

Fast Facts for Cervical Screening

- In 2010, 94,075 Paps were performed for 87,825 women in NL.
- In 2010, 40 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 335 with cervical carcinoma in situ in NL.
- Canadian Cancer Statistics 2010 estimates the five year survival rate of cervical cancer to be 75%.
- The percentage of women having an annual Pap test has been steadily increasing from 36% in 2006 to 40% in 2010.
- Approximately 77% of women, ages 20 – 69 have had at least one Pap test in the last 3 years (2008 – 2010).
- One of the highest risk factors for cervical cancer is not being screened. The majority of women presenting with cervical cancer have little or no Pap screening history.
- One in 150 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer and approximately 1 in 430 women will die from it.
- The introduction of the HPV vaccine for adolescents and young women will reduce the burden of cervical cancer in future years. However, women who have been vaccinated will still require routine screening.

Why must vaccinated women continue with Pap testing?

- *The vaccine protects against HPV strains associated approximately 70% of cervical cancers. It does not cover all strains that cause cervical cancer.*

A successful cervical screening program requires:

- Appropriate screening of the eligible women
- Adequate cervical sampling
- Accurate specimen analysis
- Appropriate follow up of abnormal