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CERVICAL CANCER

DIAGNOSIS
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- Screeming
  - Pap smear
  - HPV testing
- Confirmation
  - Colposcopy magnified exam
  - Colposcopy-directed biopsy
  - Histopathology report
- Staging
  - Imaging (by MRI or PET-CT)
  - Clinical exam + FIGO staging

CONTROL
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- Management of Precancerous Lesions
  - Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) treatment
- early detection
  - Cervical cancer screening
- preventing infection
  - Avoid smoking
  - Safer sex
  - HPV vaccine

TREATMENT
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- Early-Stage Disease (Stage I-IIA)
  - surgery
  - radiation therapy
- Locally Advanced Disease (Stage IIB-IVA)
  - chemoradiation
- Recurrent and more Advanced Disease (Stage IVB)
  - Systemic Chemotherapy
  - Targeted Therapy
  - Immunotherapy
  - Palliative care

CAUSES
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- Virus
  - transmitted through sex contact
  - cervical cellular dysplasia
  - infection with HPV 16 and 18
  - most common and important
- Sexual behavior
  - early sexual activity
  - unsafe sexual behavior
  - multiple sexual partners
- Others
  - smoking
    - weaken immune system
    - abnormal cellular change
  - immunodeficiency
  - chronic cervicitis
    - cervical trauma
    - cervical erosion
  - long-term use of contraceptives

SYPTOMS

- Early stage
  - Abnormal Vaginal Bleeding
  - Unusual Vaginal Discharge
  - Dyspareunia
- Advanced stage
  - Pelvic and Back Pain
  - Urinary
    - Hydronephrosis
    - Hematuria
  - Gastrointestinal
    - Hematochezia
    - Constipation or bowel obstruction
    - Rectovaginal or vesicovaginal fistulas