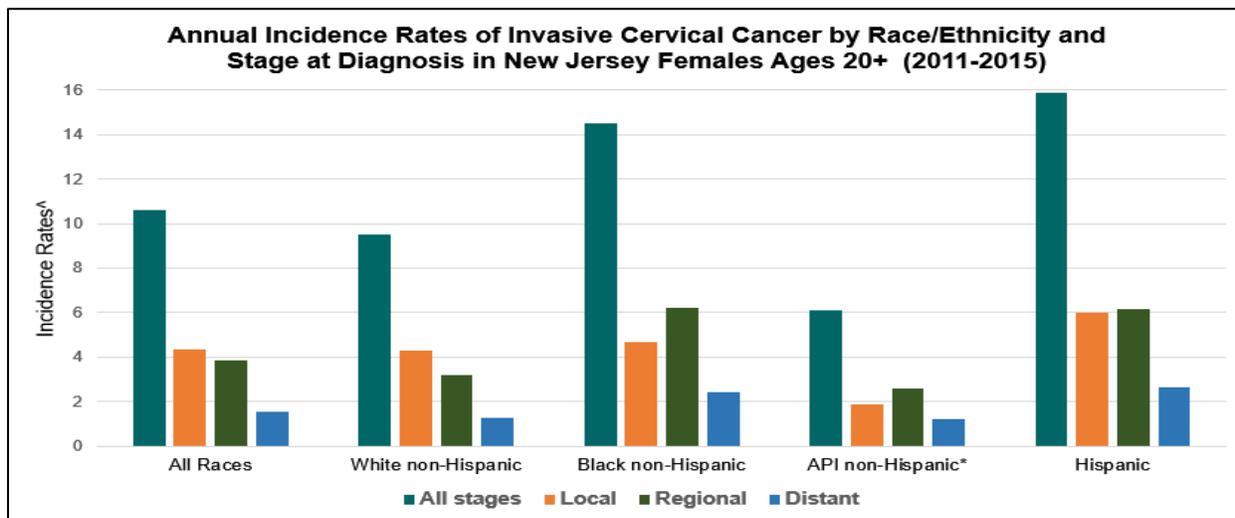


New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief:

Invasive Cervical Cancer Incidence in New Jersey Ages 20+, 2011-2015



Data source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2017 file, New Jersey Department of Health. ^aIncidence rates are per 100,000 population and age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population (19 age groups-Census P25-1130) standard. *API: Asian Pacific Islander. Rates for individuals of other or unknown races are not presented separately but are included in the rates for all races. All races include persons of White, Black, and API, other and unknown race. Hispanic includes persons of any race, or a combination of races. Rates for individuals of Hispanic ethnicity includes persons of any race, combination of races, other and unknown races.

- In New Jersey, 380 invasive cervical cancer cases were diagnosed annually between 2011 and 2015.
- Stage at diagnosis aids in determining the most effective treatment to improve overall health outcomes.¹
 - Local stage is defined as confinement of the tumor to the cervix.² Regional stage is classified when the tumor has spread beyond the borders of the cervix to surrounding areas and may include near-by lymph nodes.² Distant stage is noted when the tumor has extended (metastasized) well beyond the borders and near-by regions of the origin and appear in other areas throughout the body.²
- During 2011-2015, invasive cervical cancer local stage incidence rates (4.3 per 100,000) were higher when compared to regional stage (3.9 per 100,000) and distant stage (1.6 per 100,000).
- API Non-Hispanic females had the lowest all stage invasive cervical cancer incidence rates (6.1 per 100,000) in comparison to all other race/ethnic subgroups between 2011 and 2015.
- Hispanic females had higher invasive cervical cancer incidence rates diagnosed at all stages (15.9 per 100,000) when compared to Non-Hispanic diagnosed between 2011 and 2015.
- Black Non-Hispanic females had higher invasive cervical cancer incidence rates (6.2 per 100,000) diagnosed at regional stages when compared to White Non-Hispanic and API non-Hispanic subgroups.
- Screening for cervical cancer, if done routinely, is an effective method of detecting invasive cervical cancer at earlier stages and improving overall health outcomes.^{1,3}

References:

1. American Cancer Society of Clinical Oncology. Stages of Cancer. Cancer.net. <https://www.cancer.net/navigating-cancer-care/diagnosing-cancer/stages-cancer>. Last reviewed March 2018.
2. National Cancer Institute: SEER Training Modules. Review: Summary Staging. National Cancer Institute. <https://training.seer.cancer.gov/staging/systems/summary/>.
3. National Cancer Institute. Cervical Cancer Screening (PDQ @)- Patient Version. National Cancer Institute. <https://www.cancer.gov/types/cervical/patient/cervical-screening-pdq#section/20>. Last updated April 14, 2016.