

## Cervical Cancer

### Cervical Cancer:

Cervical cancer is a common type of cancer that occurs in females due to abnormal cell growth in the cervix (the organ that connects the uterus to the vagina).

### Causes of Cervical Cancer:

1. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is mainly transmitted through sexual contact.
2. In some cases, it may result from poor personal hygiene.
3. It can result from forbidden sexual relations with more than one sexual partner.
4. Some studies have found a link between smoking and cervical cancer.
5. It can result due to having acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

### Symptoms and Signs of Cervical Cancer:

1. Vaginal bleeding between menstrual periods.
2. Frequent vaginal discharge.
3. Pelvic pain or pain during intercourse.
4. This may be accompanied by bone pain or pain in the lower abdomen.
5. Weight loss and general fatigue.

### Cervical Cancer Diagnosis:

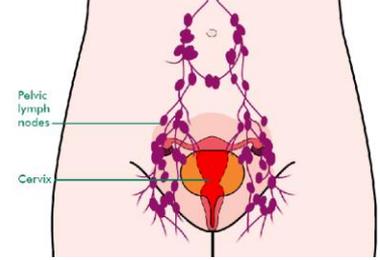
1. Physical examination and a colposcopy.
2. A Pap smear: In this procedure, the doctor scrapes cells from the cervix and examines them under the microscope.
3. The doctor may need to take a biopsy of the cervical cells and examine them under a microscope in the lab.
4. Blood test.



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### **Cervical Cancer Prevention:**

1. Get vaccinated against HPV (Human papillomavirus).
2. Have routine checkups to detect tumors early.
3. Each woman is recommended to get a Pap smear every 1-2 years to help detect any changes in cervical cells.
4. Maintain good personal hygiene.
5. Quit smoking.



### **Clinical Health Education Department**

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