

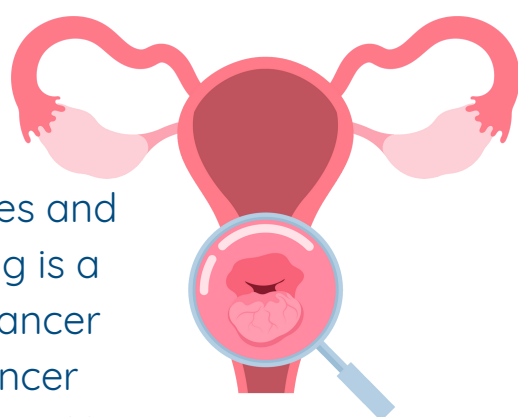
Protecting Women in Indonesia from Cervical Cancer

SCREENING

Why Do We Screen Women?

Early detection can prevent illness!

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer affecting women globally. The disease has many stages and if detected very early it can be easily treated. Screening is a safe way to detect pre-cancer cells and treat before cancer develops. If all eligible women screen and treat pre-cancer cells, mortality from Cervical Cancer can be reduced by 80%.



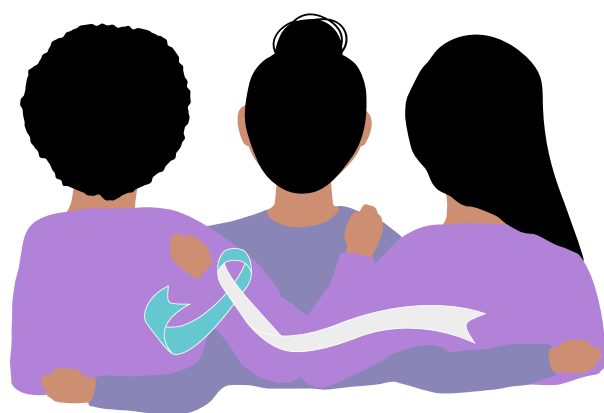
What happens to the body when screening?

Screening is performed in a private space with a female health worker. The health worker will gently insert a speculum to open the body and access the cervix. A swab sample is taken for analysis and the screening procedure does not take more than 10-15 minutes.

How do I receive my results?

There are two types of screening: VIA and Pap-Smear.

- VIA results can be shared with women verbally before the end of their appointment.
- Pap-smear samples are sent to a lab for analysis and results are provided to women within 2-4 weeks after their screening.



What if the result is positive?

If your result is positive a health worker will explain your treatment options and you will be referred to the best local option for free treatment. Cryotherapy treatment for pre-cancer cells is a one-off treatment that takes no longer than 30-60 mins. Cryotherapy for pre-cancer does not include chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or surgery.

What if the result is negative?

If your result is negative, you will be asked to return for repeat screening in 3 years' time to ensure you are still healthy.

How much does it cost and where do I go?

VIA and Pap-Smear screening tests are free and covered by the public health system at local health care centres. Cryotherapy treatment can be accessed for free at local health centres or public hospitals.



Nossal Institute for
Global Health