

history of cervical cancer

History of Cervical Cancer: Tracing the Journey Through Time

History of cervical cancer is a fascinating tale of medical discovery, human resilience, and the relentless pursuit to understand and combat one of the most common cancers affecting women worldwide. Over centuries, the perception, diagnosis, and treatment of cervical cancer have evolved dramatically, influenced by advances in science, technology, and public health. Exploring this history not only highlights how far we've come but also sheds light on ongoing efforts to prevent and manage this disease.

Early Understanding and Recognition

The story of cervical cancer begins long before the disease was fully understood. Ancient medical texts and historical records reveal that symptoms related to cervical cancer were documented, though the disease itself was often misunderstood or confused with other gynecological conditions.

Ancient Descriptions and Theories

In ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Greece, and Rome, physicians observed symptoms like abnormal bleeding and pelvic pain, which are now known to be associated with cervical cancer. However, the cause of these symptoms was largely a mystery. Hippocrates and Galen, two towering figures in early medicine, described various tumors and growths but lacked the tools to differentiate cervical cancer from other ailments.

Theories during these times often attributed illnesses to imbalances in bodily humors or supernatural forces. Without microscopes or a clear understanding of pathology, cervical cancer remained an enigma.

Impact of Limited Medical Knowledge

For centuries, treatments were rudimentary and often harmful. Surgical attempts were rare due to the high risk of infection and lack of anesthesia. This limited understanding meant that many women suffered without effective remedies, and cervical cancer remained a silent killer.

The Renaissance and Medical Advancements

The Renaissance period sparked renewed interest in anatomy and pathology, laying groundwork for future breakthroughs in understanding cervical cancer.

Rise of Anatomical Studies

During the 16th and 17th centuries, anatomists like Andreas Vesalius challenged old dogmas by conducting detailed dissections. This improved knowledge of female reproductive anatomy allowed physicians to better identify tumors and lesions in the cervix.

Despite these advances, the link between specific cellular changes and cancer was still unknown. Cervical tumors were described more accurately, but the reasons behind their development and progression remained elusive.

Early Surgical Interventions

Surgical approaches began to develop slowly. The invention of better surgical tools and techniques allowed for the removal of visible tumors, though outcomes were often poor due to infection or relapse. These early surgeries laid the foundation for the more refined procedures that would emerge later.

Discovery of Cervical Cancer's Causes

The 19th and 20th centuries marked pivotal moments in the history of cervical cancer, particularly with the identification of its causes and risk factors.

Correlation with Sexual Behavior and Infection

In the late 1800s, researchers observed a correlation between cervical cancer and sexual activity, noting that the disease was more common in women with multiple sexual partners or those who married early. This hinted at an infectious agent playing a role, although it was not yet identified.

At this time, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) like syphilis and gonorrhea were known, but their direct link to cervical cancer was unproven.

Introduction of the Pap Smear

One of the most transformative milestones was the invention of the Pap smear test by Dr. Georgios Papanicolaou in the 1920s and 1930s. This simple, non-invasive procedure allowed for the detection of precancerous and cancerous cells on the cervix long before symptoms appeared.

The Pap smear revolutionized cervical cancer screening, drastically improving early diagnosis and reducing mortality rates in countries where it was widely adopted.

Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and Modern Understanding

The late 20th century brought a breakthrough in cervical cancer research with the discovery of the human papillomavirus (HPV) as the primary cause.

HPV: The Missing Link

In the 1980s, scientists Harald zur Hausen and colleagues demonstrated that certain high-risk strains of HPV were responsible for the majority of cervical cancer cases. This discovery earned zur Hausen the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2008 and shifted the focus of cervical cancer prevention from just treatment to addressing the root cause.

Understanding HPV's role led to the development of targeted interventions such as vaccines and improved screening protocols.

HPV Vaccination and Prevention

The introduction of HPV vaccines in the early 2000s marked a new era in cervical cancer prevention. Vaccines like Gardasil and Cervarix protect against the most common cancer-causing HPV strains, offering hope for drastically reducing cervical cancer incidence globally.

Public health campaigns now emphasize vaccination alongside regular Pap smears and HPV testing, especially in young women before exposure to the virus.

Evolution of Treatment Approaches

Throughout history, treatment of cervical cancer has evolved from rudimentary surgeries to sophisticated multimodal therapies.

Surgical Innovations

The radical hysterectomy, developed in the early 20th century by Dr. Ernst Wertheim, became a cornerstone for treating early-stage cervical cancer. This operation involves removing the uterus, surrounding tissues, and part of the vagina and lymph nodes.

Advances in surgical techniques, including minimally invasive and robotic-assisted surgeries, have improved patient outcomes and recovery times.

Radiation and Chemotherapy

The discovery of X-rays and radiation therapy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries offered new non-surgical options. Radiation became especially important for advanced cases or patients who could not undergo surgery.

Chemotherapy emerged later as an adjunct treatment, often combined with radiation to enhance effectiveness. Today, personalized treatment plans consider tumor stage, HPV status, and patient health to optimize results.

Societal Impact and Public Health Initiatives

Understanding the history of cervical cancer also involves recognizing its broader societal implications and the efforts made to reduce its burden.

Disparities in Cervical Cancer Rates

Historically, cervical cancer has disproportionately affected women in low-resource settings due to limited access to screening and treatment. In many developing countries, cervical cancer remains one of the leading causes of cancer death among women.

Addressing these disparities is a major focus of global health organizations, aiming to increase vaccination coverage and provide affordable screening options.

Awareness and Education

Public awareness campaigns have played a vital role in changing attitudes toward cervical cancer. Educating women about HPV, the benefits of vaccination, and the importance of regular screening has empowered many to take proactive steps.

Community outreach, school-based vaccination programs, and partnerships with healthcare providers continue to be essential in the fight against cervical cancer.

Looking Ahead: The Ongoing Story

The history of cervical cancer is a testament to medical progress and the power of prevention. While significant strides have been made, cervical cancer is not yet eradicated. Continuous research aims to improve vaccines, develop better diagnostic tools, and tailor treatments to individual patients.

As awareness grows and technologies advance, the hope is that future generations will see cervical cancer become a rarity rather than a common threat. Understanding its history not only honors the work of pioneers but also inspires ongoing efforts to protect women's health worldwide.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the history of cervical cancer discovery?

Cervical cancer was first described in medical literature in the 19th century, with early observations by doctors like Hippocrates noting cervical tumors. However, it wasn't until the 20th century that its link to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection was established.

When was the connection between HPV and cervical cancer discovered?

The connection between human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer was discovered in the early 1980s by Harald zur Hausen, who identified HPV DNA in cervical cancer cells, leading to a better understanding of the disease's viral etiology.

How has cervical cancer screening evolved historically?

Cervical cancer screening began in the 1940s with the development of the Pap smear by Georg Papanicolaou, which allowed early detection of precancerous changes, drastically reducing cervical cancer incidence and mortality over subsequent decades.

What historical treatments have been used for cervical cancer?

Historically, treatments for cervical cancer ranged from radical hysterectomy to radiation therapy, with advances over the 20th century including the introduction of chemotherapy and more conservative surgical techniques improving survival and quality of life.

How did the introduction of the HPV vaccine impact the history of cervical cancer?

The introduction of the HPV vaccine in 2006 marked a major milestone in cervical cancer prevention, significantly reducing the incidence of HPV infections that cause most cervical cancers, and representing a shift from treatment to primary prevention.

What role did epidemiology play in understanding cervical cancer historically?

Epidemiological studies in the mid-20th century helped identify risk factors for cervical cancer, such as multiple sexual partners and early sexual activity, leading to better prevention strategies and public health policies.

How has public awareness about cervical cancer changed over time?

Public awareness about cervical cancer has grown substantially since the mid-20th century, driven

by campaigns promoting Pap smear screening and HPV vaccination, leading to increased early detection and prevention efforts worldwide.

What historical challenges have hindered cervical cancer control?

Challenges historically included limited access to screening and treatment in low-resource settings, stigma associated with sexually transmitted infections like HPV, and lack of awareness, which delayed widespread prevention and early detection efforts.

Additional Resources

History of Cervical Cancer: Tracing the Evolution of Understanding and Treatment

History of cervical cancer reveals a compelling journey through centuries of medical observation, research breakthroughs, and evolving public health strategies. This disease, once a mysterious and often fatal condition, has transitioned into one of the most preventable cancers today, due to advances in screening, vaccination, and therapeutic interventions. Exploring the history of cervical cancer uncovers how scientific discoveries, social factors, and healthcare policies have shaped current approaches to diagnosis and management.

Early Recognition and Observations

The earliest documented accounts of cervical cancer date back to ancient civilizations, although detailed understanding was limited. Medical texts from ancient Egypt and Greece mention tumors and lesions affecting women's reproductive organs, but these descriptions were often vague and lacked specificity. It wasn't until the Renaissance period that physicians began to systematically examine and describe gynecological cancers with greater precision.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the history of cervical cancer gained clarity as medical practitioners started differentiating cervical cancer from other gynecological malignancies. Physicians like Dr. J. Marion Sims, often called the "father of modern gynecology," reported clinical cases of cervical tumors, contributing to early pathological descriptions. However, treatments remained rudimentary, primarily involving surgical excision with limited success and high mortality rates.

Scientific Breakthroughs in the 20th Century

The 20th century marked a pivotal era in the history of cervical cancer, characterized by groundbreaking research and technological innovation. One of the most significant milestones was the establishment of the Pap smear test by Dr. Georgios Papanikolaou in the 1920s and 1930s. This cytological screening method revolutionized cervical cancer detection by identifying precancerous cells before they developed into invasive cancer.

The Pap Smear and Its Impact

- Introduced in the 1940s for widespread use, the Pap smear drastically reduced cervical cancer incidence and mortality in populations with access to regular screening.
- The test's ability to detect dysplasia and carcinoma in situ enabled early intervention, which was critical in improving survival rates.
- Countries implementing national screening programs observed significant declines in cervical cancer prevalence, underscoring the test's public health importance.

Despite these advances, challenges remained. Screening programs were often inaccessible in low-resource settings, contributing to global disparities in cervical cancer rates. Additionally, the Pap smear had limitations regarding sensitivity and specificity, prompting ongoing research into complementary diagnostic tools.

Identification of Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

A transformative discovery in the history of cervical cancer was the identification of the human papillomavirus (HPV) as the primary etiological agent. In the 1980s, researchers Harald zur Hausen and colleagues demonstrated that high-risk HPV strains, particularly HPV-16 and HPV-18, were causally linked to cervical carcinogenesis. This breakthrough earned zur Hausen the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2008.

The recognition of HPV's role shifted the paradigm from solely treating cervical cancer to also focusing on prevention. It highlighted the viral oncogenesis mechanism, where persistent HPV infection leads to genomic instability and malignant transformation of cervical epithelial cells.

Advancements in Prevention and Treatment

Following the discovery of HPV, efforts concentrated on developing preventive vaccines. The introduction of prophylactic HPV vaccines in the early 21st century marked a new frontier in cervical cancer prevention. Vaccines such as Gardasil and Cervarix target the most oncogenic HPV types, offering protection before viral exposure.

HPV Vaccination Programs

- HPV vaccination campaigns have been integrated into national immunization schedules in numerous countries, targeting adolescent girls and, increasingly, boys.
- Studies indicate that widespread vaccination could potentially eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem in the coming decades.
- However, vaccine uptake varies globally due to socioeconomic, cultural, and logistical factors, impacting the overall effectiveness of these programs.

In terms of treatment, advances in surgical techniques, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy have improved outcomes for women diagnosed with cervical cancer. The integration of personalized

medicine and immunotherapy is an emerging focus area, aiming to tailor treatments based on tumor genetics and immune response.

Global Burden and Socioeconomic Implications

Understanding the history of cervical cancer also involves acknowledging its persistent global burden. Despite medical advancements, cervical cancer remains one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths among women in low- and middle-income countries. This disparity is largely attributed to limited access to screening, vaccination, and comprehensive healthcare.

Efforts by international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) emphasize scaling up prevention and treatment services worldwide. The WHO's Global Strategy to Accelerate the Elimination of Cervical Cancer aims to reduce incidence to below four cases per 100,000 women through a combination of vaccination, screening, and treatment.

Factors Contributing to Disparities

- **Healthcare Infrastructure:** Inadequate facilities impede regular cervical cancer screening and timely treatment.
- **Awareness and Education:** Lack of public knowledge about HPV and cervical cancer prevention hinders participation in screening and vaccination programs.
- **Cultural Barriers:** Stigma and misconceptions about sexual health can discourage women from seeking preventive care.

Addressing these challenges requires coordinated policy initiatives, community engagement, and investment in health systems strengthening.

Technological Innovations and Future Directions

Recent years have seen technological innovations that build upon the historical foundations of cervical cancer management. Molecular diagnostics, including HPV DNA testing and liquid-based cytology, enhance screening accuracy and allow for risk stratification.

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are being explored to improve the interpretation of cytological samples and imaging studies, potentially increasing early detection rates in resource-limited settings.

Furthermore, novel therapeutic approaches such as targeted therapy and therapeutic vaccines are under investigation, aiming to improve outcomes for patients with advanced or recurrent disease.

The history of cervical cancer exemplifies the dynamic interplay between scientific discovery, clinical practice, and public health policy. From ancient observations to modern molecular biology, the evolving understanding of this disease continues to inform strategies that save lives and reduce the global cancer burden.

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history of cervical cancer: *A Woman's Disease* Ilana Lowy, 2011-11-10 Cervical cancer is an emotive disease with multiple connotations. It has stood for the horror of cancer, the curse of femininity, the hope of cutting-edge medical technologies, and the promise of screening for malignant tumours. Ilana Lowy follows the disease from antiquity to the 21st century, tracing both medical progress and social change.

history of cervical cancer: History of Cervical Cancer and the Role of the Human Papillomavirus, 1960-2000 L. A. Reynolds, E. M. Tansey, 2009 The history, largely untold, of the development of cervical cytology, of effective screening and its ultimate success in reducing cervical cancer incidence and mortality, and the viral cause of cervical cancer, took place within a complex social background of changing attitudes to women's health and sexual behaviour. Dr Georges Papanicolaou's screening method (the Pap smear) started in the US in the 1940s. It was widely used in the UK a decade later and a national programme of cervical screening was established in 1988. The association of sexually transmitted human papillomavirus (HPV) with cervical cancer was less readily accepted. The detection of HPV16 in cervical cancers at the end of the 1970s was aided by the explosion of laboratory, clinical, and public health research on new screening tests and procedures. These made possible the successful development, licensing and use of preventive vaccines against the major oncogenic HPV types, HPV16 and -18. The Witness Seminar was attended by virologists, cytologists, gynaecologists, epidemiologists and others and addressed the development of cytology as a pathological discipline. They discussed who became cytologists and screeners; the evolution of screening in the UK and elsewhere; the impacts of colposcopy and of HPV; and the discovery of virus-like particles and the development of the HPV vaccine The meeting was chaired by Professor Glenn McCluggage, whose topic was suggested by Professor David Jenkins. Contributors include: Professor Valerie Beral, Professor Saveria Campo, Professor Jocelyn Chamberlain, Professor Dulcie Coleman, Dr Lionel Crawford, Professor Heather Cubie, Professor Jack Cuzick, Dr Ian Duncan, Dr Winifred Gray, Dr Amanda Herbert, Professor David Jenkins, Dr Elizabeth Mackenzie, Dr Joan Macnab, Professor Anthony Miller, Professor Julian Peto, Dr Catherine Pike, Professor Peter Sasieni, Professor Albert Singer, Dr John Smith, Professor Margaret Stanley, Mrs Marilyn Symonds, Dr Anne Szarewski, Professor Leslie Walker, Mr Patrick Walker, Dr Margaret Wolfendale and Professor Ciaran Woodman. Two appendices with reminiscences from Professor Leopold Koss, Dr Arthur Spriggs and Dr O A N (Nasseem) Husain, and an introduction by Professor Anne Johnson complete the volume.

history of cervical cancer: Cervical Cancer: From Etiology to Prevention Thomas E. Rohan, Keerti V. Shah, 2006-04-11 The last few years have seen enormous progress in terms of our understanding of the etiology and pathogenesis of cervical cancer (particularly with respect to the role of human papillomaviruses), and this has opened up new avenues for prevention. Additionally,

there have been further refinements of existing technologies for cervical cancer control. To read about the state of the art on cervical cancer, health professionals have to locate individual articles and reviews of specific topics. In recognition of this, we propose to produce a book that will bring together in one place reviews of the contribution of descriptive and analytical epidemiological research to our understanding of cervical cancer etiology, as well as research on the application of that knowledge (plus knowledge gained from basic science investigations) to prevention through screening, chemoprevention, and vaccine development. The proposed book will include authoritative reviews by scientists working on the disciplines that are pertinent to the topic of the epidemiology and prevention of cervical cancer.

history of cervical cancer: *A Woman's Disease* , Cervical cancer is an emotive disease with multiple connotations. It has stood for the horror of cancer, the curse of femininity, the hope of cutting-edge medical technologies and the promise of screening for malignant tumours. For a long time, this disease was identified with the most dreaded aspects of malignancies: prolonged invalidity and chronic pain, but also physical degradation, shame and social isolation. Cervical cancer displayed in parallel the dangers of being a woman. In the 20th century, innovations initially developed to control cervical cancer - radiotherapy and radium therapy, exfoliate cytology (Pap smear), homogenisation of the 'staging' of tumours, mass campaigns for an early detection of precancerous lesions of the cervix - set standards for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of other malignancies. In the late 20th century, cervical cancer underwent another important change. With the display of the role of selected strands of HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) in the genesis of this malignancy, it was transformed into a sexually transmitted disease. This new understanding of cervical cancer linked it more firmly with lifestyle choices, and thus increased the danger of stigmatisation of patients; on the other hand it opened the possibility for efficient prevention of this malignancy through vaccination. Ilana Lowy follows the disease from antiquity to the 21st century, focussing on the period since the mid-19th century, during which cervical cancer was dissociated from other gynaecological disorders and became a distinct entity. Following the ways in which new developments in science, medicine, and society have affected beliefs about medical progress and an individual's responsibility, gender roles, reproduction, and sex, Lowy demonstrates our understanding of what cervical cancer is, and how it can be prevented and cured.

history of cervical cancer: *Cervical Cancer Research Trends* Eleanor P. Bankes, 2007 Cervical cancer is a malignancy of the cervix. Worldwide, it is the second most common cancer of women. It may be present with vaginal bleeding but symptoms may be absent until the cancer is in advanced stages, which has made cervical cancer the focus of intense screening efforts. Most scientific studies point to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection responsible for 90 per cent of the cases of cervical cancer. There are 7 most common types of HPV - 16, 18, 31, 33, 42, 52 and 58. Types 16 and 18 being the most common cause of the cancer. Treatment is with surgery (including local excision) in early stages and chemotherapy and radiotherapy in advanced stages of the disease. This new book presents important research in the field from around the globe.

history of cervical cancer: *Human Papillomaviruses and Cervical Cancer* Magnus von Knebel Doeberitz, N. Wentzensen, 2007 Contains twelve articles which explore the epidemiology of HPV, testing strategies for HPV infections, new HPV detection methods and other potential biomarkers that might prove useful in cervical cancer diagnosis. This book includes articles which address the research on biomarkers for cervical cancer.

history of cervical cancer: *Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Control* , 2006 Most women who die from cervical cancer, particularly in developing countries, are in the prime of their life. They may be raising children, caring for their family, and contributing to the social and economic life of their town or village. Their death is both a personal tragedy, and a sad and unnecessary loss to their family and their community. Unnecessary, because there is compelling evidence, as this Guide makes clear, that cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and treatable forms of cancer, as long as it is detected early and managed effectively. Unfortunately, the majority of women in developing countries still do not have access to cervical cancer prevention programmes. The

consequence is that, often, cervical cancer is not detected until it is too late to be cured. An urgent effort is required if this situation is to be corrected. This Guide is intended to help those responsible for providing services aimed at reducing the burden posed by cervical cancer for women, communities and health systems. It focuses on the knowledge and skills needed by health care providers, at different levels of care.

history of cervical cancer: *The History and Mystery of Breast Cancer* Michael Baum, 2019-07-12 Breast cancer and its treatment is a terribly complex problem that involves all the intricacies of the human body, the anatomical and microscopic anatomy of the breast, the endocrine system, and bone metabolism, as well as the nature of malignant transformation. Even experts still have uncertainties. However, there is now an ethical and legal obligation for specialists to share their uncertainties with their patients when we are looking for informed consent before invasive procedures. Obsessive ruminations about the threat of breast cancer mean that few in the lay public know that breast cancer has slipped out of the top seven causes of death for women. Treatments for breast cancer might increase the risk of death from cardio-vascular disease, whilst, on the other hand, denying women in this age group hormone replacement therapy for the unjustified fear of breast cancer can impair their quality of life, cognitive function and bone mineral density. The totality of women's health and expectation of life must always trump the single-issue fanatics who only view women as the sum of their two breasts. This is more than a self-help book, but should also be considered as introducing the history and mystery of breast cancer, from the time of the Ancient Egyptians to the modern era, as well as hopes for the future.

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history of cervical cancer: *Encyclopedia of Aging and Public Health* Sana Loue, Martha Sajatovic, 2008-01-16 Americans are living longer, and the elder population is growing larger. To meet the ongoing need for quality information on elder health, the Encyclopedia of Aging and Public Health combines multiple perspectives to offer readers a more accurate and complete picture of the aging process. The book takes a biopsychosocial approach to the complexities of its subject. In-depth introductory chapters include coverage on a historical and demographic overview of aging in America, a guide to biological changes accompanying aging, an analysis of the diversity of the U.S. elder population, legal issues commonly affecting older adults, and the ethics of using cognitively impaired elders in research. From there, over 425 entries cover the gamut of topics, trends, diseases, and phenomena: -Specific populations, including ethnic minorities, custodial grandparents, and centenarians -Core medical conditions associated with aging, from cardiac and pulmonary diseases to Parkinson's and Alzheimer's -Mental and emotional disorders -Drugs/vitamins/alternative medicine -Disorders of the eyes, feet, and skin -Insomnia and sleep disorders; malnutrition and eating disorders -Sexual and gender-related concerns -And a broad array of social and political issues, including access to care, abuse/neglect, veterans' affairs, and assisted suicide Entries on not-quite-elders' concerns (e.g., midlife crisis, menopause) are featured as well. And all chapters and entries include references and resource lists. The Encyclopedia has been developed for maximum utility to clinicians, social workers, researchers, and public health professionals working with older adults. Its multidisciplinary coverage and scope of topics make this volume an invaluable reference for academic and public libraries.

history of cervical cancer: *An Evidence-Based Clinical Textbook in Obstetrics & Gynaecology for MRCOG-2* Richa Saxena, 2021-01-31 The second edition of this textbook is an essential revision aid for trainees preparing for Membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (MRCOG) examinations. Comprising nearly 1000 pages, the text has been fully updated and is in-line with the current syllabus and guidelines as recommended by The National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG). The book is divided into three main sections - General, Obstetrics, Gynaecology. The first section, General, provides an overview of the principles of clinical practice and surgery. The Obstetrics and Gynaecology sections are further subdivided, with Obstetrics covering the antenatal period, disorders during pregnancy, complications in different stages of pregnancy, intra- and

post-partum, delivery, and the newborn; and Gynaecology covering general gynaecology, menstruation abnormalities, reproductive medicine, urogynaecological and pelvic abnormalities, gynaecological oncology, lower genital tract problems, and contraception. Numerous clinical photographs, flowcharts, tables and boxes, further enhance the invaluable text. Key points Second edition of practical revision aid for trainees preparing for MRCOG examinations Text in-line with current syllabus and guidelines recommended by NICE and RCOG Highly illustrated with clinical photographs, flowcharts, tables and boxes Previous edition (9789386322876) published in 2017

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history of cervical cancer: *Principles and Practice of Gynecologic Oncology* William J. Hoskins, 2005 This updated Fourth Edition provides comprehensive coverage of the biology of gynecologic cancer, the therapeutic modalities available, and the diagnosis and treatment of site-specific malignancies. Because of the importance of multimodality treatment, the site-specific chapters are co-authored by a surgical oncologist, a medical oncologist, a radiation oncologist, and a pathologist. A significant portion of this edition focuses on monoclonal antibodies, vaccines, and gene directed therapies and how they can greatly improve treatment outcomes. A new chapter on end-of-life care is also included. Three distinguished new editors—Richard R. Barakat, MD, Maurie Markman, MD, and Marcus E. Randall, MD—now join the editorial team.

history of cervical cancer: *Textbook of Basic Nursing* Caroline Bunker Rosdahl, Mary T. Kowalski, 2008 Now in its Ninth Edition, this comprehensive all-in-one textbook covers the basic LPN/LVN curriculum and all content areas of the NCLEX-PN®. Coverage includes anatomy and physiology, nursing process, growth and development, nursing skills, and pharmacology, as well as medical-surgical, maternal-neonatal, pediatric, and psychiatric-mental health nursing. The book is written in a student-friendly style and has an attractive full-color design, with numerous illustrations, tables, and boxes. Bound-in multimedia CD-ROMs include audio pronunciations, clinical simulations, videos, animations, and a simulated NCLEX-PN® exam. This edition's comprehensive ancillary package includes curriculum materials, PowerPoint slides, lesson plans, and a test generator of NCLEX-PN®-style questions.

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history of cervical cancer: A Practical Approach to Cervical Cancer Screening Techniques T Radha Bai Prabhu, 2015-08-30 A Practical Approach to Cervical Cancer Screening Techniques assists postgraduate trainees and practising gynaecologists in the prevention of cervical carcinoma by guiding them through screening methods for detecting pre-invasive lesions. This book is comprised of 17 chapters which emphasise the need for cervical screening to prevent invasive

carcinoma, by diagnosing and treating women with high-grade cervical lesions. The major factors in the occurrence of cervical cancer, such as active metaplasia in the transformation zone, exposure to oncogen, and immune status of the individual are explained in detail. The criteria for a screening test and the various screening techniques available for cervical cancer, such as pap smear, liquid-based cytology, HPV testing, polar probe, laser-induced fluorescence, speculscopy and cervicography are also discussed. Colposcopy and the use of polarprob, the portable optoelectronic instrument that detects the existence of cervical cancer and precancer, are also described clearly in this concise guide to cervical cancer screening. Key Features Covers major factors influencing the occurrence of cervical cancer Details various techniques for screening Guide to performing, interpreting and logging colposcopy Introduction to use of polarprob in screening 68 full colour images and illustrations

history of cervical cancer: What Every Woman Should Know about Cervical Cancer

Nenad Markovic, Olivera Markovic, 2016-12-19 This book (an updated and extended edition) is about mobilizing women and health care policy makers and providers to unite their efforts in a single strategy for fighting cervical cancer worldwide. The objective of this strategy would be to reverse cervical cancer prevalence and mortality rates among all 2.4 billion women at risk and to achieve this goal within 10-15 years of implementation. Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap test, VIA, VILI, or HPV) failed to stop cervical cancer worldwide simply because many countries could not afford developing infrastructure necessary to carry on the global strategy, and because the outreach could not accomplish the targeted 51% of the population at risk. In 2015, there is still 600,000 women getting cervical cancer annually and 300,000 of them die. Every minute one woman gets cervical cancer and every 2 minutes one woman dies from this preventable disease. In 21st Century the Information Technology (IT) Revolution has made substantial impact on medicine enabling remote points-of care, scattered around the world, to be e-connected with experts in distant medical centers and to obtain quality diagnosis and proper guidelines for curative therapy of early stages of cervical cancer. Low frequency of costly interventions needed makes IT-based screening financially and socially beneficial for mass screening. This new Mobile Health technology with the Global Strategy for Fighting Cervical Cancer is subject to elaboration in our book as the new hope when old efforts have failed to stop the world "epidemics" of this grave but preventable disease. The language is adapted for easy reading and understanding by professionals and lay-persons. This book is intended for women at risk for cervical cancer, their health care providers, health insurance companies, government responsible for making health policy and healthcare industry because all of them have special role in the new Global Strategy elaborated in details in this book.

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