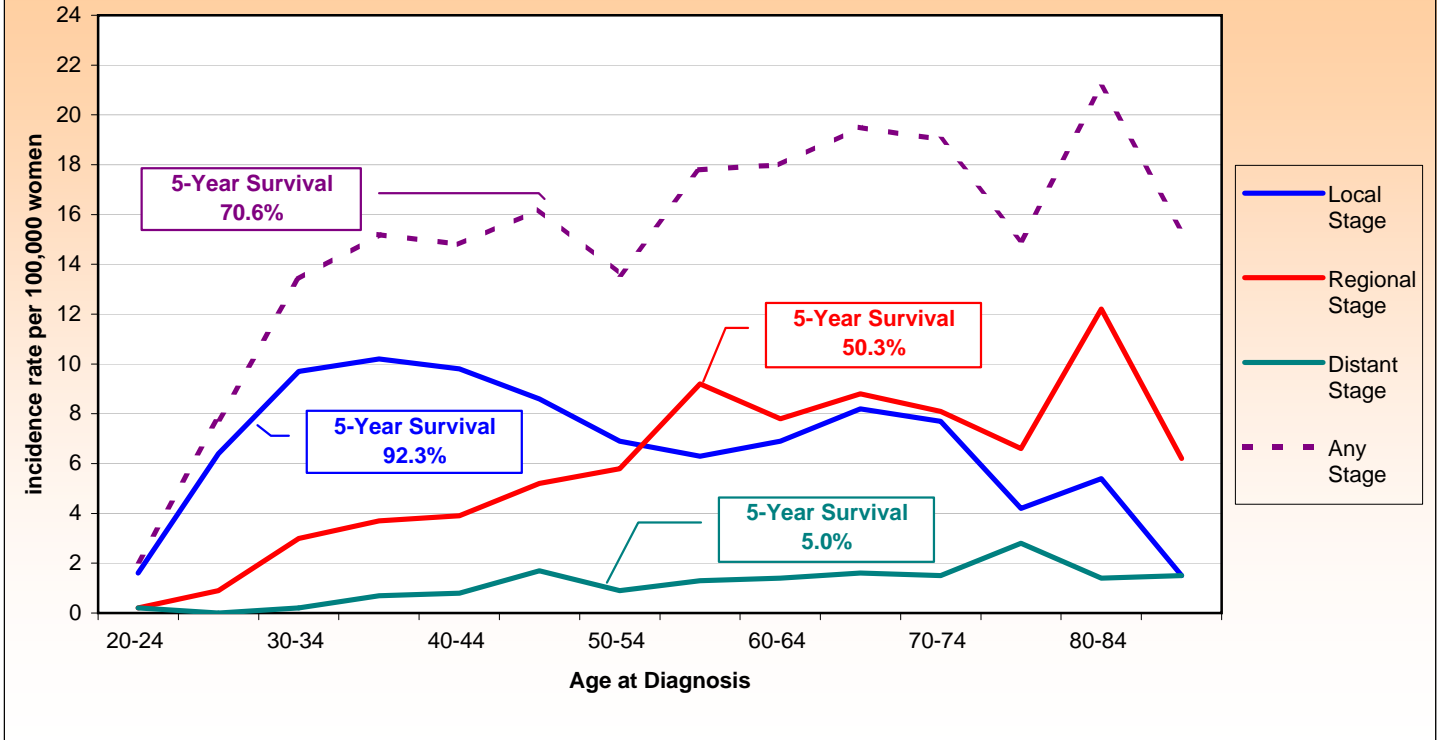


Incidence of Cervical Cancer by Stage and Age at Diagnosis, and 5-Year Survival Rates for New Mexico 1991-2000



INTERPRETATION: In general, as a woman ages her risk of developing any stage cervical cancer increases, with an overall five-year survival rate of 70.6%. However, when examined by stage at diagnosis the magnitude of the risk of developing cervical cancer varies over the lifespan. Survival rates also vary by stage at diagnosis. For a 35-40 year old woman, a diagnosis of localized cervical cancer is 14.8 times more likely than a diagnosis of distant cervical cancer; and compared to a diagnosis of regional cervical cancer, a diagnosis of localized cancer is 2.8 times more likely. At about age 40 the incidence of localized cervical cancer begins to decrease, while the rates of regional and distant cervical cancers continue to increase. Beginning around age 50 the incidence of regional cervical cancer becomes higher than the rate of localized cervical cancer and continues to increase over the lifespan, while the rate of localized cervical cancer continues a declining trend. This point is very important in light of the reduction in the five-year survival rate from over 90% for localized cervical cancer to only 50% for regional cervical cancer.

SOURCE: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 9 Regs Public-Use, Nov 2002 Sub (1973-2000), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released April 2003, based on the November 2002 submission. SEER*Stat 5.2.0-beta.

NOTES: Incidence rates are per 100,000 women, and include malignant behavior only. Survival is calculated as relative survival and only includes deaths due to cervical cancer.