



# Quiz activity template

This template can be used as an icebreaker/interactive activity to engage women in conversation about the importance of regular cervical screening at an information stall or display. Women lift the decorated paper underwear to reveal a question and answer related to the prevention of cervical cancer.

You can select questions suitable to your needs from pages 5 to 10 of this document. The templates can be adapted to suit your needs i.e. exclude template A to encourage women to engage in conversation to determine the answers.

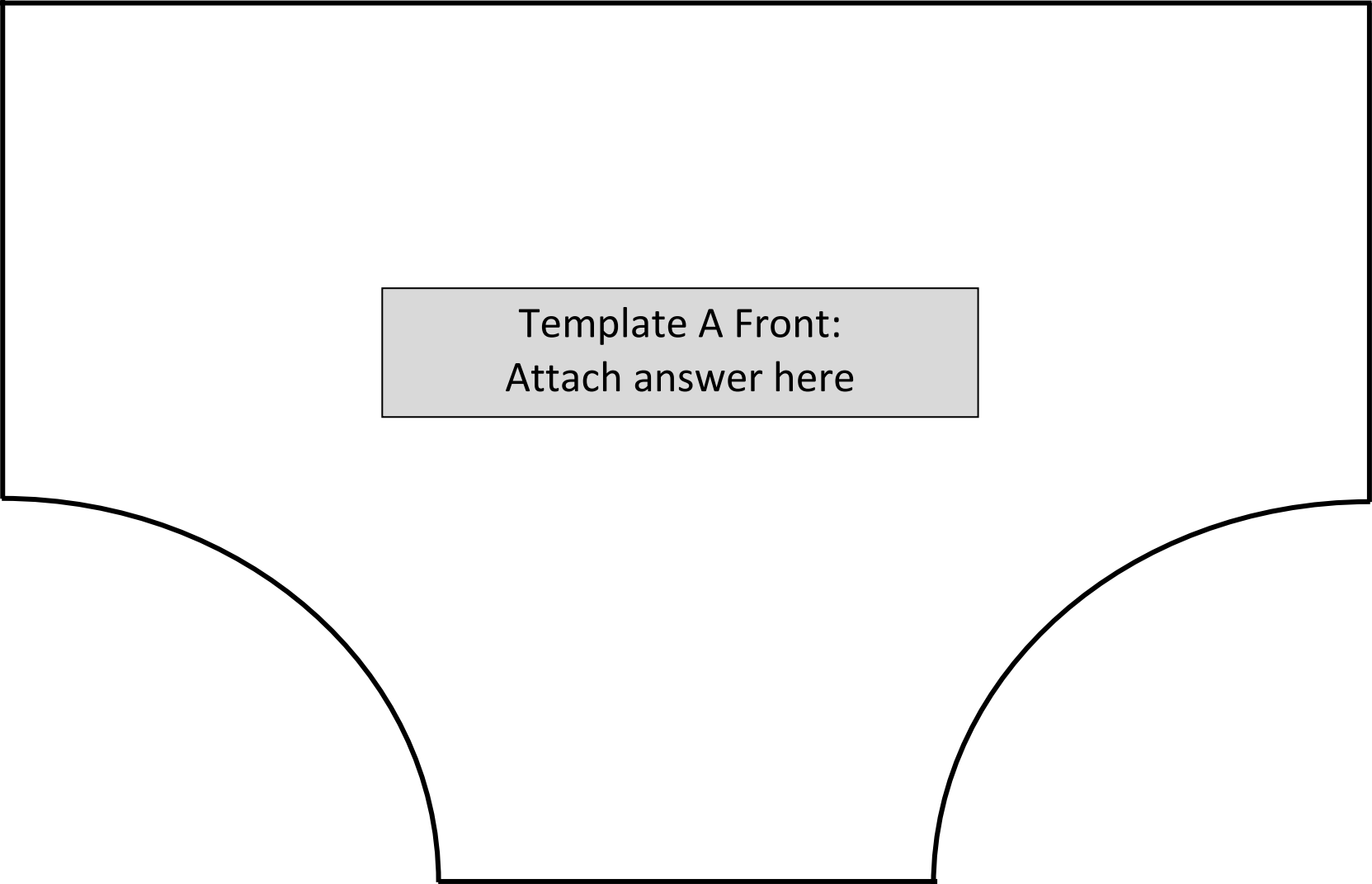


## Instructions:

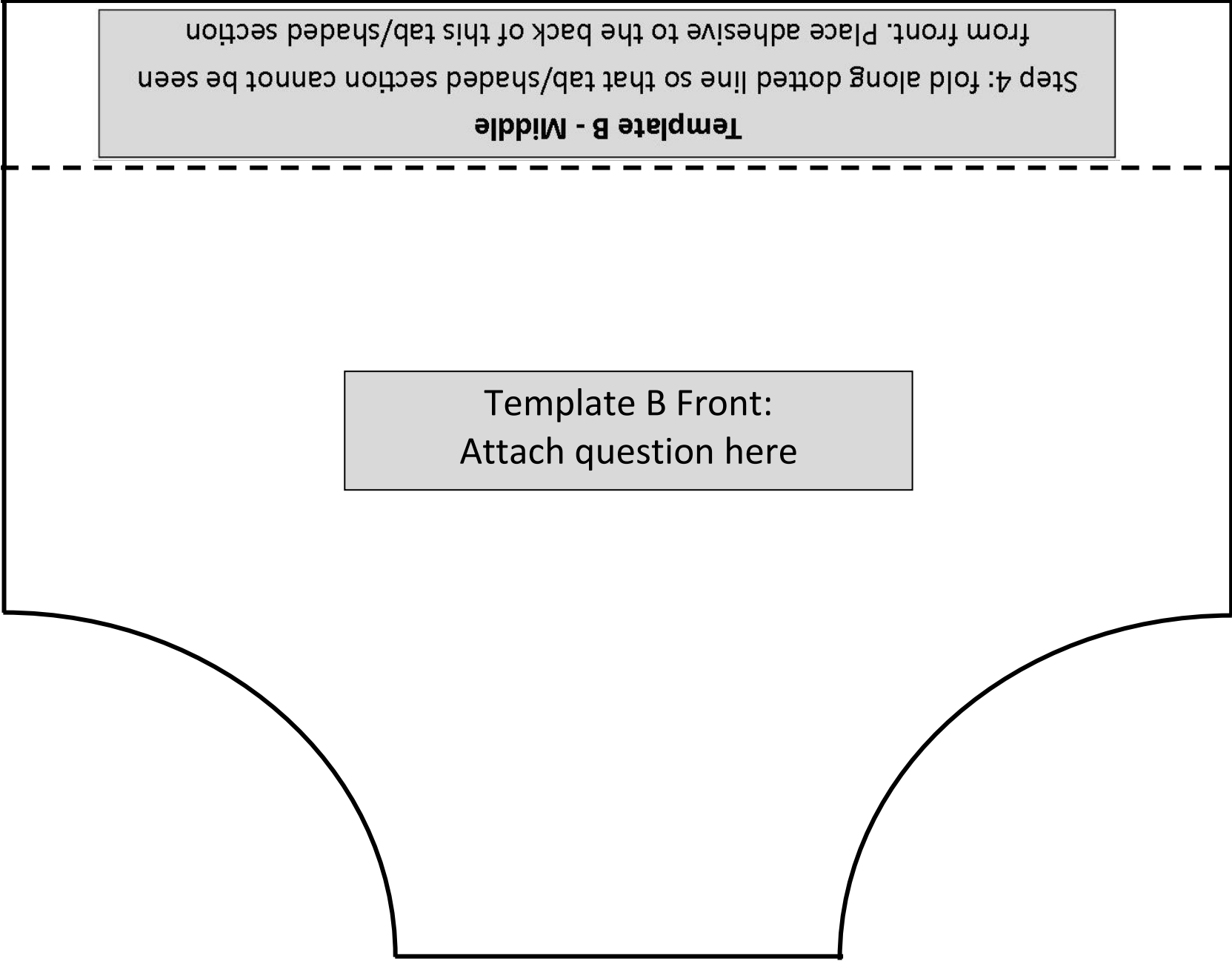
1. You will need coloured A4 paper, adhesive (glue or sticky tape), scissors, a printer, craft materials to decorate template underwear and 15 minutes for construction time.
2. Print one of each of the three templates (A, B and C) and your selected questions and answers from page 5 to 10 of this document.
3. Cut out the templates and the question and answer shapes along the solid lines, then attach the question and answer shapes to corresponding labels on the templates.
4. **Template B:** Fold along dotted line to create tab (so the tab/shaded section cannot be seen from the front). Place adhesive on the back of the tab/shaded section. Combine with template A – join the back of the tab/shaded section on template B to the back of template A (creates template BA).
5. **Template C:** Fold along dotted line to create tab (so the tab/shaded section cannot be seen from the front). Place adhesive on the back of the tab/shaded section. Combine with template BA – join the back of the tab/shaded section on template C to the back of template BA.
6. Using craft materials decorate template C.
7. Display as part of your activity.

## Completed example

Template C – Top	Template B – Middle	Template A – Bottom



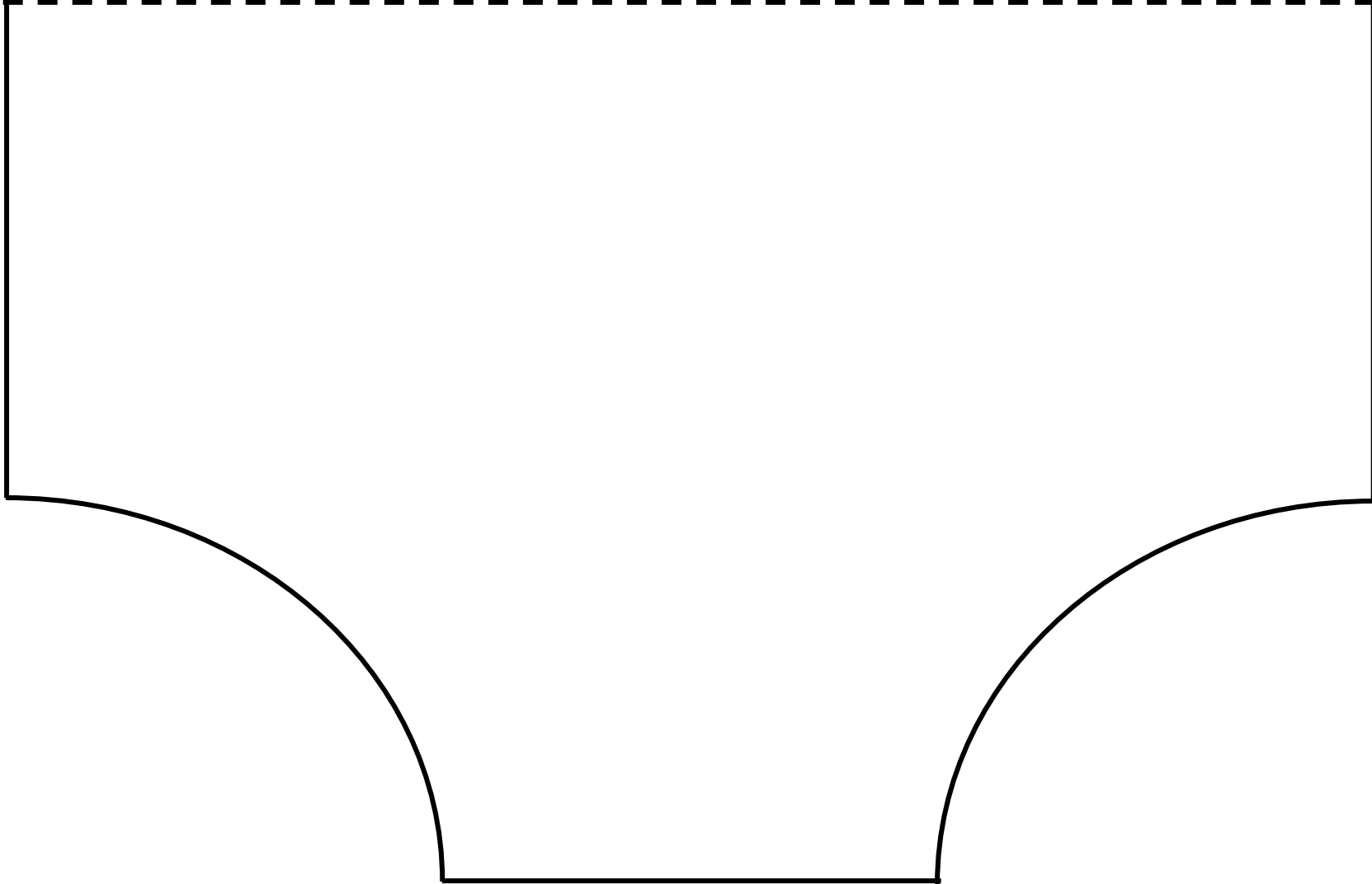
Template A Front:  
Attach answer here



**Template B - Middle**  
Step 4: fold along dotted line so that tab/shaded section cannot be seen from front. Place adhesive to the back of this tab/shaded section

Template B Front:  
Attach question here

**Template C - Top**  
Step 5: fold along dotted line so that tab/shaded section cannot be seen from front. Place adhesive to the back of this tab/shaded section only



**Do women who have had the HPV vaccine still need to have regular cervical screening?**

**Yes**

The HPV vaccine does not protect against all types of HPV that can cause cervical cancer. That is why it is important for HPV vaccinated women to continue to have regular cervical screening.

# **What is the biggest risk factor for developing cervical cancer?**

- a. Getting older**
- b. Having a family history of cervical cancer**
- c. Not having regular cervical screening**

## **c. Not having regular cervical screening**

Four out of every five women who develop cervical cancer have never had a Cervical Screening Test or do not screen regularly.

A family history of cervical cancer is not a risk factor, as cervical cancer is not 'hereditary'. Almost all cervical cancer is caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV).

Since cervical cancer takes up to 15 years to develop, getting older is also a risk factor which is why it is important for women to continue to have regular cervical screening up until the age of 70 years.

# **What does a Cervical Screening Test look for?**

- a. Cervical cancer**
- b. The human papillomavirus and cell changes in the cervix**
- c. Cobwebs**

## **b. The human papillomavirus and Cell changes in the cervix**

A Cervical Screening Test is a test to find HPV and abnormal cervical cells early, so they can be monitored and, if needed treated, before they have a chance to turn into cervical cancer.

**True or false?  
Cervical cancer is one of  
the most preventable of  
all cancers.**

**True**

The biggest risk factor for cervical cancer is not having regular cervical screening. Four out of every five women who develop cervical cancer have never had a Cervical Screening Test or do not screen regularly.

A cervical screening test can detect HPV and abnormal cervical cell changes early, allowing them to be monitored and, if needed treated, before they have a chance to progress to cervical cancer.



# What is the main cause of cervical cancer?

## **Almost all cervical cancer is caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV)**

Anyone who has ever had sexual contact can have HPV. It is so common that four out of five people will have HPV at some time in their lives.

In most cases, HPV is naturally cleared by the body in one to two years. In rare cases, if the virus persists, it can lead to cervical cancer. This can take around 10 to 15 years to develop.

Regular Pap smears can detect abnormal cervical cell changes caused by HPV early, allowing them to be monitored and, if needed treated, before they have a chance to progress to cervical cancer.

**It is not uncommon for women to feel nervous about having a Cervical Screening Test. What is something you could suggest that may help women feel more comfortable?**

- Ask your health care provider to take the time to explain the procedure
- Ask any questions you may have
- Take a support person
- Book your Cervical Screening Test with a health care provider that you feel comfortable with