

Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Screening

	<i>First Screening</i>	<i>Women < 30 yrs of age</i>	<i>Women ≥ 30 yrs of age</i>
ACS* (2002) ¹	Approximately 3 yrs after first sexual intercourse but no later than 21 years of age	Conventional Pap smear every year OR liquid-based Pap smear every 2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women with 3 consecutive normal Pap smears can be rescreened every 2-3 years[†] ▪ Women ≥ 70 years of age with 3 normal Pap smears in a row and no abnormal results in the 10-year period prior to age 70 may stop screening. ^{†‡} ▪ Women with total hysterectomy (with removal of the cervix) and no history of cervical cancer or precancer may stop screening.
ACOG** (2002) ²	Approximately 3 years after initiation of sexual intercourse but no later than 21 years of age	Annual cervical cytology testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual cervical cytology testing ▪ Women who have had 3 consecutive negative cervical cytology test results may be screened every 2-3 years. ▪ Women who have had negative test results on both cervical cytology and HPV DNA tests should be rescreened no more frequently than every 3 years

ICSI*** (2005) ³	Screening should begin 3 years after onset of sexual activity or at age 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After three consecutive normal Pap smears, and no dysplasia within the last five years, women may have their screening performed less frequently at the discretion of the clinician and patient. ▪ Every two years or at the providers discretion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With normal cervical cancer screenings and negative HPV, every 2 years ▪ With normal cervical cancer screenings and positive HPV, every 6-12 months ▪ Woman with a hysterectomy for benign disease and no history CIN 2 or CIN 3 may stop screening ▪ Women with a history of CIN2/3 prior to but not as the indication for hysterectomy should be screened until 3 consecutive normal cytology tests within a 10 year period is achieved. ▪ Women ≥ 65 years who have had 3 consecutive normal cervical cancer screenings in the last 10 years may stop screening. ∞ ▪ Women ≥ 65 years who have a new sexual partner should resume Pap smear screening.
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*ACS = American Cancer Society

** ACOG = American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology

*** ICSI = Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement

† Women who have had *in utero* exposure to DES and/or who are immunocompromised (including HIV positive) should continue cervical cancer screening for as long as they are in reasonably good health and do not have a life-limiting chronic condition.

‡ Women who have a history of cervical cancer should continue screening

∞ Women who were exposed to DES *in utero* and women who are immunosuppressed should continue Pap smear cervical cancer screening as long as they are in good health.

1. Saslow D., Runowicz, CD, Solomon, D, et al. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2002, 52:342-362.
2. American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Int J Gynecol Obstet.* 2003, 83:237-247
3. Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI), *Cervical Cancer Screening: Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI): 2004 Aug. 29 p.*