

WAYS TO PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER AT ALL AGES

Cervical cancer can be prevented with human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, routine and timely cervical screening, and early treatment.

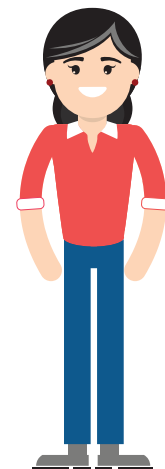


AGES 9+

Get vaccinated for HPV. HPV vaccines can be given starting at age 9 for all children.

40s & 50s

Your risk of developing cervical cancer is still present if you have a cervix. Continue to get regular cervical cancer screening.



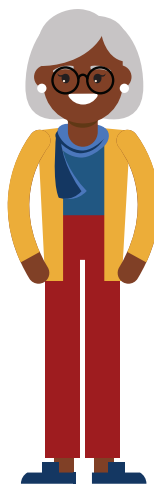
20s

If you were not previously vaccinated against HPV, talk to your health care provider. Begin regular cervical cancer screening.



60+

Continue with regular screenings. After 65, your health care provider may say you can stop screening if you've never had cervical precancer and you meet specific criteria.



30s

Continue to get screened for cervical cancer based on your health care provider's recommendation. If your results are normal, this could mean testing every 3-5 years.



Your Results

If your cervical cancer screening results are ever abnormal, your health care provider will let you know. You should schedule your next step as soon as possible. You may need more frequent screening or treatment based on your individual health history. Treatment can remove precancer and prevent cervical cancer from developing.

