

HEALTH AND SAFETY TALKS



Cervical and Prostate Cancer

What is Cervical Cancer?
Cervical Cancer occurs when the cells of the cervix grow out of control. The cervix is the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina.

Almost all cervical cancer cases (99%) are linked to infection with high-risk human papillomaviruses (HPV), an extremely common virus transmitted through sexual contact.

Although most HPV infections resolve spontaneously and cause no symptoms, persistent infection can cause cervical cancer in women.

Risk Factors

- Absence of vaccination against HPV
- Absence of cervical cancer screening
- History of vulvar, vaginal, or anal dysplasia
- Immunosuppression
- Cigarette smoking or tobacco use

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The Elimination of Cervical Cancer A Global Strategy

The World Health Organization's Global Strategy to eliminate cervical cancer as a public health burden provides a roadmap focusing on three main areas



TOGETHER, WE CAN
ELIMINATE CERVICAL CANCER



Types of Prostate Cancer



1. Difficulty in urination (weak/slow flow of urine, frequent urination, especially at night)
2. Blood in urine or semen
3. Burning sensation while urinating
4. Painful ejaculation
5. Pain in the back, hips, or chest when cancer spreads

Possible Treatment for Prostate Cancer

