



## Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines

	National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program <sup>1</sup> (NBCCEDP, April 2006)	American Cancer Society <sup>2</sup> (ACS, Nov 2002)	US Preventive Services Task Force <sup>3</sup> (USPTF, Jan 2003)	American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology <sup>4</sup> (ACOG, November 2009)
<b>When to start</b>	Age 21 or within 3 years of first-time sexual intercourse, whichever happens first	Approximately 3 years after onset of vaginal intercourse, but no later than age 21	Evidence supports beginning within 3 years of onset of sexual activity or age 21, whichever comes first	At age 21 years, (regardless of sexual history) and should be avoided before age 21 years
<b>Intervals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annually</li> <li>▪ Increase to every 3 years, if meet criteria (3 consecutive normal cervical cancer screening tests within a 60-month period)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annually;</li> <li>▪ Every 2 to 3 years for women ≥ 30 years with 3 negative cytology tests*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evidence supports an interval of at least every 3 years for conventional pap tests*</li> <li>▪ Insufficient evidence to determine if liquid-based cytology is more effective than conventional Pap smear screening</li> </ul>	For conventional Pap test or liquid-based cytology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every 2 years for women age 21- 29 years;</li> <li>▪ Extend to every 3 years for women ≥ 30 with 3 consecutive negative cervical cytology screening tests and without certain risk factors</li> <li>▪ Consider more frequent screening for high risk women*</li> </ul>
<i>Conventional Pap Test</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Once every 2 years</li> <li>▪ Increase to every 3 years, if meet criteria (3 consecutive normal cervical cancer screening tests within a 60-month period)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every 2 years</li> <li>▪ Every 2-3 years for women ≥ 30 with 3 negative cytology tests*</li> </ul>		
<i>If liquid-based cytology used</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Once every 2 years</li> <li>▪ Increase to every 3 years, if meet criteria (3 consecutive normal cervical cancer screening tests within a 60-month period)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every 2 years</li> <li>▪ Every 2-3 years for women ≥ 30 with 3 negative cytology tests*</li> </ul>		
<b>When to stop</b>	Women ≥ 65 who have had regular screening tests with normal results and have been told by their doctors they do not need to be tested again in their lifetime	Women ≥ 70 years who had <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ≥ 3 recent consecutive negative tests</li> <li>▪ No abnormal tests in prior 10 years</li> </ul>	Women >65 years with negative tests who are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer	Women 65 – 70 years and older with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ≥ 3 recent consecutive negative tests;</li> <li>▪ No abnormal tests in prior 10 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Post total hysterectomy</b>	If hysterectomy done for cervical neoplasia or invasive cervical cancer, continue to screen in accordance to intervals outlined for conventional and liquid-based based cervical cytology screening test	Discontinue screening if hysterectomy done for benign reasons and no prior history of high-grade CIN	Discontinue if hysterectomy done for benign reasons.	Discontinue screening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If hysterectomy for benign reasons</li> <li>▪ No prior history of CIN 2 or CIN 3</li> </ul>

\* Women high risk for cervical cancer, including those who have a history of CIN 2 or CIN 3, are HIV infected, are immunocompromised, and/or were exposed to diethylstilbestrol in utero, may require more frequent cervical cytology screening.

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<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP), Policy Manual, April 2006.

<sup>2</sup> Saslow, D et al. American Cancer Society Guideline for the Early Detection of Cervical Neoplasia and Cancer. CA: Cancer Journal for Clinicians 2002; 52:342-362.

Available at: <http://caonline.amcancersoc.org/cgi/content/full/52/6/342>.

<sup>3</sup> US Preventive Services Task Force, Screening for Cervical Cancer. Jan 2003. Available at: <http://www.ahcpr.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspstfscerv.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> Cervical Cytology Screening. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 109. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2009; 114:1409–20.