

Cervical Cancer in Texas

Background and Burden

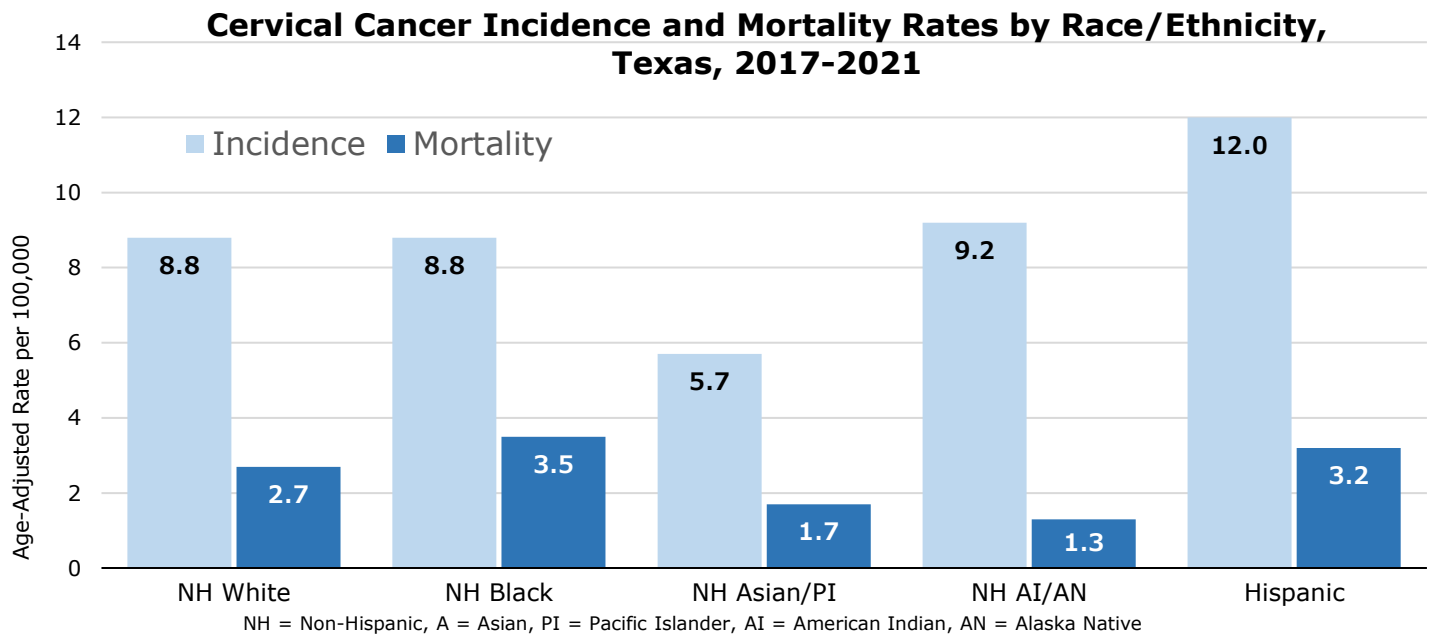
- Cervical cancer starts in the cells lining the cervix. Long-lasting infection with human papillomavirus (HPV) causes almost all cervical cancers.
- An estimated 17,581 Texas women are cervical cancer survivors. These are Texas women diagnosed with cervical cancer between 1995-2020, who were alive as of January 1, 2021.

1,490

Texas women are expected to be diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2024.

459

Texas women are expected to die from cervical cancer in 2024.



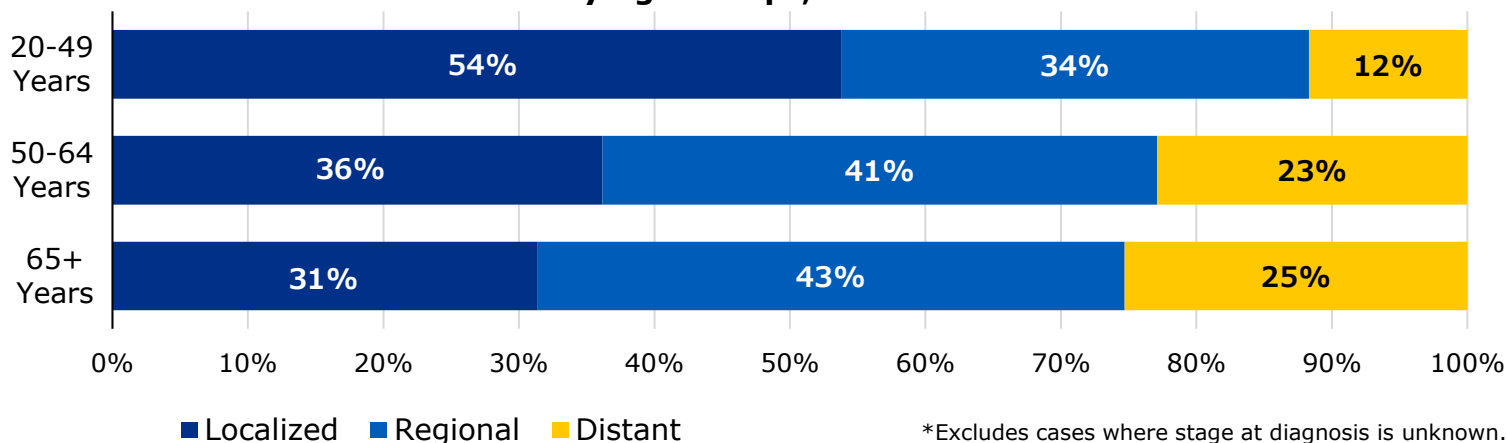
- From 2017-2021, Hispanic women had the highest cervical cancer incidence rate in Texas (12.0 cases per 100,000), compared to other race/ethnic groups.
- NH Black women had the highest mortality rate (3.5 deaths per 100,000), and NH AI/AN women had the lowest mortality rate (1.3 deaths per 100,000).

Screening

- Cervical cancer screening guidelines are based on age and the screening method used.¹
 - 21-29 years: Pap test every three years
 - 30-65 years: HPV test every five years, HPV and Pap co-test every five years, or Pap test every three years
- In 2020, 75% of Texas women ages 21-65 self-reported having a Pap test within the past three years.²



Proportion of Cervical Cancer Diagnosed at Different Stages, by Age Groups, 2017-2021*



- A higher proportion of localized stage cervical cancer diagnoses were observed among younger Texas women ages 20-49.
- Across all age groups, late stage cervical cancer diagnoses were the least common.

Cervical Cancer Trend by Age Group, 2012-2021

Age Group	APC (%)	Trend
20-24	-13.3*	Falling
25-29	-4.2	Non-sig. decrease
30-39	+2.2	Non-sig. increase
40-49	+1.9*	Rising
50+	+0.8	Non-sig. increase

- Cervical cancer incidence rates declined sharply among Texas women ages 20-24. This decrease likely reflects the first signs of cancer prevention from HPV vaccination.
- On the other hand, cervical cancer incidence rates rose nearly 2% per year among women ages 40-49 over the last decade.

APC = Annual Percent Change; *Statistically significant change, Non-sig.= not statistically significant

HPV Vaccination

- HPV vaccination is recommended for everyone ages 11-12 but can be started at age 9.³
- If not adequately vaccinated when younger, HPV vaccination is recommended for everyone through age 26. For adults ages 27-45, clinicians can consider discussing HPV vaccination with those who are most likely to benefit.³
- In 2021, 71.3% of Texans ages 13-17 received at least one dose of the HPV vaccine and 61.7% were considered up-to-date.⁴



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to a decline in new cases in 2020. Because 2020 was a temporary, anomalous year caused by the pandemic, it can bias estimates such as cancer incidence trends that are of substantive interest. Therefore, diagnosis year 2020 was excluded from all trend analyses in this report.

References

- ¹ Cervical Cancer: Screening. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening
- ² Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/dashboard/surveys-and-profiles/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system
- ³ Immunization Coverage Among Texas Teens 13-17 Years Old – 2021. National Immunization Survey. Texas Department of State Health Services. dshs.texas.gov/immunizations/data/surveys/nis/teens
- ⁴ HPV Vaccination Recommendations. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd/hpv/hcp/recommendations.html

Data Sources

Texas Cancer Registry (dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2021 Incidence, Texas statewide, 2023 Submission, cutoff 10/09/2023. SEER*Stat Database, 1990-2022 Mortality, Texas statewide. Texas Department of State Health Services, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, created March 2024.

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If you have questions, contact us by calling 1-800-252-8059 or emailing CancerData@dshs.texas.gov. For more information on cancer in Texas, visit the Texas Cancer Registry online at dshs.texas.gov/tcr.