
CERVICAL BIOPSY INFORMATION LEAFLET

What Is A Cervical Biopsy/Colposcopy?

Colposcopy is a simple examination used to examine the cervix (neck of the womb). Colposcopy is performed with a colposcope, which is a magnifying glass that allows the colposcopist to distinguish normal from abnormal cervix areas.

What Is The Cervix?

Commonly called the neck of the womb, the cervix is the lower part of the womb or uterus.

What Is The Cervical Biopsy?

Cervical biopsy is a test that involves taking a small sample of tissue that is around the size of a pinhead and sending it to the laboratory. With the biopsy results, we can gather more information and, in combination with your examination and the biopsy report, decide whether further treatment is necessary.

Are There Any Side Effects From The Biopsy?

Common

There may be some slight discomfort and period cramps after the biopsy, but they will soon disappear. Ibuprofen or paracetamol are recommended after the biopsy if you think you need to take some painkillers.

For about 3 to 5 days after the biopsies, there may be vaginal blood-stained discharge. However, it's best to avoid sexual activity for 5 days to ensure the biopsy site heals properly.

Rare

Continued or excessive vaginal bleeding.

Benefits

- To have accurate diagnosis.
- To plan if any further treatment is needed.

After your biopsy

For a day or two, avoid taking hot baths as this may make bleeding worse.

Until bleeding has stopped, avoid swimming aerobics or any strenuous exercise.

To reduce the risk of infection, avoid using tampons the next day or two.

Occasionally, excessive bleeding may indicate a minor infection that needs antibiotics, so please contact us if you experience any excessive bleeding.



Mr. Farshad Tahmasebi

Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist

Women's Health Centre
One-Stop Gynaecology Clinic
London W1G 9QP
(020) 3368 8379