



Cervical Cancer

Kundaria Cancer Prevention Foundation

Division of Rajkot Cancer Society

Since January,2019



What is cervical cancer?

- Cervical cancer is the **second most common** cancer among Indian women (As per Globocan 2018).
- Cervical cancer is a cancer that can be prevented by regular and periodic screening.
- In India, an average of 96,922 new cases of cervical cancer are reported.
- Cervical cancer accounts for 60,078 deaths in India.

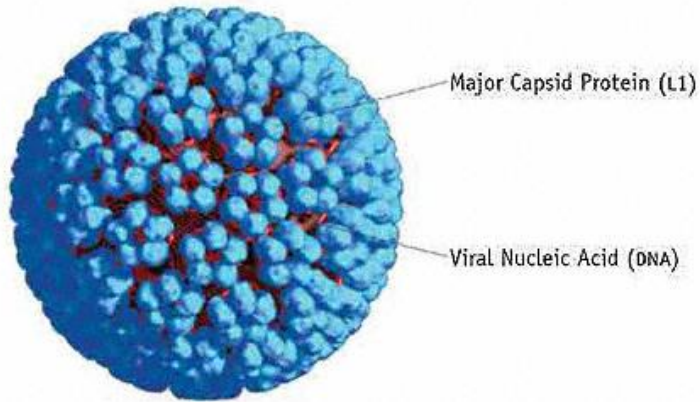




Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer

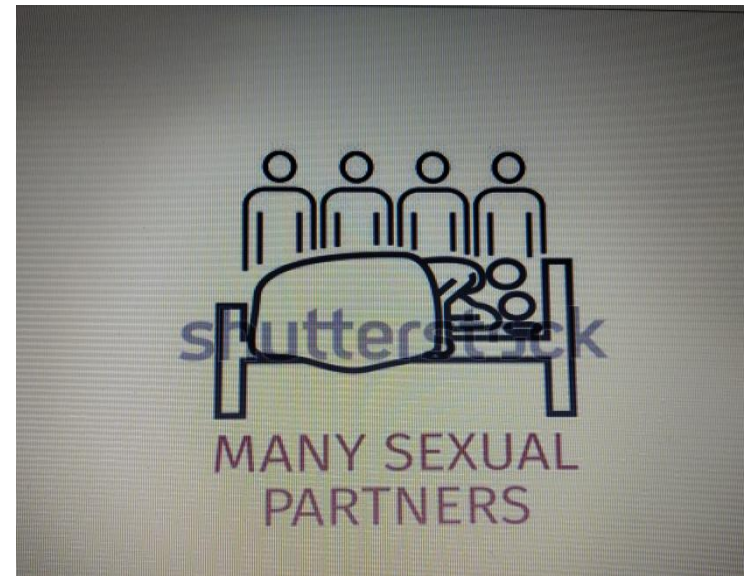


THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODEL OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS



- Persistent infection of the cervix with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

- Having many sexual partners
- Having first sexual intercourse at a young age





- Becoming a mother at a young age

- Giving birth to many children



- Smoking



Having other diseases which lower immunity such as HIV/AIDS, immunosuppressive drugs, transplant etc

Hereditary





Symptoms of Cervical Cancer



- Unusual or excessive vaginal discharge with foul smell

- Abnormal vaginal bleeding: Bleeding and spotting between periods, unusually longer or heavier periods, bleeding after menopause
- Vaginal bleeding after having sexual intercourse





- Pain in the lower abdomen or pelvic pain

- Back pain





- Weight loss

- Swelling, pain in the legs





How to prevent Cervical Cancer

- **Primary Prevention**
- **Secondary Prevention**



Primary Prevention

It is designed to prevent the disease from occurring in the first place.



HPV vaccination

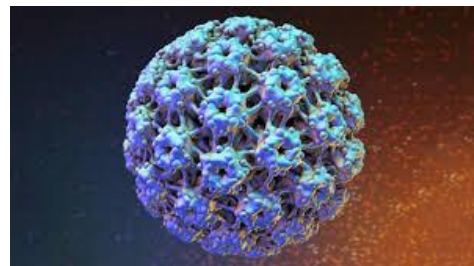


- HPV vaccination to girls 9-26 years



HPV is a sexually transmitted virus. Anyone who is sexually active is likely to be infected with any of the 200 HPV viruses at some point in their lives. Most HPV infections go away on their own, but there is a risk of cancer if the infection persists.

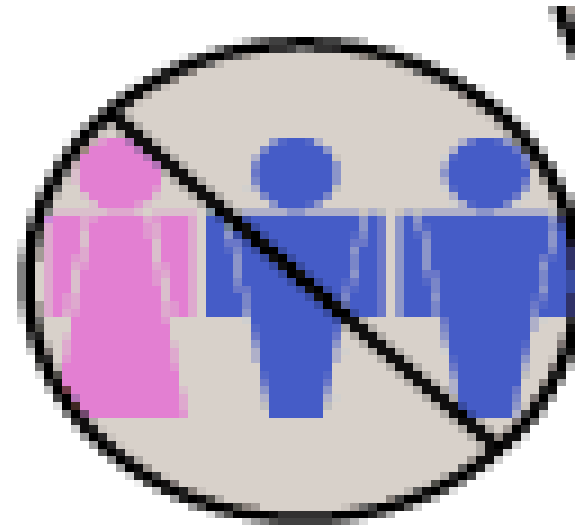
This vaccine must be given before becoming sexually active.





- Use condoms to reduce HPV infection

- Safe physical intercourse
- Avoid relationships with more than one person



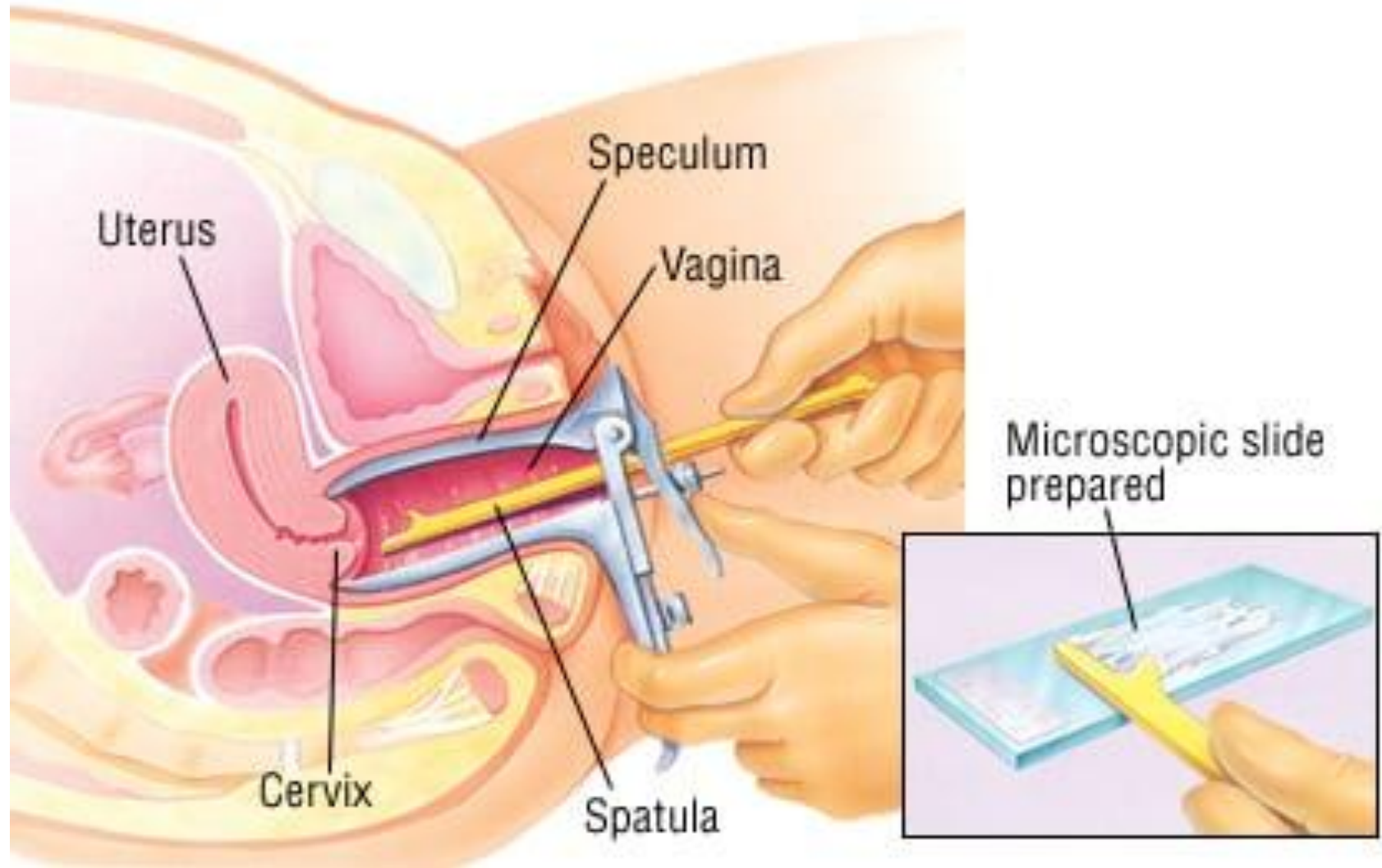


Secondary Prevention

- Secondary prevention aims at detecting the disease in its early stages (pre-cancers) through screening and to prevent its progression.
- Screening tests are done in apparently healthy women to diagnose changes in the cervix which are pre-cancerous and could develop into cervical cancer in future.
- PAP test



PAP smear test







What is a PAP test?

- The Pap smear is a simple test that is done to collect a few cells from the cervix and help to diagnose precancerous and cancerous conditions of the cervix. It also aids in diagnosing infections of the lower reproductive tract.
- As per the International recommendations, women above the age of 21 years can get the pap test. If you are *30 years* and above Pap test should be done once in every 3 years till you turn 65 years of age.

Women who do not routinely require Pap test :

- Women aged less than 21 years and above 65 years
- Women who had their womb removed for non-cancerous conditions



SCREENING
SAVES LIVES



What is a screening test?

- Screening test is a test performed for early diagnosis in a normal person who does not show any signs or symptoms of cancer.
- Screening tests do not prevent cancer from occurring, but the cancer can be caught early so that it can be treated before it becomes life-threatening.





- What is the screening test for breast cancer?
- What is the screening test for cervical cancer?
- What is the HPV vaccine?



Thank you