



CERVICAL CANCER in Idaho

Idaho women are diagnosed with and die of cervical cancer at younger ages compared to other cancers. It is important to get regular cervical cancer screenings. Cervical cancer screening may include a Pap test, a human papillomavirus (HPV) test, or both.

50

Idahoans were diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2021, at a median age of 52 years old.

19

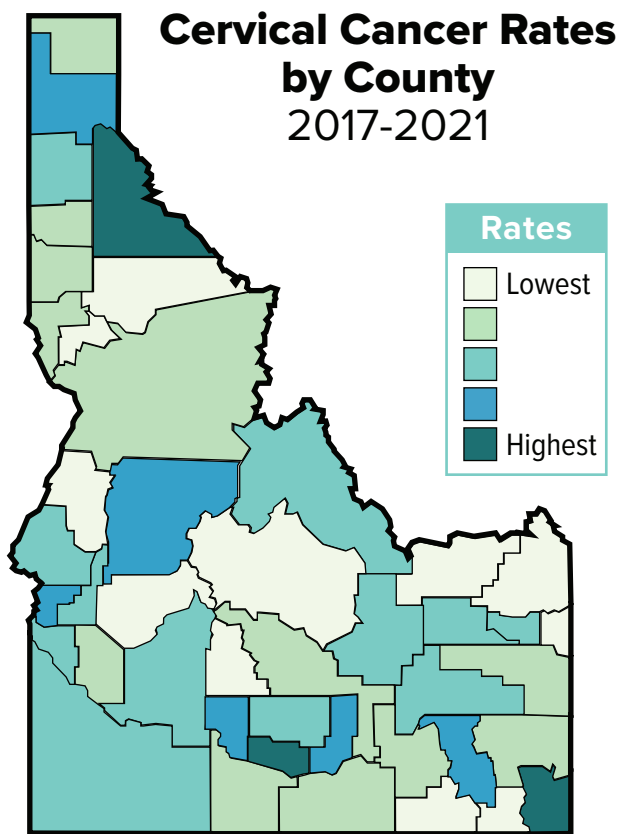
women died of cervical cancer during 2022, at a median age of 59 years old.



1 in 4 Idaho women have not received the recommended cervical cancer screening.

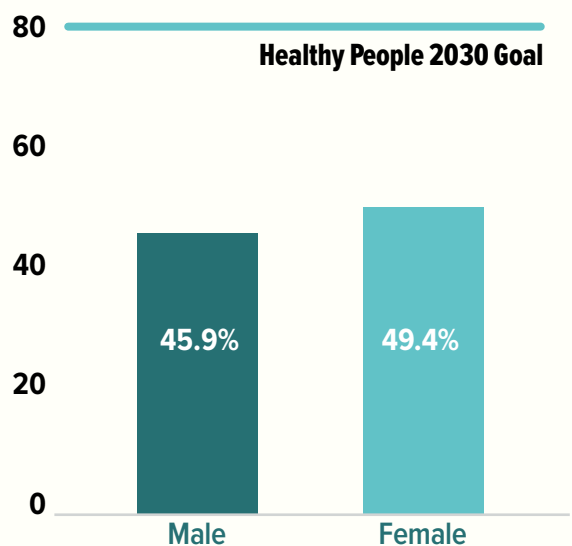
Guidelines recommend that:

- **Women aged 21 to 29 years** – Have a Pap test every three years. HPV testing alone can be considered for women who are 25 to 29 but Pap tests are preferred.
- **Women aged 30 to 65 years** – Have a Pap test and a HPV test (co-testing) every five years, a Pap test alone every 3 years, or a HPV test alone every 5 years.
- **Women 65 or older** – You may not need screening if your recent tests were normal and you are not otherwise at risk.



HPV vaccination protects individuals from 6 different cancers including cervical cancer. Fewer than 1 in 2 Idaho teens are up to date on HPV vaccinations.

13-17-year-olds with up-to-date HPV vaccination, Idaho



To learn more, visit hpvfreeidaho.org. Free screening and diagnostic testing is offered to low-income, uninsured women by Women's Health Check. Follow the QR code to learn more and see if you qualify.



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