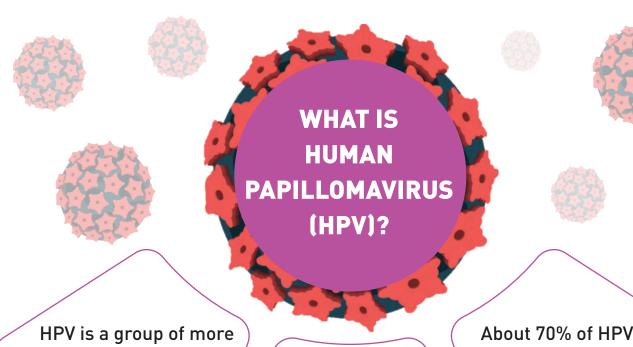


CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING GUIDE



Cervical cancer is caused largely by the Human papillomavirus (HPV).

Find out how you can get screened and protected today.



than 100 different types of viruses.

Most are harmless, but some causes genital warts and others causes changes that leads to cancer.

About 70% of HPV-related cervical cancer is caused by HPV-16 or HPV-18.

CERVICAL CANCER RISK FACTORS





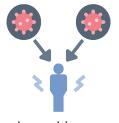
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection





Multiple sexual partners





Weakened immune system





Smoking





Prolonged use of birth control pills





Given birth to multiple children

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF CERVICAL CANCER



Pain during sexual intercourse



Bleeding after menopause



Bleeding after intercouse



Heavy menstrual bleeding



Light bleeding or blood spots between periods



Excessive vaginal discharge



Unexplained back pain/pelvic pain



Unexplained weight loss

SCREENING OPTIONS

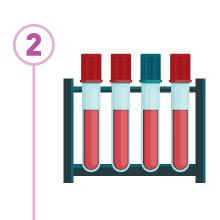


Pap Smear

A procedure that uses a small brush to collect cells from the surface of the cervix. The cells are viewed under a microscope to find out if they are abnormal.

HPV DNA Test

It is a laboratory test that is used to detect the DNA of High Risk HPV infection. It can be done using the sample of cells removed during a Pap smear test.





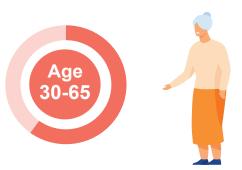
HPV Self-Sampling

Sample for a HPV test can also be collected by the patient with a self sampling tool and is sent back to the lab for testing of abnormalities.

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING GUIDELINES



- Pap smear for all women between the ages of **20 and 65** years old or who have been sexually active.
- If **two** consecutive year tests are negative, subsequent screening can be done every three years.
- HPV testing is not recommended



- Have a co-test (a Pap smear and an HPV test together) every 5 years, or
- If HPV is negative

IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING ANY SYMPTOMS, **VISIT A GYNAECOLOGIST FOR A CONSULTATION.**