

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

Cervical cancer Screening Caribbean Netherlands - Saba



The cervical cancer screening is a free medical examination for early detection of cervical cancer and conditions that can lead to cervical cancer.

What is cervical cancer?

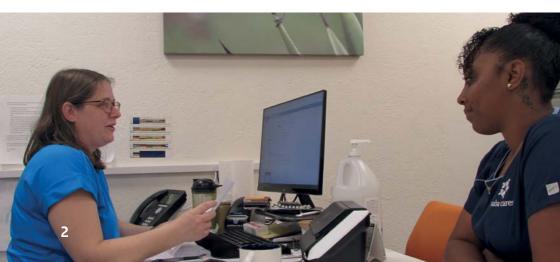
Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor of the cervix. This form of cancer develops very slowly and is caused by a long-lasting infection with a virus: the human papilloma virus (HPV). Cervical cancer can be prevented by catching it early.

Why screening for cervical cancer?

Cervical cancer occurs most frequently in women between the ages of 30 and 60 years. The screening test detects HPV and abnormal cells. Early detection enables treatment and the prevention of later development of cancer. That is why participating in the screening is so beneficial and important.

Who can participate?

Over a period of 3 years, starting in 2022, all women between 30 and 60 years old will be invited for the screening. After your first invitation you will receive an invitation for a swab test every 5 years.



1 THE INVITATION

You will be invited to make an appointment for a swab test at Saba Cares.



2 YOUR APPOINTMENT

The swab test is usually performed by the General Practicioner (GP) or a nurse. The doctor or nurse will ask you a few questions.

Please tell the GP or nurse if you feel uncomfortable about the screening test.

6 THE SWAB TEST

A special instrument is used for the test: the speculum. The GP or nurse uses a small brush to sample some endometrium from the cervix.

After the test is done, you will receive the result 4 weeks after the screening.





HPV-infection and the development of cervical cancer

to clean up the virus on its own 👝 HPV Abnormal cell ovaries uterus opening of uterus vagina Cervix & Magnification HPV may change Usually, the body is able The HPV of healthy cells enters the cells opening of uterus the cells in the cervix to clean up the virus on in the cervix its own within two years Sometimes, the body does not clean up the virus in the cells Cervical cancer may The body is able to clean 000 eventually develop. up mildly or moderately This usually takes abnormal cells on its own 10 to 15 years. -----Mildly to Moderately Cervical cancer HPV occurs frequently. In 8 out of 10 women, moderately to severely the body is able to clear the HPV infection on its own. abnormal cells abnormal cells

Usually, the body is able

4

What are possible results?

Saba Cares receives the results within four weeks after the screening. You can call Saba Cares about your results. If the result requires further action, your GP will call you for an appointment.

The following results are possible:

No HPV

You do not have an increased risk of cervical cancer. Further testing is not necessary. You may participate in the screening again in the next round of invitations.

HPV detected, no abnormal cells

You will receive another invitation for a repeat swab test after six months. We then check once again to ensure that no abnormal cells are present.

HPV and abnormal cells detected

Further examination by a gynaecologist is necessary. The gynaecologist will decide whether treatment is necessary.

Unclear

A new swab test is required. Please make an appointment with your GP for this in about six weeks after your first swab test.

Contact your GP if you have any symptoms

The test results from the screening are not 100% conclusive. As a result, there is always a chance that HPV or abnormal cells have been missed. Are you experiencing any of the following symptoms?

- bleeding immediately after sex;
- postmenopausal bleeding, for example if you have not had a period for over a year;
- bleeding between periods;
- abnormal vaginal discharge.

Your data

You are invited based on the registration of Saba Cares. If you participate in the cervical cancer screening, you give permission to use your details and the results of your screening for the screening program and any follow-up testing at the hospital.

What happens with the rest of the material sampled?

Some bodily material is left over after the testing. The laboratory is required to keep this material for a period of three months, to monitor and improve the quality of the screening program. At the end of this period, the material will be destroyed.

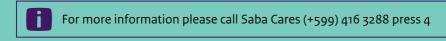
Protection of your personal data and privacy

The administrative system that we use for the screening is well secured. Only those people who need to see your information to perform the screening can use it. Saba Cares and RIVM comply with the legislation that protects your privacy.

We collect data from participants to help us improve the screening through scientific research. The data from all participants combined will provide valuable information. If your data and/or the bodily material is used for scientific research, we make sure that the researcher does not know from whom the data or bodily material originated. We will only use your data and/or bodily material for (scientific) research, if you give permission to do so. You can withdraw this permission at any time, without telling the reason why.

More information

For more information about the cervical cancer in the Caribbean Netherlands please contact Saba Cares or visit **<u>www.screening-cn.com</u>** and our Facebook page screening CN.



RIVM is conducting the cervical cancer screening in the Caribbean Netherlands.

Do you have any questions, tips, complaints or compliments about the screening program? Please contact us via *screeningCN@rivm.nl*.

For more information about the complaints procedure please check <u>https://saba.screening-cn.com/complaints/</u>.

This cervical cancer screening in the Caribbean Netherlands is carried out by





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