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Requester Default Category: Non-Commercial Scientific

General Information

Action Office	HQ
Action Office Instructions	CDC/ATSDR FOIA Office 1600 Clifton Road, N.E., MS D-54 Atlanta, Georgia 30152
Request Type	FOIA
Requester Category	Non-Commercial Scientific
Delivery Mode	E-mail

Shipping Address

Street1	[Redacted]
Street2	
City	
State	[Redacted]
State (Other)	
Country	[Redacted]
Zip Code	

Request Information

The CDC States here: <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/index.htm>

That "Cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States. " I can find no historical evidence to support the claim that cervical cancer was ever a greater cause of death than breast cancer. The only citation given on this is to an article which states that "Worldwide, cervical cancer is second only to breast cancer as the most common malignancy in both incidence and mortality."
<https://consensus.nih.gov/1996/1996CervicalCancer102html.htm>

Description

Since the CDC would not make a statement which is false, the CDC must have some data to support the claim that cervical cancer was, historically, the leading cancer related cause of death for women of all ages in the US. As the only citation given for this claim doesn't support it, nor does any other published literature that I can find, the supporting data must be internal to the CDC. As my emailed requests to both the CDC and NIH were never responded to, I am requesting the historical prevalence data and historical death rate data for those forms of cervical cancer which are detected by pap smears going back to the approximate time of the widespread adoption of that test: about 1950.

For some reason I am unable to find any prevalence or death rate information relating to this topic before 1980 for the US. I was able to find historical prevalence data for both Canada and Austria, both of which indicate that cervical cancer was never the leading cancer related cause of death in either of those countries. It seems extremely odd that the precise historical incidence and death rates for cervical cancer in the US before the 1980s don't seem to be available, given that medicine considers the introduction of the pap smear a medical triumph in reduction of both death and incidence rates for this disease. On receipt I will widely disseminate this information and make it publicly available.

Thank you for your time.

Date Range for Record Search:From
Date Range for Record Search:To
Description Document

01/01/1950
07/22/2022

Fee Information

Willing Amount	\$25
Fee Waiver Requested	Yes
Fee Waiver Request Reason	Historical cancer rates need to be publicly available to identify population wide correlation based risk factors, and for historical interest. I don't know why, but US cervical cancer data isn't, pre-1980. I will make this data publicly available.
Willing to Pay All Fees	No

Billing Address

Street1
Street2
City
State
State (Other)
Country
Zip Code

Other Information

Name
Company
Phone
Fax
Email Address
Street1
Street2
City
State
State (Other)
Country
Zip Code

Expedite Information



Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta GA 30333
November 21, 2022



Dear [REDACTED]

This letter is in response to your Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of July 22, 2022.

A search of our records failed to reveal any documents pertaining to your request. However, CDC subject matter experts within the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, and the National Center for Health Statistics provided the enclosed detailed responses and responsive links related to your FOIA request.

You may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at 770-488-6246 for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with the response to this request, you may administratively appeal to the Deputy Agency Chief FOIA Officer, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, via the online portal at <https://requests.publiclink.hhs.gov/App/Index.aspx>. Please mark both your appeal letter and envelope "FOIA Appeal." Your appeal must be electronically transmitted by Monday, February 20, 2023.

Sincerely,

Roger Andoh
CDC/ATSDR FOIA Officer
Office of the Chief Operating Officer
Phone: (770) 488-6399
Fax: (404) 235-1852

2 Enclosures

1. CDC NCCDPHP and NCHS Detailed Responses
2. Your original FOIA Request

#22-01915-FOIA

FOIA #22-01915-FOIA: CDC Subject Matter Experts Detailed Responses:

1. The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP), Division of Cancer and Prevention Control (DCPC):

The NCCDPHP DCPC does not have actual documents to provide but has provided the following response with links to the cervical cancer incidence data requested and explanation for the limits of the availability of data: Regarding cancer incidence data, it was not until 1992 that Congress established CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) (National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) | CDC) to collect data on all cancer occurrence, including cervical cancer, from state central cancer registries. Together, CDC's NPCR and the National Cancer Institute's (NCI's) Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program collect incidence data for the entire U.S. population which is published annually in the United States Cancer Statistics (USCS). Complete national data on cancer incidence from NPCR is not available prior to 1999.

2. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS):

Scanned images of our old annual volumes (Vital Statistics of the United States and its predecessor publications) are publicly available on the NCHS website. See Products - Vital Statistics of the US - Homepage (cdc.gov). The detailed volumes begin with Mortality Statistics 1900 to 1904. There are some earlier volumes, but they are not very detailed and do not include all of the United States. The Death Registration Area in the US was formed in 1900 and, at the time, comprised 11 states and 334 cities. By 1933, the Area had grown to include all of the United States. Mortality data back to 1968, with detailed cause of death information, can also be found at CDC WONDER (CDC WONDER). For data years 1968-1998, see the "Compressed Mortality" link. With regard to cervical cancer, unfortunately, the statement "cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States" that appears on the CDC Cervical Cancer Statistics website is not accurate, nor does the Cancer article referenced below (on which I am a co-author) support this statement. From 1930 to 1945, it was not possible to separate cancer of the uterine corpus and cervix (prior to 1930, there is even less detail available... all cancer of the female genital organs are combined into a single category). The Cancer article combines cancer of the uterine corpus and cervix into a single "cancer of the uterus" category for the trend analysis. The separation of corpus and cervix only becomes possible beginning with 1946 data. It is true that the number of uterine cancer (cervix + corpus) deaths was at one time higher than the number for breast cancer. This was the case for years 1930-1945. Beginning in 1946, the number of breast cancer deaths exceeds the number of uterine cancer deaths. In 1946, there were 17,205 uterine cancer deaths, 7,396 of these were due to cervical cancer. There were 17,516 breast cancer deaths in that year. So, given that cervical cancer deaths account for less than half of all uterine cancer deaths in 1946, I think it unlikely that the number of cervical cancer deaths was ever higher than that for breast cancer. I think that this would also negate use of the uterine cancer category as a reasonable proxy for cervical cancer.

Fw: [URGENT] Inquiry into falsified information; The CDC exposed

Fri, Jan 31, 2025 at 2:08 PM

to: cmssyc@gmail.com <cmssyc@gmail.com>

Christine,

Thank you for your interest. Here is the original email dating back to August of 2024. It includes vital statistics from the CDC website, the FOIA request from one of my colleagues [REDACTED] and other important webpages. If you would like to search the vital stats website for yourself, you can do so at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/vsus.htm>.

Please note that the stats were deleted off of the CDC website and then re-uploaded to include filler pages, so you may have to do a bit of skimming before reaching the actual statistical figures. I would also like to note that if you do include the FOIA request in your next article, please censor the name of my colleague [REDACTED]

On another note, we also have surprising data concerning prostate cancer incidence and mortality; prostate cancer has always been more deadly than women's gynecological cancers, and a man's prostate is deadlier than a woman's entire gynecological system (save for the breasts). You will see what I mean when checking the statistics. I think that topic may interest you.

Thank you.

Ann
Freelance Researcher

Sent with Proton Mail secure email.

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: [REDACTED]

Date: On Sunday, August 11th, 2024 at 2:55 PM

Subject: [URGENT] Inquiry into falsified information; The CDC exposed

To: mcohen@cdc.gov <mcohen@cdc.gov>, mandy.cohen@cdc.gov <mandy.cohen@cdc.gov>, cdcinfo@cdc.gov <cdcinfo@cdc.gov>, xavier.becerra@hhs.gov <xavier.becerra@hhs.gov>

CC: media@cdc.gov <media@cdc.gov>, media@hhs.gov <media@hhs.gov>, pnelson@cdcfoundation.org <pnelson@cdcfoundation.org>, deb.houry@cdc.gov <deb.houry@cdc.gov>

To the CDC,

My name is Ann, and I am part of a freelance research group currently focusing on the history of the pap smear, its efficacy, and its usage throughout women's health worldwide. During our research, I happened across the CDC's 'Cancers Caused by HPV' webpage (https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/about/cancers-caused-by-hpv.html?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/cancer.html) which claims that "cervical cancer was once the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States." This is not the first time we've encountered this exact statement. Unfortunately, it is incorrect. Before the pap smear became widely distributed in the 1940's, cervical cancer was not its own entity. Meaning, death by cancer of the cervix had not been distinguished from other types of gynecological cancers, such as uterine. Mortality from uterine and cervical cancer was combined, inflating overall mortality rates.

We know the CDC is directly responsible for this false claim and is the reason many other health organizations cite it on their webpages. For reference, look at page 27, right-hand side of the CDC's Vital Statistics concerning mortality rates in 1925.

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsushistorical/mortstatsh_1925.pdf), we see 'Cancer of the female genital organs'. Underneath, there are subtypes of gynecological cancers. Cancer of the Uterus with 12,377 deaths. There is no separate distinction for cervical cancer, as it has been joined with cancer of the uterus. In another Vital Statistics report from 1938 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsus/VSUS_1938_1.pdf), page 24 and the right-hand side also make no such clarification between uterine and cervical cancer; 'Cancer and other malignant tumors of the uterus' at 16,291 deaths. No mention of cervical cancer. It was not until 1939 that there was separation of uterine cancer and cancer of the cervix. Page 24, right-hand side of the Vital Statistics from 1939 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsus/VSUS_1939_1.pdf), shows that cancer of the cervix has its own category: 6,194 deaths. If we look a bit further down, cancer of the breast had 14,868 deaths.

A colleague of mine has also inquired about this particular statement and sent an FOIA request to the CDC. He received a response from FOIA Officer Roger Andoh. This FOIA request further reiterates what I previously mentioned as a false claim: "cervical cancer used to be the leading cause of death for women in the US," which Mr. Andoh confirms is inaccurate. I will attach said FOIA response at the bottom of this email. This also means that you all at the CDC are intentionally lying to the public, considering the FOIA Officer's response that confirms cervical cancer being the leading cause of death for women in the US is inaccurate. Yet, the CDC continues to support this false statement on its website.

Not only does this disprove the claim that cervical cancer was the leading cause of cancer death for women before pap smears, but this information reveals the claim itself is completely fabricated. Cervical cancer wasn't even in the top 5 causes of death for women in the US, and frankly, many other parts of the developed world. My request of the CDC is to remove this false claim from the aforementioned webpage and any subsequent sources on the CDC website where this claim is stated. There is no citation anywhere in the literature to support that assertion.

I also request that this false claim be removed: **"This cancer is now rare in the United States. The old screening model of annual Pap smears prevented many cervical cancer deaths."** As we saw in the Vital Statistics, cervical cancer was always rare. The pap smear has done little to decrease deaths from cervix cancer. If cancer of the cervix caused 6,194 deaths in 1939 and in 2024 caused about 4,360 deaths (<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/cervical-cancer/about/key-statistics.html>), I am skeptical of how effective the pap smear is. Especially considering there is no literature, no randomized trials, tests, or studies to prove the pap smear works. It was just assumed to work. Claiming the pap smear works with no direct evidence is another lie from the CDC. I am also taking into account the increased use of hysterectomies between 1970 and 1980, per the CDC's website (<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001713.htm#:text=The%20number%20of%20hysterectomies%20increased,1979%20and%20401%2C000%20in%201980>)

Now, looking at the Vital Statistics for 1970, Section 1-General Mortality at Table 1-23 on page 1-102 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsus/mort70_2a.pdf), I saw that cervical cancer had 6,549

deaths. Let us now look at the stats for 1975, Section 1: General Mortality at Table 1-23 on page 1-104 (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsus/mort75_2a.pdf). Cervix cancer deaths were 5,551. Remember, hysterectomies were at an all-time high between 1970 and 1980. This is reflected in the significant decrease of cervical cancer deaths between those years. We have not seen such a decrease since. The CDC cannot reasonably claim any deaths prevented were due to just the pap smear.

Considering the information I've presented and the disregard of accurate information by the CDC, the CDC is liable for intentional medical misinformation; each and every person responsible for the incorrect cervical cancer claims is guilty according to 31 USC 3729: False Claims (<https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title31-section3729&num=0&edition=prelim>), and under Title 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (<https://www.egattorneys.com/federal-crimes/federal-false-statements>). Feigning ignorance as if the CDC was not aware of these false claims will not work, given we have the FOIA response, which proves members of the CDC are aware of such misinformation. I and my colleagues will pursue legal matters if we must. Therefore, I am also requesting that the CDC publicly broadcast and announce the previously mentioned claims are false. I request that the CDC publicly admit that the pap smear has never been scientifically tested nor proven to work, and that cervical cancer was never a leading cause of death for women (always rare). Simply silently deleting (which I'm aware the CDC temporarily deleted their Vital Statistics when this information was previously outed) or ignoring my requests will also result in the pursuit of legal matters. We are attacking your eligibility as a public health organization. It is quite obvious the CDC cannot be completely trusted.

The CDC is corrupt. Information concerning women's healthcare is purposely being withheld and confined for the profit of this organization. Women are fed up with the lies and fearmongering of our bodies. Human health is not and should not be a for-profit business. Enough is enough. Babylon is falling, and the truth shall be known.

Luke 8: 16-17: *"No one lights a lamp and hides it in a clay jar or puts it under a bed. Instead, they put it on a stand, so that those who come in can see the light."¹⁷ For there is nothing hidden that will not be disclosed, and nothing concealed that will not be known or brought out into the open."*

Ann
Freelance Researcher

Sent with [Proton Mail](#) secure email.

 **FOIA Response 2022.pdf**

143K



Human Papillomavirus (HPV)



SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

CDC's website is being modified to comply with President Trump's Executive Orders.

Cancers Caused by HPV

KEY POINTS

- HPV infections can cause certain cancers in men and women.
- HPV vaccination can prevent over 90% of cancers caused by HPV.
- Talk to your child's doctor about getting HPV vaccine to prevent HPV infections.

Why it's important

HPV can cause cancers of the:

- [Cervix, vagina, and vulva](#) in women
- [Penis](#) in men
- [Anus](#) in both men and women
- [Back of the throat](#), including the base of the tongue and tonsils (oropharynx), in both men and women

Cancer usually takes years, even decades, to develop after a person gets HPV. There is no way to know who will develop cancer or other health problems from HPV.

- People with weakened immune systems (like people living with HIV/AIDS) may be less able to fight off (clear) HPV infections, and more likely to develop health problems caused by HPV.

Cancer	Cases in Women	Cases in Men
Back of the Throat	2,300	12,500
Cervical	11,100	0
Anus	4,700	2,200
Vulva	2,900	0
Penis	0	900
Vagina	700	0
Total	21,700	15,600

Source: [How Many Cancers Are Linked with HPV Each Year?](#)

Data as of August 2021

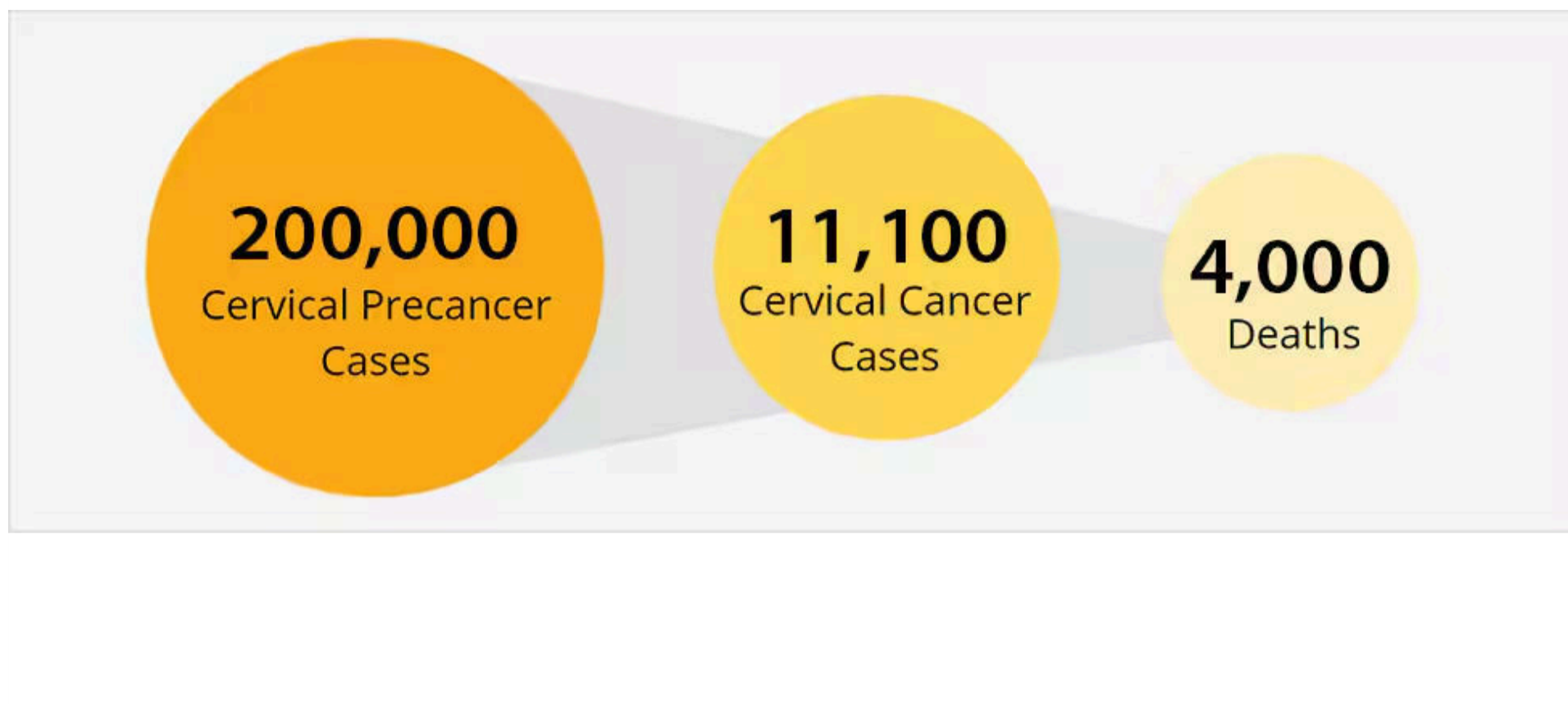
Keep Reading:

[HPV and Cancer](#)

Facts

Number of Cancers Caused by HPV in the United States Each Year

More than 9 of every 10 cases of cervical cancer are caused by HPV. Almost all cervical cancer can be prevented by HPV vaccination.



Every year about 4,000 deaths occur from cervical cancer.

Every year in the United States:

- Nearly 200,000 women are diagnosed with a cervical pre-cancer
- 11,100 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer caused by HPV
- About 4,000 women die from cervical cancer

Who is at risk

Cervical cancer was once a leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States. HPV vaccines and cervical cancer screening have made it one of the most preventable cancers. Even women who are vaccinated should still get regular [cervical cancer screening](#) starting at age 21 years.

HPV also affects men. About 4 out of every 10 cases of cancer caused by HPV occur among men. Every year in the U.S., over 15,000 men get cancers caused by HPV.

Did you know?

Cervical cancer is a type of cancer caused by HPV that can be detected **early** by a recommended screening test. Other types of cancer caused by HPV may not be found until they cause more serious health problems. HPV vaccination prevents infections that cause these cancers.

Recommendations

HPV vaccination can prevent over 90% of cancers caused by HPV, as well as anal, vaginal, cervical, and vulvar pre-cancers (abnormal cells that can lead to cancer).

That's why HPV vaccines work best when given at age 11–12 years, before contact with the HPV virus. You can protect your child from these cancers with HPV vaccine at age 11–12 years. Talk to your child's doctor about HPV vaccination.

SOURCES

CONTENT SOURCE:

[National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; Division of Viral Diseases](#)