

Cervical Cancer Screening and Treatment Procedure.

1. Determine HIV Status of Patient

This step can be thought of as a preparation step for Cervical Cancer screening. All women presenting for cervical cancer screening should also receive HIV counselling and testing.

2. Determine Age of Patient

The age group of a patient informs the method of screening to be used. Women between the age of 25-49 years are targeted for VIA/VILI or HPV cervical cancer screening methods.

Women under 25 years of age should be screened only if they are at high risk for disease (i.e., early sexual exposure, multiple partners, previous abnormal screening results or CIN, HIV positive).

Women over 50 years of age should be screened using cytology or HPV testing.

3. VIA / VILI Negative

If a woman tests negative using VIA/VILI screening methods, check the HIV status. If the woman is HIV positive, schedule a six months appointment. The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

If the woman is HIV negative, she should be rescreened in 5 years.



CATSystem
Cancer Tracking System



The University Of Kansas
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4. Cytology Normal Outcome

If a woman tests normal using cytology (PAP smear test), check the HIV status. If the patient is HIV positive, schedule a six month appointment. The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

If the woman is HIV negative, she should be rescreened in 5 years.

5. VIA / VILI Positive or Suspicious for Cancer

If a woman tests positive or suspicious for cancer using the VIA/VILI screening methods, check whether the pre-cancerous lesions are suitable for treatment using cryotherapy. Perform cryotherapy if suitable, otherwise refer the patient for colposcopy/biopsy.

The system will alert health care providers in the referred health facility or in a separate location within the same health facility to expect a patient who has been referred to them. This might be necessary for the purposes of planning and budgeting.

The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

6. Cytology LGSIL Positive

If a woman tests positive for Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) after a PAP smear test, the patient should be scheduled for a repeat test in six months' time.

The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

If after six months repeat test, the outcome is confirmed to be LGSIL or the case has escalated to HGSIL, then the patient is referred for colposcopy or biopsy.

The system will alert health care providers in the referred health



facility or in a separate location within the same health facility to expect a patient who has been referred to them.

The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

7. Cytology LGSIL Negative

If after six months repeat test, the outcome of PAP smear is negative, check the HIV status of the patient. If the patient is HIV positive, schedule a six months appointment. The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

If the patient is HIV negative, she should be rescreened in 5 years.

8. Cytology HGSIL

If the result of a PAP smear test is a High-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, refer the patient for colposcopy/biopsy right away.

The system will alert health care providers in the referred health facility or in a separate location within the same health facility to expect a patient who has been referred to them.

The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

9. Cytology AGUS or Malignant cells

If the results of a PAP smear test reveals atypical glandular cells of undetermined significance or the cells have been determined to be malignant, refer the patient for further investigation and management at a referral hospital.

The system will alert health care providers in the referred health facility to expect a patient who has been referred to them.

The system will generate and send appointment reminder text



messages to the patient.

10. Cryotherapy

If after VIA/VILI test, the pre-cancerous cells are suitable for cryotherapy, then the patient should be treated with a cold knife conisation therapy or any other suitable method for cryotherapy.

11. Colposcopy – Normal outcome

If after colposcopy/biopsy, the outcome is normal, check if the patient is HIV positive and schedule a six month appointment. The system will generate and send appointment reminder text messages to the patient.

If the patient is HIV negative, she should be rescreened in 5 years.

12. Colposcopy – Pre-cancerous outcome

If after colposcopy/biopsy, the outcome is pre-cancerous, the patient should be treated using Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP) or Cold knife conization.

13. Colposcopy – Cancerous lesion

If after colposcopy/biopsy, the outcome is cancerous, the patient should be treated for Invasive cervical cancer.

14. Post treatment follow-up

During post treatment follow-up, the system will send text messages to the patients for appointment reminders, critical information, or instructions.

