

Cervical cancer

REDUCE YOUR RISK



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

- 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.

All males and females ages 9-26 should get the HPV vaccine. It is most effective when given at ages 11-12. Unvaccinated men and women ages 27-45 should talk to their doctor about the benefits of the vaccine.

*HPV – human papillomavirus

Screening guidelines

- **Age 21-29**

Get a Pap test every three years.

- **Age 30-64**

Get an HPV test, with or without a Pap test, every five years.

- **Age 65 or older**

Your doctor can help you decide if you should continue screening. You may no longer need it if you've had no unusual Pap or HPV test results in the past 10 years.

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**Almost all
cervical cancers
are caused by
the HPV virus.**

Risk factors

- HPV infection
- 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.**



Our cancer prevention specialists are experts in cancer risk reduction and early detection.

**Appointments available
713-745-8040**

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