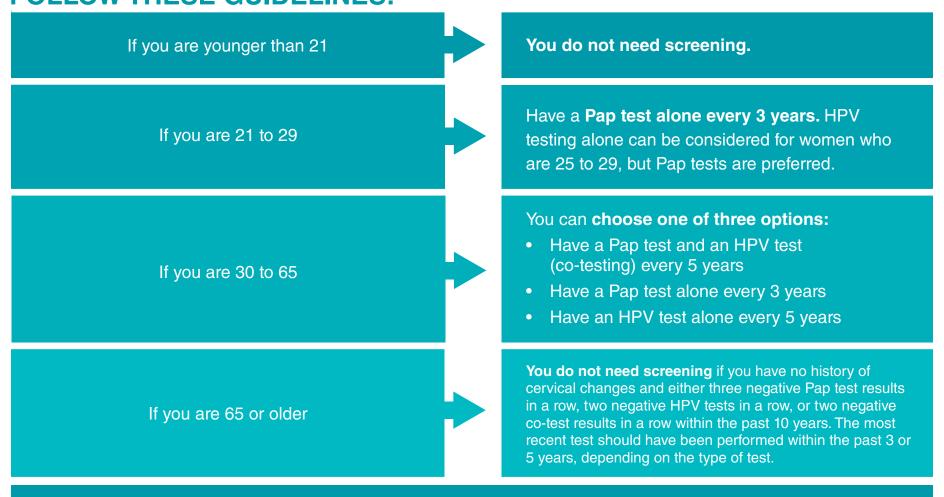
Cervical Cancer Screening

WHAT IS IT?

Cervical cancer screening may include Pap tests, testing for a virus called human papillomavirus (HPV), or both. In both tests, cells are taken from the cervix and sent to a lab for testing:

- A Pap test looks for abnormal cells.
- An HPV test looks for infection with the types of HPV that are linked to cervical cancer.

FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES:



REMEMBER!

- You still need to have screening if you have been vaccinated against HPV.
- You may still need to have screening if you have had a hysterectomy and your cervix was not removed.

EXCEPTIONS TO THESE GUIDELINES:

If any of these apply to you:

- You have human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- You have a weakened immune system.
- You have a history of cervical cancer.
- You were exposed to diethylstilbestrol before birth.

If you have had a hysterectomy in which your cervix was removed and...

- you have a history of cervical cancer or moderate to severe cervical changes
- you have no history of cervical cancer or cervical changes

You may need more frequent screening.

- Continue to have screening for 20 years after your surgery.
- You do not need screening.



SEE YOUR OB-GYN REGULARLY FOR A ROUTINE VISIT.

Even if you are not due for cervical cancer screening, you should still see your ob-gyn regularly for birth control counseling, vaccinations, health screenings, prepregnancy care, and the latest information about your reproductive health.



