



Cervical Cancer

For parents of infants &

young children

Pneumococcal Disease

Rotavirus Diarrhea

Chickenpox

Mumps

Measles

Rubella

Hepatitis A

For parents of school

going children

For Adults

MORE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER AND ITS PREVENTION



Cause

In women, persistent infection with specific oncogenic types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV) may lead to precancerous lesions



Impact

1,22,844 new cases of Cervical Cancer are diagnosed every year in India and > 1/4th of global deaths due to Cervical Cancer happen in



Prevention

Vaccination of young girls & timely screening of the females is an appropriate strategy to prevent and control Cervical Cancer.



Age of vaccination

Girls and women aged 9-45 years. Consult your doctor for details about Cervical Cancer vaccination & its prevention.

Cervical Cancer? Never heard of it!



Cervical Cancer is the cancer of cervix. (The cervix is located at the entrance of the uterus and prevents infections from reaching the uterus.) Cervical Cancer is almost as common as Breast Cancer. Every year, 122844 women are estimated to be diagnosed with Cervical Cancer in India. Cervical Cancer is not hereditary and is caused by persistent infection by specific oncogenic HPV type.

HPV infection? What's that?



HPV stands for Human Papillomavirus. It's the most common viral infection of the reproductive tract and is the cause of a range of conditions in both females and males, including precancerous lesions that may progress to become cancerous.

So who gets this infection?



Anyone (Male or Female) who is sexually active can get HPV infection. Most women get it at some point in their life. Although most HPV infections have no symptoms and resolve on their own within 1 to 2 years, about 5% to 10% of all infected women will develop persistent infection which may lead to Cervical Cancer in the future if the precancer lesions are not treated.

So what should one do?



By vaccinating girls at a young age, HPV infections can be prevented. Without HPV infections, Cervical Cancer has little or no chance of setting in. HPV vaccination is widely used around the world. In addition to vaccination, Cervical Cancer screening on regular basis is also important after a certain age and condition. Consult your doctor for more information on prevention of Cervical Cancer.

Isn't my daughter too young for HPV vaccination?



Vaccines work best when given before infection strikes. It's the same with HPV vaccination. Additionally when administered to adolescent girls, the immune response is stronger. Consult your doctor for more information on the same.

Is the vaccination safe?



Till date millions of doses of HPV vaccines have been administered across the world. HPV vaccination is found to be well tolerated in Indian females. Local site reactions like pain & redness are observed as with other routine vaccines.

Please consult your doctor for more information on Cervical Cancer, vaccination, and screening.

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