

CERVICAL CANCER BRIEF



Cervical Cancer is almost entirely preventable with the HPV vaccine, routine screening, and timely follow-up of abnormal test results.

CERVICAL CANCER CAN AFFECT ANYONE WITH A CERVIX WHO HAS EVER HAD ANY SEXUAL CONTACT

IN LOUISIANA



LOUISIANA
RANKS

7TH
IN THE U.S. FOR
CERVICAL CANCER
DEATH RATE

RISK FACTORS



HPV INFECTION



SMOKING



HAVING
MANY
CHILDREN



BEING
OVERWEIGHT



MULTIPLE SEX
PARTNERS



LONG-TERM
CONSUMPTION
OF ORAL
CONTRACEPTIVES



AGE



EXPOSURE TO
DIETHYLSTILBESTROL
(DES) IN WOMB

GET SCREENED REGULARLY

Women 21-29:

Get a Pap test every 3 years.

Women 30-65:

Get a Pap test every 3 years OR get an HPV test every five years, OR get both a Pap test and an HPV test (co-testing) every 5 years.

Women 65+:

Regular screening is case-by-case and usually not recommended if you have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.

IT IS MOST FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED IN WOMEN AGES OF 35 - 44. THE AVERAGE AGE IS 50.



The Louisiana Breast & Cervical Health Program provides no-cost mammograms and cervical cancer screenings to low-income, uninsured, and underinsured women who qualify. Visit lbchp.org to learn more.

HELPFUL TIPS

- Maintain an annual pelvic exam and Pap exam every three years.
- Women should establish care with a primary care provider and/or a gynecologist to become aware of necessary screenings. Talking to a doctor to learn more about the risks and benefits of breast and cervical cancer screenings is key. Early screening and testing are associated with improved survival outcomes.
- Always follow up with a gynecologist or primary care provider post-testing to learn about any abnormalities. If you don't have a primary care provider or gynecologist, visit a clinic near you.
- Many women should continue screening after 65, especially if they've had abnormal Pap tests or have not had recent routine screening. If you have had multiple normal Pap tests within the past 10 years and have no recent history of high-grade cervical dysplasia you may qualify to stop. Consult with your doctor.

