

Cervical cancer

REDUCE YOUR RISK



The best protection against cervical cancer is HPV* vaccination and regular screening tests.

- Boys and girls should complete the vaccine series at age 11 or 12.
- Women should get screened for HPV and cancer.
- If you smoke, quit. If you don't smoke, don't start.

The HPV vaccine can prevent about 90% of cervical cancers, and a number of other cancers in males and females.

The HPV vaccine can be given as early as age 9 and up to age 26.

*HPV – human papillomavirus

Screening guidelines

- **Age 21-29**
Get a Pap test every three years.
- **Age 30-65**
Get a Pap test and HPV test every five years.
- **After age 65**
MD Anderson does not recommend screening for most women after age 65. Talk to your doctor about screening recommendations.

www.mdanderson.org/screening

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

MD Anderson ~~Cancer~~ Center

Making Cancer History®

HPV is a virus that causes almost all cervical cancers.

Risk factors

- HPV
- Weakened immune system from medications
- HIV infection
- History of severe cervical dysplasia, a pre-cancerous condition
- Smoking

Warning signs

- Excessive vaginal discharge
- Bleeding after intercourse
- Abnormal bleeding between periods

Talk to your doctor if you notice anything unusual or if you have one or more risk factors for cervical cancer.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MD Anderson
~~Cancer~~ Center
Making Cancer History®