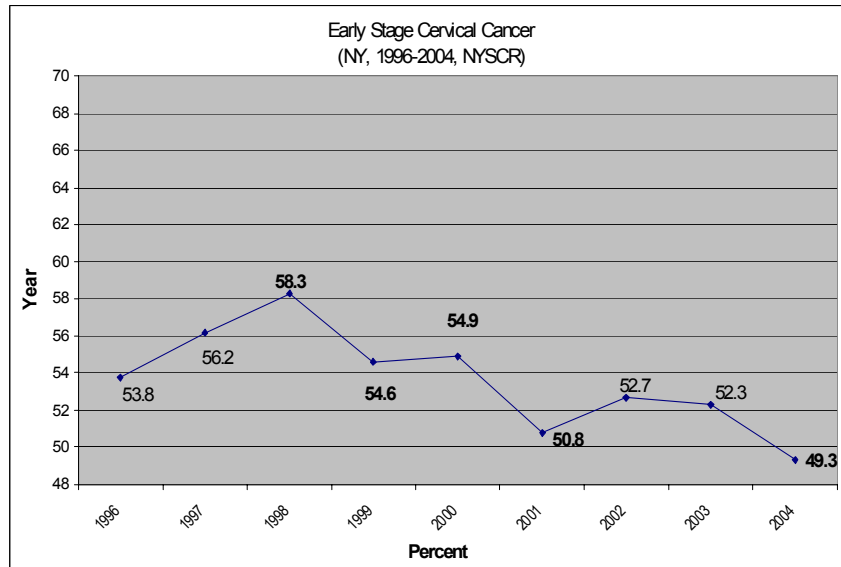
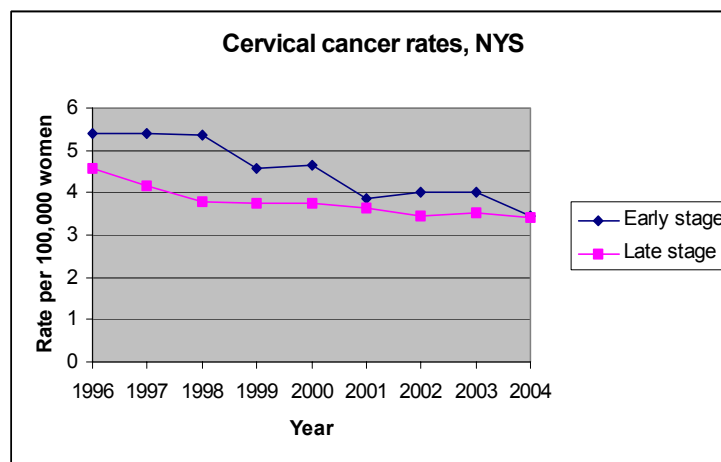


State of the Plan: Cervical Cancer Early Detection

The New York State Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan has a goal of, “by 2010, increase the proportion of cervical cancers detected at an early stage to 65%.” As of 2004, according to New York Cancer Registry data, the percent of cervical cancers detected at an early stage decreased to 49.3% in 2004, down from 52.7% in 2002.



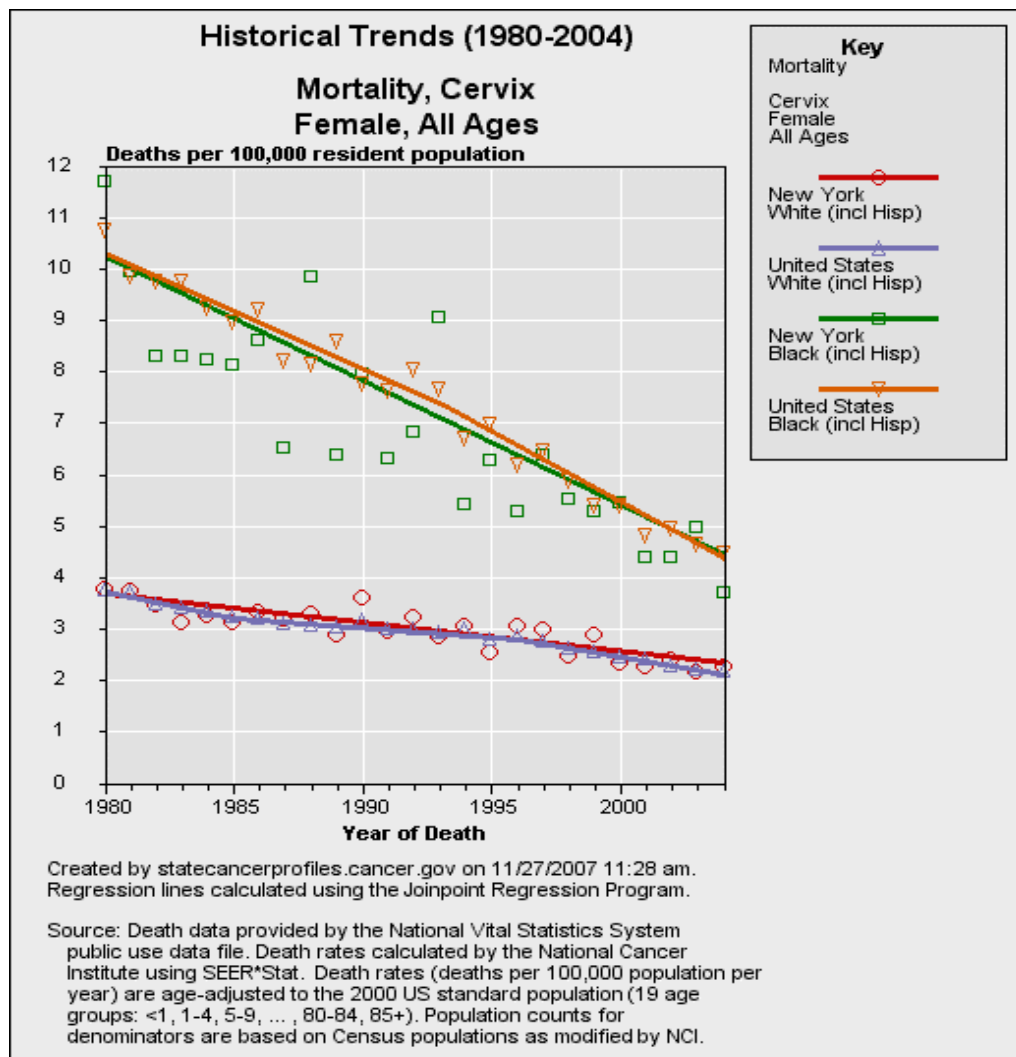
Although the percentage of cervical cancers detected at an early stage is decreasing, so are overall rates of cervical cancer. The rates of cervical cancer diagnosed at an early stage are decreasing faster than the late stage rates, suggesting that prevention efforts are working.



Overall, mortality rates are decreasing. Although there are higher mortality rates among black females, these rates are dropping at a greater pace than white females. (See graph on right)

Progress is being made in the area of cervical cancer prevention and detection with the promotion of the Papanicolaou (Pap) Test and the introduction of the HPV vaccine, which prevents infections of HPV strains 16 and 18, the cause of 70% of all cervical cancers. Some major initiatives in New York State also include:

- Cervical Cancer Screening is available to low-income, uninsured and underinsured women through the 54 community-based partnerships of the New York State Cancer Services Program (CSP). Since 1994, 37 cases of cervical cancer and nearly 1,200 precancerous cervical lesions have been detected in women screened through the program. Eligible women diagnosed through the program may qualify for Medicaid to cover the cost of treatment.



- Gardasil, the first vaccine developed to prevent cervical cancer, precancerous genital lesions and genital warts due to human papillomavirus (HPV) types 6, 11, 16 and 18 was approved by the FDA in June of 2006. The CSP has undertaken an initiative to provide reimbursement to eligible providers for the provision of HPV vaccine to women aged 19-26 through the community-based

CSP Partnerships that began September 15,2007. Females under the age of 19 are eligible to receive the vaccine through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program.

In order to effectively measure the outcomes of the HPV vaccine on the incidence of cervical cancer, it is imperative that there is a system in place for tracking the percentage of women receiving the vaccine.

For more information, please visit the NYS Department of Health at http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/cancer/center/cancer_services.htm