

What You Need to Know About Cervical Cancer Screening



- Each year, approximately 12,000 women in the United States get cervical cancer.
- Cervical cancer is highly preventable because screening tests and a vaccine to prevent human papillomavirus (HPV) are available.

2 ways to screen for cervical cancer:

Pap Test

The Pap test looks for changes in cells on the cervix that could turn into cancer if left untreated.



HPV Test

The human papillomavirus (HPV) test looks for the virus that causes these cell changes.

To prevent cervical cancer, when you turn...

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Start your Pap test screening every **3** years.



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If your results are normal get a Pap test every **3** years, or Get both a Pap test and an HPV test every **5** years.



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Talk to your provider about whether you need to continue to have cervical cancer screenings.



The HPV vaccine is recommended for young men and women age 9-26 to prevent HPV infection, cervical and other cancers.

The human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer. The HPV vaccine protects against the types of HPV that most often cause cervical, vaginal, and vulvar cancers.




HPV is a common virus that is passed from one person to another during sex. HPV can also cause cancer of the mouth/throat, anus/rectum and penis.

No insurance? You may be eligible for a FREE health exam and screening if you:

- ✓ don't qualify for Apple Health or Medicare
- ✓ are age 40 to 64, or before 40 if there is a family history
- ✓ don't have health insurance
- ✓ have a low income
- ✓ have a high deductible for follow-up tests
- ✓ live in King, Kitsap, Clallam, and Jefferson Counties

Get Screened for Cervical Cancer

Find out if you're eligible for a free screening by calling the Community Health Access Program (CHAP) at

 **1-800-756-5437**