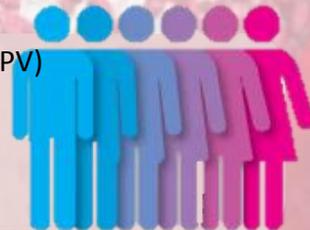


Cervical Cancer: a common cancer amongst females in Hong Kong, after breast, uterus (the womb – the organ that carries babies) and ovary.

Risk Factors

- Infection with human papillomavirus (HPV)
- Having sexual activity at an early age
- Having multiple sexual partners
- Smoking
- Weakened immunity



Protective measures

- Use condom regularly during sex
- Restrict to a single sexual partner
- Avoid smoking
- Adopt a healthy lifestyle



Safe Sex. No Regrets.

Cervical screening – Cervical smear test

- Simple test by means of a vaginal examination to detect abnormal changes in cells on the neck of the uterus
- quick, relatively painless, generally affordable and conveniently accessible
- Detect suspicious changes early
- treatment can be started sooner to prevent cervical cancer from developing and achieve the best health outcome.



Who should do Pap smear and how often?

- Women aged 25 to 64 years who ever have sexual experience
- Women should receive cervical smear for two consecutive years and if both results are normal, every three years until age 64.



- You may visit your family doctor, general practitioners, gynaecologists, non-governmental organisations, Maternal and Child Health Centres of the Department of Health for cervical smear.
- Some women may have received HPV vaccination but they still need regular smears for full protection.

