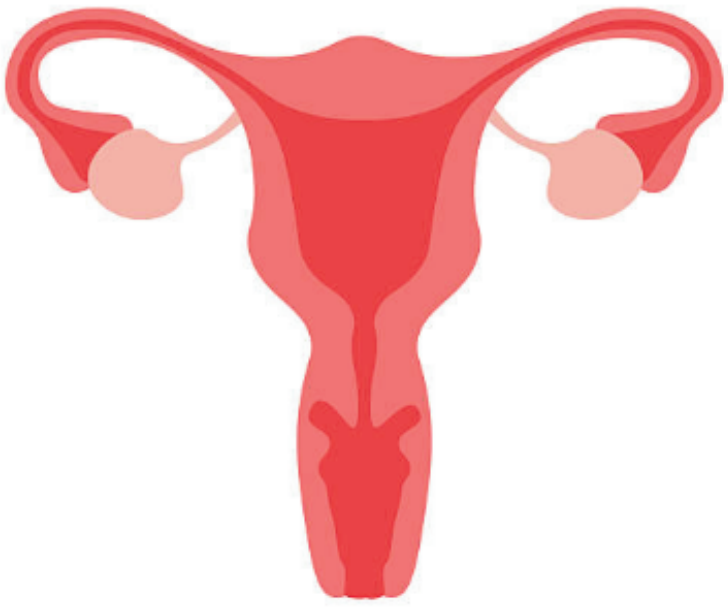
CERVICAL CANCER

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
IT'S TIME TO TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR HEALTH.



CERVICAL CANCER

Cervical cancer is cancer that's found anywhere in the cervix, which is the opening between the vagina and the womb.

Nearly all cervical cancers are caused by an infection with certain high-risk types of human papillomavirus (HPV).

KEY SYMPTOMS

- vaginal bleeding that's unusual for you - including bleeding during or after sex, between your periods or after the menopause, or having heavier periods than usual
- changes to your vaginal discharge
- pain during sex
- pain in your lower back, between your hip bones (pelvis), or in your lower tummy

WHO IS MORE LIKELY TO GET CERVICAL CANCER?

Cervical cancer is most common in women aged between 30 and 35, but it can happen at any age. Anyone with a cervix can get it.

PREVENT CERVICAL CANCER

You cannot always prevent cervical cancer. But there are things you can do to lower your chances of getting cervical cancer.

SCREENING

All women and people with a cervix between the ages of 25 and 64 are invited for regular cervical screening. It helps find and treat any changes in the cells of the cervix before they can turn into cancer.

VACCINES

All children aged 12 to 13 are offered the HPV vaccine.
It helps protect against the types of HPV that cause most cases of cervical cancer, as well as some other cancers and genital warts.

OTHER ADVICE

- using condoms, which lower your chance of getting HPV - but they do not cover all the skin around your genitals so you're not fully protected
- quitting smoking - smoking can weaken your immune system and the chemicals in cigarettes can also cause cervical cancer.

Scan here for more information on Involve's Cancer Awareness project

Source: NHS.co.uk

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