



International Journal of Virology and Diseases (DOI:10.28933/IJVD)



Tracing of cervical cancer prevention examinations carried out in the city of Recife-PE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cancer of the cervix when diagnosed and treated early is a cause of preventable death. Because it is a neoplasm caused by human papillomavirus (HPV), the Pap test is a safe and efficient strategy for early detection in the female population. According to the Brazilian Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Screening (2016), the first two tests should be performed at annual intervals and, if both results are negative, the next ones should be performed every 3 years. Beginning at age 25 for women who have had or have had sexual activity and periodic examinations should be continued until age 64 in women without prior history of pre-invasive neoplastic disease and discontinued when women have at least two exams consecutive negatives in the last 5 years. In 2013, the Cancer Information System (Siscan) was established within SUS, integrating the Cervical Cancer Information System (Siscolo) and the Breast Cancer Information System (Sismama). In Pernambuco, 970 new cases are expected and, in Recife, 150 new cases, representing the second most frequent cancer in women in the State and in the capital. **Objective:** To track the number of cervical cancer screening exams conducted in the city of Recife-PE, Brazil. **Methodology:** The source used was the Cervical Cancer Information System (SISCOLO), in the period from 2009 to 2014, in women aged 12-64 years, residents of this city and SUS users. **Results and Discussion:** When comparing the number of exams performed each year, a significant quantitative decrease was observed: from 9019 exams in 2009 to 1171 in 2014, a decrease of almost 87% in the number of exams. In addition to the low incidence of cervical cancer in young women, there is evidence that screening in women younger than 25 years is less effective than in more mature women. **Conclusions:** Although SISCOLO is an important tool for monitoring positive cases, it is unfortunately not being adequately filled. It is necessary that the professionals who accompany these patients correctly notify the system, as this would allow more investment in this area and better prevention.

Keywords: Cervical cancer; Women; Human papillomavirus; SISCOLO

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How to cite this article:

MONTE, P.R.A; SANTOS, M.V.V; ALMEIDA, T.G.S; COSTA, L.F. Tracing of cervical cancer prevention examinations carried out in the city of Recife-PE. International Journal of Virology and Diseases, 2018, 1:4

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