January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month is an annual observance held throughout the month of January. It is intended to raise awareness of cervical cancer and to educate about its cause, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship and cure. In 2014, more than 12,500 people were diagnosed with cervical cancer (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2017). January is also an opportunity to support those affected by cervical cancer.

Radio Ads

January is cervical cancer awareness month. Preventing cervical cancer is possible. As a woman, getting regular screenings starting at age 21 is key to prevention. If you have a family history of cancer or other risk factors, talk with your doctor about how often to get screened. Free screenings are available, call Wyoming Cancer Resource Services at #### for more information. Wyoming Cancer Resource Services is funded by the Wyoming Department of Health, Wyoming Cancer Program.

American Indians and Alaska Natives are three times more likely to die of cervical cancer than members of all other races in the United States combined. Preventing cervical cancer is possible. As a woman, getting regular screenings starting at age 21 is key to prevention. If you have a family history of cancer or other risk factors, talk with your doctor about how often to get screened. Free screenings are available, call Wyoming Cancer Resource Services at {phone number} to see if you qualify. Wyoming Cancer Resource Services is funded by the Wyoming Department of Health.

Every year men and women get HPV-related cancers that could have been prevented by a vaccine! Getting your child vaccinated, can protect them from common HPV related cancers. The vaccine is most effective for children ages 11-12. Talk to your doctor about the HPV vaccine. Be confident in your choice to vaccinate your child. Talk to your friends, your family, and your community about how to protect your children from cancer with the HPV vaccine. For more information, contact the Wyoming Cancer Resource Services at XXX. The Wyoming Cancer Resource Services is funded by the Wyoming Department of Health.

Print Ads

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month

Preventing cervical cancer is possible through regular screenings and getting the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.

- At age 21, women should begin receiving Pap tests every 3 years.
- At age 30, women should receive a Pap test with HPV test every 5 years, an HPV test every 5 years or a Pap test every 3 years until age 65.
- Pre-teen boys and girls should receive the 2-dose HPV vaccination at age 11-14, or the 3-dose vaccination for ages 15-26.

For more information, contact the Wyoming Cancer Program at 1.800.264.1296.
Social Media Posts
Cervical Cancer Screening Messages
The most important thing you can do to help prevent cervical cancer is to have regular screening tests starting at age 21. Read about some ways you can reduce your risk of cervical cancer here: http://bit.ly/2yNSCkq

Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early, the Pap test and the HPV test. Read more about these screening options: http://bit.ly/2zMCHAX

Remember to get screened for Cervical Cancer! Early detection is associated with survival and quality of life http://bit.ly/2xglT4C

Think you know all there is to know about cervical cancer? Test your knowledge about cervical cancer and other gynecologic cancers with this CDC quiz. The answers may surprise you! http://bit.ly/2zLSPpm

Confused about signs and symptoms of cervical cancer or other gynecologic cancers? This chart from CDC’s Inside Knowledge campaign can help you listen to your body: http://bit.ly/2hY5eMo

Get the inside knowledge about cervical cancer from actress Cote de Pablo and CDC: http://bit.ly/2cLzsk3

A Pap test is a cervical cancer screening test that looks for cell changes to the cervix that might become cervical cancer if they are not treated appropriately. Receiving an abnormal Pap test result does not usually mean you have cancer. Learn more: http://bit.ly/2iygt1n

Check out this video from the National Cancer Institute to learn about key topics and trends in cervical cancer statistics http://bit.ly/2hh6b1K

If your doctor says that you have cervical cancer, ask to be referred to a gynecologic oncologist—a doctor who has been trained to treat cancers of the female reproductive system. This doctor will work with you to create a treatment plan: http://1.usa.gov/25W2a8j

A survivor’s advice on #cervicalcancer: “Get your Pap smear regularly. It really can save your life.” http://1.usa.gov/1WMPECS

HPV Messages
Each year, more than 12,000 people in the United States get cervical cancer, but it can be prevented by getting an HPV vaccine, visiting your doctor for a Pap test when recommended and not smoking. Find out more: http://bit.ly/2zBjnpd

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV), a common virus that can be passed from one person to another. Learn more about HPV and other risk factors for cervical cancer: http://bit.ly/2PY9LRu

You are the key to HPV cancer prevention. Watch this short video on the importance of the HPV vaccine: http://bit.ly/1toMsRo

Who should get the HPV vaccine and why is it important? Find the answer to this and more: http://bit.ly/2QLi6oJ

As parents, you do everything you can to protect your children's health now and in the future. Today, there’s a strong weapon to prevent several types of cancer in your kids. Find out more: http://bit.ly/2zAfRLV

Attention clinicians! CDC and partners, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, recommend HPV vaccination of both girls and boys ages 11 or 12. Read more: http://1.usa.gov/21ks0vS

More than 12,000 people get cervical cancer every year. Up to 93% of cervical cancers are preventable. HPV vaccination helps prevent infection with the HPV types that cause most cervical cancers. Learn more: http://bit.ly/2y45CTZ. Talk to your doctor for more information.

Current vaccination and screening recommendations for cervical cancer include that both girls and boys ages 11-12 should receive two doses of the HPV vaccine. Learn more: http://bit.ly/2zSUISX

Clinicians: Need some guidance on addressing common questions about the HPV vaccine? This document of
Clinicians: Did you know that some 11-12 year olds may only need 2 doses of the HPV vaccine for it to be effective? Get the latest info from this handy CDC decision tree: [http://bit.ly/2zvdI5p](http://bit.ly/2zvdI5p)

Parents: Have you vaccinated your kids so they can lead healthy and full lives? Your doctors may have already talked to you about the Tdap vaccine to prevent tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough) and the flu shot to prevent influenza. Did you know that the HPV vaccine is recommended to prevent cervical and HPV-associated cancers? Find out more about recommended immunizations for children from 7-18 years old here: [http://bit.ly/2TFY071](http://bit.ly/2TFY071)

Clinicians: What can you do to ensure your adolescent patients are fully vaccinated? Here is a factsheet for vaccine recommendations, including the HPV vaccination to protect patients against cervical cancer: [http://bit.ly/2A0Adzq](http://bit.ly/2A0Adzq)

Wyoming’s Vaccines for Children program covers HPV and other vaccine costs for kids/teens that are uninsured, underinsured, or eligible for Medicaid. [https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/immunization/patient-and-parent-resources/public-vaccine-programs/](https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/immunization/patient-and-parent-resources/public-vaccine-programs/)

Wyoming has the lowest percentage of one dose of the HPV vaccine in the country with 53.1% of kids unvaccinated. To find a provider to vaccinate your children visit: [https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/immunization/patient-and-parent-resources/public-vaccine-programs/wyoming-immunization-providers/](https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/immunization/patient-and-parent-resources/public-vaccine-programs/wyoming-immunization-providers/)

The number of head and neck cancers related to HPV has surpassed the number of cervical cancers diagnosed. The number of head and neck cancers diagnosed in men is higher than women. Boys need to be vaccinated too. [https://www.cdc.gov/features/hpvvaccineboys/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/features/hpvvaccineboys/index.html)

**Infographics**

![Cervical Cancer: Stop the Stigma](image-url)
HPV vaccination works.

71%

Infections with HPV types that cause most HPV cancers have dropped 71% among teen girls since the vaccine was introduced.

HPV is a common virus that infects teens and adults.

80% of people will get an HPV infection in their lifetime.
Prevent Cervical Cancer with the Right Test at the Right Time

Screening tests can find abnormal cells so they can be treated before they turn into cancer:

1. The Pap test looks for changes in cells on the cervix that could turn into cancer if left untreated.
2. The human papillomavirus (HPV) test looks for the virus that causes those cell changes.

The only cancer the Pap test screens for is cervical.

HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer:

1. HPV is a very common virus, passed from one person to another during sex.
2. Most people get it, but it usually goes away on its own.
3. If HPV doesn’t go away, it can cause cancer.

Most women don’t need a Pap test every year!

Have your 1st Pap test when you’re 21 if your test results are normal, you can wait 3 years for your next Pap test.

HPV tests aren’t recommended for screening women under 30.

When you turn 30 you have a choice:

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

You can stop getting screened if:

1. You’re older than 65 and have had normal Pap test results for many years.
2. Your cervix was removed during surgery for a non-cancerous condition like fibroids.

The cervix is the lower, narrow end of the uterus ( womb) that connects the uterus to the vagina (birth canal).


National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control