



**Cancer that starts in the cervix—the lower, narrow end of the uterus—is called cervical cancer.**

# CERVICAL CANCER AWARENESS

**It is the easiest gynecologic cancer to prevent with regular screening and follow-up, and highly curable when found and treated early.**

## Who gets cervical cancer?

While all women are at risk, it occurs most often in women over age 30. Each year, over 12,000 women in the United States are diagnosed with it.

## What are the symptoms?

Early on, cervical cancer may not cause signs or symptoms. Advanced cases may cause abnormal bleeding or discharge. If you have any of these signs, see your health care provider.

## Are there tests that can diagnose or prevent cervical cancer?

The **Pap test** looks for pre-cancers or cell changes on the cervix that can be treated, so that cervical cancer is prevented. This test can also find cervical cancer early, when treatment is most effective, and is recommended for women aged 21–65.

The **HPV test** looks for the virus that can cause pre-cancerous cell changes and cervical cancer.

## Take the right steps.

Learn more about breast and cervical cancer and the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program: [flhealth.gov](http://flhealth.gov).

**If you or someone you know needs a free or low-cost mammogram or Pap test, call the Florida Department of Health in your county.**

**Find phone numbers at [flhealth.gov/cancer](http://flhealth.gov/cancer) and click on the "Counties" tab at top.**



**Additional resources: [cdc.gov/cancer/cervical](http://cdc.gov/cancer/cervical)**  
Source: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)