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

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.

*U.S. Preventive Services Taskforce 2018 Guidelines

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

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

Cervical Cancer Rates by County, 2016-2020

Age-adjusted per 100,000 population

![Cervical Cancer Rates by County, 2016-2020](image)

Healthy People 2030 Goal