

## Short note on Cervical Cancer: Everything You Must Know

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### INTRODUCTION

Most cervical cancers begin in cells on the surface of the cervix. Cervical cancer may be a sort of cancer that starts within the cervix. The cervix may be a hollow cylinder that connects the lower a part of a woman's uterus to her vagina. Most cervical cancers begin in cells on the surface of the cervix.

Cervical cancer was once a number one explanation for death among American women. That has changed since screening tests became widely available.

### Symptoms of cervical cancer

Many women with cervical cancer don't realize they need the disease early, because it always doesn't cause symptoms until the late stages. When symptoms do appear, they're easily mistaken for common conditions like menstrual periods and tract infections (UTIs).

Typical cervical cancer symptoms are:

- Unusual bleeding, like in between periods, after sex, or after menopause
- Discharge that appears or smells different than usual
- Pain in the pelvis
- needing to urinate more often
- Pain during urination

### Cervical cancer causes

Most cervical cancer cases are caused by the sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV). This is an equivalent virus that causes genital warts.

There are about 100 different strains of HPV. Only certain types cause cervical cancer. The two types that the majority commonly cause cancer are HPV-16 and HPV-18.

Being infected with a cancer-causing strain of HPV doesn't mean you'll get cervical cancer. Your system eliminates the overwhelming majority of HPV infections, often within two years.

Cervical cancer is extremely treatable if you catch it early. The four main treatments are:

- Surgery
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy
- targeted therapy

Sometimes these treatments are combined to form them simpler.

### Surgery

The purpose of surgery is to get rid of the maximum amount of the cancer as possible. Sometimes the doctor can remove just the world of the cervix that contains cancer cells. For cancer that's more widespread, surgery may involve removing the cervix and other organs within the pelvis.

### Radiation therapy

Radiation kills cancer cells using high-energy X-ray beams. It are often delivered through a machine outside the body. It also can be delivered from inside the body employing a metal tube placed within the uterus or vagina.

### Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy uses drugs to kill cancer cells throughout the body. Doctors give this treatment in cycles. You'll get chemo for a period of time. You'll then stop the treatment to offer your body time to recover.

### Targeted therapy

Bevacizumab (Avastin) may be a newer drug that works during a different way from chemotherapy and radiation. It blocks the expansion of latest blood vessels that help the cancer grow and survive. This drug is often given together with chemotherapy.

If your doctor discovers precancerous cells in your cervix they will be treated. See what methods stop these cells from turning into cancer.

### Cervical cancer prevention

One of the simplest ways to stop cervical cancer is by getting screened regularly with a cervical smear and/or hrHPV test. Screening picks up precancerous cells, in order that they are often treated before they become cancer.

HPV infection causes most cervical cancer cases. The infection is preventable with the vaccines Gardasil and Cervarix. Vaccination is best before an individual becomes sexually active. Both boys and girls are often vaccinated against H

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