

Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines

	<p>Women's Way</p> <p><i>Women's Way adheres to these guidelines for reimbursement.</i></p>	<p>American Cancer Society (ACS)</p> <p>American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP)</p> <p>American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)</p> <p>March 2012</p>	<p>US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF)</p> <p>March 2012</p>
<p>When to start</p>	<p><i>Women's Way</i> enrolls women starting at age 40.</p>	<p>Age 21</p>	<p>Age 21</p>
<p>Intervals</p> <p>Conventional and Liquid-Based Pap Test</p>	<p>Women ages 40 through 65*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 3 years with cytology alone. ▪ Every 5 years with combination of cytology and HPV testing for women who want to lengthen the screening interval. 	<p>Women ages 21 through 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 3 years with cytology alone. HPV testing may be used for secondary management decisions. <p>Women ages 30 through 65</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 5 years with combination of cytology and HPV testing (preferred). ▪ Every 3 years with cytology alone. (acceptable). 	<p>Women ages 21 through 29</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 3 years with cytology alone. HPV testing may be used for secondary management decisions. <p>Women ages 30 through 65</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 3 years with cytology alone ▪ Every 5 years with combination of cytology and HPV testing for women who want to lengthen the screening interval.
<p>When to stop</p>	<p>Women older than 65 years should not be screened provided prior screening was adequate and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.</p>	<p>Women older than 65 years should not be screened provided prior screening was adequate and yielded negative results.</p>	<p>Women older than 65 years should not be screened provided prior screening was adequate and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.</p>
<p>Post total hysterectomy</p>	<p>Discontinue screening for women who have had a hysterectomy with cervix removal and no history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (cervical intraepithelial grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.</p>	<p>Discontinue screening for women who have had a hysterectomy with cervix removal and no history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (cervical intraepithelial grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.</p>	<p>Discontinue screening for women who have had a hysterectomy with cervix removal and no history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (cervical intraepithelial grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.</p>

These guidelines are for general screening and do not address high-risk populations. High-risk populations include women with a history of cervical cancer, exposure in utero to diethylstilbestrol, or those who are immunocompromised.

**Women's Way* enrolls women age 65 and older if not receiving Medicare Part B benefits.