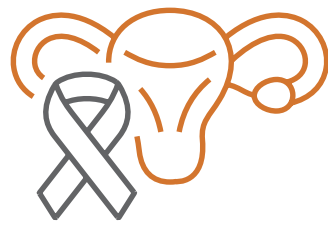


# January Is Cervical Health Awareness Month



Take a few moments to learn about cervical health to prepare for a year of better health awareness.

According to the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**:

**11,500 cases**

Around 11,500 cases of cervical cancer are **diagnosed in the United States every year.**

**4,000 women**

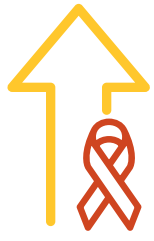
About 4,000 women **die from cervical cancer annually.**



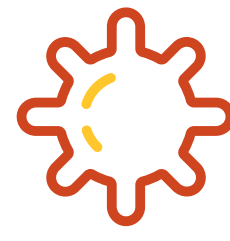
Cervical cancer **rates are highest** in the southern United States.

**6 to 7 of every 100,000**

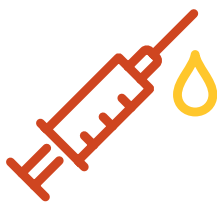
Around 6 to 7 of every 100,000 women in New York and New Jersey are **diagnosed with cervical cancer.**



Cervical cancer rates are also **higher in Hispanic, Native American and Black populations.**



99% of cervical cancers are **caused by HPV** (human papillomavirus).



**Children should get the HPV vaccine by age 11 or 12**, before they become sexually active.



You may be able to get the **HPV vaccine up until age 45**, although it may not be as effective.



HPV can also cause **oral, penile and anal cancer**, along with genital warts.

**80 percent**

In young women, the HPV vaccine has led to an **80% reduction in infections that could cause cancer.**

**40 percent**

**Rates of cervical precancers** have dropped by over 40% in women who received the HPV vaccine.

Cervical cancer **screening should start at age 25 and continue to at least age 65.**

Anyone with a cervix should receive an **HPV test once every 5 years between the ages of 25 and 65.**

If an HPV test alone is unavailable, an **HPV/Pap cotest every 5 years or a Pap test every 3 years is suitable.**

Women over 65 who have had abnormal results or cervical cancer **may need to continue screening.**

Source: *The American Cancer Society*



**Concerned about your cervical health?  
Find a doctor: [weillcornell.org/doctors](http://weillcornell.org/doctors)**