



Cancer Foundation of India
KOLKATA

Cervical Cancer

PREVENTION

*Detect early
&
Treat early!*



A public health initiative of Cancer Foundation of India

Well being of Women

Physical
Emotional
Social
Financial...

Who must look after a woman?

Who must care for the woman's health?

She!





Reproductive Health

- **Linked to 2 major cancers in women
Breast & Cervical cancer**
- **Menarche (or onset of menstruation)**
- **Childbirth**
- **Menopause**
 - **Hormonal fluctuations**
 - **Physical trauma on body**

Genital Infection | Breastfeeding | Nutrition

Cancer burden - KOLKATA

Cancers in Kolkata			
 <u>MEN</u>		 <u>WOMEN</u>	
Lung	17.2%	Breast	27.2%
Prostate	7.4%	Cervix	14.9%
Larynx	6.4%	Ovary	8.0%
Bladder	5.0%	Gall bladder	6.0%



Cervical Cancer status

- **2nd most common cancer among women in the world**
- **Every 4th woman dying from Cervical Cancer is an Indian**
- **Annually 72,825 women die worldwide due to Ca Cx in 2008**
- **Cervical Cancer usually occurs during the productive yrs of age 30-50**

Women need not DIE of cervical cancer



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Prevent Cervical Cancer

Cervical Cancer is the

ONLY

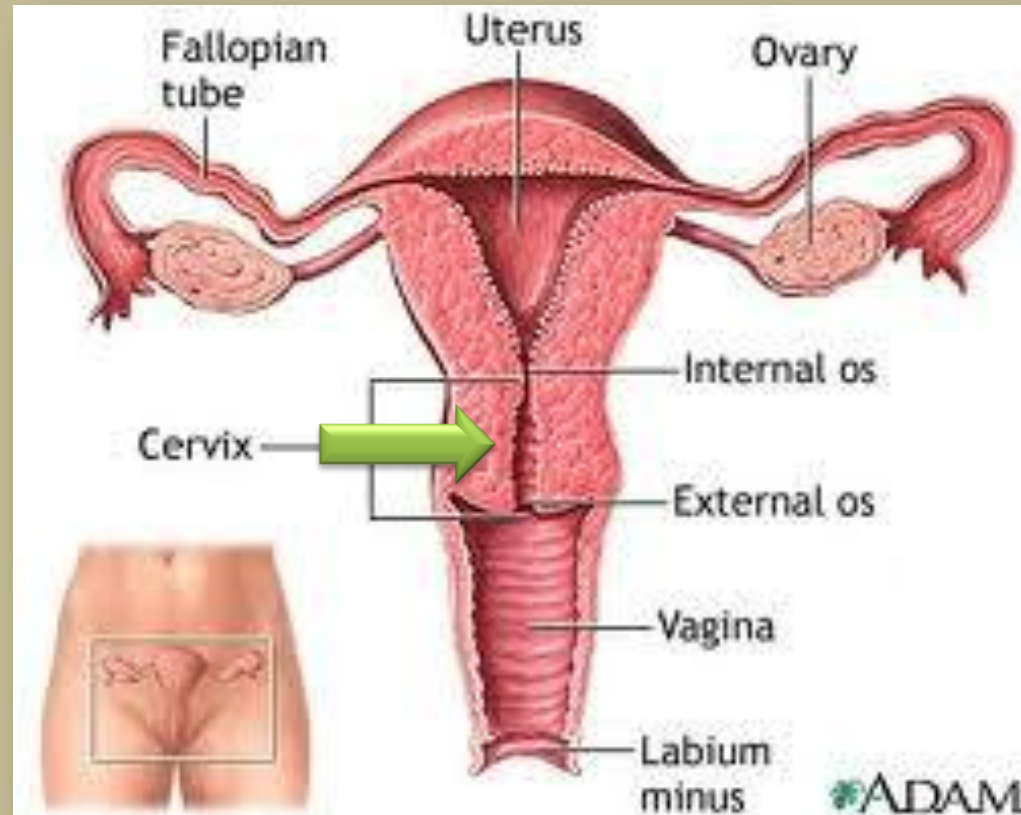
PREVENTABLE

Cancer

*This cancer can be easily detected in its
pre-cancerous phase and easily cured*

What is Uterine Cervix

**Neck of the womb (where the foetus grows)
that opens into the vagina**



Ca Cx Risk factors

Cervical cancer is primarily due to infection of the virus HPV

- **Persistent HPV Infection**
- **Early marriage & early pregnancy**
- **Multiple children**
- **Early onset of sexual activity**
- **Poor genital hygiene...**





Symptoms

- **Unusual bleeding**
 - Between menstruation
 - During intercourse
 - Post menopause
- **Vaginal discharge – foul smelling, watery /brownish discharge**

*Ca Cervix begins as a painless condition
no symptoms at all!*



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Ca Cervix Screening



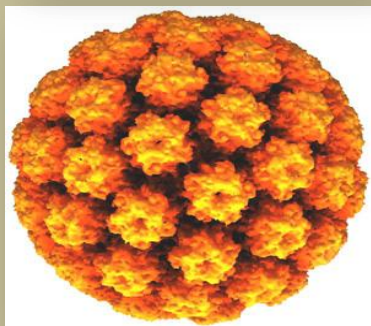
✓ Vaccination

at 12-15 years: 2 or 3 doses ONCE



✓ PAP smear / Colposcopy

after 30 years: once every year



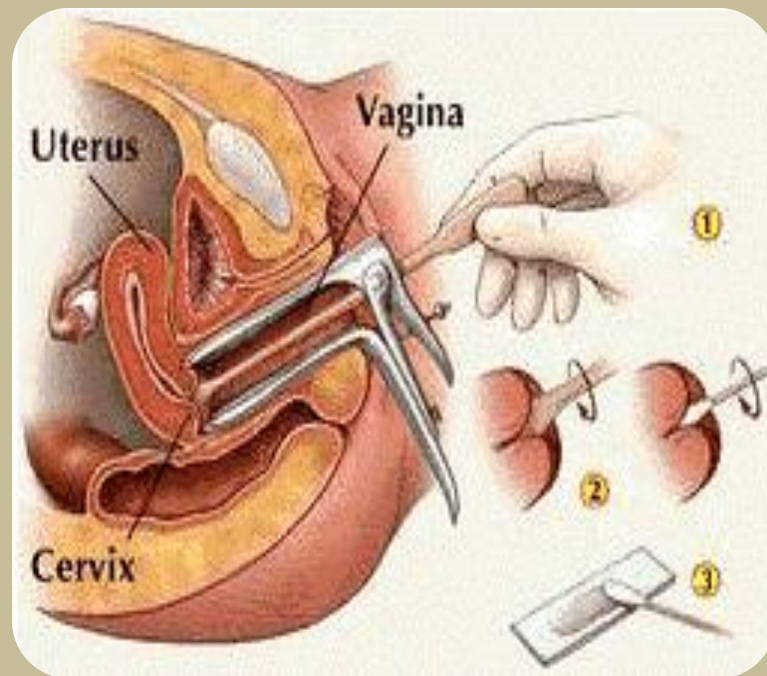
✓ HPV test

after 30 years: once every year

Don't wait for Symptoms

Pap smear test

- Vagina widened with a speculum
- Brush inserted to collect swab/smear from cervix
- Swab spread on glass slide
- Smear on slide goes for histopathological evaluation

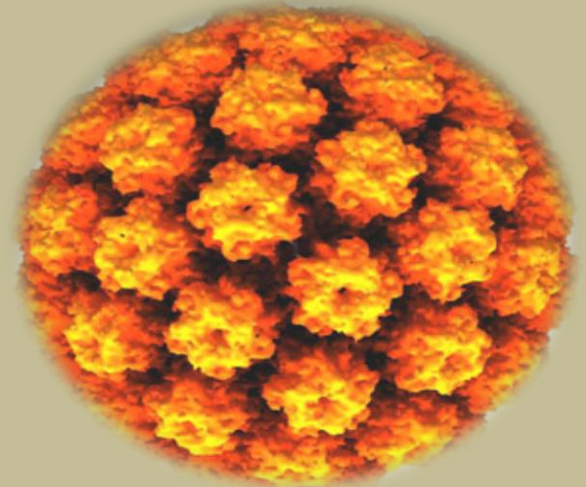




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HPV – Human Papilloma Virus

- HPV 16 & 18 cause >70% Ca Cx in India
- 2 vaccines currently available – bivalent (Cervarix[®]) & quadrivalent (Gardasil[®])
- Prophylactic vaccination
- Vaccination is historically proven for effective disease control





HPV Vaccination

3 dose Vaccine

Dose 1 on day 0



Dose 2 on day 30



Dose 3 on day 180

CERVARIX[®] (GSK)

HPV 16 & 18

3 dose Vaccine

Dose 1 on day 0



Dose 2 on day 60



Dose 3 on day 180

GARDASIL[®] (MSD)

HPV 6, 11, 16 & 18

*Vaccination is an individual choice; not a compulsion.
Screening to continue along with Vaccination.*

Continue Preventive Checks

*DETECT early
REPORT early
TREAT early*



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