

Definition/Description:

Cervical Cancer Screening is a program that supports and encourages women to have regular Pap smears to help reduce the incidence of cervical cancer.

On average, there are about 66 new cases of cervical cancer each year in Manitoba (CancerCare Manitoba, 2003). Cervical cancer is one of the most frequent causes of death from cancer for women aged 20-34. Approximately half of the women diagnosed with this serious disease did not have regular Pap smears. Pap smears are a screening test that can detect abnormal cell changes before the cells become cancerous. Regular testing has proven successful in cervical cancer prevention. Rates of Pap smear testing have been related to education and income¹.

Source:

Source of information on cervical screening is obtained from Manitoba Health Physician Billings, 2000-2003. All numerical values, tables, and figures (including spatial analyses) were generated by the Population Health and Health System Analysis Unit, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority.

Findings:

Cervical Screening Rate per 1000 – April 2000 to March 2003

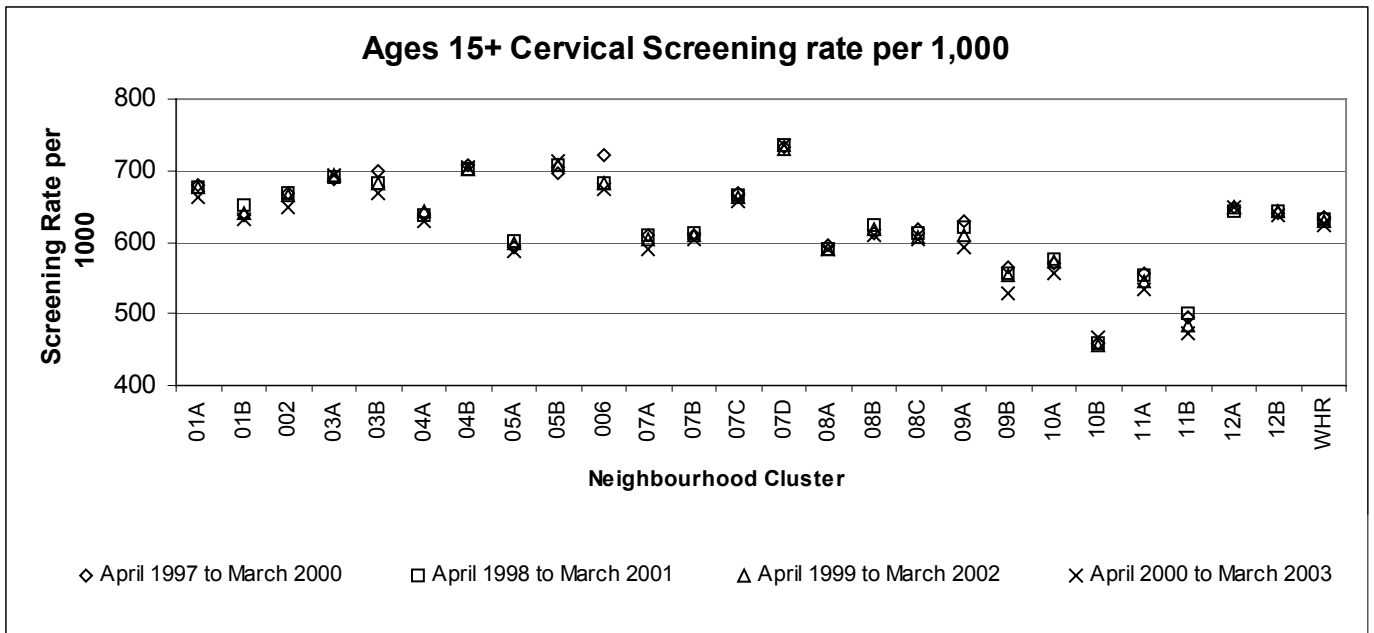
	WHR	Manitoba
Age 15-19	328.8	318.8
Age 20-24	706.4	677.5
Age 25-29	775.0	734.3
Age 30-34	764.3	728.7
Age 35-39	722.7	692.4
Age 40-44	737.7	703.1
Age 45-49	736.6	707.8
Age 50-54	708.3	678.6
Age 55-59	720.0	679.2
Age 60-64	640.2	615.8
Age 65-69	559.1	536.4
Age 70-74	471.9	439.8
Age 75-79	304.3	283.4
Age 80-84	195.4	174.1
Age 85+	82.9	73.8
Total	622.9	591.4

¹ (Federal, Provincial and Territorial Advisory Committee on Population Health. Toward a Healthy Future: Second Report on the Health of Canadians, 1999; pp. 146)

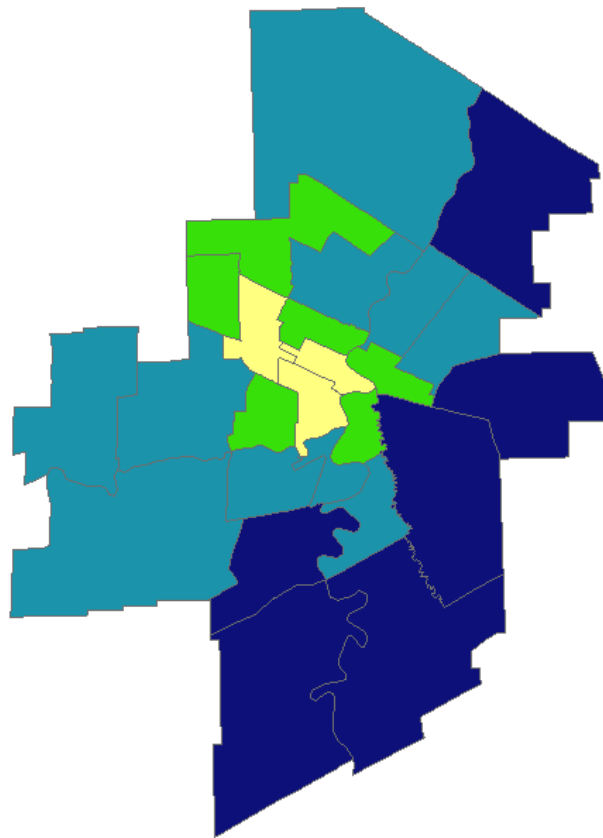
Cervical Screening Rates per 1000 Women Ages 15+ by Neighbourhood Cluster in the Winnipeg Health Region, 1998-2003

Community Area	Neighbourhood Cluster	Cervical Screening Ages 15+			
		April 1997 to March 2000	April 1998 to March 2001	April 1999 to March 2002	April 2000 to March 2003
St. James-Assiniboia	01A	678.6	677.7	677.7	664.1
	01B	636.9	653.1	641.2	633.2
Assiniboine South	002	668.5	668.9	666.8	649.6
Fort Garry	03A	688.2	690.3	693.9	693.6
	03B	699.6	683.8	682.7	669.0
St. Vital	04A	639.3	638.2	643.6	630.2
	04B	707.8	702.7	702.1	705.9
St. Boniface	05A	591.9	601.2	598.6	588.2
	05B	697.8	708.0	708.4	712.8
Transcona	006	722.8	682.0	681.6	675.4
River East	07A	609.2	608.8	603.8	591.1
	07B	611.2	611.2	609.0	604.1
	07C	669.1	665.5	663.3	657.5
	07D	733.6	735.7	729.8	735.0
Seven Oaks	08A	596.1	589.2	588.9	589.2
	08B	613.7	622.5	617.9	610.6
	08C	616.8	613.6	608.2	604.7
Inkster	09A	629.9	620.4	609.3	594.1
	09B	565.8	555.5	553.1	527.9
Point Douglas	10A	570.5	576.6	573.5	557.7
	10B	459.2	458.9	456.0	466.1
Downtown	11A	557.3	552.9	544.1	534.1
	11B	494.7	501.6	483.7	473.9
River Heights	12A	649.0	644.6	649.2	648.8
	12B	640.8	643.8	644.6	638.5
Winnipeg Health Region		634.2	633.0	630.1	622.9

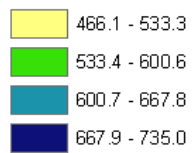
Cervical Screening Rates per 1000 Females, 15 years and over in the Winnipeg Health Region by Neighbourhood Cluster, 1998 to 2003



Note: Reference to Neighbourhood Cluster names and locations can be found in Data Presentation Section, Methods, Data Book, CHA Report 2004.



Cervical Screening Rate (Ages 15+) per 1,000



April 2000 to March 2003

Highlights:

- In the WHR, Cervical Screening rates have declined (634.2 per 1000 women in 1997-2000 to 622.9 per 1000 women in 2000-2003).
- Compared to Manitoba, cervical screening rates are greater for women in the WHR for every age group.
- Substantial variation in cervical screening for women within the WHR among the Neighbourhood Clusters. Rates less than 500 per 1000 women 15+ are found in Point Douglas South (10B) and Downtown East (11B).
- Rates between 500 and 600 per 1000 women 15+ are found in Downtown West (11A), Inkster East (9B), Point Douglas North (10A), St. Boniface West (05A), Seven Oaks West (08A), River East South (07A), and Inkster West (09A).