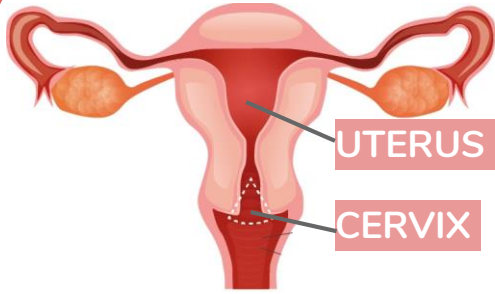


# Do I Need a Cervical Cancer Screening?



- **Cervical cancer** develops in the **cervix**, which is part of the female reproductive system. It is the lowest part of the uterus which attaches to the vagina.
- Cervical Cancer occurs when cells in the cervix grow out of control. It is also the leading cause of death for women in the United States, but is highly treatable.
- A **cervical cancer screening** can find the abnormal cells, so they can be treated before they turn into cancer.



## Under 21 years old

No screening recommended

## 21-29 years old

- Schedule first cervical cytology when you are age 21
- If normal results, repeat every 3 years



## 30-64 years old

- Cervical cytology repeated every 3 years
- OR**
- Both cervical cytology and HPV test every 5 years



## 65 years old and older

- No screening recommended if
- Age 65 and older and previous normal results
- OR**
- Cervix was removed



★ **Did you know?** ★

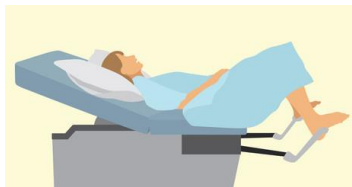
Screening has reduced the mortality rate by **50%** in the last 30 years

## Two Screening Tests

1. **Cervical Cytology** or a **Pap Smear** is a procedure, where cells in the cervix are scraped and collected to test if they look normal or cancerous.
2. **HPV test** is a test, which looks for the virus (**human papillomavirus**) that causes cervical cancer.



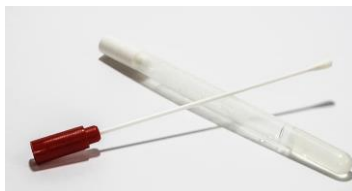
## What to expect?



Relax, lie back on exam table, and place feet onto the foot rest



A doctor will insert a speculum into the vagina to hold the vaginal walls open



They will use a long, thin swab to take a sample of the cells in your cervix, and send it to the lab for testing

Discuss with your doctor about cervical cancer screening and prevention.



To learn more about our doctor's group, call Member Relations: (415) 590-7418



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