



Live Well, Work Well

Healthy living and wellness tips for your work, home and life—brought to you by the insurance professionals at The Reschini Group

Currently, there are three vaccines available to help prevent certain types of HPV and some of the cancers linked to those types. Girls over 11 and young women under age 26 should talk to their doctor about HPV vaccination.

WOMEN'S HEALTH: CERVICAL CANCER

Cervical cancer used to be one of the leading causes of death for women in the United States. However, over the past four decades, these rates have declined significantly due to widespread awareness and use of screenings.

Causes

The most common form of cervical cancer starts with precancerous changes within the cervix. These changes can lead to cervical cancer if left untreated. Most precancers of the cervix can be avoided by reducing exposure to HPV, a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the human papillomavirus.

Human papillomavirus is the name of a group of viruses that includes more than 100 different strains or types. More than 30 of these viruses are sexually transmitted. Most people who become infected with HPV will not have any symptoms and will clear the infection on their own. However, left untreated in women, HPV can lead to cervical cancer.

Here are other factors that may contribute to the risk of developing cervical cancer:

- Giving birth to many children
- Having many sexual partners
- Experiencing first sexual intercourse at a young age
- Smoking
- Using oral contraceptives
- A weakened immune system

Symptoms

Early symptoms of cervical cancer may not be noticeable. However, some symptoms include vaginal bleeding, unusual vaginal discharge, pelvic pain, or pain during sexual intercourse. It is important to remember these symptoms can also be a sign of other problems, but you should still see your doctor and have regular Pap tests to eliminate cervical cancer as a potential cause.

Prevention

Getting regular Pap tests can save your life. If a Pap test finds precancerous cervical lesions and they are treated early, invasive cervical cancer can usually be prevented and early-stage cancer can be cured. Regular Pap tests decrease your risk for developing cervical cancer because they can detect precancerous cervical lesions at early, treatable stages.

