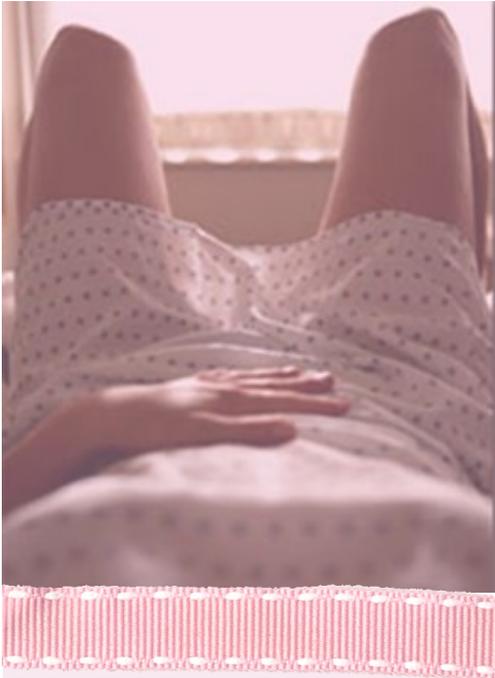


Pap Tests

Don't Die of Embarrassment!



Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer can be inside your body a long time before it causes symptoms that you notice. Just as with breast cancer, cervical cancer can spread if it continues to grow until you have symptoms. The Pap test helps catch this cancer early, when it can be treated successfully.

What if something is found?

Some women may not want to be checked for cervical cancer because they're worried that they might find something wrong.

There is good news! Finding cervical cancer early greatly increases the chance of being cured. Even if the cancer is a little more advanced – but it hasn't spread to the lymph nodes or elsewhere – the survival rate is still 92 percent.

Getting tested for this disease is very important! You have a greater chance of surviving this disease if it is caught early. Today, there are many choices for treating cervical cancer when it is found early.



Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.

Texas voters overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment in 2007 establishing the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas (CPRIT) and authorizing the state to issue \$3 billion in bonds to fund groundbreaking cancer research and prevention programs and services in Texas. CPRIT's goal is to expedite innovation and commercialization in the area of cancer research and to enhance access to evidence-based prevention programs and services throughout the state. CPRIT accepts applications and awards grants for a wide variety of cancer-related research and for the delivery of cancer prevention programs and services by public and private entities located in Texas. More information about CPRIT is available at its website, www.cprit.state.tx.us.



Having a Pap test is one thing you can do not only for yourself, but also for your family, friends, and community who need you.



Age Group	Specifications	Frequency
All women	-Begin having cervical cancer screenings at age 21. -No HPV Testing	Every 3 years
Beginning at age 30	-Women should have Pap and HPV test or -Women may choose to only have a Pap test.	Every 5 years or Every 3 years
65 years of age or older	-Women who have had no abnormal Pap test results in the previous 10 years and haven't had any serious pre-cancers (like CIN2 or CIN3) found in the last 20 years	May choose to stop having cervical cancer testing
Women with certain risk factors	-Exposed to diethylstilbestrol (DES) before birth -History of treatment for a pre-cancer -Weakened immune system (from HIV infection, organ transplant, chemotherapy, or chronic steroid use)	Yearly
Special Circumstances	-Women who have had a total hysterectomy (removal of uterus AND cervix), unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer or pre-cancer	May choose to stop having cervical cancer testing

Call Today to Schedule Your Pap Test!

To schedule a Pap test, please contact: