

Idaho women are diagnosed with and die of cervical cancer at younger ages compared to other cancers.

41
19

Idaho women were diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2020, at a median age of 46 years

Idaho women died of cervical cancer during 2020, at a median age of 53 years

Screening Pap and HPV tests prevent deaths from cervical cancer by catching cervical lesions early.

Guidelines* recommend that:

- **Women aged 21 to 29 years** screen with a Pap test for cervical cancer every 3 years
- **Women aged 30 to 65 years** screen for cervical cancer every 3 years with a Pap test alone, or every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with a Pap test and hrHPV together

*U.S. Preventive Services Taskforce 2018 Guidelines

Free screening and diagnostic testing is offered to low-income, uninsured women by **Idaho Women's Health Check.**

Follow the QR code to learn more and see if you qualify.

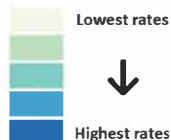
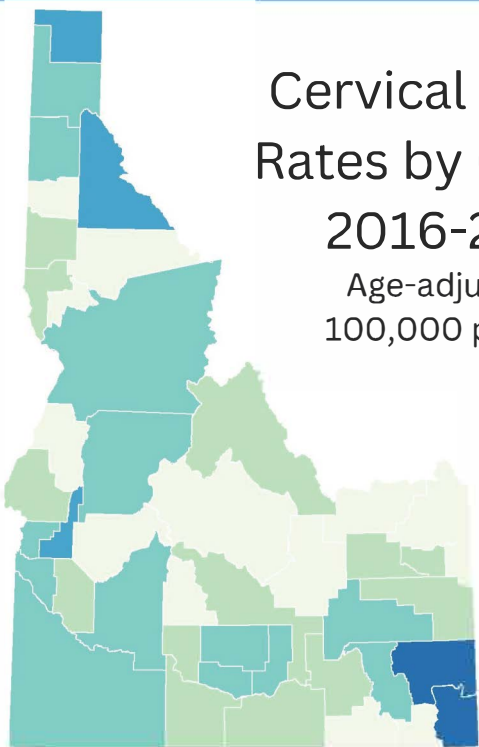


1 in 4 Idaho women have not received the recommended cervical cancer screening

Cervical Cancer Rates by County, 2016-2020

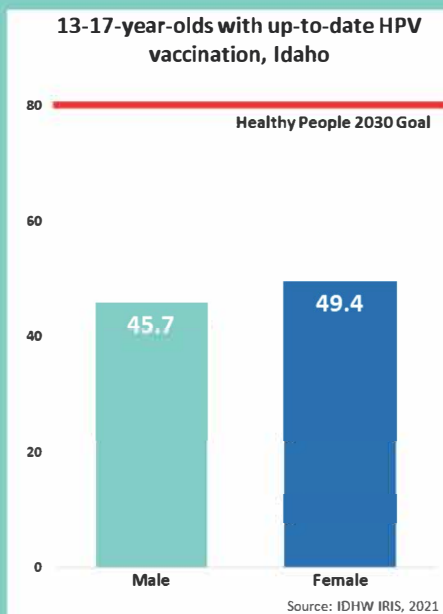
Age-adjusted per 100,000 population

Age-adjusted per 100,000 population



HPV vaccination prevents cervical cancer.

Fewer than 1 in 2 Idaho teens are up-to-date on HPV vaccination.



- **11- to 12-year-olds** should receive **2 doses** of HPV vaccine, 6 to 12 months apart.†
- **15- to 26-year-olds** should receive **3 doses** of HPV vaccine, with a **second** dose 1–2 months after the first, and a **third** dose 6 months after the first.†

† Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations