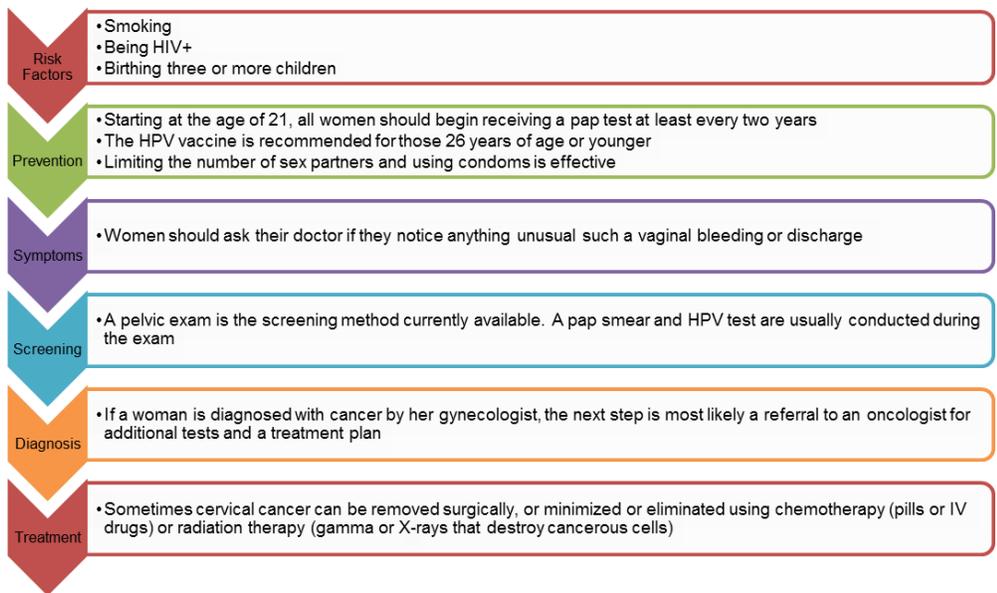


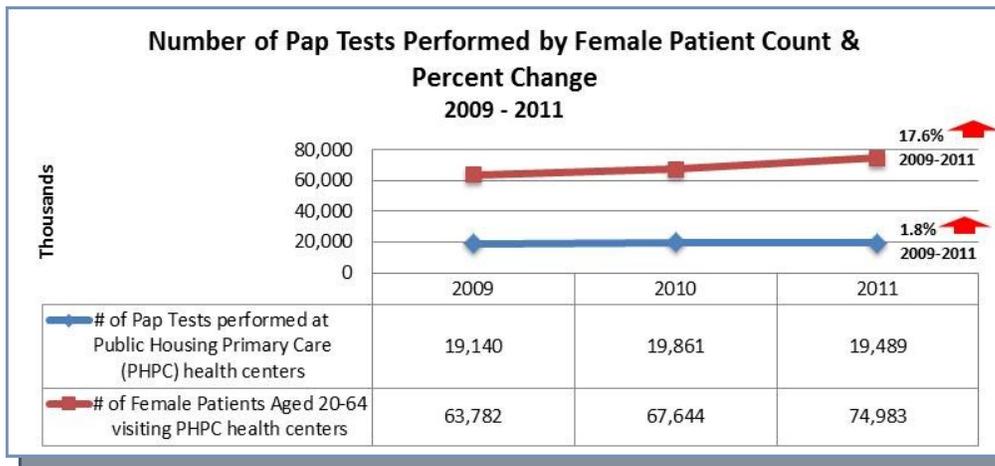
Human papillomavirus (HPV) associated cancers are estimated to affect 21,300 women and 12,100 men annually; HPV causes nearly all cervical cancers and about 4,000 women die from the disease each year.

Facts:

- All women are at risk for cervical cancer. It occurs most often in women over age 30.
- Hispanic women have higher incidence rates of cervical cancer, but Black women have a greater mortality rate (4.5 per 100,000).
- Nearly 28% of female respondents to the CDC's 2010 National Health Interview Survey did not schedule follow-up exams for abnormal Pap Test results due to costs/no insurance.



Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) Screening Data



- While the number of female PHPC patients has increased by nearly 18%, the number of Pap Tests performed at PHPCs has only increased by about 2%.
- According to the CDC, 76.2% of female respondents to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) reported having had a Pap Test no more than 3 years ago.

Source: 2009-2011 National Data for Public Housing

Preventive Services Coverage

- ⇒ Screening Pap Tests and Pelvic Examinations: Medicare covers annual pap tests for at risk women and provides screenings for those who are not at risk every two years. All states cover screening for cervical cancer under Medicaid.
- ⇒ Low income or uninsured women may be able to receive a free or low-cost Pap Test through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. To learn more, call 1-800-CDC-INFO or visit www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp.
- ⇒ The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program helps families of eligible children who might not otherwise have access to vaccines, such as the HPV vaccine. To learn more, call 1-800-CDC-INFO.

Disclaimer:

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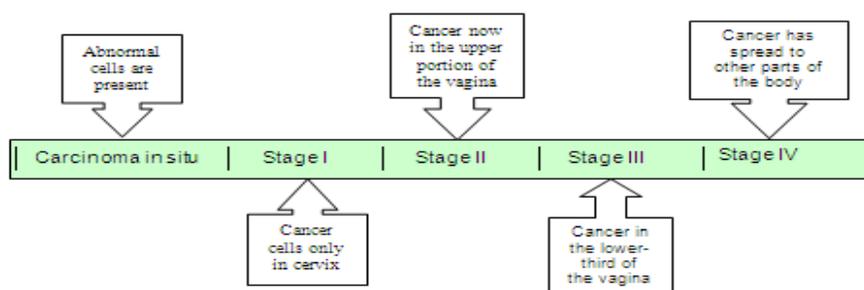
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Behavioral Interventions:

- **TCIB** — Targeting Cancer in Blacks focuses on both male and female populations aged 19 to older than 65 years of age. The purpose is to dispel misconceptions that are prevalent in the community about cancer screenings and increase knowledge through a culturally competent and engaging intervention that takes place in various social avenues, such as barber shops, hair salons, and churches.
- **NBCCEDP** — National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program is an ongoing program through the Centers for Disease Control that includes all women in screening and preventive services, as well as providing support for health professionals to successfully reach these populations.
- **Woman to Woman** — is a 16-month intervention that targets Hispanic woman (40-65) at work sites, but the program can also be expanded to other settings, such as religious organizations, and public housing. The intervention uses peer health advisors as facilitators to promote health screening as a social norm.
- **Prevention Care Management** — The intervention serves as a client reminder for scheduled appointments that uses communication between providers and patients to increase preventive services and screenings utilization by Black and Hispanic woman, aged 40-65 using community health centers.



Stages of Cervical Cancer:



Bottom Line:

- Discuss sexual history and HPV risk factors with female patients.
- Encourage patients aged 26 or younger to get the HPV vaccine.
- Recommend a pap test at least every two years to patients under the age of 65. Most women diagnosed with cervical cancer in the U.S. have either never had a Pap test, or have not had a Pap test in the last 5 years.
- Stay informed on new government regulations regarding women's healthcare.

Additional Resources:

American Cancer Society: <http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CervicalCancer/index>

CDC Cervical Cancer: <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/links.htm>

National Cervical Cancer Coalition: <http://www.nccc-online.org/>

NIH Cervical Cancer: <http://report.nih.gov/nihfactsheets/ViewFactSheet.aspx?csid=76>

Vaccines for Children Program: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/vfc/default.htm>

Sources: **Breast and cervical cancer early detection program** <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/about.htm>; **CDC (2012) Cervical Cancer Fact Sheet** http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/pdf/cervical_facts.pdf; **Gynecological cancers: Cervical cancer** <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/index.htm>; **Health, US, 2011: With special feature on socioeconomic status and health** <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/abus/hus11.pdf#listables>; **Prevention care management** <http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/programDetails.do?programId=295722>; **Targeting cancer in Blacks** <http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/programDetails.do?programId=310347>; **Woman to woman** <http://rtips.cancer.gov/rtips/programDetails.do?programId=282969>; **2010 National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult Cancer Public Use File** http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2010/cancer_x_freq.pdf; **National Public Housing Data 2009-2011 Tables 3A and 6A** <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/uds/view.aspx?id=ph&year=2011>; **HPV Vaccine Information for Young Women Fact Sheet** <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/STDFact-HPV-vaccine-young-women.htm>; **State Medicaid Coverage of Family Planning Services: Summary of State Survey Findings** <http://www.kff.org/womenshealth/upload/8015.pdf>.