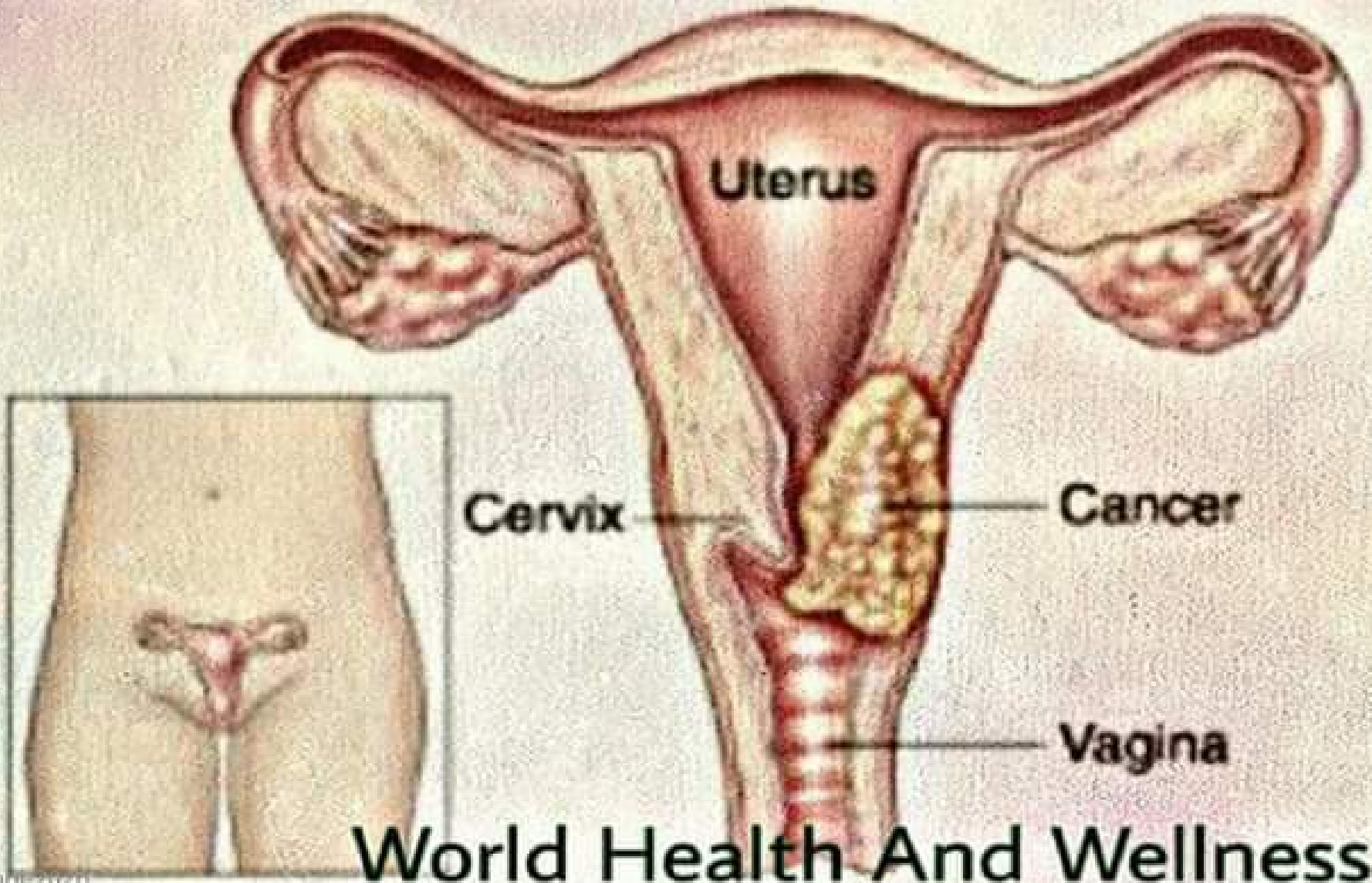
CerVical CanCer



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Introduction

- Cervical cancer is the third most common cancer in women worldwide. Cervical cancer is a disease that develops quite slowly and begins with a precancerous condition known as dysplasia. Dysplasia is easily detected in a routine Pap smear and is completely treatable. Cervical cancer is a malignant tumour deriving from cells of the cervix.

Terminology

- **Biopsy** — Removal of a small sample of tissue for examination under a microscope; used for the diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer and precancerous conditions.
- **Carcinoma in situ** — Cancer that is confined to the cells in which it originated and has not spread to other tissues.
- **Colposcopy** — Diagnostic procedure using a hollow, lighted tube (colposcope) to look inside the cervix and uterus.
- **Dysplasia** — Abnormal cellular changes that may become cancerous.

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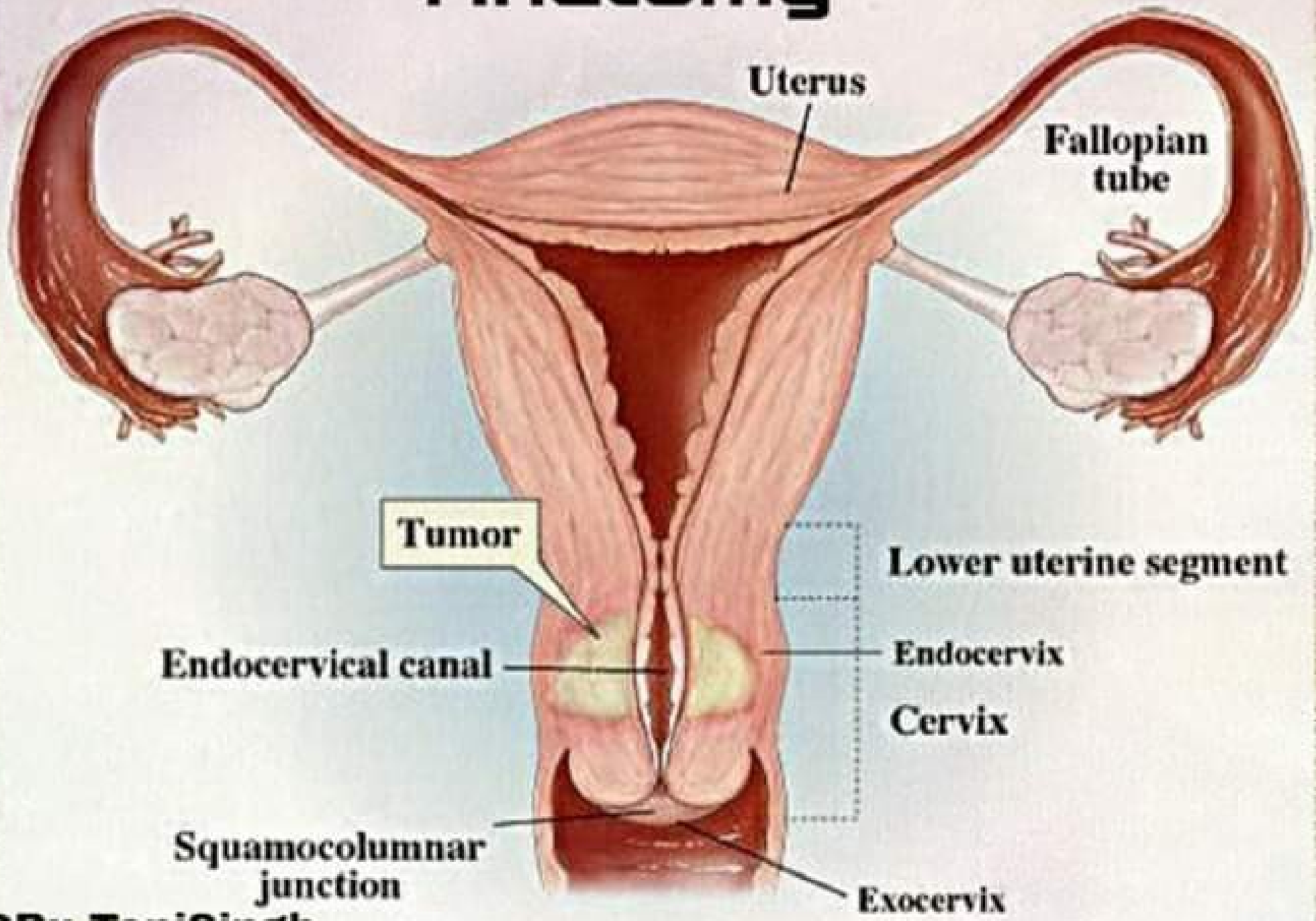
Definition

CERVICAL CANCER:

- Cervical cancer is a malignant tumour deriving from cells of the "cervix uteri", which is the lower part, the "neck" of the womb, the female reproductive organ.

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Anatomy


Uterus
Fallopian tube
Tumor
Lower uterine segment
Endocervical canal
Endocervix
Cervix
Squamocolumnar junction
Exocervix

Causes

- **Human papillomavirus**
- Infection with the common human papillomavirus (HPV) is a cause of approximately 90% of all cervical cancers. About half of the sexually transmitted HPVs are associated with cervical cancer.

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Sexual History

- A woman has a higher-than-average risk of developing cervical if she:
- Has had multiple sexual partners
- Began having sexual relations before the age of 18
- Has a partner who has had sexual contact with a woman with cervical cancer

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Risk Factors

- Smoking
- Weakened immune system
- Several pregnancies
- Giving birth at a very young age
- Long-term use of the contraceptive pill
- Family history

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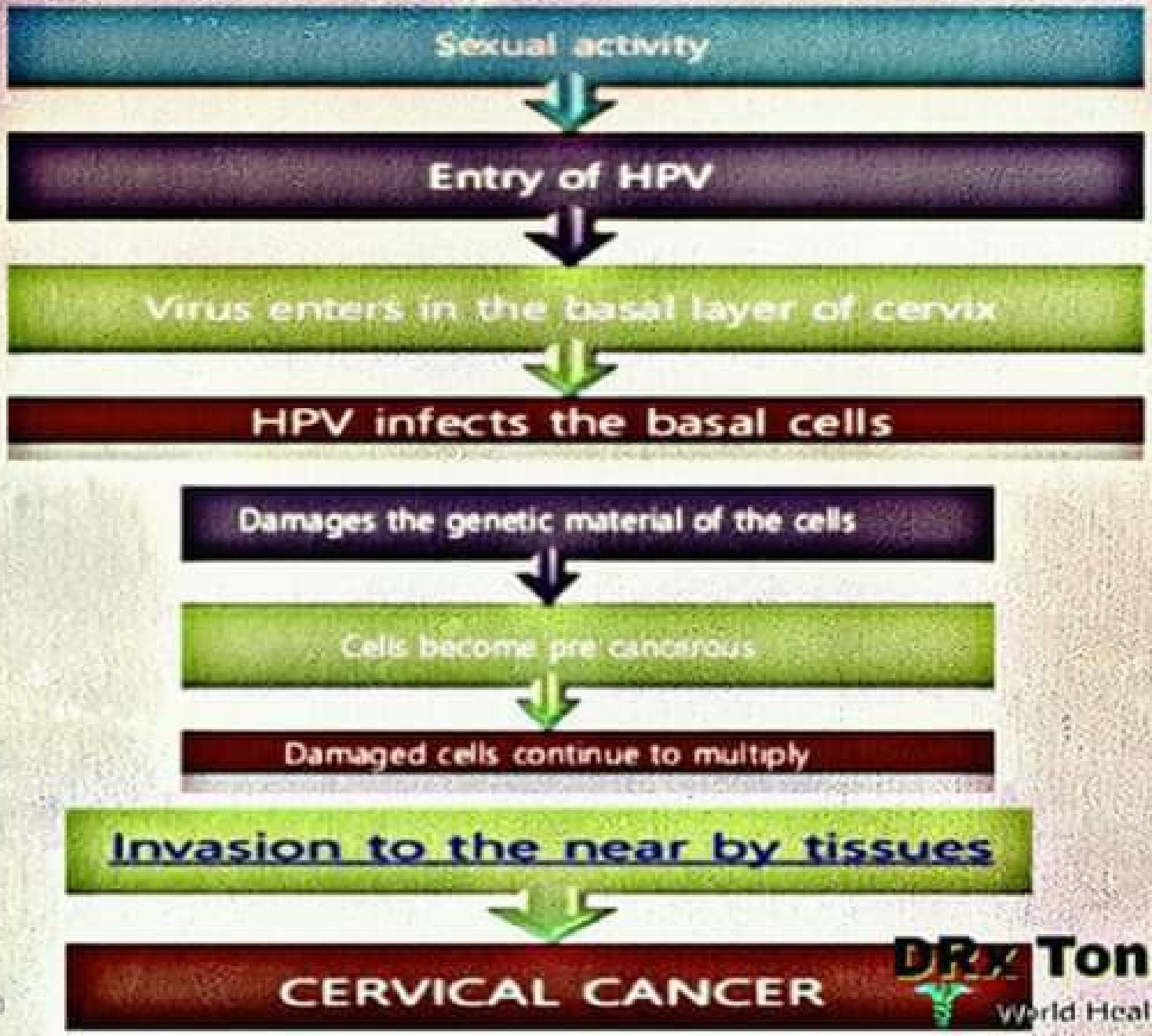
Sign & Symptoms

- Bleeding that occurs between regular menstrual periods
- Bleeding after sexual intercourse, douching, or a pelvic exam
- Menstrual periods that last longer and are heavier than before
- Bleeding after going through menopause
- Increased vaginal discharge
- Pelvic pain

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Pathophysiology



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Assessment & Diagnostic Findings

PAP test

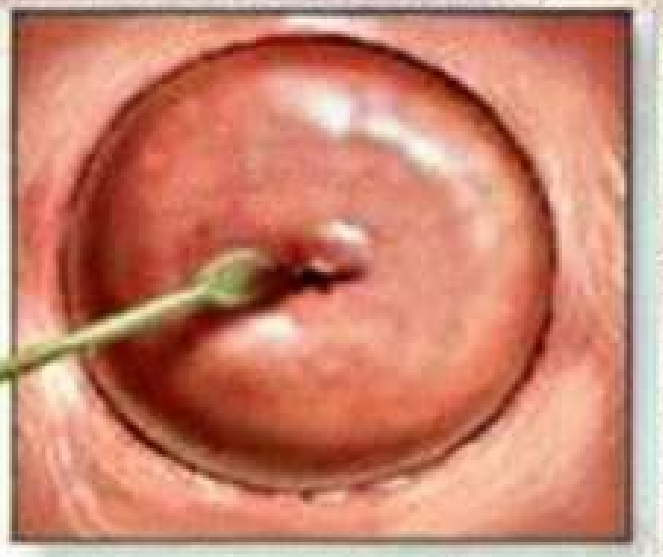
- Routine screening for cervical abnormalities can detect early-stage cancer and **precancerous** conditions that could progress to invasive disease. The process begins with a Pap test, also known as a Pap smear.

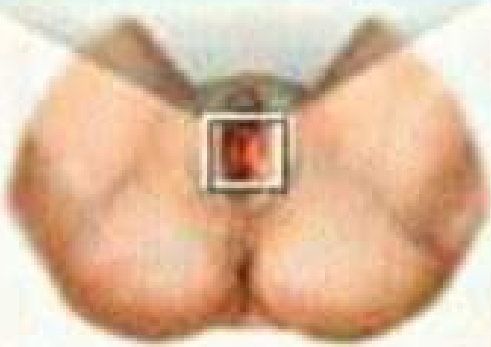
HPV DNA test

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- Like the Pap test, the HPV DNA test involves collecting cells from the cervix for lab testing.

Pap smear:
cells are scraped from the cervix and examined under a microsope to check for disease or other problems



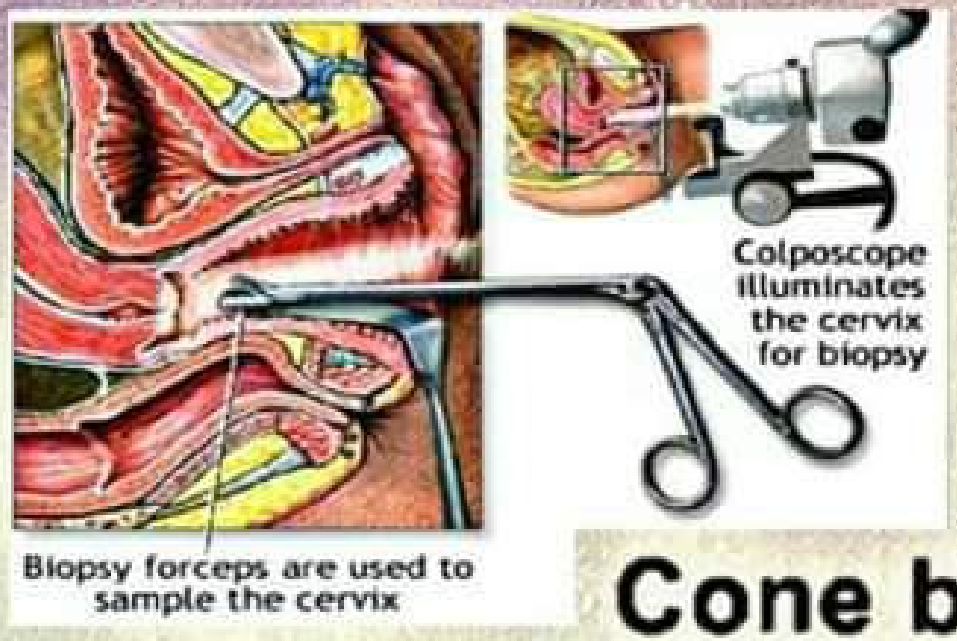


Cervix viewed through speculum with patient in lithotomy position

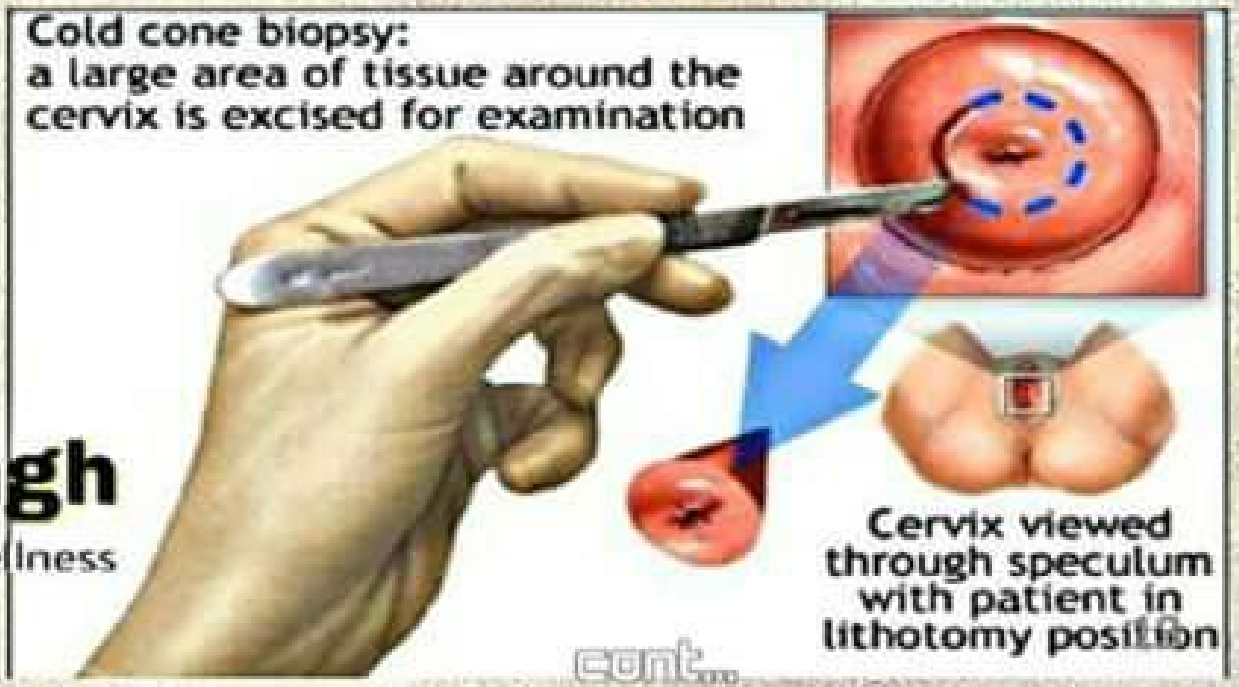
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Colposcopy



Cone biopsy



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Chest x-ray



- CT (computerized tomography) scan
- MRI (magnetic resonance imaging scan)
- Pelvic ultrasound

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Stages of Cervical Cancer

- **Stage I.** Cancer is confined to the cervix.
- **Stage II.** Cancer at this stage includes the cervix and uterus, but hasn't spread to the pelvic wall or the lower portion of the vagina.
- **Stage III.** Cancer at this stage has moved beyond the cervix and uterus to the pelvic wall or the lower portion of the vagina.
- **Stage IV.** At this stage, cancer has spread to nearby organs, such as the bladder or rectum, or it has spread to other areas of the body, such as the lungs, liver or bones.

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Medical Management

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy is the use of chemicals (medication) to destroy cancer cells. Cytotoxic medication prevents cancer cells from dividing and growing

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- **Chemotherapy for cervical cancer, as well as most other cancers, is used to target cancer cells that surgery cannot or did not remove, or to help the symptoms of patients with advanced cancer.**

- **Cisplatin, a chemotherapy drug, is frequently used in combination with radiotherapy.**

Radiotherapy

Radiotherapy is also known as radiation therapy. Radiotherapy works by damaging the DNA inside the tumor cells, destroying their ability to reproduce. For patients with advanced cervical cancer radiation combined cisplatin-based chemotherapy is the most effective treatment

Surgical Management

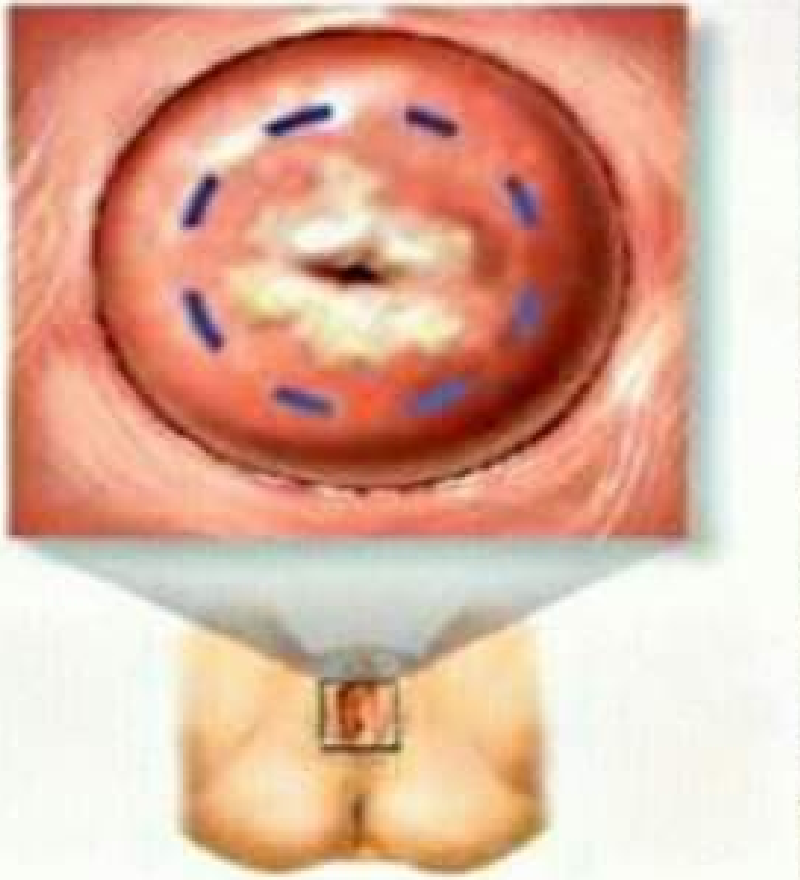
- **Laser surgery** - a narrow beam of intense light destroys cancerous and precancerous cells.
- **LEEP** (loop electrosurgical excision procedure) - a wire loop which has an electric current cuts through tissue removing cells from the mouth of the cervix.

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Cryosurgery

Compressed nitrogen gas flows through a cryo probe making the metal cold enough to freeze and destroy the abnormal cervical tissue



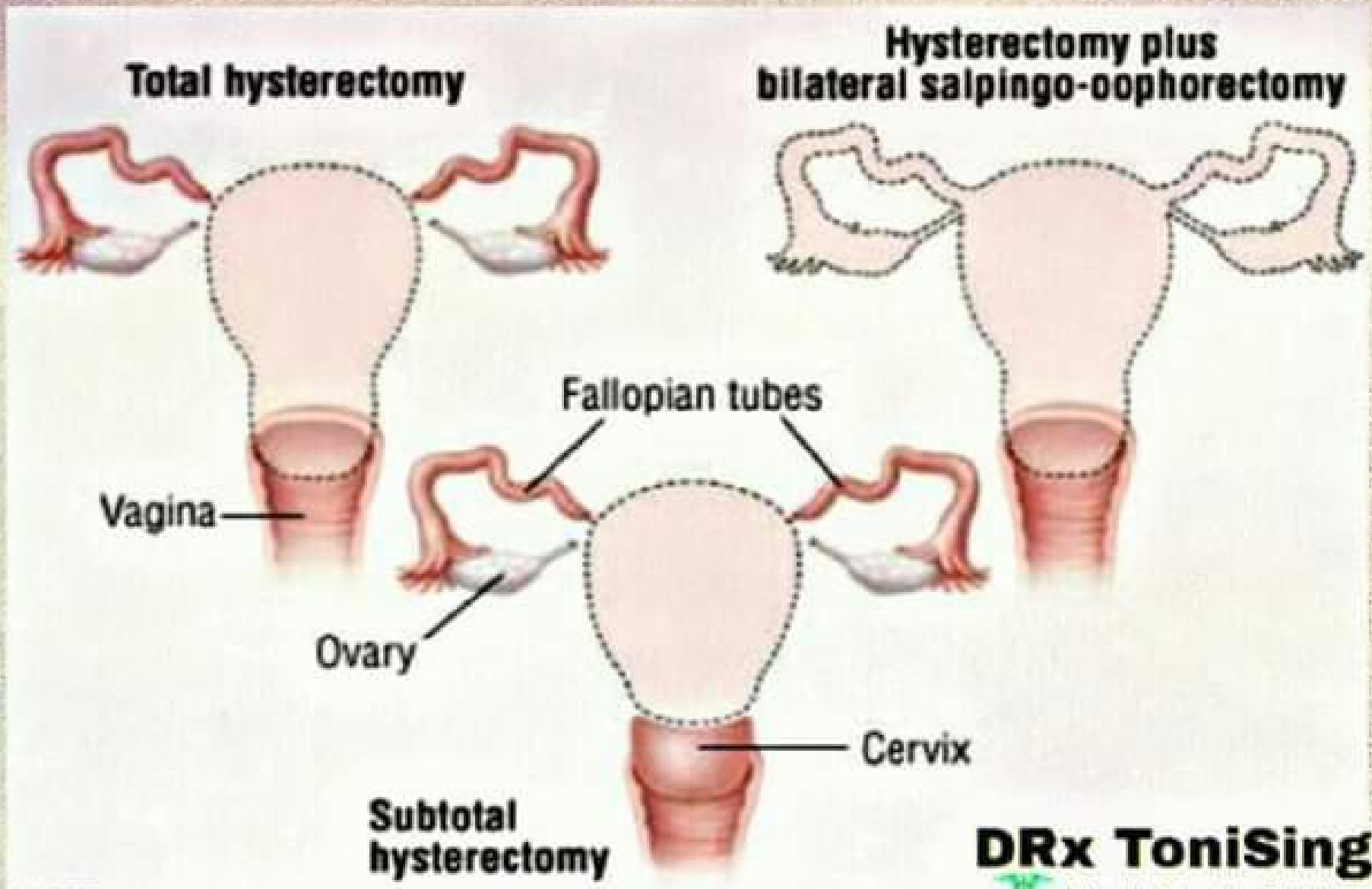


Cervix as viewed through speculum with patient in lithotomy position

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Hysterectomy



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Nursing Management

DIETARY MANAGEMENT



- Flavonoids are chemical compounds in fruits and vegetables that are thought to be a leading source protection against cancer. The flavonoid-rich foods are Apples, Black beans, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Garlic, Onions, Soy, Spinach.

- Folate (a water-soluble B vitamin) reduce the risk of cervical cancer in people with HPV. Foods rich in folate include Avocados, breads, Lentils, Orange juice and Strawberries .
- Carotenoids, a source of vitamin A, are also helpful in preventing cervical cancer risk. Foods such as carrots, sweet potatoes and pumpkin are rich in vit. A.

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Prevention

- **HPV (human papilloma virus) vaccine**

  If every female adheres to current HPV vaccination programs the total number of female deaths from cervical cancer globally will drop by hundreds of thousands each year.

- **Safe sex**
- **Cervical screening**
- **Have few sexual partners**
- **Delay first sexual intercourse**
- **Don't smoke**

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Stage	Prognosis
Stage 0	99-100%
Stage 1A	>95%
Stage IB – IIA	80-90%
IIB	65%
Stage III	40%
Stage IV	<20%

Conclusion

- Awareness of cervical cancer screening among the respondents was high
- Knowledge of the signs and symptoms and risk factors associated with cervical cancer was low.
- Screening uptake was very low despite the high levels of awareness of cervical cancer and cervical cancer screening.
- Awareness of cervical cancer, awareness of cervical cancer screening and knowledge of modes of prevention of cervical cancer were critical in determining cervical cancer screening uptake among the women.

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Thank You

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