

KNOW THE KEY FACTS CERVICAL CANCER

The HPV vaccine, approved for patients up to age 46, is a recommended prevention method for cervical cancer.

Regular Pap tests at recommended intervals are equally important in preventing cervical cancer.

The FWC [cervical cancer](#) web page will take you through the basics of what you need to know about this gynecologic cancer.

Symptoms

- Bleeding after intercourse
- Excessive discharge and abnormal bleeding between periods
- Vaginal odor
- Pain

These symptoms may be caused by cancer or by other health problems. It is important for a woman to see her doctor if she is having any of these symptoms. Most women will have no symptoms, so getting vaccinations and regular Pap tests plus HPV tests when recommended is key to preventing cervical cancer.

Risk Reduction

- The HPV vaccine is recommended as early as age 9 and is approved for patients up to age 46
- Get Pap tests and HPV tests at the intervals recommended by your health care provider

Risk Factors

- Almost all cervical cancer is caused by a persistent infection with the human papillomavirus, or HPV.
- Cervical cancer usually affects women between 30 and 50, but younger women also are at risk.
- Smoking weakens the immune system and a weakened immune system can lead to persistent HPV infection.