Cervical Cancer: What You Need to Know About Screening, Symptoms, and Treatments

Facts About Cervical Cancer



- An estimated 13,960 women are diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer every year.
- Cervical cancer is a preventable disease with the availability of human papillomavirus (HPV)
 vaccination and screening.
- When premalignant changes are found in cervical cells during screening, they can be removed before progressing to cancer.

How Often Should You Be Screened?

<21 Years

No screening

21 to 29 Years

Pap test every 3 years



30 to 65 Years

Any one of the following:

- Pap test every 3 years
- HPV test every 5 years
- · Pap test with an HPV test every 5 years



>65 Years

No screening after adequate negative prior screening results

Symptoms of Cervical Cancer

Abnormal vaginal bleeding



- After sexual intercourse
- After menopause
- Between menstrual periods
- Periods that are longer or heavier than usual

Pain



- During sexual intercourse
- In the pelvic region

Other symptoms



- Swelling of legs
- Problems urinating
- · Problems having a bowel movement
- Blood in urine

See your primary care or OB/GYN physician if you have any of these symptoms.

What Are the Treatment Options for Cervical Cancer?

Depending on the stage and severity, cervical cancer may be treated with:





<u>Radiation</u> Therapy



Chemotherapy

Kills dividing cancer cells



Immunotherapy

Activates the immune system to kill cancer cells and/ or



Targeted Therapy

Blocks new blood vessels from feeding tumors