare.

<sup>§</sup>: A "Professional" claim refers to services submitted by providers rather than the admitting hospital.

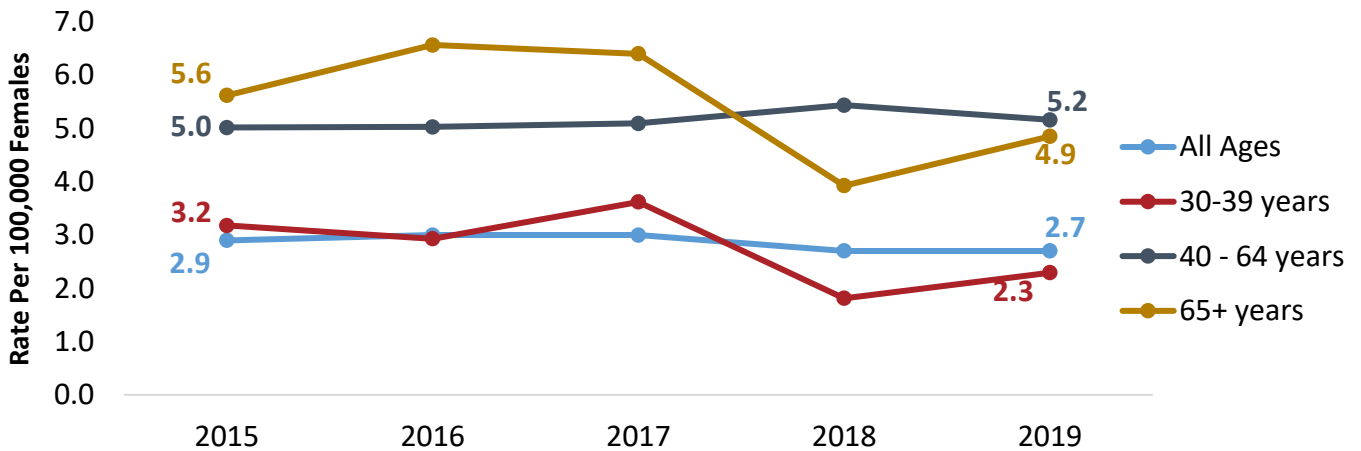
## Cervical Cancer Death Rate Among Females, 2015-2019<sup>2</sup>

On average, there were **3** cervical cancer-related deaths **per 100,000** Texas females, after age adjustment



## Cervical Cancer Rate by Age, 2015- 2019 – Texas<sup>1</sup>

Between 2015-2019, the highest rate of new cervical cancer cases is among **women 40-64 years old**



## Cervical Cancer Key Points

- In Texas, cervical cancer is the fifth most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in their 40s<sup>5</sup>.
- Hispanic women had the highest number of cervical cancer cases and the second highest death rate compared to all other race and ethnicity groups<sup>5</sup>.
- 67.1% of Texans diagnosed with cervical cancer survived for at least 5 years past diagnosis from 2012-2018<sup>5</sup>.
- Regular [cervical cancer screening](#) may help find cervical cancer early allowing vital treatment to begin at a stage where it may have the most impact on diagnosis.

### Data Sources:

1. [Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2015 - 2019. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 28, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
2. [Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2019. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 28, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
3. [BRFSS](#), Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2020, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, TX
4. [Medicaid Reimbursement](#), Analytical Data Store (ADS), TMASP Database, Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership (TMHP); 8-Month Medicaid Eligibility Database, HHSC; Prepared by Data Dissemination and Reporting, Office of Data, Analytics, and Performance, Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), September 2021
5. [Welcome to the Texas Cancer Registry](#), Texas Department of State Health Services, Accessed on Aug 03, 2022. Last updated: July 11, 2022
6. [SEER\\*Explorer](#): An interactive website for SEER cancer statistics [Internet]. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. [Cited 2021 September 27]. Accessed on September 1, 2022