CANCER SCREENING SAVES LIVES.

Help Stop Cervical Cancer

Most women age 21-69 who have ever had sexual contact should have a Pap test every 3 years. Transgender and non-binary people age 21-69 who have ever had sexual contact and have a cervix should have a Pap test every 3 years.



BreastCheck CervixCheck ColonCheck

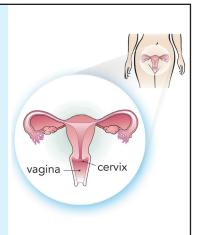
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CervixCheck,
CancerCare Manitoba
invites Amina to get
a **Pap test**. Amina
calls her doctor or
nurse to make a Pap
test appointment.



3

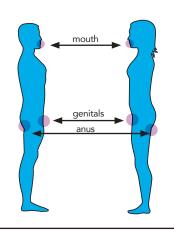
Human
papillomavirus
(HPV) can cause
abnormal cells on the
cervix and can lead
to cancer. HPV is
passed from personto-person through
sexual contact.



4

Sexual contact includes:

- skin-to-skin contact of the mouth, genitals or anus between any two people.
- sex with shared sex toys.



5

6=0=9

When Amina makes the appointment, she can ask for:

- help to move her body,
- an interpreter, and/or
- ➤ a female healthcare provider.



On the day of the Pap test appointment, Amina should:

- wear an outfit with a separate top and bottom or a dress.
- bring her Manitoba Health Card.





7

The doctor or nurse will ask Amina to:

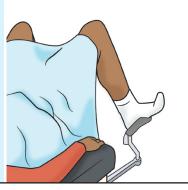
- remove clothes from the bottom half of her body.
- > cover her legs with the drape.



8

During the Pap test, the doctor or nurse will ask Amina to:

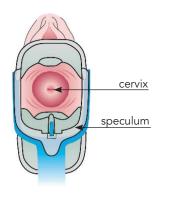
- place her feet in footrests.
- let her knees fall to the sides of her body.



9

Amina's doctor or nurse will insert the **speculum** into Amina's vagina and open the speculum to see the **cervix**.

The speculum may feel cold. Amina may hear a clicking sound.



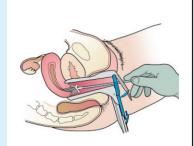
The Pap test may be uncomfortable.

If Amina feels uncomfortable, she should tell the doctor or nurse.



Amina's doctor or nurse will collect cells from the cervix using the **broom** and remove the speculum.

The cells will be sent to a lab. Amina's result will either be normal or abnormal.



If the lab does not see abnormal cells, Amina's result is normal.

CervixCheck will send Amina a letter in 3 years to remind her to get another Pap test.



If the lab finds abnormal cells:

- 1. Amina's doctor or nurse will call her to tell her the result, and
- 2. Amina will need to have a repeat Pap test in 3-6 months or be sent for a different test called colposcopy.

If cancer is found, Amina will need to go for cancer treatment.



repeat Pap test



colposcopy

VOCABULARY



Broom: A device used to collect cells from the cervix.



Cancer: A serious illness in the body caused by an uncontrolled growth of cells. Cancer can make you sick and even lose your life.



Cervix: The bottom part of the uterus.

CervixCheck, CancerCare Manitoba:

The cervical cancer screening program in Manitoba. Cancer screening means

getting checked for cancer.



HPV vaccine: A vaccine that can help prevent a person from certain types of HPV.



Human papillomavirus (HPV):

A virus that can cause warts, abnormal cells and cancers of the cervix, vulva, vagina, mouth, throat, anus, or penis.



Interpreter: A person who can help you communicate in your preferred language.



Manitoba Health Card: A card that allows you to have health care for free.



Pap test: Looks for abnormal cells on the cervix caused by HPV.



Speculum: A device used to hold the vagina open so the healthcare provider can see the cervix and collect cells from the cervix.

To prevent cervical cancer:

- 1. Get checked with a Pap test every 3 years if between age 21 and 69.
- 2. Get the HPV vaccine. Talk to your doctor or nurse to learn more or visit preventHPVcancers.ca





Colposcopy: A test that uses a microscope on the outside of the body to look closely at the cervix. A colposcopy is done by a doctor called a colposcopist.

1-855-952-4325

Interpreter services available.

cancercare.mb.ca/screening Veuillez nous contacter pour obtenir ces renseignements en français X-BKLT-ILLUSTRATED-E