Vaccinate Early

http://www.nccc-online.org/hpv-vaccines/

Cervical cancer is linked to infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV). The HPV vaccine protects against the types of HPV that cause about 90% of cervical cancers. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend vaccination at ages 11-12, but men and women can be vaccinated up to age 45. Starting early is best—up to age 14, only two doses are needed. From ages 15-26, a three-dose series is recommended.

Screen Regularly

http://www.nccc-online.org/hpvcervical-cancer/cervical-cancer-screening/

Each year, nearly 13,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer in the United States. Yet cervical cancer is one of the most preventable cancers today. Early detection is the key. Starting at age 21, women should be screened with a Pap test. Then at age 30, women should be co-tested with both a Pap test and an HPV test.

January is Cervical Health Awareness Month

http://www.nccc-online.org/hpvcervical-cancer/cervical-health-awareness-month/

The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC) and its many local chapters across the country highlight issues related to cervical cancer, HPV disease and the importance of early detection with special events in January.