

The following conditions may interfere with a Pap test:

- Menstruation
- Use of vaginal creams, jellies, medicines or spermicidal foams within 2 to 3 days before a Pap test (these substances may alter the pH of the cells or hide the abnormal cells)
- Douching within 2 to 3 days before undergoing a Pap test (as it can wash the surface cells away)
- Sexual intercourse within 24 hours before a Pap test (as it may cause inflammation of the tissue)
- Infections
- Use of certain medicines (such as tetracycline)



Make a Health Promise

Early detection of cervical problems is the best way to prevent cervical cancer and any related complications. Routine annual pelvic examinations and Pap tests can detect conditions that often can be treated before cervical cancer or other disease of the cervix develops.



Talk to the specialists at HCL Healthcare today!



Our Specialities: Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Dentistry, Dermatology, Pulmonology and Sleep Medicine, ENT, Endocrinology and Diabetology, Orthopaedics, General Physician, Cardiology

Our Services: Physiotherapy, Health Check-ups, Ultrasound, X-Ray, Dietetics and Nutrition, Lab, Vaccination, Pharmacy

DWARKA 12 A | GURGAON 54 | NOIDA 18

All medical staff in HCL World Class Family Health Centres are employed by HCL Healthcare

hclhealthcare.in

PAP TEST FOR WOMEN

Read on to find out.



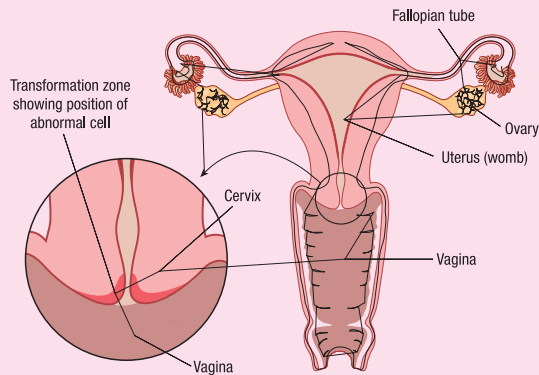
1800 103 7070
FOR APPOINTMENT

HCL HCL HEALTHCARE
WORLD CLASS FAMILY HEALTH CENTRE

In affiliation with
Johns Hopkins Medicine International

What is a Pap test?

Pap test is an examination of the surface cells from the cervix. The cervix is the opening to the uterus. A doctor does this test to screen for cervical cancer and other problems of the cervix.



Who should get the Pap test done?

- If you have attained 21 years of age, you should undergo the Pap test for cervical cancer screening, even if you are not sexually active
- If you are younger than 30 years, you should get yourself screened, every 3 years
- If you are older than 30 years and have undergone 3 normal Pap tests in a row, you should have the Pap test done once in every 5 years. Here, the Pap test should be combined with an HPV test (to check for any infection with Human Papilloma Virus - an important risk factor for cervical cancer in women aged 30 years and above)
- If you are at a high risk for cervical cancer, you may need screening more often. It becomes all the more important if you have a weak immune system or have been treated for any abnormal cervical condition in the past

- If you are 65 years of age or older and have had no abnormal Pap test in the past, you may decide in consultation with your doctor to stop further screening for cervical cancer
- If you have had both your uterus and cervix removed (total hysterectomy), you do not need screening for cervical cancer unless you have had surgery for cervical cancer/pre-cancer in the past

Why may I need a Pap test?

The Pap test, along with a pelvic examination, is an important part of your healthcare routine. It helps in the diagnosis of various abnormal cervical conditions and may identify cells that could lead to cervical cancer. Such abnormal cervical conditions may include:

- Inflammation
- Infection
- Abnormal cells
- Pre-cancerous cells
- Cancer

A doctor can detect cervical cancer easily if Pap tests and pelvic examinations are done regularly. If cervical cancer is diagnosed early, it is more likely to be treated successfully.



What are the after-effects of a Pap test?

After the procedure, take rest for a few minutes before leaving the clinic. Scraping the cervix may cause a small amount of bleeding and you may want to wear a sanitary pad for any spotting that may occur.

- Tell your doctor if you experience any of the following:
 - Bleeding
 - Foul-smelling vaginal discharge
 - Fever or chills
 - Severe abdominal pain
- Pap test results usually take a few days



What are the precautions to be taken for a Pap test?

Inform the doctor if you are:

- Allergic or sensitive to latex
- Pregnant or think you might be

There may be other risks also, based upon your condition. Be sure to discuss any concerns with your doctor before the procedure.