



Cervical Cancer Screening

Routine cervical cancer screening is no cost* to you when you use in-network providers.

Cervical cancer forms in the cervix (the lower part of the uterus or womb) and is curable if found early.

Cervical cancer is caused by infection with certain types of the human papillomavirus (HPV). It is spread mainly by skin-to-skin contact during sex. An infected person may have no signs or symptoms. Your risk increases if you:

- Were sexually active at a young age
- Have had many sexual partners
- Are with a high risk partner



Nearly 93%

of cervical cancers could be prevented by routine Pap tests and HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccination¹.

Women starting at age 21 should be screened every 3-5 years.

Screening is recommended even if you have been vaccinated for HPV. Earlier or more frequent screening may be suggested by your provider based on your health history. Screening tests can be done in your doctor's office and include:

- Pap test (also called a Pap smear) to check for precancerous changes to the cervix.
- An HPV test to check for HPV infection.

HPV vaccination is recommended for children and young adults between the ages of 9-26 (before a first sexual experience)².



For more information regarding preventive care and screening, visit Univerahealthcare.com/PreventiveCare

¹Source: CDC.gov

²Source: American Cancer Society

*A deductible, copay and/or coinsurance cost may apply if screening is due to symptoms, or if other diagnostic screenings or tests are needed.