



Cervical cancer

is cancer of the cervix, a donut-shaped passage between the uterus and the vagina.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the top cause of cervical cancer. It's also the most common sexually transmitted infection.

The HPV vaccine protects against

90%

of cervical cancers, however, the vaccine does not protect against all HPV types that can cause cancer.

HPV Screening

HPV infections may not have symptoms, so you need to get screened regularly for HPV and cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer grows slowly. Regular screening can often catch cancer while it's still in an early stage and easier to treat.

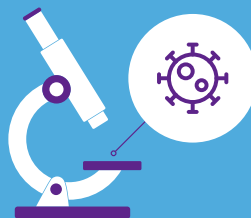


Cervical Screening (Pap Smear)

Your healthcare provider will take a small sample of cells from the cervix, send it to a lab for testing and discuss the results with you.



Sample Collected



Lab Testing



Test Results

Who Should Be Screened?



Women between 21 and 29 should have a Pap test every three years.



Women 30 and older should have one every five years, along with an HPV test, or every three years without an HPV test.



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What's Next?

Find a [health center](#) near you to talk to a healthcare provider about getting screened for cervical cancer.