



Cervical Cancer and Prevention



Department of Health

25 - 64歲 曾有性經驗的婦女應定期接受

子宮頸篩查

Women aged 25 - 64 who ever had sex should have regular cervical screening

怕尷尬?
Embarrassed?



太忙?
Too busy?



打咗
子宮頸癌疫苗?
Already received the HPV vaccine?



無家族
病史?
No family history?



無症狀?
No symptoms?



收咗經?
Reached menopause?



都要做篩查
Should still have screening

Content

- Cervical Cancer
- Cervical Screening
- Cervical Screening Programme

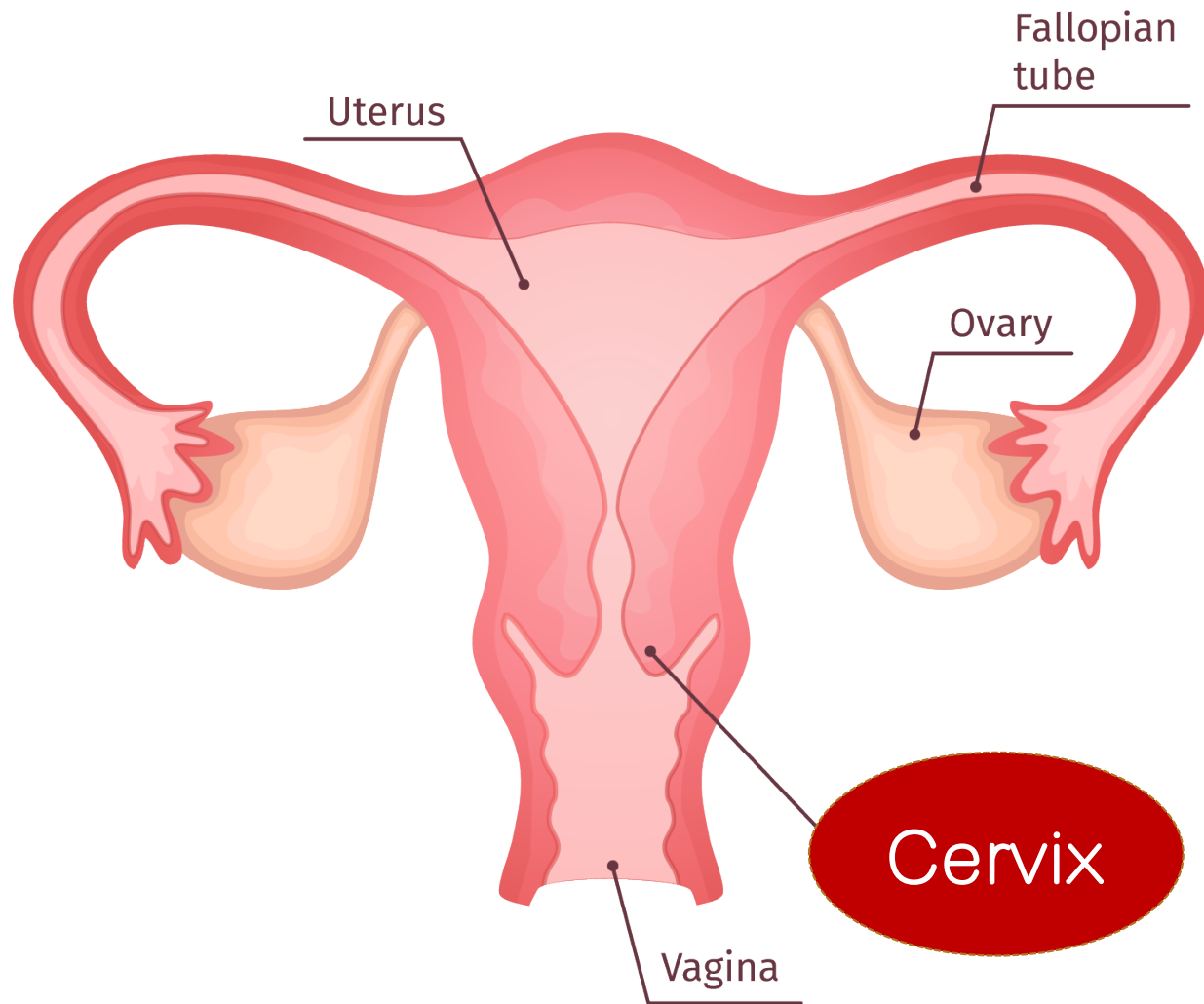


Cervical Cancer

One of the 10 Most Common
Cancers among local
females

One of the 10
Leading Causes of
Cancer Deaths
among
local females

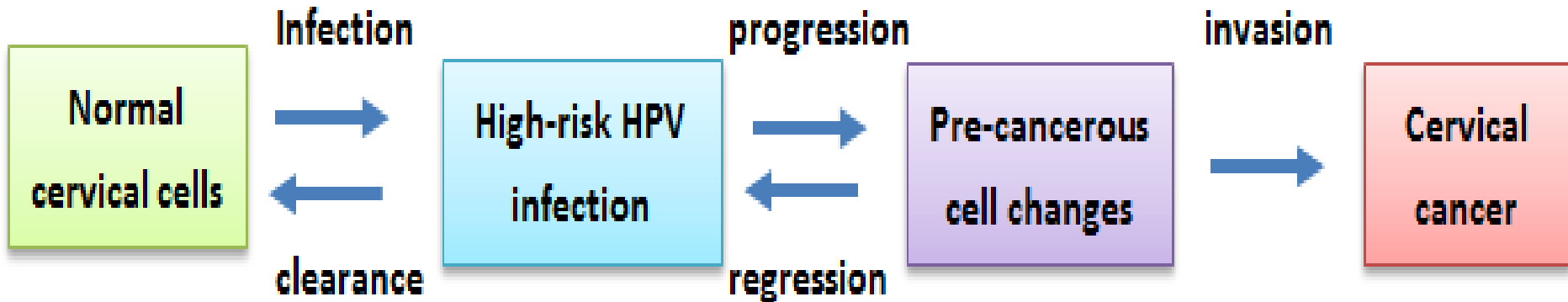
Structure of Uterus



Natural History of Cervical Cancer

Persistent infection with cancer-causing (or high-risk) human papillomavirus (HPV) types

- Most women with HPV infection do not have any symptoms, and will clear the infection on their own
- Some women will develop abnormal (pre-cancerous) cell changes. While most of these changes will regress to normal, some may progress to cancer over years



Symptoms of Cervical Cancer

Abnormal vaginal bleeding

- Between periods
- During or after sex
- After menopause

Foul-smelling vaginal discharge

Pelvic pain, backache (if nerve or bone is affected)

Majority do not have any symptoms

Blood in urine or pain on passing urine (if urinary system is affected)

Leg swelling (if lymphatic system is affected)

General tiredness and weight loss

Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer

- Multiple sexual partners or sexual partner with multiple sexual partners
 - Sexual intercourse at an early age
- Co-infection with sexually-transmitted diseases
 - Smoking
- Weakened immunity, e.g. infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 - Long term use of oral contraceptive pills for more than 5 years (but the risk returns to normal after 10 years of stopping use)
- High number of childbirths or young age at first pregnancy

Most commonly neglected risk factor:
No regular cervical screening

Prevention of Cervical Cancer



Practise safer
sex



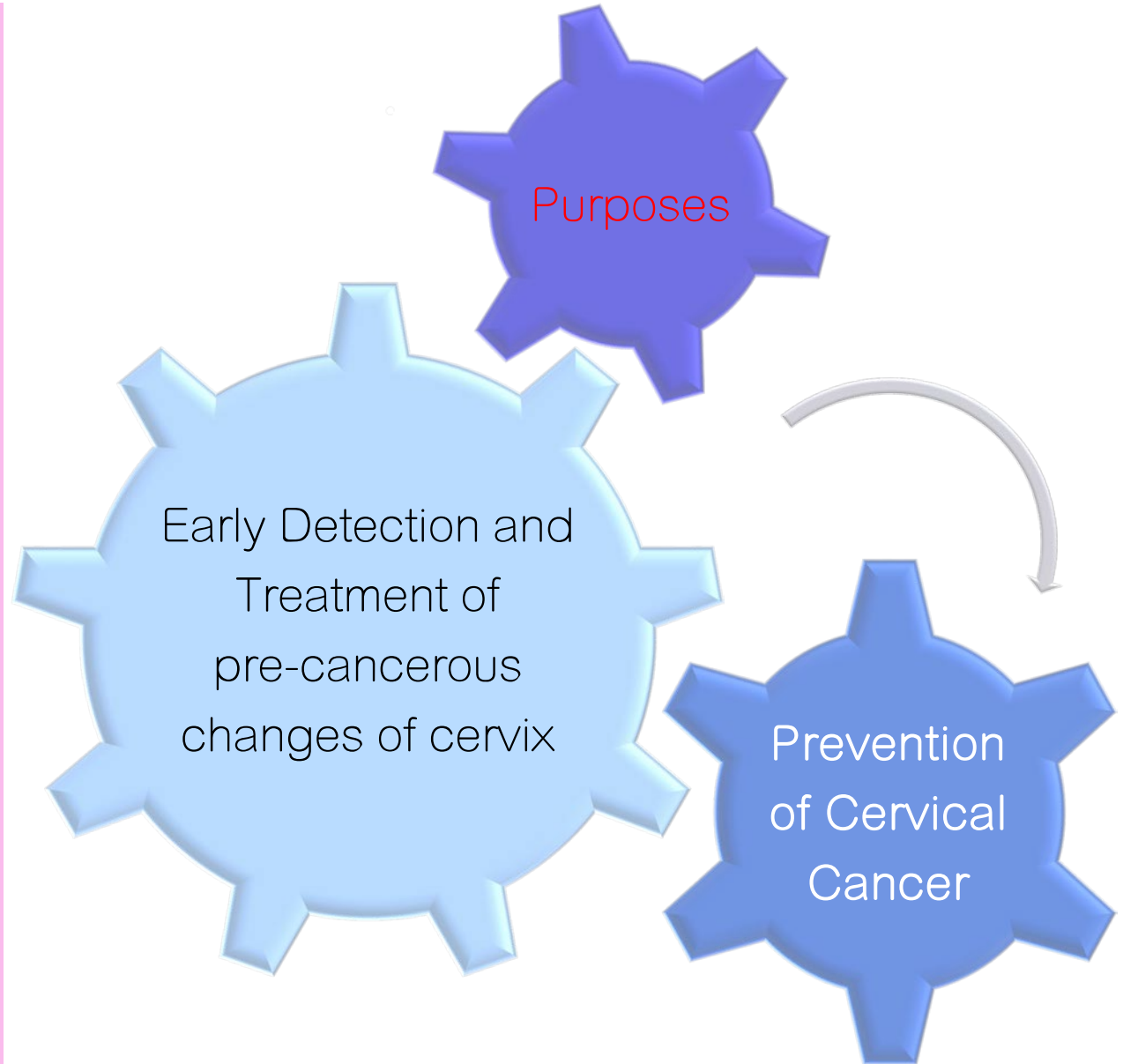
Get HPV vaccination
before initiation of sexual
activity



Do not smoke

Cervical Cancer Screening = Additional Protection

Cervical Screening



Cervical Screening

Common screening tests for cervical cancer include:

Human papillomavirus (HPV) test

- Checks for DNA (genetic material) of the high-risk types of HPV in cervical cells
- Suitable for women aged 30 - 64

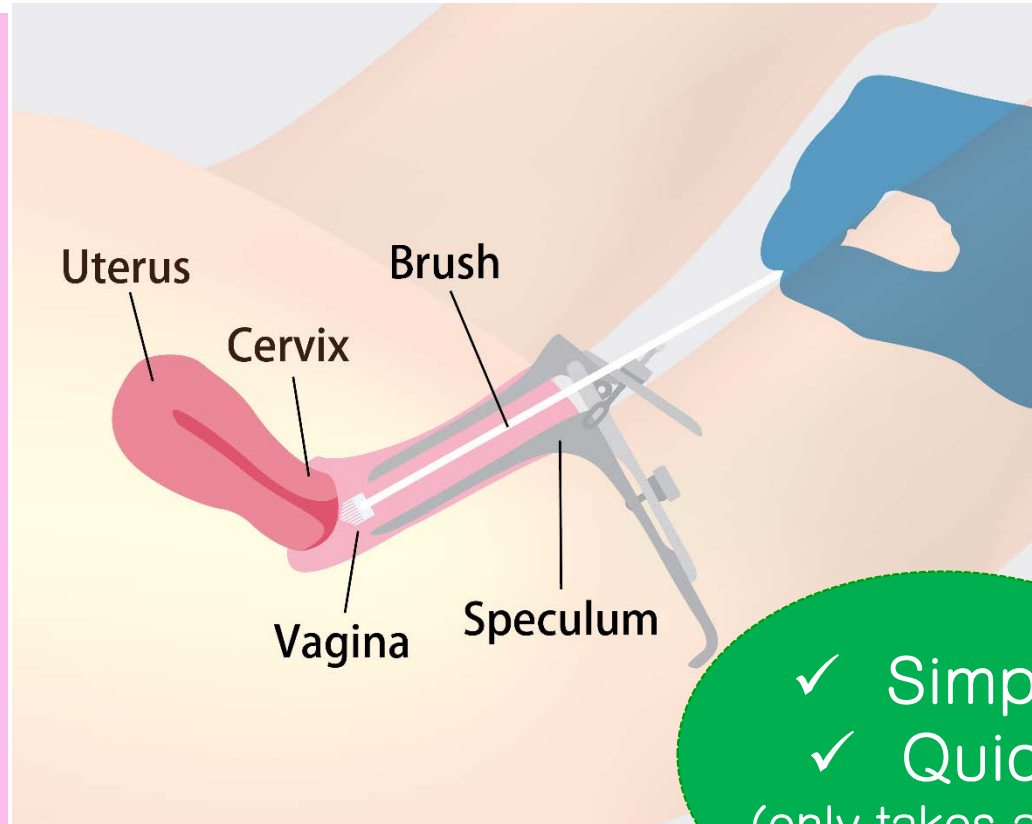
Cytology test (also called cervical smear or Pap smear)

- Looks for abnormal changes in the cervical cells
- Suitable for women aged 25 - 64

Co-testing (HPV test with cervical cytology)

- Suitable for women aged 30 - 64

Cervical Screening



✓ Simple
✓ Quick
(only takes a few minutes)

- Healthcare professional puts a speculum into vagina
- Cells from cervix are collected with a brush

When Should You Have Cervical Cancer Screening?

From Age 25

Women who ever had sex should have regular screening starting from age 25

If two consecutive annual cervical cytology test results are normal, then screening can be done every 3 years.

Women between aged between 30 and 64 also have the options of HPV testing or co-testing (HPV testing and cervical cytology) every 5 years.

Aged 65 years or above

Women aged 65 years or above may discontinue screening if routine screenings within 10 years are normal.

If you have symptoms
consult a doctor as soon as possible,
even if your last screening result was normal

Cervical Screening Results

Negative result (Normal)

- Still need regular cervical screening

Positive result (Abnormal)

- Does not signify that you already have cancer
- Consult a doctor about follow-up plan and investigations

Who Needs Cervical Screening?

Aged 21-24 years

Women aged 21-24 years who ever had sex and at increased risk of cervical cancer, e.g. multiple sexual partners, smoking, etc., should seek advice from doctors concerning the need for cervical screening

Aged 25-64 years

Women aged 25-64 years who ever had sex should receive regular screening

Aged 65 years or above

Women aged 65 years or above who ever had sex

- may discontinue screening if routine screenings within 10 years are normal
- should be screened if they have never had cervical screening

Regular screening is still required even if you have received the HPV vaccination

HPV vaccination does not protect against all types of HPV nor can it clear existing HPV infection

Who *Do Not* Need Cervical Screening?

- Never had sex

- Have hysterectomy with removal of cervix for benign diseases and without prior history of cervical changes

Cervical Screening Programme

The Cervical Screening Programme was launched by the Department of Health in collaboration with the healthcare sector on 8 March 2004

- Encourage women to have regular cervical screening
- Increase the coverage of cervical screening
- Reduce the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer in Hong Kong



Benefits of joining the Cervical Screening Programme



Log into
Cervical Screening Information System www.csis.gov.hk
to view cervical screening records

Receive screening reminders by
email, SMS, or post

Authorise service providers to view
screening records for
better and continuous care

Cervical Screening Programme: Methods of Registration

1.

Online
Cervical screening information system
www.csis.gov.hk

2.

By Post
The completed Registration form and a copy of your HKID/ passport should be mailed to the Cervical Screening Programme Office

3.

Through Service Providers registered with Cervical Screening Programme

Registration form

www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/files/Women_Registration_Form-Eng.pdf



Where to have cervical screening?

- Family doctors
- Gynaecologists
- Non-governmental organisations
- Department of Health
 - Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHC)
 - Woman Health Centres

Search for service providers registered with CSIS at

www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/en/serviceproviders.html

As appointment booking procedures and service charges may differ, please contact the service provider directly about the arrangement.



Where to Get Screened

Home > Where to Get Screened

In Hong Kong, family doctors, gynaecologists, non-governmental organisations, Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs) and Woman Health Centres (WHCs) of the Department of Health (DH) provide cervical screening services.

If you are interested in cervical screening services at the MCHCs under DH, please call the [Cervical Screening Service 24-hour Phone Booking and Information Hotline 3166 6631](tel:31666631).

Search for service providers registered with CSIS

Region:	<input type="text" value="Please Select.."/>
District:	<input type="text" value="Please Select.."/>
Organisation:	<input type="text" value="Please Select.."/>
Name:	<input type="text" value="Enter name here.."/>
Telephone:	<input type="text" value="Enter telephone number here.."/>
Address:	<input type="text" value="Enter address here.."/>
<input type="button" value="SEARCH"/> <input type="button" value="RESET"/>	

Booking
cervical
screening
service at
MCHC



Maternal and Child Health Centres
of the Department of Health
Cervical Screening Service
24-hour Phone Booking Hotline
3166 6631

How to Book:

www.fhs.gov.hk/english/main_ser/woman_health/phone_booking.html

Prevent Cervical Cancer

Regular screening
Early detection
Timely treatment
Cervical cancer
prevention



Frequently Asked Questions

1.

I don't have any discomfort, do I need to have cervical screening?

- Most of the time, early abnormal cell change in your cervix or even early stage of cervical cancer does not cause any symptoms.
- Regular cervical cancer screening is necessary even if you have no symptoms.

2.

I haven't had sex for a long time, do I need to have cervical screening?

- Cervical cancer may develop in a woman long after starting sexual activity.
- Risk of cervical cancer increases with age.
- You need regular cervical screening even if you have had sexual activity only once or a long time ago.
- If you have never had a screening, you should have one as soon as possible.

Frequently Asked Questions

3.

I have reached menopause already. Do I need to have cervical screening?

- Menopause does not protect a woman from cervical cancer.
- As long as you have ever had sex, you should have regular cervical cancer screening even if you have reached menopause.

4.

I have got human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination, do I need to have cervical screening?

- Although HPV vaccination is effective to prevent HPV infection, it does not protect against the HPV types not included in the vaccine, nor against existing HPV infections.
- Women who have received HPV vaccination still need regular cervical cancer screening for early detection and treatment of pre-cancerous cell changes in cervix to prevent cervical cancer.
- In other words, HPV vaccination cannot replace regular cervical cancer screening.

Frequently Asked Questions

5.

I do not have family history of cervical cancer, do I need to have cervical screening?

- There is no strong familial tendency for cervical cancer.
- Women aged 25 to 64 years who ever had sex are recommended to have regular cervical screening.

More Information



Website of the
Cervical Screening Programme
www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk

Cervical Screening Programme
Department of Health
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

繁體 简体 Eng A A A

Cervical Screening Programme Register Cervical Cancer Where to Get Screened Resources Professional Corner

CERVICAL SCREENING PROGRAMME

[Read More](#)

LOG IN
CERVICAL SCREENING INFORMATION SYSTEM (CSIS)

More Information



Family Health Service
website
www.fhs.gov.hk

24-hour
Health Education Hotline
2833 0111

For further enquiries,
please seek advice from
healthcare professionals

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錫自己
Love yourself
做篩查
Have your screening



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No symptoms

無家族
病史?
No family history

收咗經?
Reached menopause



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