

Cervical Cancer: Early Detection for a Better Chance of Survival

A huge number of women die of cervical cancer all over the world because when cervical cancer was diagnosed, it was already in its late stages; and cancer has already metastasized to the other vital organs. The key to cervical cancer cure is being able to diagnose it in its very early stage. A person can make the decision to take the necessary treatments when there is still a great chance of survival or cure. Early detection means a greater chance of being cancer-free after completing all the needed treatment modalities.

There are a number of diagnostic examinations that can help physicians and Oncologists in making the definite diagnosis whether a patient has cervical cancer or not; and which treatment or combination of treatments are needed for each individual patient.

Diagnostics for Early Detection:

The Pap Test is an examination suggested and recommended by most Gynecologists especially when a woman is at great risk for developing malignancy in the cervix. It is actually a routine examination to know if there are changes in the cells or there are abnormal cells in the cervix. This test is considered as a basic tool or examination so that cervical cell changes can be treated before it actually progresses to cervical malignancies.

Complete Medical and Obstetrical History with Pelvic Exam is very vital to making a definite diagnosis. Details on past illnesses, sexual preferences, sexual practices and other history infections of the reproductive organ are very significant in identifying if a person is at high risk for cervical cancer.

Other Confirmatory Diagnostic Exams:

- 1. Colposcopy.** This diagnostic examination is used to test if there are cancer cells present on the surfaces of the cervix. This is a simple procedure to be able to take a better look inside the cervix; it actually only takes about 5 to 10 minutes to complete the entire procedure. It is almost just the same as a Pap smear, but the gynecologist uses a special lens, the colposcope, to have a clearer view of the cervix.
- 2. Endocervical Biopsy.** This test is to be able to know if there are cancer cells in the cervical canal. Here, a tissue sample is collected through a procedure called curettage. This procedure is recommended by a doctor to have an in-depth study of the tissue especially if there are visible abnormalities found in the organ like lesions, mass, or tumors.
- 3. The LEEP (Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure) or the Cone Biopsy.** These are tests that are also recommended but only for some because it involves removal of cervical tissues so that it can be closely examined under a microscope.

There are also some suggested diagnostic examinations needed to identify the stage or the extent of the cervical cancer. Here are some of the important tests:

- 1. Chest X-Rays.** This diagnostic exam is important to check if the cancer cells have already spread to the Lungs and other adjacent organs.

To the best of my Knowledge and research.
Please do not trust , best to consult with your doctor

Computed Axial Tomography Scan (CT Scan). This is another diagnostic procedure to look more closely inside the body for presence of other abnormal growths like tumors and masses in different organs.