

THE NEW CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

BETTER PROTECTION
LESS TESTING

On 1st December 2017, the 2 yearly
Pap smear has been replaced by
5 yearly cervical screening



A SUCCESS STORY

The introduction of the National Cervical Screening Program in 1991 is one of the great Australian public success stories. In just over 20 years, cervical cancer diagnosis and deaths have decreased by approximately 50%.¹

WHY CHANGE?

- ✓ In the 20 years since the Pap smear program was introduced we now have developed a better understanding of cervical cancer and how it develops.
- ✓ Technology and methods for detecting Human Papilloma Virus are now more effective than the traditional method.
- ✓ We now have a far greater understanding of age appropriate screening ranges and intervals.
- ✓ Under the new cervical cancer screening program the number of screening tests most women will undergo in a lifetime would drop from 26 to approximately 10.
- ✓ Evidence shows that this new cervical cancer screening approach will reduce cervical cancer rates even further.



Western
Women's
PATHOLOGY

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

As of 1st December 2017:

- ✓ Women over the age of 25 are invited by the National Cancer Screening Register to participate in the national cervical screening program.
- ✓ The time between tests has changed from 2 to 5 years.
- ✓ The cervical screening program is available to women between the ages of 25 and 74 years.
- ✓ Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccinated women will still require cervical screening as the HPV vaccine does not protect against all the types of HPV that may cause cervical cancer.
- ✓ Women of any age who have symptoms such as unusual bleeding, discharge or pain should see their health care professional immediately.

HOW IS A SAMPLE COLLECTED?

The procedure for collecting the sample for cervical cancer screening is the same as the procedure for having a Pap smear.

WHY WESTERN WOMEN'S PATHOLOGY?

- ✓ At Western Women's Pathology we use an advanced technology and high quality HPV testing platform, Roche COBAS 6800 HPV assay.
- ✓ All abnormal cytology (Thinprep®) results are reported and reviewed by specialised gynaecological pathologists.

REFERENCES

1: NHMRC (2005) Screening to prevent Cervical Cancer: Guidelines for the management of asymptomatic women with screen detected abnormalities. NHMRC 2005. Accessible from www.nhmrc.gov.au

For further information, please see your doctor.
For bookings phone: 9317 0800

Specialist Diagnostic Services Pty Ltd (ABN 84 007 190 043) t/a Western Women's Pathology.

www.wdp.com.au

