



Get the Facts About Gynecological Cancers

4th

Cervical cancer is the 4th most common cancer in women.

UNDER 50

Women under 50 are more likely to get cervical cancer.

OVER 60

Women over 60 are more likely to develop other gynecological cancers.



There are 5 types of gynecological cancers

- ▼ Cervical cancer
- ▼ Ovarian cancer
- ▼ Uterine cancer
- ▼ Vaginal cancers
- ▼ Vulvar cancer

Know Your Risk

Risk factors vary based on cancer type, but the following factors play a role:

<p>Age</p>	<p>Ashkenazi Jewish heritage</p>	<p>Diabetes</p>	<p>Family history of gynecological cancer</p>
<p>High blood pressure</p>	<p>Genital warts</p>	<p>Having HPV</p>	<p>Late menopause</p>
<p>Obesity</p>	<p>Not having children</p>	<p>Smoking</p>	<p>Use of tamoxifen after breast cancer</p>

Watch for the Signs

Signs of gynecological cancers vary based on cancer type, but may appear as:

- Abdominal pain
 - Abnormal vaginal discharge
 - Back pain
 - Bloating
 - Burning, itching, or pain in your vulva
 - Changes in the color of your vulva
 - Constipation
 - Feeling full in your belly
 - Pelvic pain
 - Unusual rashes or irritation in your vulva
 - Urgency when urinating
 - Vaginal bleeding
- [symptoms vary by cancer type]



Did You Know?

45

The HPV vaccine can be taken at **age 9** and is recommended for some women up to **age 45**.



The American Cancer Society suggests that **boys between 9–12 years old** receive the vaccine.



The HPV vaccine can protect against certain **anal, penile, and oral cancers**.

25

Start screenings for cervical cancer **by age 25**.



Cervical cancer screenings should include **regular Pap tests and testing for HPV**.

What You Can Do



Maintain a healthy weight.



Quit smoking.



Stay active.



Talk to your doctor about your family history of gynecological cancers.

When you choose Rocky Mountain Cancer Centers, you're choosing an entire team of cancer treatment specialists relentlessly dedicated to you.

Visit RockyMountainCancerCenters.com to learn more.

