

# Cervical Cancer Screening

## 子宮頸癌篩查

Care Advice

護理須知



Gleneagles Hospital

HONG KONG

港怡醫院

## Care & Advice 護理及建議

It is common and normal to have slight vaginal bleeding on the first two days after the cervical smear test. If bleeding becomes severe or lasts for more than two days, please contact Gleneagles' Obstetrics & Gynaecology Clinic for follow-up.

子宮頸細胞檢查後的首兩天，陰道可能有少量出血，這是正常現象。若出血量增多或持續超過兩天，請向港怡醫院婦產科門診查詢。

## Follow-up 覆診

Remember to follow up as scheduled. Should you have any doubt, please consult your doctors or nurses immediately.

緊記如期覆診。如有任何疑問，請即向本院醫生或護士查詢。

## References 參考資料

<https://www.cervicalscreening.gov.hk/en/screening.html>



### Specialist Outpatient Obstetrics & Gynaecology Clinic (Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong) 婦科及產科專科門診 (港怡醫院)

<b>Location 位置</b>	Clinic N, 1/F, Tower A A座一樓 – 診所N
<b>Opening Hours 開放時間</b>	
Monday-Friday	9:00am – 6:00pm
Saturday	9:00am – 1:00pm
Sunday and Public Holiday	Closed
星期一至五	上午九時至下午六時
星期六	上午九時至下午一時
星期日及公眾假期	休息
<b>Appointment Hotline 預約熱線</b>	+852 3153 9153
<b>Fax 傳真</b>	+852 3903 3455
<b>Email 電郵</b>	socobg@gleneagles.hk

### Gleneagles Medical Clinic Central, Hong Kong 港怡醫院醫健診所 (中環)

<b>Location 位置</b>	Unit 2008B, 20/F, New World Tower 1, 16-18 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong 香港中環皇后大道中16-18號新世界大廈1座20樓2008B室
<b>Opening Hours 開放時間</b>	
Monday-Friday	9:00am – 1:30pm 2:30pm – 6:30pm
Saturday	9:00am – 1:00pm
Sunday and Public Holiday	Closed
星期一至五	上午九時至下午一時半 下午二時半至下午六時半
星期六	下午九時至下午一時
星期日及公眾假期	休息
<b>Appointment Hotline 預約熱線</b>	+852 2810 9188
<b>Email 電郵</b>	gmc.central@gleneagles.hk

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## Free Shuttle Service 免費專車服務

Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong provides free shuttle bus service between MTR **Wong Chuk Hang Station** (Exit A) and the hospital (main entrance).

港怡醫院為市民提供免費專車服務往來港鐵黃竹坑站 (A出口) 及醫院 (正門)。



Free Shuttle Schedule  
免費專車服務時間表

## MTR 港鐵

Gleneagles is within walking distance from MTR **Ocean Park Station** (Exit C).

您可由港鐵海洋公園站 (C出口) 步行至港怡醫院。



**Hospital address**  
1 Nam Fung Path,  
Wong Chuk Hang, Hong Kong

**醫院地址**  
香港黃竹坑南風徑1號

**Mainline 電話** +852 3153 9000  
**Service hotline 服務熱線** +852 2122 1333  
**Fax 傳真** +852 2528 0081

[www.gleneagles.hk](http://www.gleneagles.hk)

港怡醫院  
Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong

# Cervical Cancer Screening 子宮頸癌篩查

## Care Advice 護理須知



**Gleneagles Hospital**  
HONG KONG  
港怡醫院

# Cervical Cancer Screening

## 子宮頸癌篩查

### What is a cervical cancer? 什麼是子宮頸癌？

Cervical cancer occurs in the cervix which is the lower part of the uterus. When cells in the cervix are infected by high-risk Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), abnormal lesions may occur, called Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN). These cells are not cancer cells. These changes may develop into cancer if left unattended. The female with the pre-cancerous disease has no symptoms. The purpose of the cervical cancer screening is to prevent these abnormalities through early detection and to prevent cervical cancer.

子宮頸癌是在子宮下部的子宮頸發生的癌腫。當子宮頸內的細胞受到人類乳頭瘤病毒(Human Papilloma Virus，簡稱HPV)感染，就有可能產生不正常的病變，稱為子宮頸上皮內瘤(Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia，簡稱CIN)，這些細胞並非癌細胞，如不加理會的話，這病變可能發展成癌症。出現癌症前期病變的女性沒有任何症狀。子宮頸癌篩查的目的是希望透過檢測及早處理這些異常情況以預防子宮頸癌。

### Who needs cervical cancer screening? 誰需要接受子宮頸癌篩查？

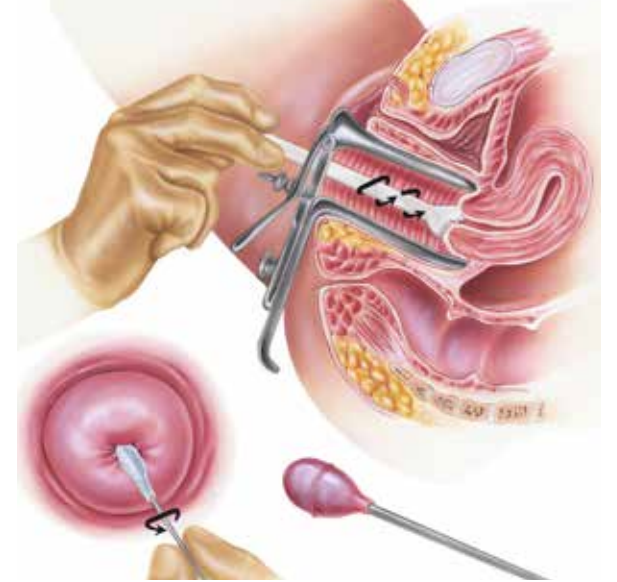
- Cervical cancer screening is generally for healthy women who have no symptom. 子宮頸癌篩查是為一般沒有症狀的婦女而設。
- Women aged 25 to 64 who ever had sex, irrespective of marital status, are recommended to undergo regular cervical cancer screening. 年齡介乎25至64歲而曾有性經驗的婦女，不論婚姻狀況，都應該定期接受子宮頸癌篩查。

- Screening may be discontinued in women aged 65 or above if three previous consecutive smears within 10 years show normal results. 年齡65歲或以上的婦女，如在過去10年內連續三次子宮頸細胞檢驗結果正常，可停止接受篩查。
- Women who have never had sex do not need cervical cancer screening. 從來沒有性行為的女性不需要接受子宮頸癌篩查。
- Women aged 65 or above who ever had sex and have never had cervical cancer screening should discuss with the doctor about having a cervical smear, even if they no longer have periods, have not had sex for many years or have been sterilised. 年齡65歲或以上而曾有性經驗並且從未接受過子宮頸癌篩查的婦女，即使已停經、多年沒有性行為或已結紮，都應該與醫生商量接受檢驗。
- Women aged below 25 who ever had sex and risk factors for cervical cancer, such as multiple sex partners, smoking, weakened immunity etc, should seek advice from doctors to assess the need for cervical cancer screening. 25歲以下而曾有性經驗的女性，若有患子宮頸癌的風險因素，例如有多個性伴侶、吸煙、免疫力減弱等，應諮詢醫生的意見，以評估是否需要接受子宮頸癌篩查。
- Women who have received HPV vaccination still need regular cervical cancer screening because HPV vaccination does not protect against the HPV types not included in the vaccine, nor against the existing HPV infections. 婦女即使已接種HPV疫苗，仍須定期接受子宮頸癌篩查，因為HPV疫苗並不能預防所有類型的HPV感染，亦不能清除已感染的病毒。
- Women who have hysterectomy with removal of cervix for benign diseases and without prior history of cervical changes can discontinue screening. 婦女如已因良性疾病切除子宮及子宮頸，同時沒有子宮頸細胞病變的病歷，則可停止子宮頸癌篩查。

- If in doubt, please consult the doctor. 如有疑問，應請教醫生。

### How is cervical cancer screening done? 子宮頸癌篩查是如何進行的？

- Cervical cancer screening includes cytology test, HPV test or both. Both tests use cells collected from the cervix. During the screening, an instrument called speculum is inserted into the vagina and then a soft brush is inserted through the speculum to collect sample from the cervix. The sample will be sent to laboratory for processing. 子宮頸癌篩查包括細胞學檢測、HPV 檢測或兩者同步進行檢測。兩種測試都使用從子宮頸收集的細胞。醫生會將一個窺器放進女性的陰道內，然後用刷子於子宮頸的表面位置抽取樣本，再送到化驗室檢驗。
- For cytology test, the sample is examined to see if abnormal cells are present. 通過細胞學檢測，檢查樣本以查看是否存在異常細胞。
- For HPV test, the sample is tested for presence of the most common high-risk HPV types. The sample taken for the cytology test can also be used for the HPV test. 通過HPV檢測，檢查樣本是否存在最常見的高風險HPV類型。同時細胞學檢測樣本亦可作為HPV檢測之用。
- Women tested positive for HPV and/or with abnormal cytology results are recommended to seek doctor's advice on necessary investigations and follow-up. 對HPV檢測呈陽性和/或細胞學檢測結果異常的女性，你應諮詢醫生，以了解作進一步檢查的需要和跟進的建議。



### When should you have cervical cancer screening and which tests should you have? 應該什麼時候進行子宮頸癌篩查及應該進行哪些檢查？

- Women aged 25 to 29 should have regular cervical cancer screening with cytology test every 3 years if the first 2 consecutive annual screens are normal. 25至29歲的女性，若連續兩年的子宮頸細胞檢測結果均屬正常，以後可每三年接受一次篩查。
- Women aged 30 to 64 have 3 options for cervical cancer screening. You can have a cytology test every 3 years if the first 2 consecutive annual screens are normal; or HPV test every 5 years; or co-test (cytology and HPV test) every 5 years. 30至64歲的女性有三種子宮頸癌篩查選擇。若連續兩年的子宮頸細胞檢驗結果正常，以後可每三年接受一次篩查；或每五年接受一次HPV檢測；或每五年接受一次HPV檢測與子宮頸細胞檢驗的合併檢測。