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### Title

Cervical Cancer Screening

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### Authors

Sawaya, George F  
Smith-McCune, Karen  
Kuppermann, Miriam

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## Supplementary Online Content

Sawaya GF, Smith-McCune K, Kuppermann M. Cervical cancer screening: more choices in 2019. *JAMA*. doi: 10.1001/jama.2019.4595

**eTable.** Current Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines for Women Aged 21 to 65 Years: US Preventive Services Task Force, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, American Cancer Society/American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology/American Society for Clinical Pathologists

### **eReferences.**

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

**eTable.** Current Cervical Cancer Screening Guidelines for Women Aged 21 to 65 Years: US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF, 2018)<sup>1</sup>, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG, 2016)<sup>2</sup>, American Cancer Society/American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology/American Society for Clinical Pathologists (2012)<sup>3</sup>

Population	Age to begin screening	Screening method and intervals, by age	Age to end screening	Screening after hysterectomy with removal of the cervix
Average-risk <sup>a</sup> women	21	Ages 21-65: cytology every 3y or Ages 21-29: cytology every 3y Ages 30-65: cytology plus hrHPV testing every 5y or Ages 21-29: cytology every 3y Ages 30-65: hrHPV testing every 5y <sup>b</sup>	65, if 3 consecutive negative cytology results or 2 consecutive negative cytology plus hrHPV tests within 10 years with the most recent test performed within 5 years	Not recommended
Women immunocompromised by HIV infection <sup>c</sup>	Within 1 year of onset of sexual activity or, if already sexually active, within the first year after HIV diagnosis but no later than 21	Ages 21-65: cytology every year; after 3 consecutive annual normal cytology test results, screening can be every 3y or Ages 21-29: cytology as above Ages 30-65: cytology plus hrHPV testing every 3y	None; lifelong screening recommended	Not specified
Women with a diagnosis of CIN2+ within the prior 20 years <sup>d</sup>	Not applicable	Routine age-based screening after initial post-treatment surveillance period, even if it extends past age 65	May end at age 65 if CIN2+ diagnosis $\geq$ 20 years ago and criteria for ending screening met (above)	Cytology alone for at least 20 years after initial post-treatment surveillance period
Women with in utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol <sup>d</sup>	Not specified	Annual cytology screening	Not specified	Not specified

Abbreviations: hrHPV, high-risk human papillomavirus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; CIN2+, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2, grade 3, adenocarcinoma in situ or cervical cancer

<sup>a</sup> Women with no prior diagnosis of CIN2+, women who are not immunocompromised and women with no in utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol

<sup>b</sup> Per USPSTF; considered an alternative strategy for women aged 25 and older by ACOG

<sup>c</sup> Per ACOG, based on recommendations by the Panel on Opportunistic Infections in HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents<sup>4</sup>; ACOG guidelines state that it is reasonable to extrapolate the recommendations for women with HIV infection to those who are immunocompromised due to non-HIV causes such as solid organ transplantation.

<sup>d</sup> Per ACOG

## eReferences

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2. Practice Bulletin No. 168 Summary: Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2016;128(4):923-925.
3. Saslow D, Solomon D, Lawson HW, et al. American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology screening guidelines for the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2012;62(3):147-172.
4. Panel on Opportunistic Infections in HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents. Guidelines for the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections in HIV-infected adults and adolescents: recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Available at [https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/lvguidelines/adult\\_oi.pdf](https://aidsinfo.nih.gov/contentfiles/lvguidelines/adult_oi.pdf) Accessed on March 20, 2019.