

Cervical Cancer: The Warning Signs To Know If You Have It

A part of a woman's reproductive system is the cervix which lies between the vagina and the uterus. In women, this part is the most common site where cancer develops especially when risks are not lowered. The effects of cervical cancer can absolutely be life-threatening if not detected early or if treatments are not done.

Almost all cases of cervical cancer that have been diagnosed are caused by a certain virus called the HPV or the Human Papilloma Virus. This virus can easily be detected by a Gynecologist through the Pap test. It is important to find out if this virus is present in the cervix at the earliest stage so that it may be effectively treated before it becomes cancerous.

The Different Signs and Symptoms of Cervical Cancer

Women don't usually notice or experience anything unusual except during the late or advanced stages. Women would often think that some of the symptoms are because of something else like a yeast infection, pre-menstrual syndrome or a simple infection in the urinary tract. And because they are not considering the idea that the symptoms are related to cervical cancer, then they would just probably shrug it off and treat the pain or the UTI instead.

However, these are some of the signs and symptoms that can be associated with cervical malignancy:

- Abnormal and irregular bleeding episodes
 - Metrorrhagia or bleeding between menstrual cycles
 - Vaginal bleeding after a pelvic exam
 - Unusual bleeding after sexual intercourse
 - Bleeding after menopause
 - Vaginal spotting
 - Bleeding after douching
- Menstrual cycles that are longer or heavier than the normal cycles
- Vaginal discharges that are
 - Strange color
 - A foul odor
 - Excessive in amount
 - Unusual in consistency
 - Tinged with blood
- Frequency of urination
- Mild to moderate pelvic or hypogastric pain and back pain
- Dysuria or experiencing pain during urination
- Experiencing pain during sex or what is called as dyspareunia

If a woman experiences these symptoms, it is best that these things be reported to the gynecologists so that diagnostic examinations can be done to detect any abnormalities in the reproductive system; as well as to detect cancer in its earliest stages. Basically, the earlier it is that precancerous cells are spotted and detected, treatments given right away to cure it. Furthermore, cervical cancer can

To the best of my Knowledge and research.
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effectively be prevented. It is also important for the physician to know how long these symptoms are experienced and to what extent because this information will help identify the possible causes and be able to identify the severity of the gynecological condition. Another vital information that the doctor needs to know are details like sexual activity and the lifestyle that the person has. It is likewise significant to impart past illnesses as well.

Some women do not seek medical advice because at the back of their minds they are already thinking about the possibility that there is something seriously wrong with them, and in reality, they have cervical cancer in mind.