

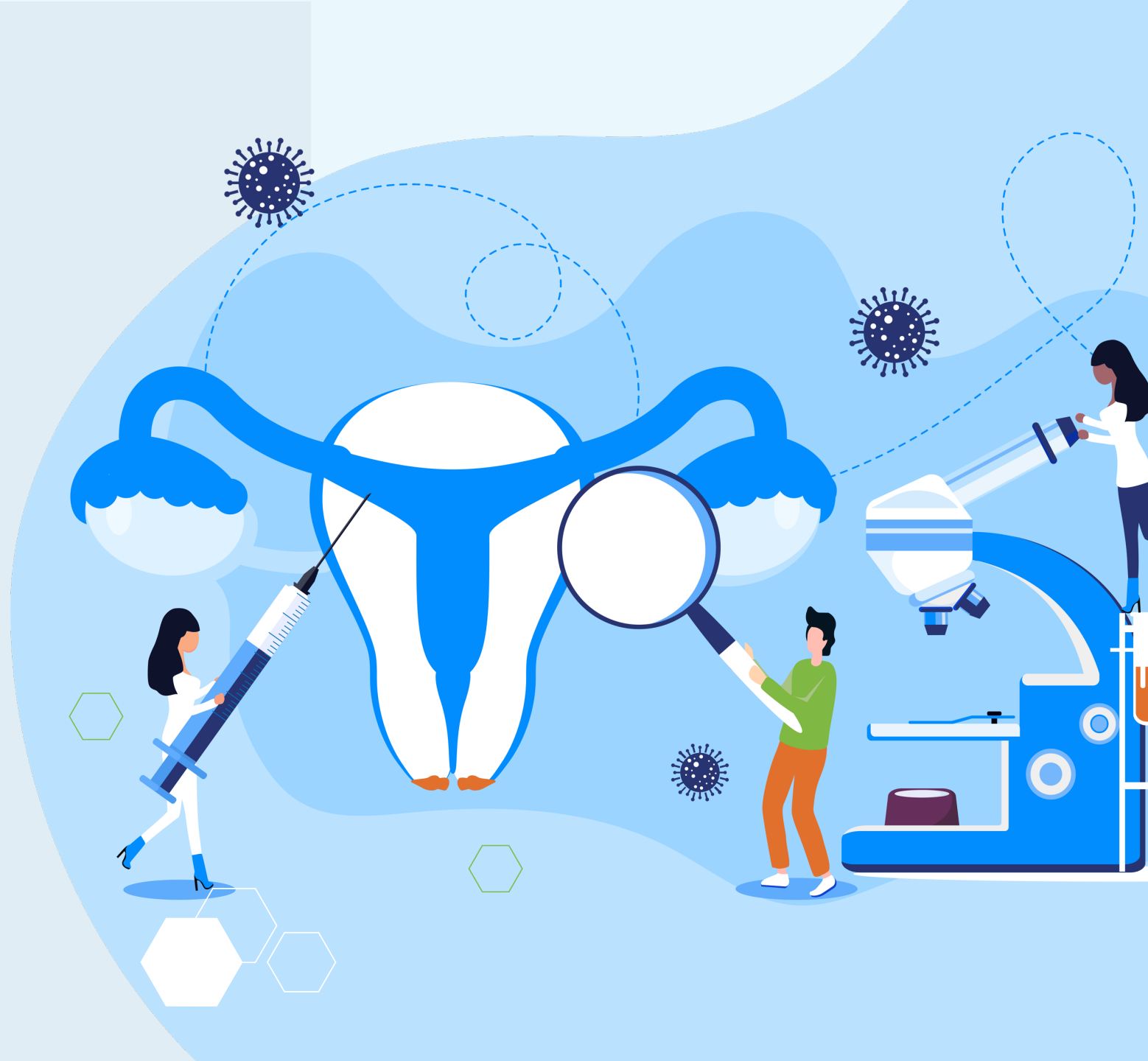
JANUARY

*Cervical*

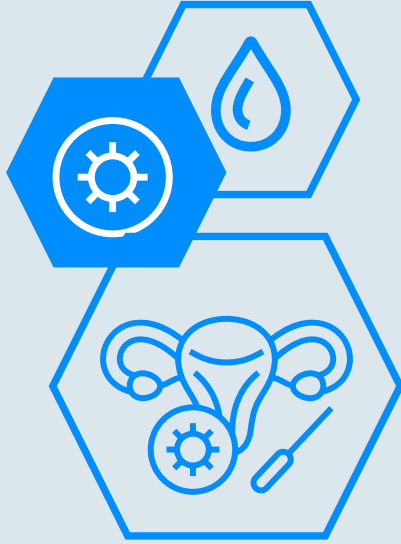
CANCER  
AWARENESS  
MONTH



Renaye James Healthcare  
ADVISORS



# WHAT IS CERVICAL CANCER



Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor of the cervix, the lowermost part of the uterus. Cervical cancer is almost always caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is a group of more than 150 related viruses, and most commonly shows up as warts.

Cervical cancers and cervical pre-cancers are classified by how they look under a microscope.



Most (up to 9 out of 10) cervical cancers develop from cells in the exocervix, the outer layer of the cervix that opens to the vagina.



Most of the other cervical cancers develop from tissue cells called mucus-producing glandular cells.



Less commonly, cervical cancers have features of both

# 2022 CERVICAL CANCER DATA



In 2022, about **14,100** new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed and of those diagnosed, **4,280** women died.\* While the rate of cervical cancer has been declining for decades in the U.S., health disparities persist.



**Hispanic women** have the highest incidence rate of cervical cancer.



**Non-Hispanic Black women**, are next according to the American Cancer Society.

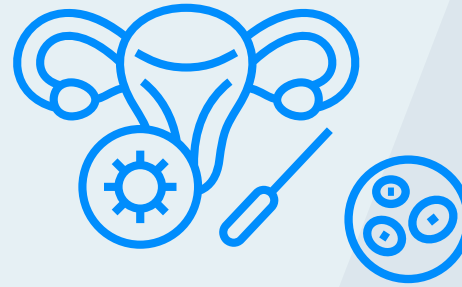


**Black women** are more likely to die from the disease than women of any other race or ethnicity.

# SCREENING & PREVENTION

Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and treatable types of cancer.

Screening means checking for a disease before there are symptoms. Cervical cancer screening is an important part of routine health care for people who have a cervix.



**The human papillomavirus (HPV) test checks cells for infection with high-risk HPV types that can cause cervical cancer.**

**The Pap test collects cervical cells to check for changes caused by HPV that turn into cervical cancer.**

**The HPV/Pap co-test uses an HPV test and Pap test to check for high-risk HPV and cervical cell changes.**

# SCREENING AGES



Age and health history determine cervical cancer screenings.

Because HPV vaccination does not prevent infection with all high-risk HPV types, vaccinated people who have a cervix should follow cervical cancer screening recommendations.

**Age  
21-29**

First Pap test at age 21, followed by Pap testing every 3 years.

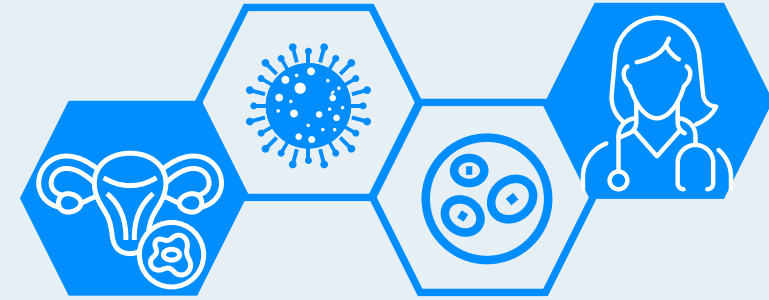
**Age  
31-65**

- HPV test every 5 years
- HPV/Pap co-test every 5 years
- Pap test every 3 years

**Age  
65 +**

Talk with your health care provider to learn if screening still needed.

# EXCEPTIONS TO SCREENING



## EXCEPTIONS TO THE CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING GUIDELINES

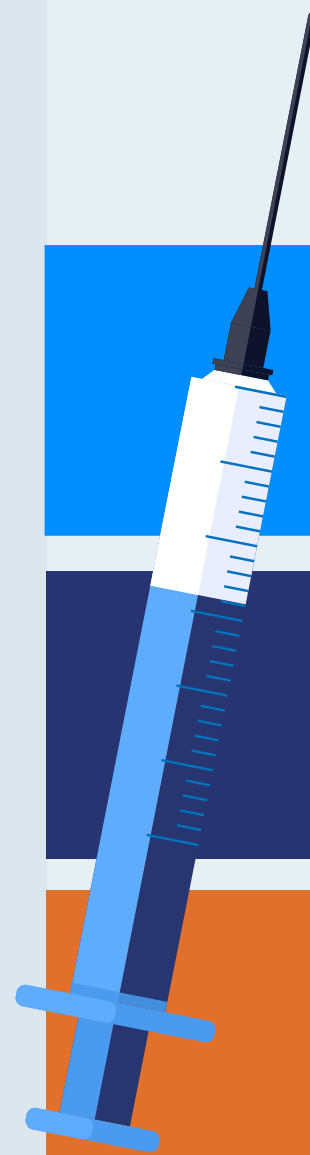
Your healthcare provider may recommend more frequent screening if you are :

- HIV positive
- Have a weakened immune system
- Were exposed before birth to a medicine called diethylstilbestrol (DES), which was prescribed to some pregnant women through the mid 1970s
- Had a recent abnormal cervical screening test or biopsy result
- Have had cervical cancer
- If you've had an operation to remove the uterus but not the cervix (sometimes called a partial or supracervical hysterectomy) you should continue routine cervical cancer screening.

# PREVENTION

To help prevent cervical cancer:

- get vaccinated against HPV
- avoid smoking,
- engage in safe sex practices
- get regular screening tests, and
- go back to the doctor if your screening test results are not normal.

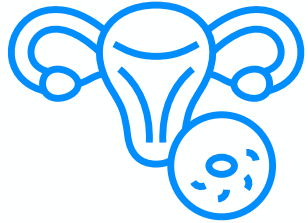


HPV vaccination is recommended for preteens aged 11 to 12 years, but can be given starting at age 9

HPV vaccine also is recommended for everyone through age 26 years, if they are not vaccinated already.

HPV vaccination is not recommended for everyone older than age 26 years.

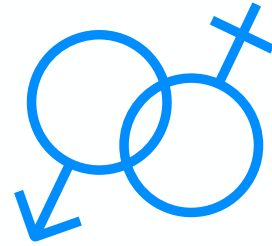
# RISK FACTORS



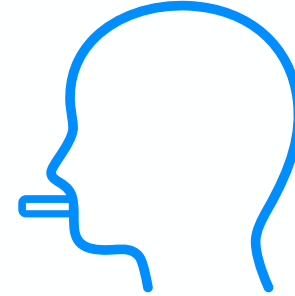
Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection



Family history



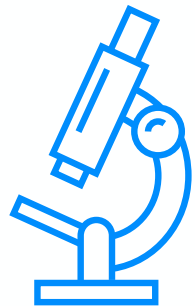
Sexual history



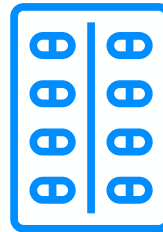
Smoking



Weakened immune system



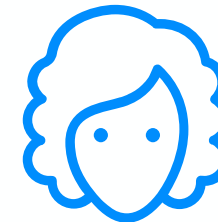
Chlamydia infection



Long-term use of oral contraceptives



Multiple full-term pregnancies



Young age at first full-term pregnancy



# RESOURCES

## Maryland Department of Health

Maryland Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP)

Provides breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnosis, and patient navigation services to women across the state.

**1-800-477-9774**

Contact your local health department for more information and health care resources.

