Cervical Cancer in Arkansas Update

Daniela Ramirez Aguilar, MPH ACCR Cancer Surveillance Manager AR Cervical Cancer Task Force Meeting April 20, 2023







The purpose of this presentation is to disseminate and communicate the latest available surveillance data for cervical cancer in the state of Arkansas.

Objectives:

- Describe screening recommendations and risk factors for cervical cancer
- Analyze state-specific rates and trends for cervical cancer
- Describe HPV-cervical cancer progression and HPV vaccination rates in Arkansas

United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) Screening Recommendations



Screenings for females 21 to 29 years of age	Perform screenings every 3 years with cytology (pap test) alone
Screenings for females 30 to 65 years of age	Perform screenings every 3 years with cytology (pap test) alone Or, Perform screenings every 5 years with hrHPV testing alone Or, Perform co-testing (pap test and hrHPV) every 5 years
Female less 21 years of age & females older than 65 years of age with adequate prior screening, and women who have had a hysterectomy	Do not screen for cervical cancer
Risk Assessment	All women aged 21 to 65 years are at risk for cervical cancer because of potential exposure to high-risk HPV types (hrHPV) through sexual intercourse and should be screened. Certain risk factors further increased risk for cervical cancer, including HIV infection, a compromised immune system, in utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol, and previous treatment of a high-grade precancerous lesion or cervical cancer. Women with these risk factors should receive individualized follow-up.

Source: American Cancer Society (ACS)

Cervical Cancer Risk Factors

Cannot be modified:

- 1. "DES Daughters" (40x more likely to develop a rare cancer called clear cell adenocarcinoma of the vagina and cervix)
- 2. Family history of cervical cancer (mother and/or sister)

Can be modified:

- 1. Long-term use of oral contraceptives (OCs) (ceasing use can decrease risk)
- 2. Young age at 1st full-term pregnancy (<20 years old)
- 3. Smoking (damages DNA of cervix cells)
- 4. Chlamydia (current or past infection)
- 5. Multiple full-term pregnancies (Females who have had 3 or more)
- 6. Weakened immune system (HIV, or drugs to treat autoimmune disease/organ transplant recipients)
- 7. Economic status: Limited access to healthcare to cervical cancer screenings and cervical pre-cancer treatments
- 8. Poor diet and nutrition (low intake of fruits and vegetables may increase risk for cervical cancer)

<u>9. Human papillomavirus (HPV)</u> Major cause of cervical cancer

NOTE: Several risk factors can increase the chance of developing cervical cancer



Overall incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer among females in US and Arkansas, 2015-2019



Source: ACCR Query System (incidence), CDC Wonder (mortality)

Early Detection & Screening



Percent of females who reported receiving a Pap test within the past 3 years in US and Arkansas, 2018-2020





Percent of females who reported receiving a Pap test within the past 3 years by race/ethnicity, Arkansas, 2018-2020



African American, non-Hispanic

White, non-Hispanic

Percent of females who reported receiving a Pap test within the past 3 years by household income, Arkansas, 2018-2020





Percent of females who reported receiving a pap test within the past 3 years, US Map, 2020





Source: USCS Data	Visualization.	extracted crude	prevalence	from BRESS
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Age-adjusted prevalence			
perc	ent per 100,000		
	population		
68.4 - 80.8			
	80.1 - 81.7		
	81.8 - 83.2		
	83.3 - 87.7		

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<u>Arkansas:</u> 77.6% reported receiving a pap test within the past 3 years

Percent of females aged 21-65 years who reported receiving a pap test within the past 3 years, 2020





Incidence





Age-Adjusted Incidence Trend for Cervical Cancer

US and Arkansas 1997 - 2019

-US -Arkansas





US Map Overview of Cervical Cancer Rate, 2015-2019





Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics (USCS) Data Visualizations Tool

Cervical cancer number of new cases and incidence rate trend among Arkansas females, 2015-2019



Cervical cancer incidence rate among females by race Arkansas, 2015-2019



Cervical cancer incidence rate among females by urban/rural Arkansas, 2015-2019





Map of cervical cancer incidence rate among Arkansas females by county, 2015-2019



Cervical cancer incidence rate among Arkansas females by county, 2015-2019



Mortality





Cervical cancer mortality rate among females US and Arkansas, 2015-2019



Map of Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate of Cervical Cancer by State US and Arkansas, 2019 & 2020



Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 population		
	0.9 – 1.0	
	1.2 - 1.8	
	2.0 - 2.8	
	2.9 – 3.9	
	N/A	

US:
2.1 per 100,000 population
Arkansas:
3.1 per 100,000 population



Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 population		
	1.0 - 1.8	
	1.9 – 2.3	
	2.4 – 2.8	
	2.9 - 3.8	
	N/A	



Arkansas: **2.7 per 100,000 population**



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts

HPV and Cervical Cancer





About HPV and Cervical Cancer in the US



- Most people can fight off HPV infection
- CDC: About 90% of cervical cancer cases are due to HPV infections
- ACCR does not collect data on the presence or absence of HPV in cancer tissue.
 - Collects on the cells types that are more likely to be caused by HPV in order to calculate the approximate burden in the state.

Human Papillomavirus-Associated Cancers^{3, 8-11}

Cancer	ICD-O-3 site codes	ICD-O-3 histology codes	Additional restrictions
Cervical carcinoma	C53.0-53.9	8010-8671, 8940-8941	Restrict to females and restrict to microscopically confirmed

Normal	HPV-infected	Developme	ent of abnorma	l cells over	Invasive
cells	cells		time		cancer cell
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Estimated Progression: 20 years

Source: CDC

HPV Cervical Cancer Risk Factors



Sexual History	 Many sexual partners Partner considered high-risk (with HPV infection or has many sexual partners) Sexually active at an early age
Chlamydia Infection	Chlamydia bacteria helps HPV grow and live on in the cervix $ ightarrow$ increased risk of cervical cancer
Smoking	Can negatively impact immune system in fighting HPV infections
Socioeconomic Status	Low-income females limited access to health care services, including HPV tests
Multiple Full-Term Pregnancies	 Increase exposure to HPV infection with sexual activity Hormonal changes increasing HPV exposure
Family History of Cervical Cancer	Some females may have a rare instance where inherited conditions are less able to fight off HPV infection
DES Exposure	Increase risk of developing pre-cancers of the cervix linked to HPV
Weakened Immune System	 Higher risk of HPV infections Drug suppression for autoimmune diseases and organ transplant recipients Quick development of HPV-to-invasive-cancers among females with HIV



Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics (USCS) Data Visualizations Tool



Map of Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate of HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer by County Arkansas, 2015 - 2019

State Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate: 8.77 per 100,000 population



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000			
	population		
0.00 – 6.02			
6.03 – 7.92			
7.93 – 10.69			
	10.70 – 22.23		



Source: SEER*Stat Map created on March 21, 2023

Cervical Cancer Prevention Methods



HPV Vaccine



As of 2017, Gardasil[®]9 is the only HPV vaccine available in the U.S.

It is given as a series of either two or three doses, depending on age at initial vaccination.

Key Benefits

Long-lasting health benefits:

- Prevents cervical, vulvar, and vaginal infections
- Prevents cancers caused by HPV types (including cervical cancer)

Early protection works best

ACIP Recommendations Summary

- Routine vaccination at age 11 or 12 years for both females and males (can start as early as 9 years of age)
- Recommends vaccination for everyone through age 26 years if not adequately vaccinated when younger.
- For adults ages 27 through 45 years, clinicians can consider discussing HPV vaccination with people who are most likely to benefit.
- See ACIP's shared clinical decision-making FAQs for more information: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/acip/acip-scdm-faqs.html</u>

HPV Vaccination





Up-to-date HPV Vaccine Rate per County for Children Ages 13-17, All Males and Females US Map, 2021



Estimated Coverage Percent of Up-to-Date HPV Vaccination Doses for Children Ages 13-17, All Males and Females, by Year US and Arkansas 2016 – 2021



Source: CDC, National Immunization Survey (NIS)-Teen

Estimated Coverage Percent of Up-to-Date HPV Vaccination Doses for Children Ages 13-17, All Males and Females, by Race/Ethnicity US and Arkansas 2015 - 2019





Estimated Coverage Percent of Up-to-Date HPV Vaccination Doses for Children Ages 13-17, All Males and Females, by Insurance Coverage Arkansas and US, 2015-2019



Other Insurance includes Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), military insurance, coverage via the Indian Health Service and any other type not mentioned elsewhere. Source: CDC, National Immunization Survey (NIS)-Teen Estimated Coverage Percent of Up-to-Date HPV Vaccination Doses for Children Ages 13-17, All Males and Females, by Poverty Level Arkansas and US, 2015-2019





At least 1 or more HPV Vaccine Rate per County for Children Ages 11-14 years Arkansas, 2022 & 2023





Source: ADH Author: Haytham Safi, Epidemiology Supervisor At least 2 or more HPV Vaccine Rate per County for Children Ages 11-14 years Arkansas, 2022 & 2023





Source: ADH Author: Haytham Safi, Epidemiology Supervisor ACCR Investigates:

A Look Into HPV-Associated Cervical Cancers and Risk Factors 1997–2020





Characteristics of HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Cases among African American and White Females, 1997-2020



	Number of cases (N = 3,381)	%		
Race	-			
African American	613	17.49		
White	2769	79.02		
Tobacco Status				
Current	908	26.85		
None	1043	30.84		
Previous	507	14.99		
Unknown	924	27.32		
Family History of Cancer				
None	728	21.53		
Yes	1504	44.47		
Unknown	1150	34.00		



HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Cases by Risk Factors (N = 3,382): Tobacco Usage



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate of HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer by Tobacco Status, Arkansas, 1997-2020



Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics (USCS) Data Visualizations Tool

HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer Cases by Risk Factors: Family History of Cancer



Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate of HPV-Associated Cervical Cancer by Family History of Cancer, Arkansas, 1997-

2020



Excludes unknown or missing family history of cancer(n = 1,175) Source: U.S. Cancer Statistics (USCS) Data Visualizations Tool

Thank you!

Daniela Ramirez Aguilar

Cancer Surveillance Manager Arkansas Central Cancer Registry

Office: 501-280-4134 E-mail: Daniela.Ramirez-Aguilar@arkansas.gov

4815 West Markham St., Little Rock, AR 72205-3867



