

# HPV VACCINE

The HPV vaccine can protect against most cervical cancers! HPV is so common that most people get it at some time in their lives.



## WHO SHOULD GET THE HPV VACCINE?

All girls and boys age 11-12

Or, females age 13-26 and males age 13-21 if they did not get the vaccine when they were younger. Males age 22-26 should talk to their provider

3 doses (shots) of the HPV vaccine are recommended

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

National Cancer Institute  
<http://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dcpc/prevention/>



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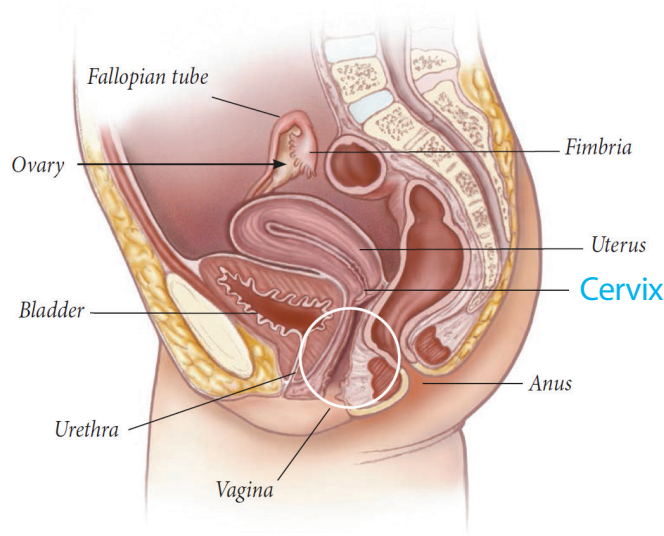
# TOGETHER, WE CAN PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER



# VACCINATE EARLY, SCREEN REGULARLY!

## WHAT IS CERVICAL CANCER?

Cervical cancer is a cancer of the female reproductive system that develops in the lining of the cervix.



## CERVICAL CANCER AND HPV

**HPV = HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS**

**HPV IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF CERVICAL CANCER.**

*What's the connection?*

HPV is a common virus that is spread through sexual activity

HPV can cause the growth of abnormal cells on a woman's cervix

If left untreated, these abnormal cells can develop into **CERVICAL CANCER**

## CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

**ALL AVERAGE-RISK WOMEN WHO HAVE A CERVIX SHOULD: HAVE REGULAR PAP TESTS STARTING AT AGE 21.**

If your Pap test is normal, continue having a Pap test every three years from age 21-65

OR

If you are age 30 years old or older, you may choose to have an HPV test along with the Pap test every five years until age 65.

## ROUTINE SCREENING CAN ACTUALLY PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER!

### PAP TEST

The pap test is a quick and simple check for changes to the cells of the cervix that may lead to cervical cancer if left untreated.



## HPV TEST

The human papillomavirus (HPV) test looks for the presence of HPV, a virus that can lead to abnormal cervical cells or cervical cancer.

The HPV test is often combined with the Pap Test for women age 30-65. An HPV test can be done using the same sample from the Pap test or by collecting a second sample from the cervix.

The HPV test doesn't tell you whether you have cancer. Instead, the test detects the presence of certain types of HPV that can increase your cervical cancer risk.

**FOLLOW-UP ON ALL ABNORMAL TESTS AS DIRECTED BY YOUR PROVIDER**