

CERVICAL CANCER: A PREVENTION SUCCESS STORY

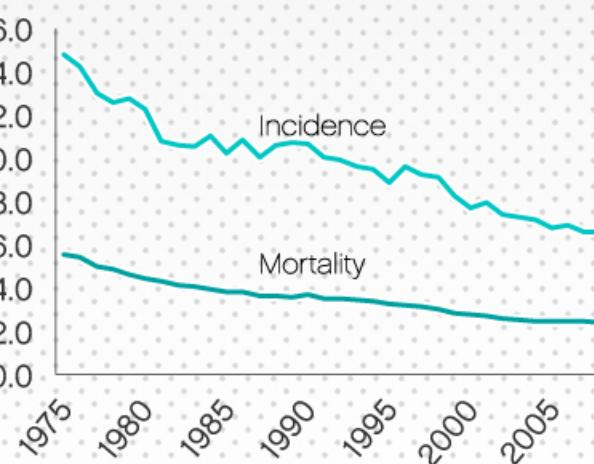
Much groundbreaking advancement has been made in the early detection and prevention of cervical cancer. A diagnosis of cervical cancer was once a death sentence; it is now a preventable and treatable illness.

The Prevent Cancer Foundation is proud to have played an important role in making cervical cancer preventable through funding cutting edge research, educating the public and supporting community outreach programs.



Declining Rate of Incidence & Mortality

Death rate has declined by almost **70%** due to increased use of Pap tests



Rate per 100,000 women of all races and age-adjusted at year of diagnosis (incidence) and death (mortality)

Increasing 5-Yr Survival Rate



Percentage of women surviving 5-years subsequent to diagnosis of cancer

- Death rate continues to decline by about **3%** each year due to increased screenings.

1900s

1905 Radical hysterectomies are used to treat cervical cancer patients, surgically removing the uterus, cervix and surrounding lymph nodes.

Human papillomavirus (HPV)

Intercourse at early age

Multiple partners

Lack of screening

MAJOR RISK FACTORS

Smoking

Weakened immune system (i.e. HIV)

Overweight or obese

Relatives with cervical cancer history

1920s

1928 Scientist George Papanicolaou develops the Pap test, the first-ever cancer screening test.

HPV



HPV

HPV

HPV

MAJOR RISK FACTORS

Smoking

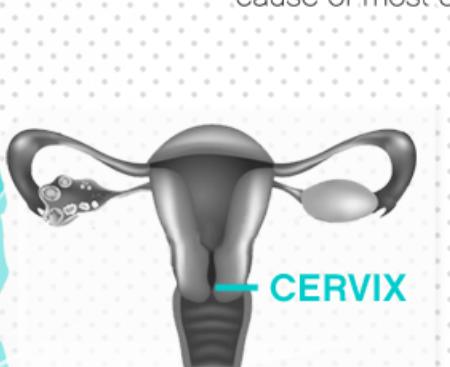
Weakened immune system (i.e. HIV)

Overweight or obese

Relatives with cervical cancer history

1940s

1983-1984 Researchers discover that specific strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) are the likely cause of most cervical cancer cases.



CERVICAL CANCER

is a cancer that forms in tissues of the cervix. It is usually a slow-growing cancer that may not have symptoms but can be found with regular Pap tests.

HPV CAUSES CERVICAL CANCER

More than 40 can be sexually transmitted

There are more than 100 types of HPV

15 of these are cancer causing or high-risk types

The HPV vaccine protects against **HPV-16** and **HPV-18** which cause about **70%** of cervical cancers worldwide.

The 5-year survival rate is close to **75%** for women diagnosed with cervical cancer.

Recommended age for **HPV VACCINATION** is girls aged 11 - 12.



Recommended age for **REGULAR SCREENING** is 21. Women under 21 should not be tested.

SOURCE National Cancer Institute | CancerProgress.net

