

## ABSTRACT

As the second most common cancer in women worldwide, cervical cancer is always caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV). The good news is that cervical cancer is highly preventable with regular screenings and appropriate follow up care.

## INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a cancer arising from the cervix. It is due to the abnormal growth of the cells that have the ability to invade or spread to other parts of the body, early on there are no typical symptoms. On accumulation the patient feels these symptoms.

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- 1.abnormal vaginal bleeding.
- 2.loss of appetite
- 3.pelvic pain or pain during intimacy
- 4.weight loss
- 5.urine and stool leakage.

## RISK FACTORS

- 1.Smoking
- 2.weak immune system.

3.birth control pills

4.starting sex at a premature age'

5.having many sexual partners

## PREVENTION

- > HPV vaccines .
- > having few or no sexual partners
- > protected sex
- > cervical screening

## DIAGNOSIS

- >- Biopsy
- >- medical imaging
- >-pap test

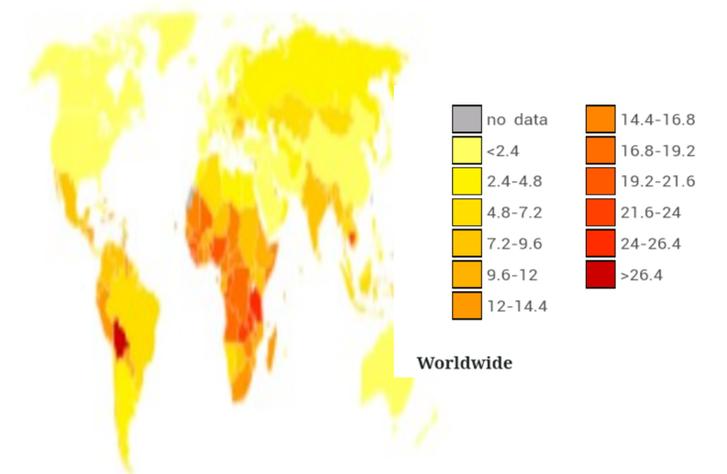
## POSSIBLE TREATMENT

- +—combination of surgeries
- +—chemotherapy
- +—radiotherapy

## STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS

Most reported cases of cervical cancer have been from Africa. According to the world health organization it is the second cancer after breast cancer with African

Countries such as Malawi Mozambique and Comoros having the largest percentage.



## CONCLUSION

Why prevention is important because to prevent affected or spread of the disease to sexual partners or community and including hpv vaccine is easier than treating an infection after it occur.

## REFERENCE

- =Human papilloma virus vaccines: national cancer institute 2011.
- =Cancer research institute uk 2009.
- =American cancer society 2007.