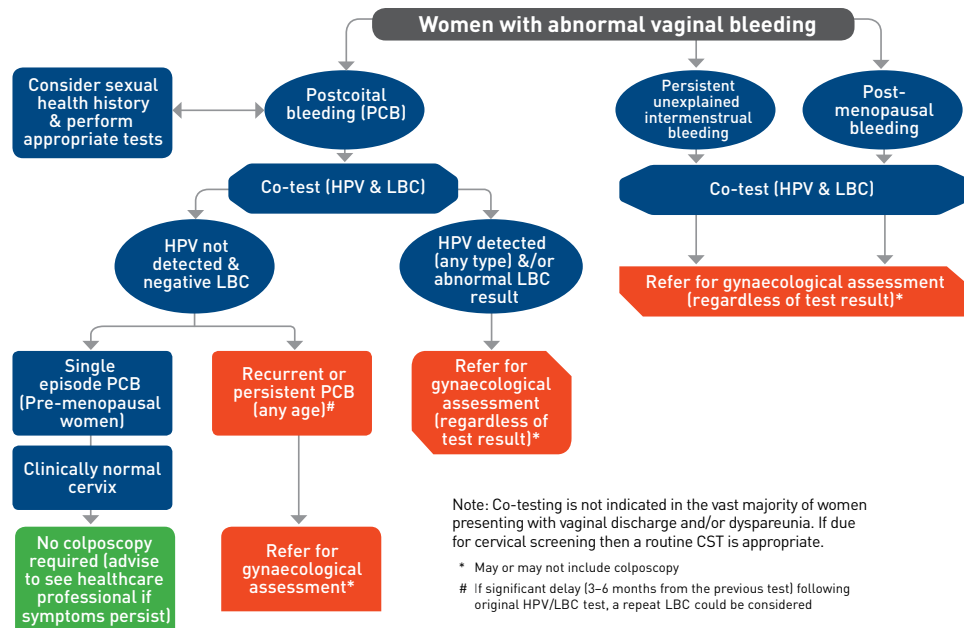


SPECIFIC POPULATIONS AND INVESTIGATION OF ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING



INVESTIGATION OF ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING

Women at any age who have signs or symptoms suggestive of cervical cancer should have a co-test, and referral for appropriate investigation to exclude genital tract malignancy should be considered. HPV self-collection is not an appropriate test in these circumstances. The vast majority of symptomatic women, especially younger women, will NOT have cervical cancer.



VAGINAL SCREENING AFTER TOTAL HYSTERECTOMY

Women with a normal cervical screening history, who have undergone hysterectomy for benign disease (e.g. menorrhagia, uterine fibroids or utero-vaginal prolapse), and have no cervical pathology at the time of hysterectomy, do not require further screening or follow up.

Total hysterectomy †										
Prior screening history	Normal		Treated HSIL (CIN2/3) with completed Test of cure		Abnormal screening with histologically confirmed HSIL (CIN2/3)		Previous treatment for HSIL (CIN2/3) (prior to Test of Cure) on routine surveillance with normal tests		No known screening history	
Indication for hysterectomy	Benign gynaecological disease				HSIL (CIN2/3) ± associated benign gynaecological disease		Benign gynaecological disease			
Cervical pathology in histology specimen	No Cervical pathology	Positive for cervical pathology LSIL or HSIL	No cervical pathology	Positive for cervical pathology LSIL or HSIL	Regardless of findings		No cervical pathology	Positive for cervical pathology LSIL or HSIL	No cervical pathology	Positive for cervical pathology LSIL or HSIL
Recommended follow-up	No Follow up	Test of cure*	No Follow up	Test of cure*	Test of cure*		Test of cure*	Test of cure*	HPV test at 12/24 months	Test of cure*

* an annual co-test on a specimen from the vaginal vault until two consecutive negative co-tests

† not including total hysterectomy performed for AIS

SCREENING IN WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED EARLY SEXUAL ACTIVITY OR HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

- Routine cervical screening is not recommended in women under the age of 25 years
- For women who experienced either first sexual activity or sexual abuse prior to 14 years of age **and** who had not received the HPV vaccine before sexual debut, a single HPV test between 20 and 24 years of age could be considered on an individual basis.

For more information, visit:

<https://www.cancer.org.au/clinical-guidelines/cervical-cancer-screening>