

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Staff Update

Quick Facts about Cervical Cancer

*Worldwide, **cervical cancer** is the second-most-common type of cancer that strikes women.*

- It forms slowly typically taking 10-20 years to develop. The change from cervical pre-cancer to cervical cancer usually takes several years, but it can happen in less than a year.

<http://www.cancer.org/cancer/news/news/new-screening-guidelines-for-cervical-cancer>

U.S. 2014 CERVICAL CANCER ESTIMATES

“From the time of diagnosis, the quality of life for every cancer patient & survivor is affected in some way.”

<http://www.cancer.org/cancer/cervicalcancer/detailedguide/cervical-cancer-key-statistics>



CERVIX

The cervix is the lower part of the uterus (womb).

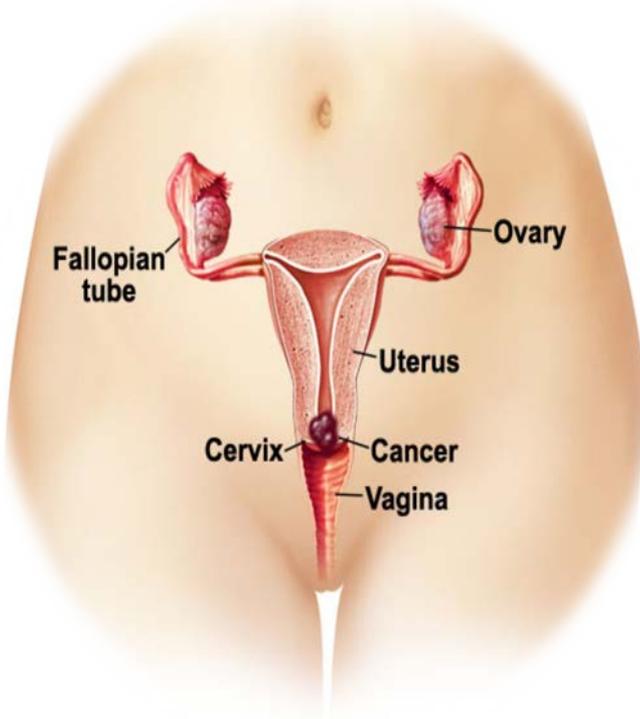
The body of the uterus (the upper part) is where a baby grows.

The cervix connects the body of the uterus to the vagina (birth canal).

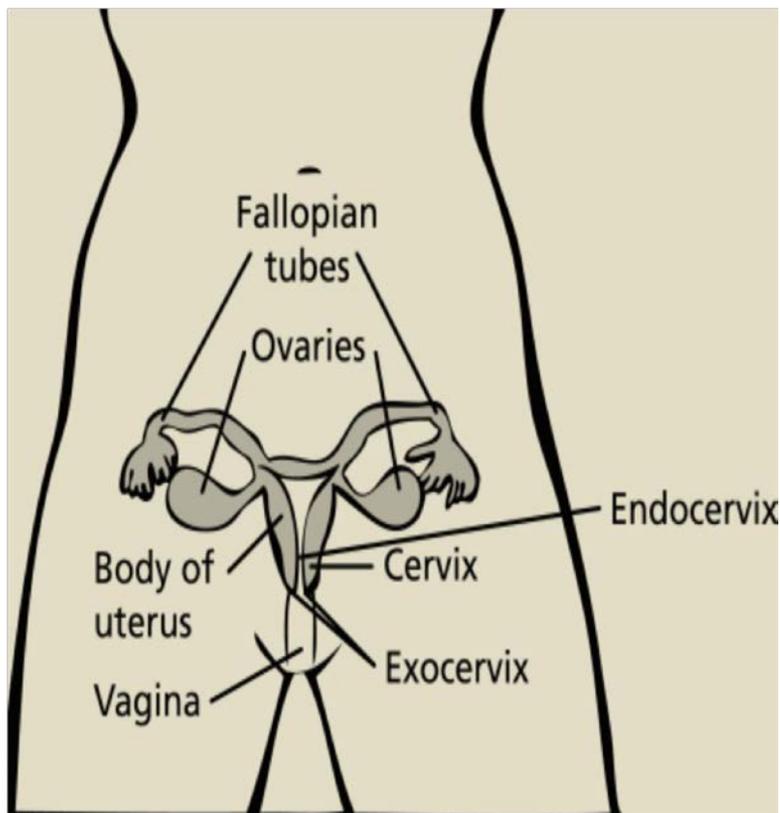
The part of the cervix closest to the body of the uterus is called the endocervix.

The part next to the vagina is called the exocervix (or ectocervix).

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMH0002971/>



CELLS OF THE CERVIX



The two main types of cells covering the cervix are:

1. Squamous cells (on the Exocervix)
2. Glandular cells (on the Endocervix).

**These 2 cell types meet in an area in the cervix called the Transformation Zone.*

**Most cervical cancer occurs in the Transformation Zone.*

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMH0002971>

WHAT IS CERVICAL CANCER?

Doctors use several terms to describe these pre-cancerous cell changes.

1. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN).
2. Squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL).
3. Dysplasia.

- These cells do not suddenly change into cancer.
- A virus, called human papillomavirus (HPV)—can cause normal cells on your cervix to gradually develop pre-cancerous changes that can turn into cancer.

<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/>

EXAMPLES OF SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

*Vaginal
Discharge

*ABNORMAL
VAGINAL
BLEEDING

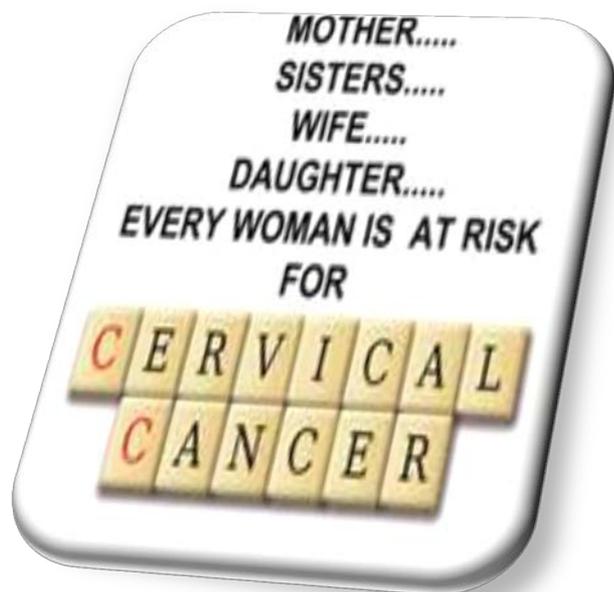
*Pain
During
Intercourse

Symptoms usually do not develop until after the cancer has become invasive and attacks nearby tissue.

****Don't wait for symptoms to appear.
Remember to have regular Pap
tests
and pelvic exams.***

<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/cervix/page5>

CERVICAL CANCER RISK



<http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/wyntk/cervix/page4>

Risks are increased if:

- You have a suppressed immune system. (Examples: HIV infection, organ transplant, or long term steroid use)
- Exposure to DES (diethylstilbestrol) in utero.
- Smoking cigarettes.
- Sex at an early age.
- Exposure to Human papillomavirus (HPV)- which is transmitted through sexual contact.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The best way to protect yourself is Abstinence
(A Preventive Measure is to Use Protection)

Regular Screening with a Cervical Cancer Screening
(Pap Smear & HPV testing)

Vaccines
(Can only be given **Before** a women becomes Sexually Active)

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/pdf/cervical_facts.pdf

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING PREPARATION

If you are going to have a Pap test in the next two days:

- You should not douche (rinse the vagina with water or another fluid).
- You should not use a tampon.
- You should not have sex.
- You should not use a birth control foam, cream, or jelly.
- You should not use a medicine or cream in your vagina.
- You should not schedule your Pap test for a time when you are having your period.

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/screening.htm

PAP SMEAR TESTING SHOULD BE DONE EVERY 3 YEARS!!



The Pap test is a screening test, not a diagnostic test.

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/screening.htm

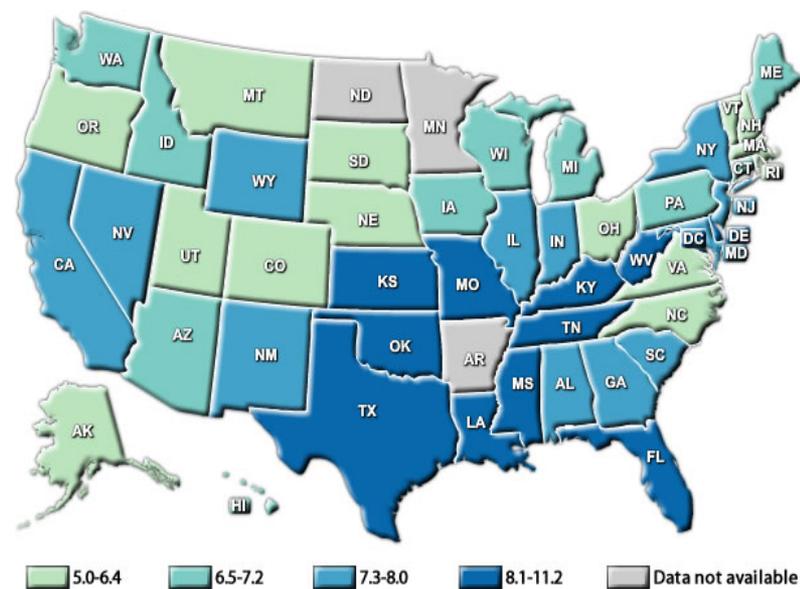
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING & HPV TESTING (PAP SMEAR)

- HPV Testing and Pap Smear (co-testing) is recommended every five Years for woman age 30--65.
- Recent guidelines do not recommend HPV testing at all for girls under the age of 20.
- If you are between the ages of 21--29 only a Pap Smear every 3 years is recommended, HPV testing should only be used when your Pap result is inconclusive.
- Pelvic exam is recommended yearly.

http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/basic_info/screening.htm

CERVICAL CANCER: INCIDENCE RATES BY STATE 2010

Color on map	Interval	States
	5.0-6.4	Alaska, Colorado, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia
	6.5-7.2	Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin
	7.3-8.0	Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, and Wyoming
	8.1-11.2*	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma , Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia
	Data not available	Arkansas, Minnesota, and North Dakota

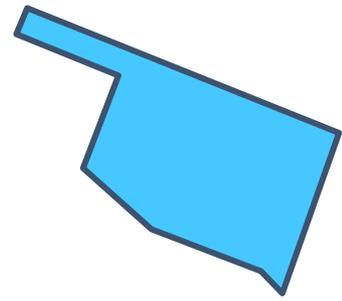


<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/cervical/statistics/state.htm>

*Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

‡Rates are not shown if the state did not meet USCS publication criteria or if the state did not

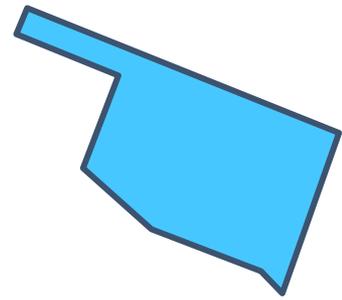
OKLAHOMA CARES PROGRAM



Oklahoma will provide Medicaid benefits to uninsured women under 65-identified through the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP).

<http://www.okhca.org/individuals.aspx?id=130>

OKLAHOMA CARES PROGRAM

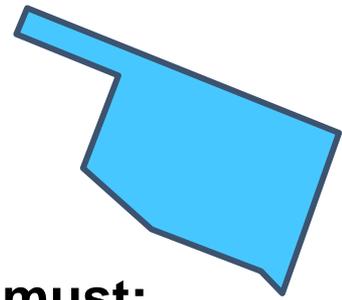


To qualify under this program, a woman must:

- Be an Oklahoma resident who is a U.S. citizen or eligible qualified alien; declare a Social Security number
- Assign her rights to Third Party Liability if she has insurance that is not creditable;
- Declare her income for the purpose of determining that she is not otherwise eligible for Medicaid.

<http://www.okhca.org/individuals.aspx?id=130>

OKLAHOMA CARES PROGRAM



To qualify under this program, a woman must:

- Be screened under the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) and have an abnormal screening requiring further diagnosis and/or treatment services.
- Have qualifying low income.
- Have no creditable insurance covering Breast and Cervical Cancer (BCC) diagnosis or treatment (Note: medical care programs of the Indian Health Services (IHS) or tribal organizations are not considered creditable insurance).
- Be under the age of 65.

<http://www.okhca.org/individuals.aspx?id=130>

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