

CERVICAL CANCER



You can prevent cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer screening can pick up early warning signs which can be treated before cervical cancer develops.

1 Who should have a Cervical Screening Test?

If you are 25 to 74 years old and have ever had sex, you should have regular Cervical Screening Tests every 5 years.

2 Who should have the Human Papillomavirus vaccine? (HPV)

The HPV vaccine can help prevent cervical cancer and is available through the school vaccination program for girls and boys aged 12–13.

KNOW YOUR BODY.

It is important to know your own body. Have you noticed:

- unusual bleeding
- unusual discharge
- pain

If you have, then don't feel shame; see a doctor or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker as soon as possible.



True or False?

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“A Cervical Screening Test can prevent cancer”

True. A Cervical Screening Test can pick up early changes which can be treated before cervical cancer develops.

“The HPV vaccine can prevent cervical cancer”

True. The HPV vaccine helps prevent most HPV-related cancers and disease.

“I don’t need a Cervical Screening Test if I have had the HPV vaccination”

False. You still need to have regular Cervical Screening Tests if you are 25 to 74 years old, even if you have had the vaccine.

“If I have cervical cancer, nothing can be done about it anyway”

False. The earlier cancer is found the better the chance of survival. If you have symptoms it is important to see your doctor or local health centre/clinic as soon as possible.

**REMEMBER -
YOU CAN PREVENT
CERVICAL CANCER.**



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CFAT 11/17