

Cervical screening is a way of preventing cancer.

It tests for a virus called high risk **human papilloma virus** (HPV). High risk HPV can cause cervical cells to become abnormal. The **cervix** is the lowest part of the womb and is at the top of the vagina. A nurse takes a **sample of cells** from the cervix using a small soft brush (smear test) and sends the sample to the laboratory.

The Statistics:

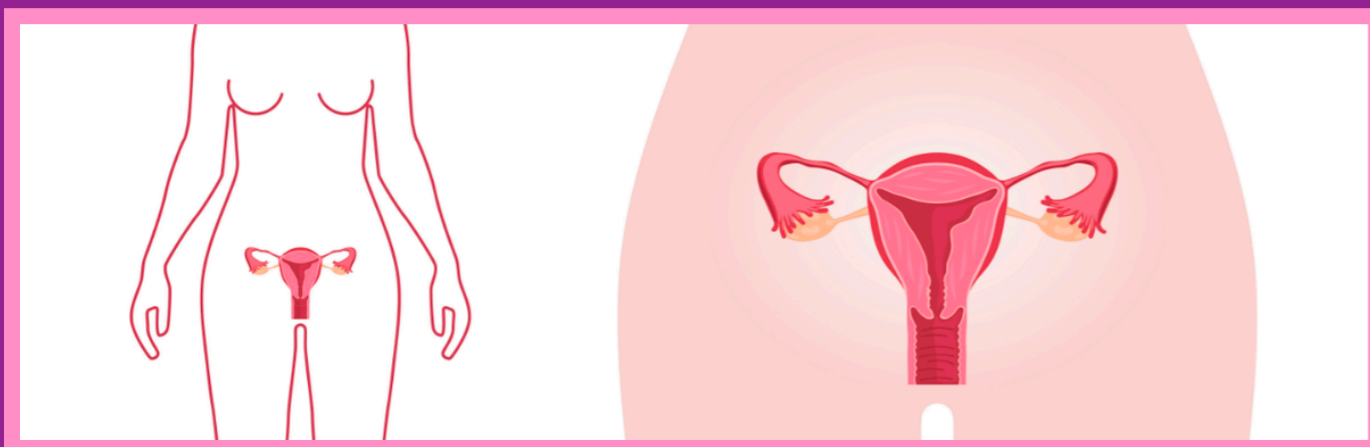
Approximately
3200 cases per
year (that's more
than 8 cases
every day)

Approximately
900 deaths per
year.

Nearly all cervical
cancer, diagnosed
early is fully
treatable

Only 70-73% of
women eligible
opt for screening

Most common
cancer among
women under the
age of 35



DON'T DELAY. SMEAR TODAY.

The NHS cervical screening programme invites **women aged between 25 and 64** for cervical screening. Screening also applies to other people within this age range who have a cervix, such as trans men. The screening test aims to pick up changes early that could develop into cervical cancer if left.

**CERVICAL
SCREENING
SAVES
LIVES**