

## Cervical Cancer Guidelines Summary – Pap & HPV Testing

	American Academy of Family Physicians	American Cancer Society	American College of Obstetrics & Gynecology	American College of Physicians	US Preventive Services Task Force
<b>When to Start</b>	3 years after the onset of vaginal intercourse, no later than age 21.	3 years after onset of vaginal intercourse, no later than age 21.	3 years after onset of sexual intercourse, no later than age 21.	Approx 3 years after onset of sexual intercourse, no later than age 21.	Strongly recommends women between the ages of 21 and 65 be screened regularly.
<b>Intervals</b>	<p>Annually until the age of 30 with liquid based cytology.</p> <p>Over 30 – With 3 consecutive normal or negative results every 2-3 years.</p> <p>Over 70 – With intact cervix – stop screening after 3 or more consecutive normal or negative results in 2-3 years.</p>			<p>Once screening has started, test annually to age 30.</p> <p>2-3 years for women over 30 with a history of normal results.</p>	<p>Every 3 years for women with 3 consecutive Pap tests with normal or benign findings w/in a 5-year period.</p>
<b>Conventional Pap Test</b>	Not specifically recommended.	Annually. Every 2-3 years for women over 30 with 3 negative cytology tests.	Annually. Every 2-3 years for women over 30 with 3 negative cytology tests.	Annually until age 30	At least every 3 yrs
<b>Liquid based cytology</b>	Annually until the age of 30	Every 2 years. Every 2-3 years for women over 30 with 3 negative cytology tests.	Annually. Every 2-3 yrs. For women over 30 with 3 negative cytology tests.	Every 2 years	
<b>When to Stop</b>	Women 70 years + with an intact cervix may stop screening if they have had 3 or more consecutive normal or negative results w/in the 10 years before the age 70.	Women over 70 years with 3 recent, consecutive negative tests and no abnormal tests in prior 10 years.	Inconclusive evidence to support upper age limit.	Age 65 – USPSTF Age 70 – ACS	Women over 65 years with negative tests, who are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.
<b>Post Total Hysterectomy</b>	Not recommended if the total hysterectomy was for benign disease.	May stop screening unless the surgery was done for the treatment of cervical cancer or pre-cancer.	DC if for benign reasons and no prior history of high grade CIN.	Do not test if hysterectomy was for benign reasons.	DC if for benign reasons
<b>Liquid based Cytology</b>	Recommended	Optional	Optional		Insufficient evidence
<b>HPV Testing</b>	No specific recommendation	HPV with Pap test, age 30 and over. No more than every three years.	HPV with Pap test, age 30 and over. No more than every three years.	Insufficient evidence to recommend for or against HPV testing as a primary screening method.	No specific recommendation
<b>HIV/DES/Immunosuppressed</b>	Screen twice the first year after diagnosis and annually thereafter as long as patient is in good health and would benefit from early detection and treatment.	Pap test should be performed annually.	Pap test should be performed annually.	Pap test should be performed annually.	