



Early Detection is Key!

With screening, cervical cancer can be more easily detected and treated.

Screenings help find cancer early, before you have any signs or symptoms.

riversideonline.com/cervicalcancer

SCHEDULE YOUR SCREENING TODAY!



 **RIVERSIDE**
Cancer Care Network

Begin cervical screening at age 21. Pap smears and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing can detect precancerous or cancerous cells making cervical cancer more treatable.

Ages 21 to 29

- Begin Pap smears at age 21
- Repeat Pap smear every three years
- HPV screening is not recommended for ages 21 to 29

Ages 30 to 64

- Pap smears with HPV co-testing every five years OR
- Pap smears without HPV co-testing every three years

Ages 65 and older

- Talk with your health care provider about the recommended screening interval if you have a history of abnormal Pap smears or other abnormal cervical conditions

A human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine can prevent cervical cancer.

HPV can cause different types of cancer. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 90% of cancers caused by HPV could be prevented with the HPV vaccine. The CDC recommends beginning HPV vaccination at age 9.