

Cervical Cancer Screening

子宮頸癌篩查

Care Advice
護理須知



Gleneagles Hospital
HONG KONG
港怡醫院

ON YOUR SIDE
護您同行

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 consult your doctors.

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。若出血量持續或增多，請向醫生查詢。

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/tc_chi/cs/cs_what.php

https://www.famplan.org.hk/ccf-pap/files/Press%20Conference%20of%20Pilot%20Scheme_Ppt.pdf

Specialist Outpatient Obstetrics & Gynaecology Clinic 婦科及產科專科門診

Location 位置

Clinic N, 1/F, Tower A
A座一樓 – 診所N

Opening Hours 開放時間

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

Appointment Hotline 預約熱線

+852 3153 9153

Fax 傳真

+852 3903 3455

Email 電郵

socobg@gleneagles.hk



Free Shuttle Service 免費專車服務

Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong provides free shuttle bus service for public between MTR Ocean Park 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海洋公園站(A出口)及醫院(正門)。



Schedule
時間表

MTR 港鐵



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

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+ 852 2122 1333

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www.gleneagles.hk



港怡醫院

Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong

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What is a cervical cancer?

什麼是子宮頸癌？

Cervical cancer is a cancer that occurs in the cervix in the lower part of the uterus. When cells in the cervix are invaded by 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)侵襲, 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。

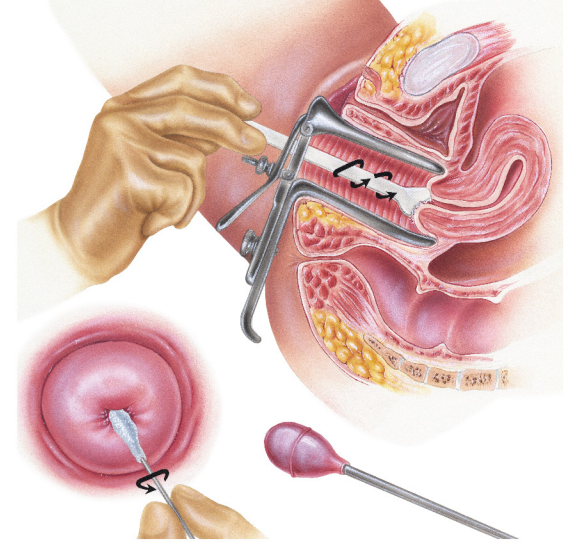
- Women aged 65 or above who ever had sex and have never had cervical cancer screening should discuss with the doctor about having a cervical smear, even if they no longer have periods, have not had sex for many years or have been sterilised.

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 prevent all types of HPV infections, nor remove 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 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 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。

When Should You Have Cervical Cancer Screening?

什麼時候應該進行子宮頸癌篩查？

- Women who ever had sex should have regular cervical cancer screening starting from the age of 25. 曾有性經驗的婦女應從25歲開始定期接受子宮頸癌篩查。
- If the first 2 consecutive annual screens are normal, subsequent screening should be done every 3 years. 若連續兩年檢驗結果正常, 以後可每三年接受一次檢驗。