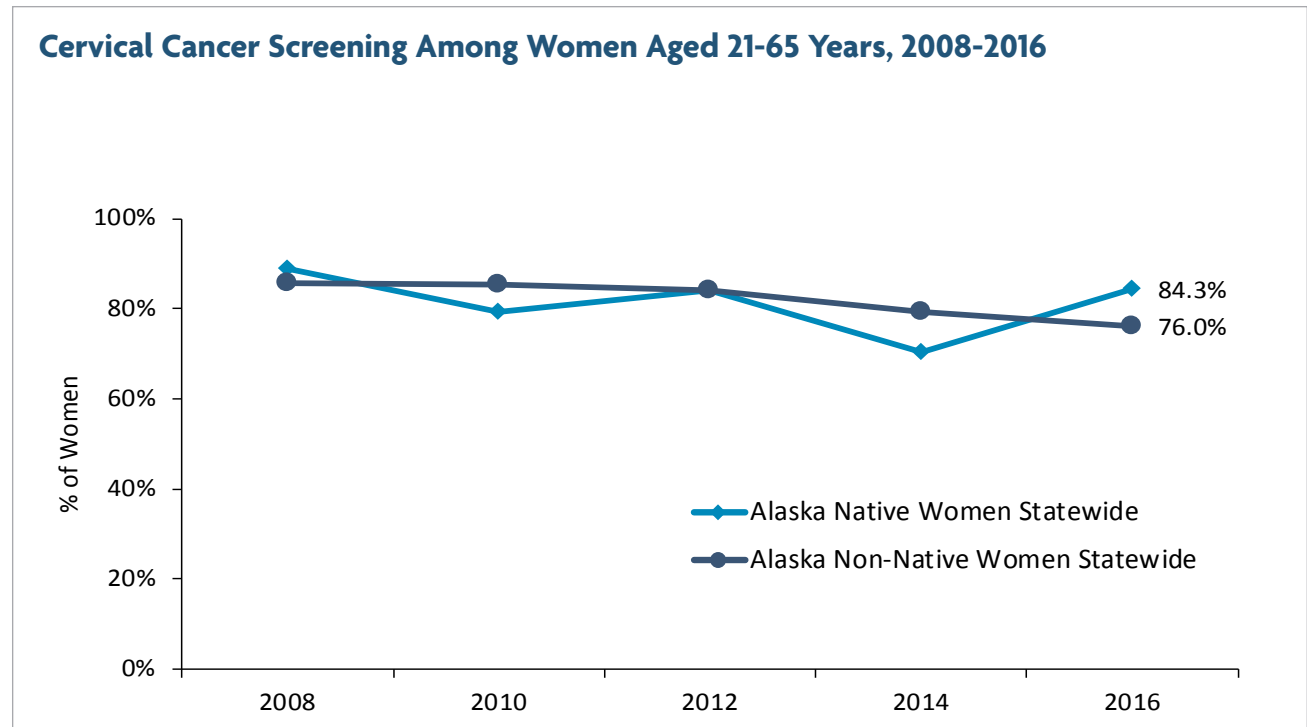


# Cervical Cancer Screening



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
 Table C-125

## Definition

Cervical cancer screening includes females aged 21-65 years who reported at least one Pap smear within the last three years. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force currently recommends females aged 21-29 years have a Pap smear every three years.<sup>38</sup> Among women aged 30-65 years, the recommendations are for a Pap smear every three years and high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing every five years, or a Pap smear in combination with hrHPV testing every five years.<sup>38</sup> Note that as of 2021 they are reviewing their current cervical cancer screening recommendations and may release new guidelines in the future. Screening can detect early abnormal changes in the tissues of the cervix so that they can be treated before they become cancerous.

## Related Objectives

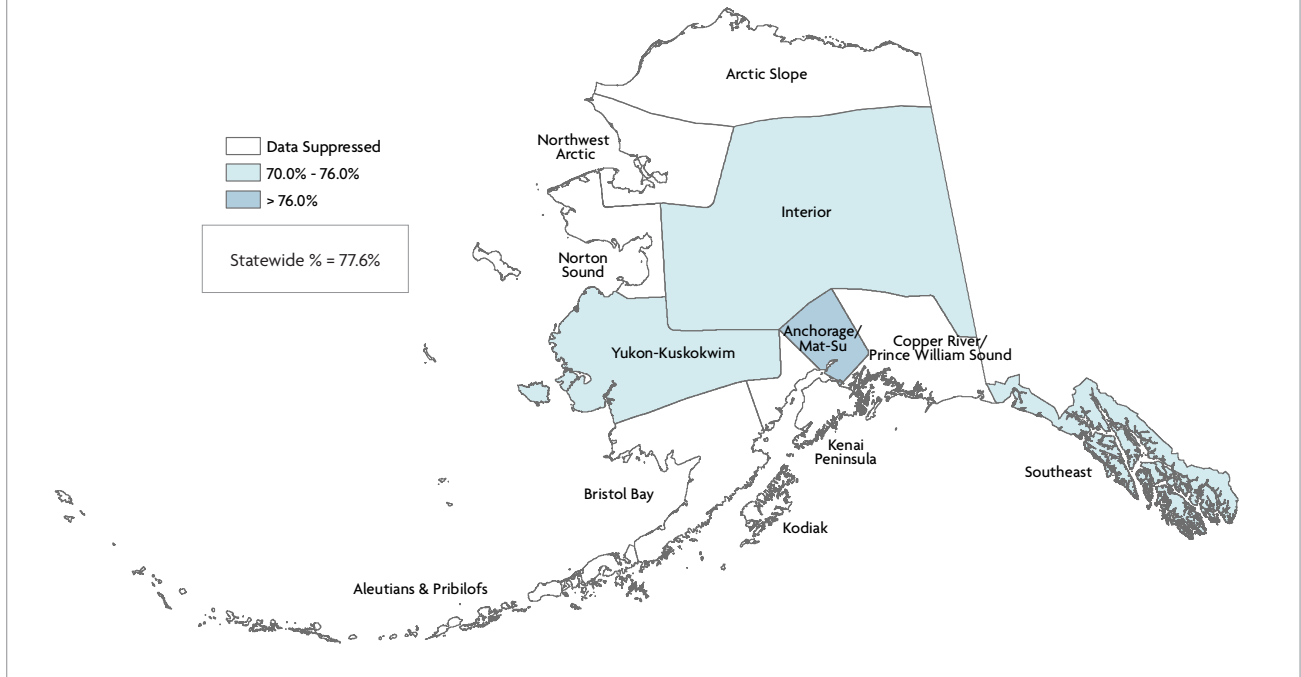
Increase the proportion of females who get screened for cervical cancer to 84.3%. - *HEALTHY PEOPLE 2030, OBJECTIVE C-09*

## Summary

- » During 2016, about eight in ten (84.3%) Alaska Native women aged 21-65 years reported having had a Pap smear in the past 3 years.
- » During 2016, there was no statistically significant difference in cervical cancer screening rates between Alaska Native and non-Native women.
- » Cervical cancer screening rates among Alaska Native women significantly decreased between 2008 and 2014; however, 2016 rates are no longer significantly different from 2008 rates.
- » During 2012-2016, the percent of Alaska Native women who received cervical cancer screening varied by Tribal health region, ranging from 71.1% to 84.5%.

# Cervical Cancer Screening

**Percent of Alaska Native Women Aged 21–65 Years Who Underwent Cervical Cancer Screening by Tribal Health Region, 3-Year Aggregate, 2012, 2014 and 2016**



Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Table C-126

# Cervical Cancer Screening

**Table C-125: Cervical Cancer Screening Among Women Aged 21-65 Years, 2008-2016**

	Alaska Native Women Statewide		Alaska Non-Native Women Statewide	
	%	95% Confidence	%	95% Confidence
2008	88.8%	(79.6%-94.2%)	85.6%	(81.6%-89.6%)
2010	79.4%	(61.3%-90.4%)	85.2%	(80.6%-89.8%)
2012	84.2%	(77.9%-89.0%)	84.1%	(81.4%-86.8%)
2014	70.3%	(62.4%-77.1%)	79.2%	(75.6%-82.8%)
2016	84.3%	(76.0%-92.6%)	76.0%	(71.0%-80.9%)

Note: Data with wide confidence intervals are subject to higher relative standard error and should be used with caution.

**Table C-126: Percent of Alaska Native Women Aged 21–65 Years Who Underwent Cervical Cancer Screening by Tribal Health Region, 3-Year Aggregate, 2012, 2014 and 2016**

	Alaska Native Women	
	%	95% Confidence Interval
Yukon-Kuskokwim	71.1%	(53.6%-88.6%)
Southeast	72.6%	(60.1%-85.1%)
Interior	75.3%	(63.7%-87.0%)
Anchorage/Mat-Su	84.5%	(73.1%-95.8%)
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>77.6%</b>	<b>(71.8%-83.4%)</b>

Note: Data with wide confidence intervals are subject to higher relative standard error and should be used with caution. Percent not reported for <5 cases.

Data Source: Alaska Division of Public Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

38 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (2018). Cervical Cancer: Screening. Retrieved from [www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening](http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/cervical-cancer-screening)