

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](#)

Based off USPTF (United States Preventative Task Force) recommendations, screening for cervical cancer should be done in women between the ages of 21-65.

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 change their screening methods. This would allow them to increased 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 in order to increase the interval between screenings. By co-testing with a pap smear and HPV test, the interval between screenings can be increased to 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](#)

Through screening, if a high grade lesion is found, one method of excision is through cryotherapy. This destroys abnormal tissue by freezing it.

Loop Excision

[Loop Excision](#)

Loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP) is one of the most commonly used approaches to treat high grade cervical dysplasia. It is done by the physician uses a wire loop through which an electric current and the cervical transformation zone and lesion are excised.

Cold Knife Conization

[Cold-knife Conization](#)

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.