

Cancer

Recent years have brought advances in the prevention and control of cancers, including a first-ever vaccine against HPV-related cancers. Yet vaccine coverage levels fall well below that of other countries and other routine adolescent vaccines in the U.S., putting future generations at risk. At the same time, declining rates of recommended cancer screenings among women are cause for concern.

Trends in Cancer and Related Protective Factors

Key Indicator	Baseline	Status	Progress
Age-Adjusted Death rate (per 1000,000 deaths)	2005	2012	
All cancers	185.1	166.5	●
Breast cancer	24.2	21.3	●
Colorectal cancer	17.7	14.9	●
Lung cancer	52.7	44.9	●
Cancer Screening and Prevention			
Cancer Screening	2006*	2012	
Percent of women (ages 50-74) receiving a mammogram, past 2 years (age-adjusted)	81.6%	78.8%	■
Percent of adults (ages 50-75) receiving recommended colorectal cancer screening (age-adjusted)	60.9% (2008)	65.1%	●
Percent of women (ages 21-65) receiving a Pap test, past 3 years (age-adjusted)	87.8%	83.8%	■
Cancer Vaccination	2008	2013	
Percent of adolescent girls (13-15years) receiving 3 doses of HPV vaccine	16.6%	32.7%	▲



Trend in wrong direction

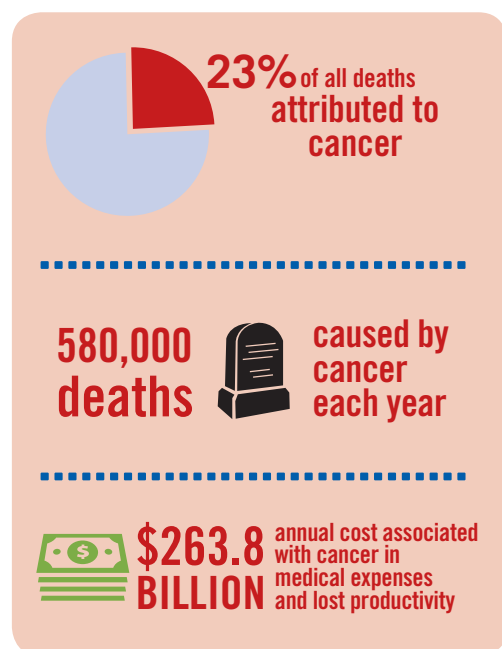


Insufficient Progress



Progress

* Unless otherwise noted.



Missed Opportunities in Cancer Prevention



1 in 3

people at-risk for colon cancer are not getting recommended screening



1 in 5

women at-risk for breast cancer are not getting recommended screening



1 in 6

women at-risk for cervical cancer are not getting recommended screening



2 in 3

teen girls have not received full HPV vaccine series

If current trends continue, cancer will soon surpass heart disease as the leading cause of death in the U.S.