**January Social Media Posts**

Cervical Cancer Awareness Month & New Year

**Post #1:**

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month!

Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that starts in the cervix. Cervical cancer screening involves taking a small sample of cells from the cervix, also known as a pap smear. These cells are then examined under the microscope for any signs of abnormal cells. The cells can also be tested for the presence of high-risk subtypes of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). HPV is known to be the cause of cervical cancer in women. Pap smears tell your doctor if there are any abnormal, precancerous, or cancer cells present.

Learn more about cervical cancer screenings >> <https://femalehealthawareness.org/en/cancer-screening-by-age/>

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #papsmear #FFHA #obgyn



**Post #2:**

Many women with cervical cancer don’t realize they have the disease early on, because it usually doesn’t cause symptoms until the late stages. When symptoms do appear, they’re easily mistaken for common conditions like menstrual periods and urinary tract infections (UTIs).

Typical cervical cancer symptoms are:

🙍🏻‍♀️Unusual bleeding, such as in between periods, after sex, or after menopause

🙍🏼‍♀️Vaginal discharge that looks or smells different than usual

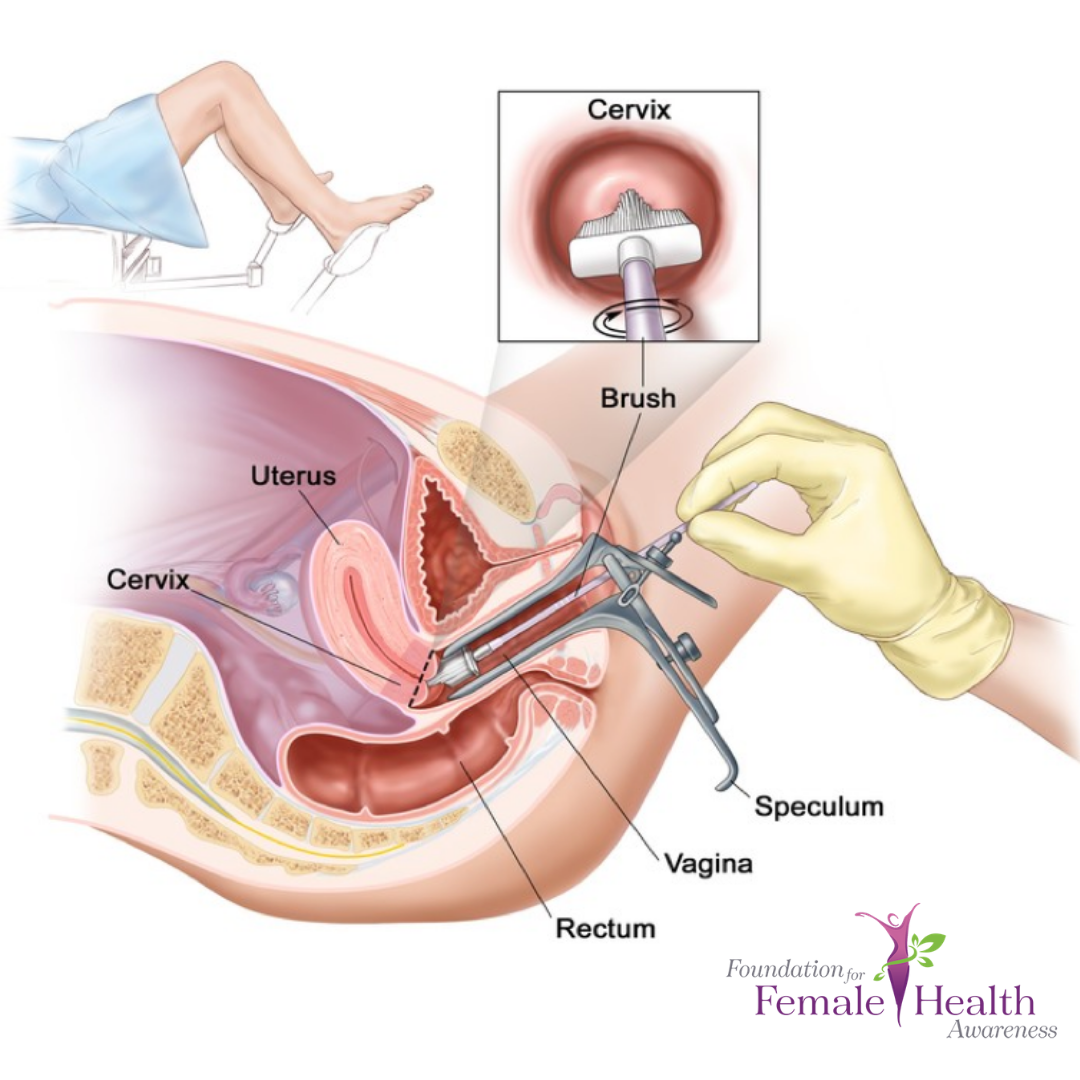
🙍🏾‍♀️Pain in the pelvis

🚽Needing to urinate more often

🚽Pain during urination

If you notice any of these symptoms, see your doctor for an exam. Find out how your doctor will diagnose cervical cancer >> <https://femalehealthawareness.org/en/hpv-screening/>

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #papsmear #FFHA #obgyn



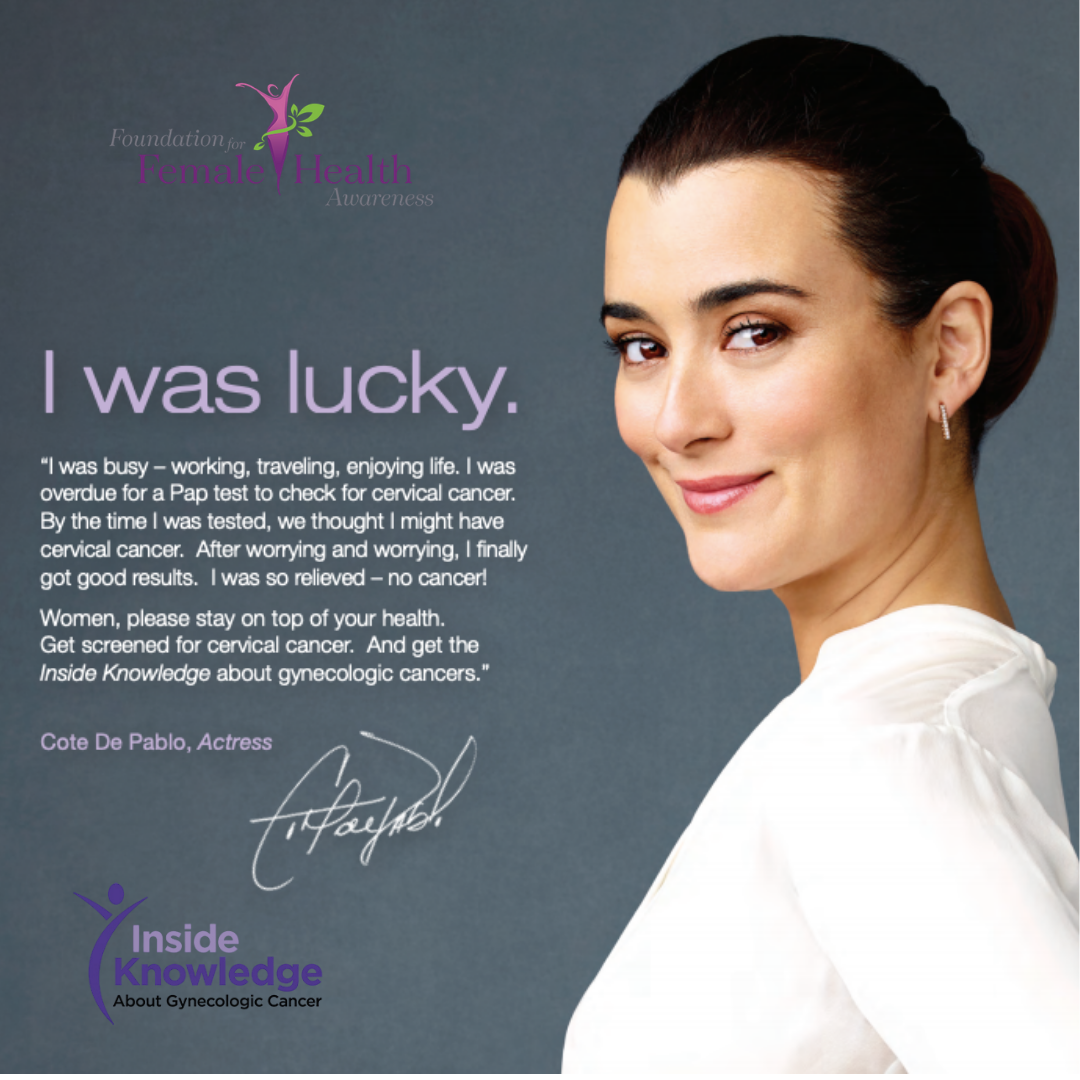
**Post #3**

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month. Be sure you have your yearly exam scheduled with your gynecologist. "Women, please stay on top of your health. Get screened for cervical cancer. And get the Inside the Knowledge about gynecologic cancers." ~ Cote De Pablo, Actress

Learn more about cervical cancer screenings >>

<https://femalehealthawareness.org/en/hpv-screening/>

#cervicalcancer #hpv #ffha #womenshealth #obgyn



**Post #4:**

Are there tests that can prevent cervical cancer or find it early?

Yes, there are two tests that can either help prevent cervical cancer or find it early:

• Depending on your age, your doctor may recommend you have a Pap test, or an HPV test, or both tests together.

• The Pap test (or Pap smear) looks for precancers, cell changes, on the cervix that can be treated, so that cervical cancer is prevented. The Pap test also can find cervical cancer early, when treatment is most effective. The Pap test only screens for cervical cancer. It does not screen for any other gynecologic cancer.

• The HPV test looks for HPV—the virus that can cause precancerous cell changes and cervical cancer.

Learn more about women’s cancer screenings >> <https://femalehealthawareness.org/en/cancer-screening-by-age/>

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #FFHA #obgyn



**Post #5:**

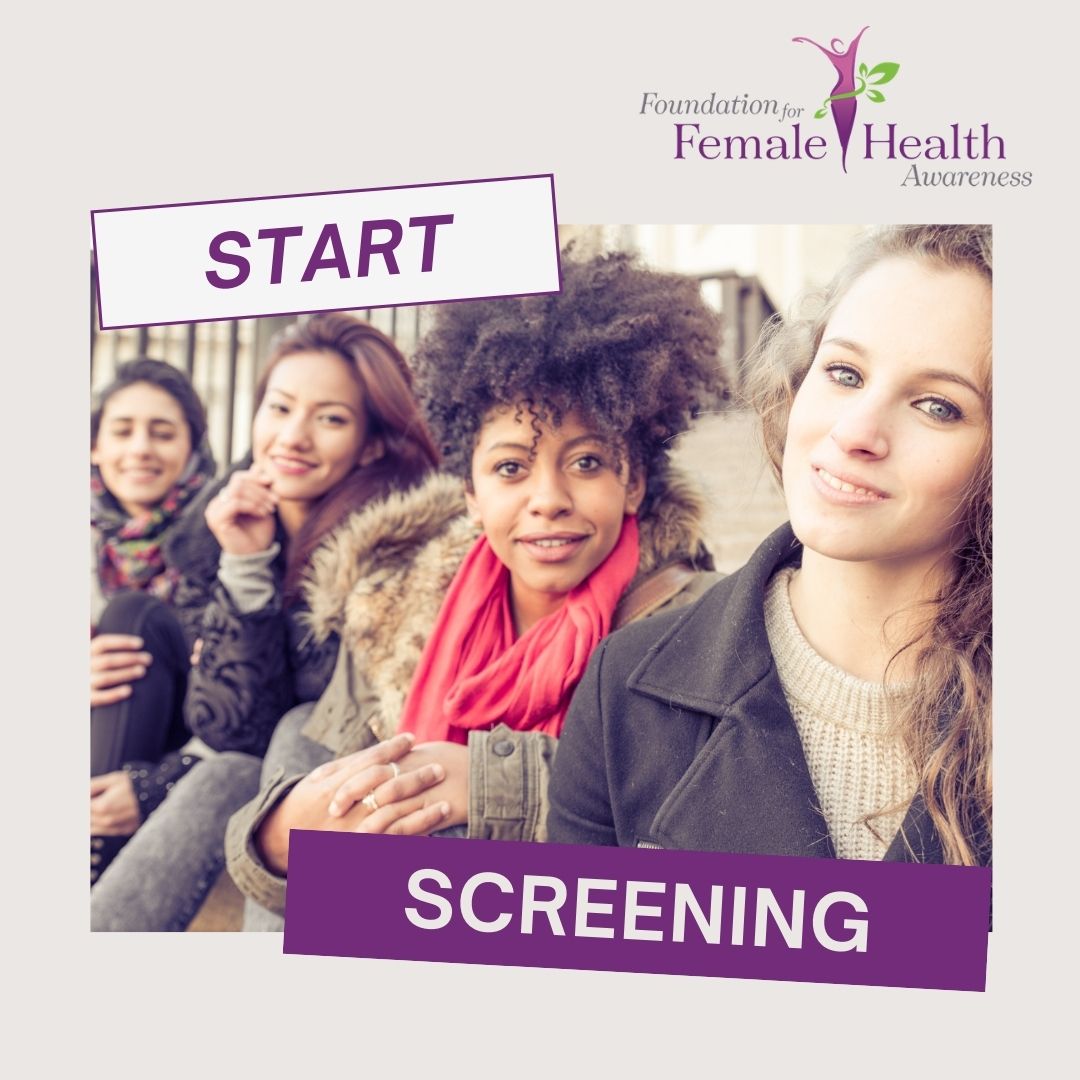
What raises a woman’s chance of getting cervical cancer?

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by HPV. Women are more likely to get HPV if they have had intercourse at an early age, or have had multiple partners.

There are many types of HPV. Usually HPV will go away on its own, but if it does not, it may cause cervical cancer over time.

The Pap test is one of the most reliable and effective cancer screening tests available. The Pap test is recommended for all women between the ages of 21 and 29 years old. If your Pap test results are normal, your doctor may say that you will not need another Pap test for three years.

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #FFHA #obgyn #paptest



**Post #6:**

In addition to having HPV, these things also can increase your risk of cervical cancer:

• Smoking.

• Having HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) or another condition that makes it hard for your body to fight off health problems.

• Using birth control pills for a long time (five or more years).

• Having given birth to three or more children.

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #FFHA #obgyn

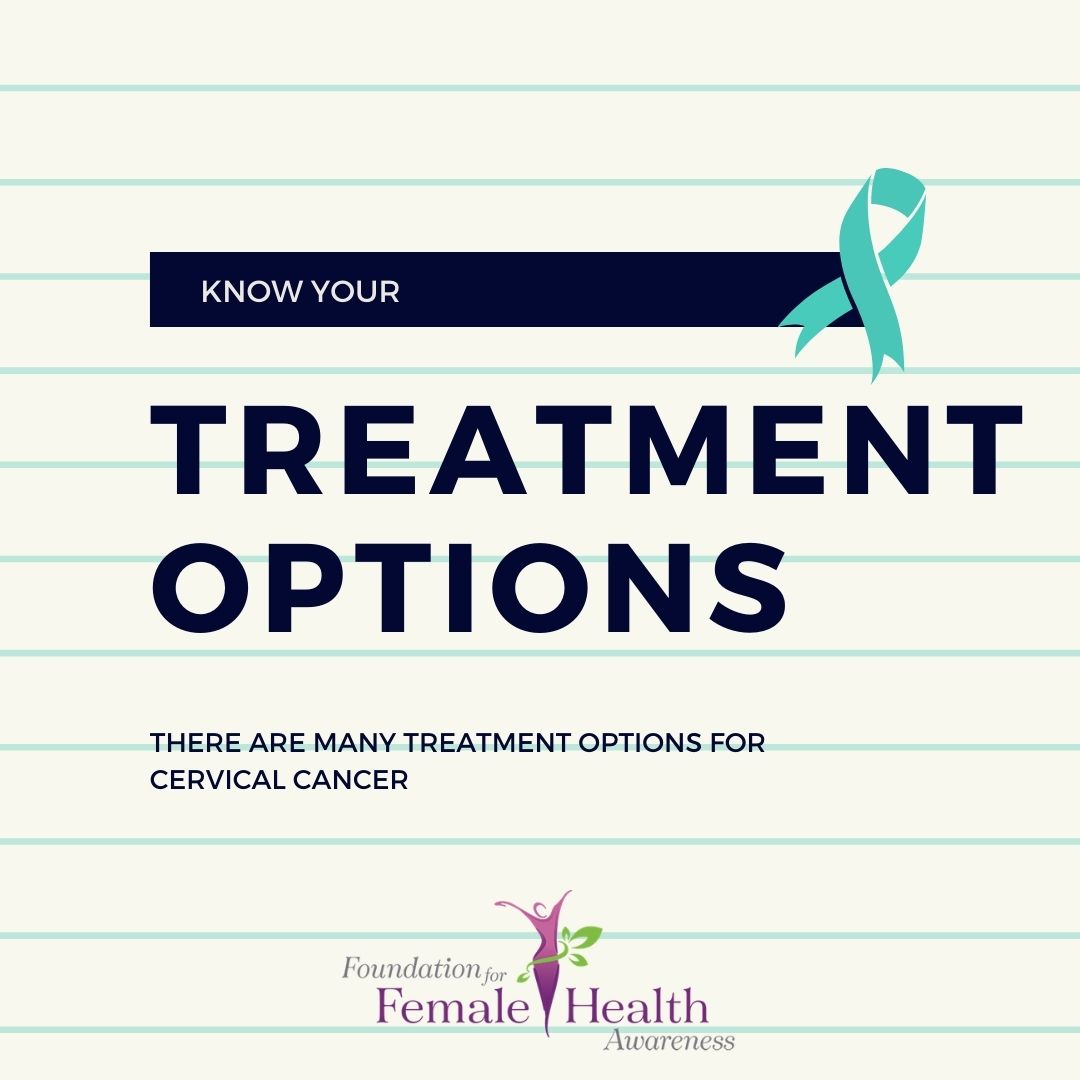


**Post #7:**

How long does it take for cervical cancer to develop? It takes several years for cervical cancer to develop. During this time, the cells on or around the cervix become abnormal. The early cell changes that occur before cancer is present are called dysplasia or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN).

Treatment options for cervical cancer may include surgery (hysterectomy), radiation therapy, and chemotherapy (the use of cancer-killing drugs). The type of treatment chosen depends on the cancer stage. You may receive more than one type of treatment.

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #FFHA #obgyn



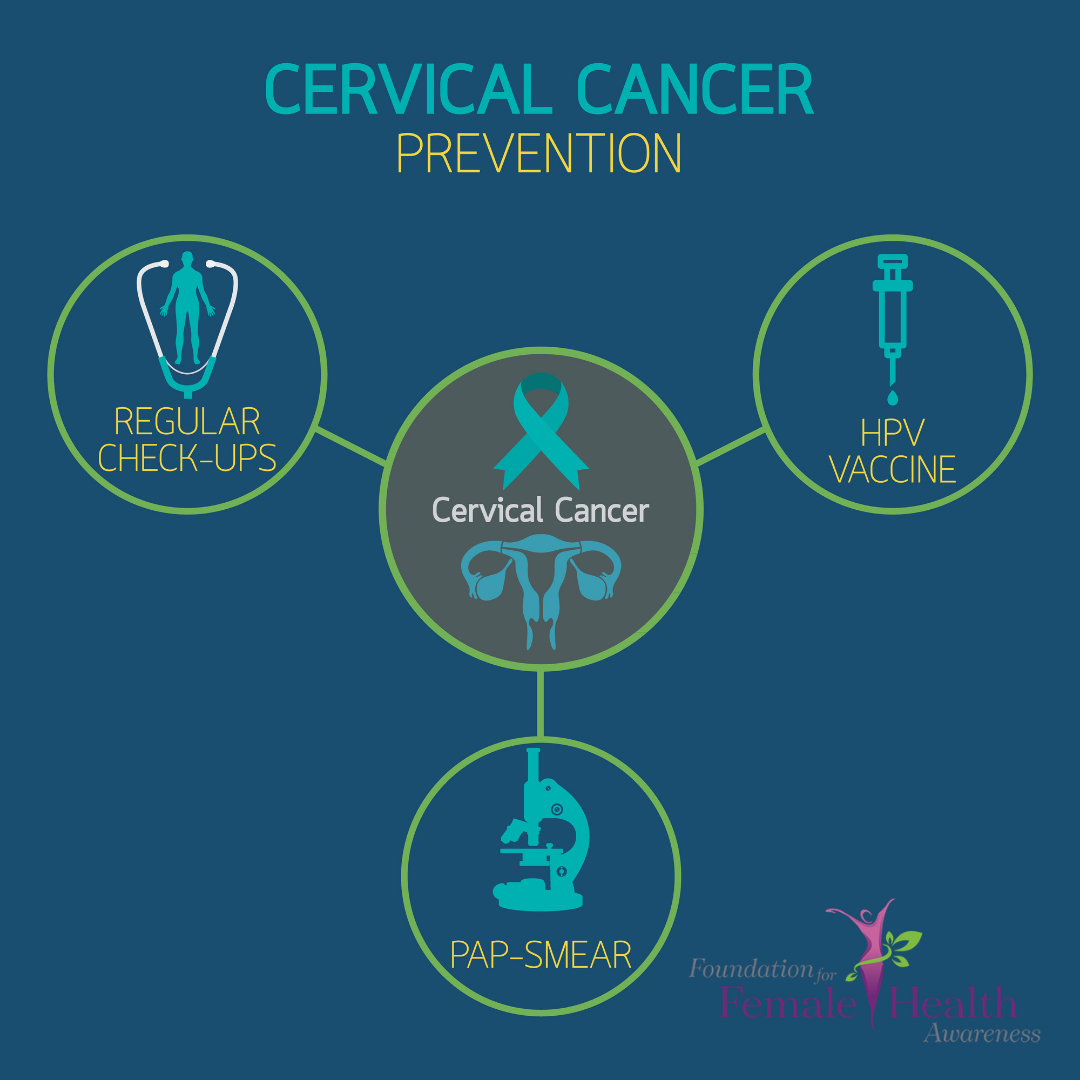
**Post #8:**

January is Cervical Cancer Awareness Month 👩🏽‍🦱

How do we screen for cervical cancer? Pap smears and HPV testing are performed to screen for cervical cancer. Most women 21 to 65 years old need to get Pap tests or a Pap test and HPV test together.

How can cervical cancer be prevented? The HPV vaccine (Gardasil, Cervarix) is approved for young women and men for the prevention of HPV infection and subsequent cervical, vaginal, vulvar, anal and oral HPV diseases.

#CervicalCancer #HPV #WomensHealth #FFHA #obgyn



BONUS Post: Happy New Year!

