

Whereas, The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC) finds that approximately 14 million new cases of sexually transmitted HPV occur in the United States each year; and

Whereas, The NCCC estimates that 70 percent of women and men will come into contact with HPV during their life; and

Whereas, According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), HPV usually resolves itself within two years; and

Whereas, However, certain types of HPV do not resolve themselves and can cause genital warts, cervical cancer, anal cancer, vaginal cancer, vulvar cancer, penile cancer, and oropharyngeal cancer; and

Whereas, Cervical cancer is the most common HPV-associated cancer; and

Whereas, The CDC estimates that about 10,000 women in the United States are diagnosed with cervical cancer annually and approximately 4,000 women die each year of cervical cancer; and

Whereas, According to ACS, cervical cancer and pre-cancer can be a risk factor for anal cancer; and

Whereas, Cervical cancer is highly preventable because screening tests and a vaccine to prevent HPV infections are available; and

Whereas, Abnormal cell changes on the cervix caused by HPV can be detected through a Pap test; and

Whereas, When cervical cancer is found early, it is highly treatable and associated with long-term survival; and

Whereas, Being vaccinated before exposure to HPV helps protect women against cervical cancer and the precancerous lesions that precede it; and

Whereas, The CDC recommends the HPV vaccine for girls and boys at age 11 or 12 years to allow time to develop an immune response before becoming sexually active; and

Whereas, According to the ACS, cervical cancer was once one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women; and

Whereas, The cervical cancer death rate has gone down by more than 50 percent over the last 30 years

mostly due to increased screenings; and

Whereas, Lives can be saved by increasing awareness of vaccination and screening; and

Whereas, In 2010, the United States Congress recognized January as National Cervical Health Awareness Month; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Council of the City of New York recognizes January as Cervical Health Awareness Month in New York City.

CP
LS 2768
1/13/15