



MARY BIRD PERKINS  
CANCER CENTER™

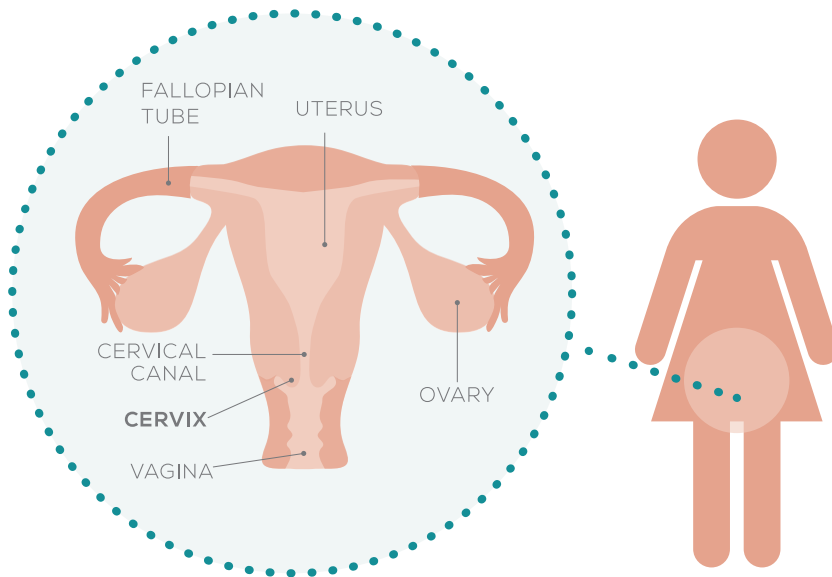
# CERVICAL CANCER

## 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.



### THIS YEAR



IN LOUISIANA

ROUGHLY

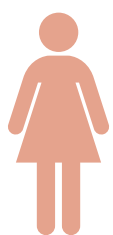
# 230

NEW CASES  
WILL BE  
DIAGNOSED  
IN WOMEN

ABOUT

# 14,100

NEW CASES OF  
INVASIVE  
**CERVICAL  
CANCER**  
WILL BE  
DIAGNOSED  
IN THE U.S.



MOST CASES FOUND IN  
**WOMEN** BETWEEN  
**AGES 35 AND 44**

# 35 ↔ 44

# 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.

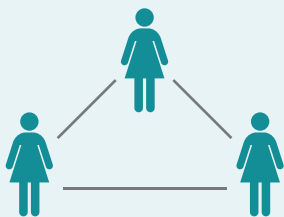
## SMOKING



**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