Cervical Cancer
PREVENTION

Detect early &
Treat early!

Cancer Foundation of India
KOLKATA
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>Breast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>Cervix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larynx</td>
<td>Ovary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>Gall bladder</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **MEN**: Lung 17.2%, Prostate 7.4%, Larynx 6.4%, Bladder 5.0%
- **WOMEN**: Breast 27.2%, Cervix 14.9%, Ovary 8.0%, Gall bladder 6.0%

*ICMR National Cancer Registry pgm 2011*
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

IARC, Globocan 2008
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
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!_
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
• 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
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

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

A public health initiative of Cancer Foundation of India