CERVICAL CANCER
DON'T GO UNDETECTED
Women, take charge of your health. Learn about your risk of developing cervical cancer, and get screened.

WHAT IS CERVICAL CANCER?
Cancer occurs when abnormal cells begin to grow out of control. Cervical cancer starts in the cervix, the organ connecting the uterus and vagina in women.

MOST CASES FOUND IN WOMEN BETWEEN AGES 35 AND 44

35 ↔ 44

230 IN LOUISIANA ROUGHLY 230 NEW CASES WILL BE DIAGNOSED IN WOMEN ABOUT 14,100 NEW CASES OF INVASIVE CERVICAL CANCER WILL BE DIAGNOSED IN THE U.S.
COMMON RISK FACTORS

HPV

NEARLY ALL CERVICAL CANCERS ARE CAUSED BY HPV

HPV is short for HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS and is a group of more than 150 related viruses.

SMOKING

2X

WOMEN WHO SMOKE are about twice as likely as non-smokers to get cervical cancer. Smoking also makes the immune system less effective in fighting HPV infections.

FAMILY HISTORY

You are 2 to 3 times more likely to develop cervical cancer if your mother or sister had it.

HPV VACCINES CAN PREVENT 9 DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFECTIONS

HPV TYPES 16 AND 18 ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NEARLY 90% OF ALL CERVICAL CANCER CASES

GET SCREENED.

EARLY DETECTION SAVES LIVES.

Cervical cancer was once one of the most common causes of cancer death for American women. Today, if detected early, it is one of the most successfully treated cancers.

WHEN TO GET SCREENED

AGE

21–29
Pap test every 3 years

30–65
Pap test combined with an HPV test every 5 years

Women who have been vaccinated against HPV should still follow these guidelines. Vaccinations do not protect against all form of HPV.

Follow screening recommendations based on your age and risk factors

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT:
MARYBIRD.ORG/CERVICAL

SOURCES:
www.cancer.org
www.nih.gov
www.cancer.gov