

**Table 1. Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines**

	<b>American Cancer Society<sup>1</sup></b>  <b>(ACS, Nov 2002)</b>	<b>U. S. Preventive Services Task Force<sup>2</sup></b>  <b>(USPSTF, Jan 2003)</b>	<b>American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists<sup>3</sup></b>  <b>(ACOG, Aug 2003)</b>
<b>When to start</b>	Approximately 3 years after onset of vaginal intercourse, but no later than age 21	Within 3 years of onset of sexual activity or age 21, whichever comes first	Approximately 3 years after onset of sexual intercourse, but no later than age 21
<b>Intervals</b>			
<b>Conventional Pap test</b>	Annually; every 2-3 years for women $\geq 30$ with 3 negative cytology tests*	At least every 3 years	Annually; every 2-3 years for women $\geq 30$ with 3 negative cytology tests*
<b>If liquid-based cytology</b>	Every 2 years; every 2-3 years for women $\geq 30$ with 3 negative cytology tests*	Insufficient evidence	Annually; every 2-3 years for women $\geq 30$ with 3 negative cytology tests*
<b>If HPV testing used**</b>	Every 3 years if HPV negative, cytology negative	Insufficient evidence	Every 3 years if HPV negative, cytology negative
<b>When to stop</b>	Women $\geq 70$ years with $\geq 3$ recent, consecutive negative tests & no abnormal tests in prior 10 years*	Women $> 65$ years with negative tests, who are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer	Inconclusive evidence to establish upper age limit
<b>Post total hysterectomy</b>	Discontinue if for benign reasons & no prior history of high-grade CIN*	Discontinue if for benign reasons	Discontinue if for benign reasons & no prior history of high-grade CIN*

\*Some exceptions apply (e.g., women who are immunocompromised, have a history of prenatal exposure to DES, etc.). See guidelines for details.

\*\* See Table 2 (entitled "Recommendations for Liquid-Based Cytology and HPV Testing") for recommended use.

<sup>1</sup> Saslow D, et al. American Cancer Society Guideline for the Early Detection of Cervical Neoplasia and Cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2002; 52: 342-362. Available at: <http://caonline.amcancersoc.org/cgi/content/full/52/6/342>

<sup>2</sup> USPSTF. *Screening for Cervical Cancer*. Jan 2003. Available at: <http://www.ahcpr.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspsscerv.htm>

<sup>3</sup> ACOG. Cervical Cytology Screening. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 45. ACOG 2003;102: 417-427. See also: [http://www.acog.org/from\\_home/publications/press\\_releases/nr07-31-03-1.cfm](http://www.acog.org/from_home/publications/press_releases/nr07-31-03-1.cfm)

**Table 2. Recommendations for Liquid-Based Cytology and HPV Testing**

	American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology <sup>1</sup>	American Cancer Society <sup>2</sup>	U. S. Preventive Services Task Force <sup>3</sup>	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists <sup>4</sup>	American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Cancer Society <sup>5</sup>
	(ASCCP, Apr 2002)	(ACS, Nov 2002)	(USPSTF, Jan 2003)	(ACOG, Aug 2003)	(ASCCP & ACS, Feb 2004)
<b>Liquid-based cytology</b>	--	Option	Insufficient Evidence	Option	--
<b>HPV testing</b>					
<b>Women with ASC-US (reflex testing)</b>	Recommended*, Guidance Provided <sup>1</sup>	Option <sup>6</sup>	Insufficient Evidence	Option	--
<b>Women ≥30 years (adjunct to Pap test)</b>	--	Option	Insufficient Evidence	Option	Recommended*, Guidance Provided <sup>5</sup>

\*Some exceptions apply [e.g., women who are immunosuppressed for any reason, including infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)]

<sup>1</sup> Wright TC, et al. 2001 Consensus Guidelines for the Management of Women with Cervical cytological abnormalities. *JAMA*;2002; 287: 2120-2129. See also: <http://www.asccp.org/consensus.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> Saslow D, et al. American Cancer Society Guideline for the Early Detection of Cervical Neoplasia and Cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2002; 52: 342-362. Available at: <http://caonline.amcancersoc.org/cgi/content/full/52/6/342>

<sup>3</sup> USPSTF. *Screening for Cervical Cancer*. Jan 2003. Available at: <http://www.ahcpr.gov/clinic/uspstf/uspscerv.htm>

<sup>4</sup> ACOG. Cervical Cytology Screening. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 45. *ACOG* 2003; 102: 417-427. See also: [http://www.acog.org/from\\_home/publications/press\\_releases/nr07-31-03-1.cfm](http://www.acog.org/from_home/publications/press_releases/nr07-31-03-1.cfm)

<sup>5</sup> Wright TC, et al. Interim Guidance for the Use of Human Papillomavirus DNA Testing as an Adjunct to Cervical cytology for screening. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2004; 103: 304-309.

<sup>6</sup> ACS. Patient Pages: Early Detection of Cervical Cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2002; 52: 375 - 376. See also: <http://caonline.amcancersoc.org/cgi/content/full/52/6/375>