

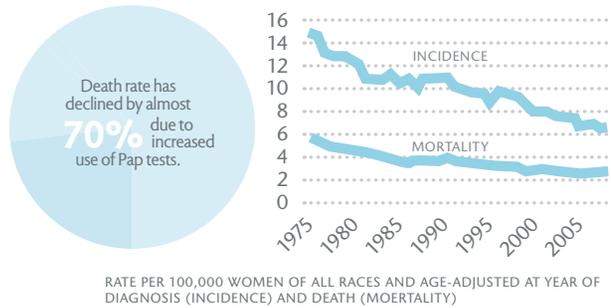
Defeating disease — the efficacy of vaccines in the US

CERVICAL CANCER

begins in cells on the surface of the cervix.

It is usually a slow-growing cancer that has few symptoms but can be detected with Pap tests.

Declining rate of Incidence & mortality



Increasing 5-year survival rate



1905 radical hysterectomies are used to treat cervical cancer patients, surgically removing the uterus, cervix, and nearby lymph nodes.

1928 Scientist George Papanicolaou develops the Pap test, the first widely-used cancer screening test.

1943 The Pap test is introduced as part of routine screening enabling early detection and treatment of cervical cancer.

1983–1984 Researchers discover that specific strains of human papillomavirus (HPV) are the cause of most cervical cancer.

2006 The HPV vaccine is approved by the FDA for women ages 9–26 to prevent infection by two high-risk strains of HPV known to cause about 70% of all cervical cancers.

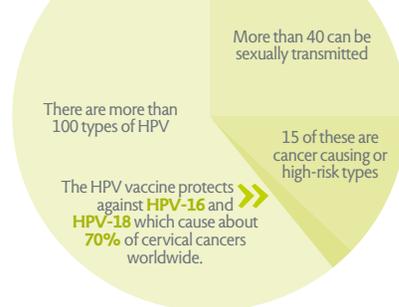
1999 The FDA approves a new DNA-based test to better detect the high-risk strains of HPV that are known to cause cervical cancer.

2011 A CDC advisory committee recommends that boys also get the HPV vaccine, helping prevent the spread of the virus to women, and also protecting against anal, penile, and oral cancer.

RISK FACTORS INCLUDE

- HPV infection
- Weakened immune system
- Lack of exams and Pap screening
- Smoking
- Family history of cervical cancer

HPV CAUSES CERVICAL CANCER



In 2013, an estimated **12,340** women were projected to be diagnosed with cervical cancer.

Cervical cancer causes about **4,000** deaths in women each year in the United States.

The vaccine is recommended for girls and boys aged **11** or **12**.

Young adults aged **13** through **26** should get the vaccine if they did not receive it or complete it earlier.