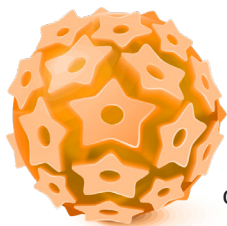




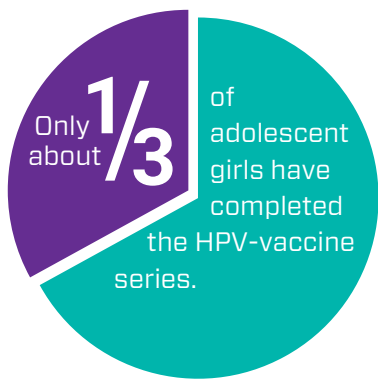
CERVICAL CANCER *Info Sheet*



99%

of cervical cancers are caused by an infection with certain types of the HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS (HPV), which can now be largely prevented by vaccination.

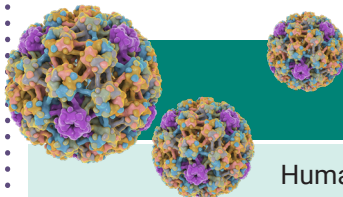
The HPV vaccine is **only effective when** given before infection with HPV; experts advise getting the vaccine before becoming sexually active.



If **80%** were vaccinated, it would prevent an estimated **53,000** cases of cervical cancer over their lifetimes.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

The cervix is the lower narrow part of the uterus (womb) that connects to the vagina (birth canal). Cervical cancer usually affects women between the ages of 35 and 44 but it's important for teens to learn about it now.



WHAT IS HUMAN PAPILOMAVIRUS (HPV)

Human Papillomaviruses are a group of viruses, some of which cause genital warts (papillomas) and/or cancers of the cervix, anus, vagina, penis, throat, and other oral and head and neck cancers.

These viruses spread through sexual contact, including vaginal, oral or anal sex. Many people don't know they're infected because they don't have symptoms, but the virus still causes damage.

DID YOU KNOW?

- ✓ Most cervical cancers are caused by infection with a common virus, called **Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**.
- ✓ HPV infections are **very common in adolescents** (age 20 or younger).
- ✓ Although some people develop warts from an HPV infection, many don't have any symptoms. Someone can be infected and **pass the virus without knowing it**.
- ✓ You can **prevent many HPV infections by getting vaccinated** with the HPV vaccine.

ABOUT THE HPV VACCINE

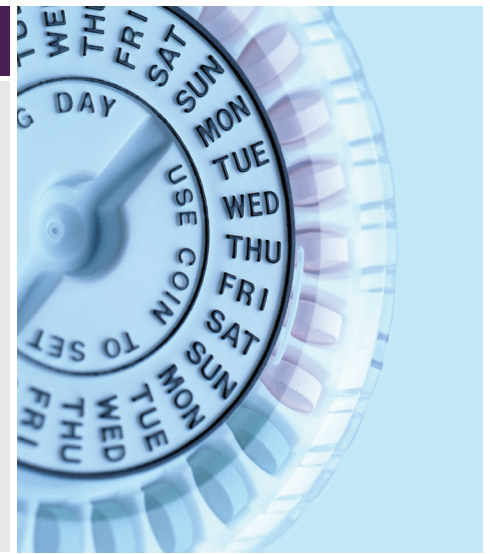
- ✓ The vaccine prevents HPV strains most commonly associated with cervical and other cancers.
- ✓ The vaccine involves two to three doses to be fully vaccinated (depending on age at vaccination).
- ✓ Doctors advise that all adolescents (guys, too) get vaccinated against HPV at age 11 or 12.

RISK FACTORS FOR CERVICAL CANCER

You may be at increased risk for cervical cancer if you:

- ✓ Have an HPV infection of the cervix
- ✓ Give birth to many children
- ✓ Have many sexual partners
- ✓ Have first sexual intercourse at a young age
- ✓ Smoke
- ✓ Use birth control pills for a long time (more than 5 years)
- ✓ Have a weakened immune system (from HIV or immune-suppressing drugs)

**Having risk factors does not mean you will get cervical cancer.
Talk to your doctor about your cancer risk.**



TAKE CHARGE

ACT TO HELP PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER

- ✓ **Get vaccinated** against HPV (don't forget to get all recommended doses)
- ✓ **Talk to your doctor** about cervical cancer screening at age 21
- ✓ **Don't smoke**
- ✓ **Practice safe sex** to help reduce transmission of HPV

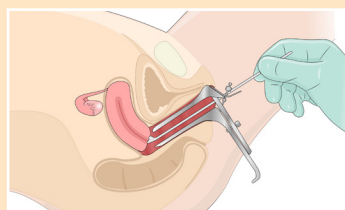


MEET OUR DOCTORS



- 1. Peter Frederick, MD, FACOG**
Director, Minimally Invasive Surgery,
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- 2. Katherine LaVigne Mager, MD**
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- 3. Karen McLean, MD, PhD**
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- 4. Emese Zsiros, MD, PhD, FACOG**
Gynecologic Oncology
- 5. David Mattson, Jr., MD**
Director, GYN Radiation



Before cancer appears, cells on the cervix go through changes, called dysplasia, which can be detected through a screening called a Pap test.

LEARN MORE

Yroswell
for a  w/o cancer

www.yroswell.com

A website designed specifically for young people who want to get involved and help create a world without cancer.

www.kidshealth.org

Honest, accurate info and advice about health, emotions and life.

www.cancer.gov/types/cervical

Cervical cancer info from the National Cancer Institute.

www.cancer.gov/types/aya

Information and resources for adolescents and young adults with cancer.



A Pap test collects cells from the cervix's surface to examine under a microscope. You still need Pap tests even if you have the vaccine because some cervical cancers are caused by HPV strains not covered by the vaccine.

