

Introduction

Methods, advantages, disadvantages, and aims defining Cervical Cancer screening, Statistics, from 25-65 years. This research will focus on Cervical Cancer Screening is only for women This Academic poster outlines the why the

What a cervical screening

cervix is taken to examine abnormal changes on the cancer. Screening is when a sample of cells from the Cervical Cancer Screening is a method of preventing

Aims

- To reduce the number of women who develop cancer
- To reduce mortality.
- To detect cervical abnormalities and cancer development
- To minimise adverse physical/psychological/clinical
- To encourage early presentation

The Cervical Screening Test Put it on your list

Who is Eligible

The target age group :

- Age 25: first invitation (in practice, invitations to first screen are issued at 24.5vears)
- Ages 25 49: 3 yearly screening
- Ages 50 64: 5 yearly screening
- be ceased from the programme. Ages 65+: screening of those who have not been screened since age 50, or those who have not yet met the criteria to

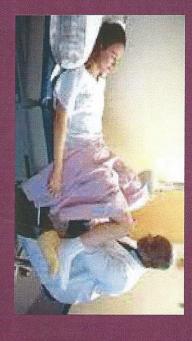
Cervical Cancer Screening

Methods of Cervical Screening

- (LBC) Liquid –Based Cytology examination
- A cervical screening test involves a sample being taken sample pot then goes to the laboratory where obscuring cytologist using microscopy. This study of the cells is material is removed and a sample of the cells is taken, and collects cells for analysis. The brush head is from the cervix using a brush which sweeps the cervix the cells are transferred on to a slide and analysed by a removed and put into a pot of preservative fluid. The
- If a normal result is obtained from the sample then the return tor a test three or five years depending on their recall of the woman remains normal and they will

Statistics

- Since NHS the screening programme was introduced by decreased by about 7% each year. the in 1980s, the number of cervical cancer cases has
- It is estimated up to 4,000 cases of cervical cancer are prevented each year in the UK because of cervical
- The NHS cervical screening program screens over 3 million women in England each year.





Theory

conceptualizing attendance at colposcopy for treatment as complete recommended treatment. Therefore, the author's prospective study investigated the value of receiving abnormal cervical screening tests do not According to (Leventhal et al, 1980) some women

- (a) An active problem-solving response to a health threat, implied by self-regulation theory. motivated by attitudes toward an abnormal result, as
- to predict women's subsequent containing variables specified by these models were used Over-rally, the responses to the research's questionnaires attendance, as implied by the theory of planned behaviour. (b) As behaviour motivated by attitudes toward clinic

- Potential discomfort,
- embarrassment.

- Incorrect results.
- Not 100% accurate.
- Risks of birth prematurely.

- Can identify cell changes
- Decreases mortality rates
- · Women with learning disabilities are provided them to understand all with support to enable

Conclusion

processes and results

development of invasive cervical cancer. precancerous cervical lesions effectively abolish the most current evidence. The early detection and removal of and practice guidelines and make decisions based on the screening. Clinicians should be aware of the current concepts cervical cryptologic smear have transformed cervical cancer of cervical cancer, new technologies such as the liquid-based incidence and mortality. New knowledge of the development Screening for cervical cancer reduces invasive cervical cancer

References

duction aspix Electronically Accessed 29/7/15 C. Fletcher O. Matthews FE. The cervical carbon epidemic that screening has prevented in the UK. Lancet Voll (about in T.E. Relian & K. V. Shah (Eds.), Cenical carcer. From elidogy to preventor sharts, Klasse Academic D. (1980). The common sense month of