



What's true or false about cervical cancer ?



Be Intentional About Your Health

Real Vs Faux

1 Myth:

My Pap tests have been negative recently, so I do not have to worry about testing for a while.

Truth:

A normal Pap result means no cell changes were found on your cervix. This is good news. You still need to get Pap tests in the future, however, as it can take decades for cervical cancer to develop. New cell changes can still form on your cervix after a normal result.⁴

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/test-results.htm

2 Myth:

If I have no symptoms, I don't need to worry about cervical cancer.

Truth:

Cervical cancer can be present without any symptoms. In fact, most people infected with HPV - the major cause of cervical cancer - have no symptoms.

<https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/hpv-fs-july-2017.pdf>

3 Myth:

If I have HPV, I will get cervical cancer.

Truth:

Most of the time, HPV infections go away on their own without causing any health problems. Some HPV types do not go away and cause cells to change. Left untreated, some infections cause cervical cancer.⁵

<https://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/hpv-fs-july-2017.pdf>

4 Myth:

If I have HPV, my current partner must have given it to me.

Truth:

Anyone who is sexually active can get HPV, even if you have had sex with only one person. You can also develop an HPV infection years after you had sex with someone who is infected, making it hard to know who infected you.⁵

https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/test-results.htm

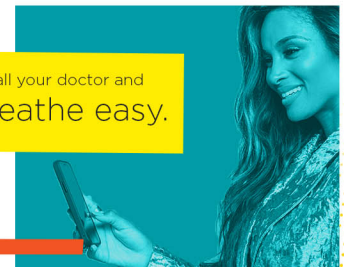
5 Myth:

If I am 30 to 65 years old, Pap testing alone is the best cervical cancer screening method.

Truth:

Several national guidelines recommend routine screening with Pap+HPV Together for women over 30 - this combination offers almost 100% cervical disease detection.^{2,3}

Call your doctor and breathe easy.



Visit www.cervicingconfidence.BWHI.org for more information

1. Cervical Cancer Today: A National Survey of Attitudes and Behaviors. National Women's Health Resource Center, Inc. <http://www.healthywomen.org/content/article/cervical-cancertoday-national-survey-attitudes-and-behaviors>. Published January 2015. Accessed November 2015. 2. Blatt, et al. Comparison of cervical cancer screening results among 256,648 women in multiple clinical practices. 2015;123(5):282-8. doi:10.1002/ency.21544. (Study included ThinPrep¹, SurePath, Hybrid Capture 2 Assay)³. Shajiw D, et al. American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology screening guidelines for the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer. CA Cancer J Clin. 2012;62(3):147-72. doi:10.3322/caac.21139. 4. CDC. Genital HPV Infection - CDC Fact Sheet. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/hpv-factsheet-march-2014-pres.pdf>. Published 2014. Accessed August 24, 2015. 5. Saslow, et al. American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology Screening Guidelines for the Prevention and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer. Am J Clin Pathol. 2012;137:516-42. doi:10.1309/AJCPGD94EVRJCG. 6. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2014. <http://www.cancer.org/research/cancerfactsstatistics/cancerfactsfigures2014/>. Published 2014. Accessed November 2015. 7. Doorbar J. Molecular biology of human papillomavirus infection and cervical cancer. Clin Sci (Lond). 2006;110(5):525-41. doi:10.1042/CS20050369. 8. CDC. Making Sense of Your Pap & HPV Test Results. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/hpv/pap/>. Updated August 10, 2015. Accessed November 2015. 9. de Sanjose, et al. Human papillomavirus genotype attribution in invasive cervical cancer: a retrospective cross-sectional worldwide study. Lancet Oncol. 2010;11(11):1048-56. doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(10)70230-8.