Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer is the easiest female cancer to prevent, with regular screening tests and follow-up. Two screening tests can help prevent cervical cancer or find it early. The pap smear looks for pre-cancers and the HPV test looks for the virus responsible for these cell changes.

PLAY PICMONIC

Women Aged 21-65 Years

(21) Drinking Woman and (65) Social-security Woman

USPSTF (United States Preventive Services Task Force) recommends screening for cervical cancer in women aged 21-65 years.

Pap Smear Every 3 Years

Papa Smearf at (3) Tree

Beginning at the age of 21, women should be screened every 3 years with a pap smear.

Women Aged 30-65 Years

(30) Dirty Woman and (65) Social-security Woman

After the age of 30, women can opt for additional screening methods and increase the interval between screenings.

Can Opt for Co-testing (Pap Smear + HPV Testing) Every 5 Years

Coat-test with Papa Smearf and Human Puppet Virus giving (5) Hand high-five

After the age of 30, women can opt for co-testing to detect precancerous tissue and HPV infection. Co-testing with a pap smear and HPV test increases the screening interval to every 5 years.

Identify Lesions

Magnifying-glass Identifies Leeches

Cytology (pap smear) and HPV are helpful in identifying and finding a source for precancerous or cancerous lesions in women.

High grade lesions

Cryotherapy

Mr. Cry-O

Cryotherapy, or the destruction of high-grade lesions through freezing, is a method of excision.

Loop Excision

Loop Exorcist

Loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP) is a common approach to treat high grade cervical dysplasia. It is done by a practitioner using an electrified wire loop excising the cervical transformation zone and suspicious lesion.

Cold Knife Conization

Cold-knife Held by Cone

Cervical conization refers to an excision of a cone-shaped sample of tissue from the mucous membrane of the cervix. Conization may be used either for diagnostic purposes as part of a biopsy, or for therapeutic purposes.