

**PATIENT EDUCATION
CONTENT**
Cervical Cancer



CERVICAL CANCER

Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that develops in the cells of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina. It is often associated with persistent infection by the **Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**.



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



Abnormal vaginal bleeding



Bleeding after intercourse



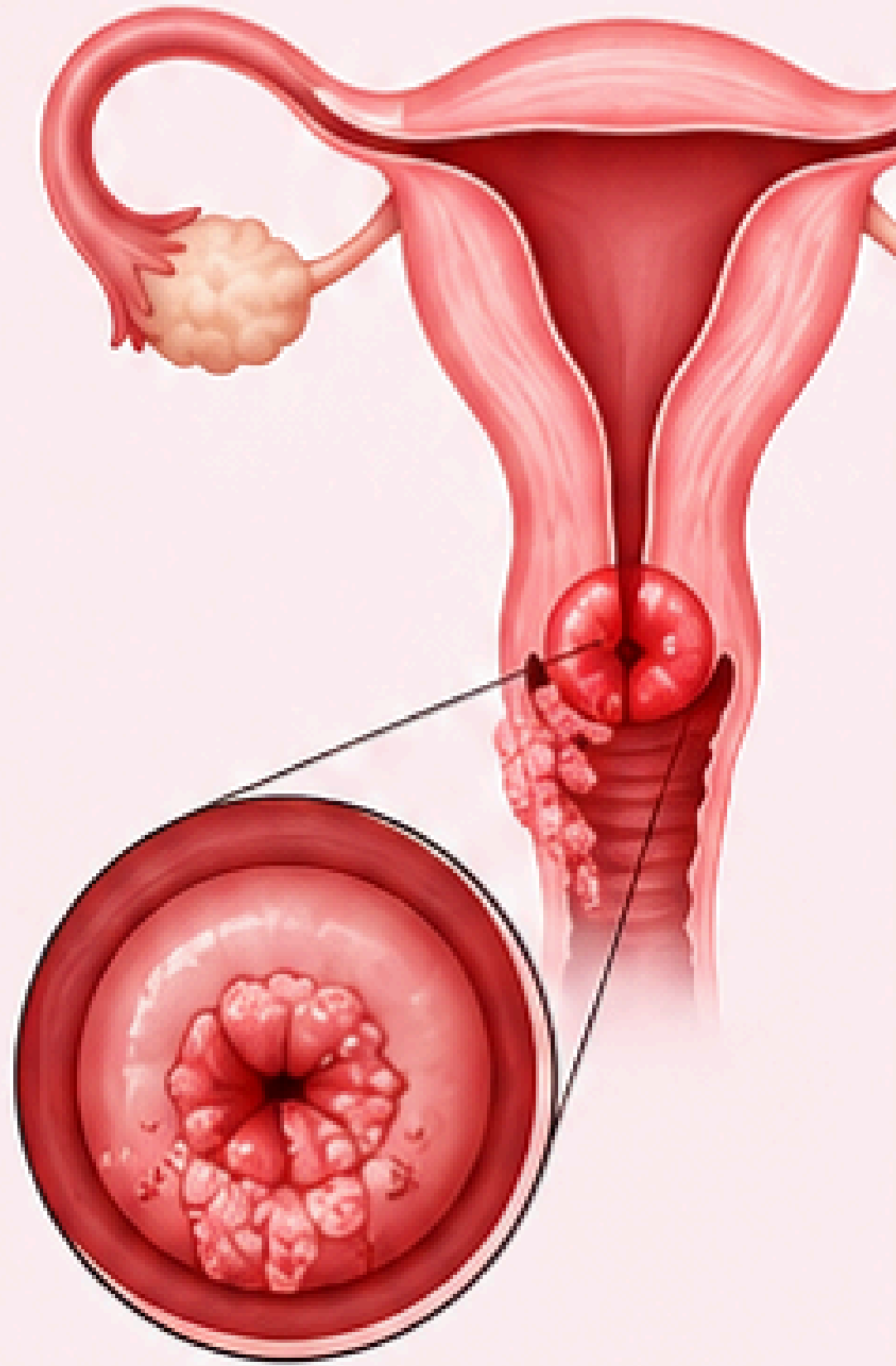
Pelvic pain



Pain during sexual intercourse



Unusual vaginal discharge



CAUSES & RISK FACTORS



Persistent HPV infection



Smoking



Weakened immune system



Multiple pregnancies



Long-term use of oral contraceptives



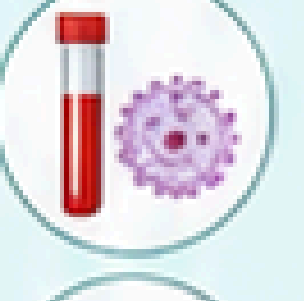
Family history of cervical cancer



DIAGNOSIS



Pap smear test



HPV test



Colposcopy



Cervical biopsy



Imaging tests (CT, MRI, or PET scans)



TREATMENT OPTIONS



Surgery



Radiation therapy



Chemotherapy



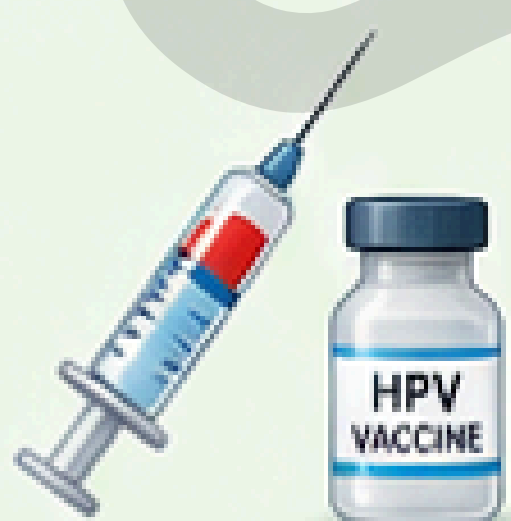
Targeted therapy



Immunotherapy



PREVENTION



HPV vaccination



Regular cervical screening (Pap and HPV tests)



Safe sexual practices



Avoid smoking



Early detection and treatment of precancerous lesions



Early detection through regular screening and HPV vaccination can help prevent cervical cancer and save lives.

