

病人教材

妇女保健中心-罗斯福路诊所

如果抹片的结果有异常又如何处置?

您的医生会重做一次同样的检查，或建议做另一种以阴道镜，在近距离用放大仪器去窥看子宫颈情况。在子宫颈部位涂上溶液，以显示这些异常的细胞。然后刮取这些细胞样本做活组织化验；这方法称为「活检」或切片检验。

如有异常细胞和子宫颈癌，如何治疗?

1. 冰冻变异细胞（冰冻疗法）。
2. 激光治疗；以激光烧毁变异细胞。
3. 以环型手术切除变异细胞。称为宫颈锥切术。
4. 子宫及宫颈摘除手术。简称为子宫切除术。

当被诊断为子宫颈癌时，您会被转介到妇科肿瘤专科。治疗的方法包括用手术摘除放射治疗及化学治疗。

您有疑问吗?

请电: 206-598-5500

您的疑问是很重要的。如您有任何疑问或顾虑，请打电话给您的医生，或医护人员。华大医院诊所的服务人员可以随时提供协助。

妇女科诊所电话: 206-598-5500



柏氏抹片检查：预查子宫颈癌

每年做子宫颈抹片检查
以保护您的健康

如需要做柏氏抹片检查请
预约。

妇女科诊所电话
206-598-5500

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
MEDICAL CENTER
UW Medicine

Women's Health Care Center

Box 34765

4245 Roosevelt Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98103
206-598-5500

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
MEDICAL CENTER
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子宫颈是什么？

子宫颈是子宫最低的部位，其颈口在阴道的顶部。

為什麼我需要額外着重子宫颈？

子宫颈可产生不正常的细胞。在某些妇女身上会变化成癌。不正常的细胞称为「发育异常」。癌症的形成是由恶性细胞占据了不正常的细胞。这些细胞可蔓延到身体其他器官。假如能够及早发现这些不正常部分，提前治疗就可以防止癌症的形成。

婦女為何會有子宫颈的異常發育和癌症？

正確原因不明。數種危險誘發因素：

- 您或您的性伴侶患有生殖器官疣感染即人類乳頭狀瘤病毒者。
- 性伴侶多者。
- 18 歲之前有性行為者。
- 與新伴侶在一起沒用避孕套者。

- 抽煙者。
- 曾經有不正常柏氏抹片檢驗報告。
- 免疫系統衰弱者。
- 母親在懷您的期間曾服吃安胎藥。

約有多少人患子宫颈癌？

- 在美國每年有一萬三千七百人患此癌症。其中四千九百人死於此症（1998 年記錄）。

當子宫颈有異常細胞或患癌時會有症狀嗎？

- 大多數沒有任何症狀。
- 在性交後或經期之間有出血。
- 陰道有不正常的分泌物或疼痛。

子宫颈若有異常如何診斷？

柏氏抹片检查用以预查子宫颈癌。在子宫颈口取细胞样本放在顯微鏡下检查。

我需要多久做一次柏氏抹片检查？

凡 18 歲以上或性活躍的女士每年都需做一次柏氏抹片检查。如果連續做了三次或以上的結果都屬正常，以後次數可以減少。

What if my pap is abnormal?

Your doctor may suggest the test be repeated. Your doctor might also suggest a **colposcopy**, which is an up-close check of the cervix using a special magnifying device. Liquids are applied to the cervix to highlight abnormal cells. A small sample of cells can then be removed for testing. This is called a biopsy.

How are abnormal cells and cervical cancer treated?

1. The abnormal cells are frozen (cryotherapy).
2. Laser treatment is done to destroy the abnormal cells.
3. The abnormal cells are removed by surgery called Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure, also known as conization.
4. The uterus and cervix are removed by surgery called a hysterectomy.

If you have cervical cancer, you will be referred to a Gynecologic Oncologist. Options for treatment include surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.

Questions?

Call 206-598-5500

Your questions are important. Call your doctor or health care provider if you have questions or concerns. The UWMC clinic staff are also available to help at any time.

Women's Health Care Center
206-598-5500

Patient Education

Women's Health Care Center –
Roosevelt



Your Pap Smear: Cervical Cancer Screening

*How your yearly pap test
can help keep you healthy*

If you need to schedule a pap test, please call for an appointment.

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What is the cervix?

The cervix is the lower portion of the uterus that opens into the vagina.

Why do I need to be concerned with the cervix?

The cervix can develop abnormal cells and can, in some women, develop cancer. Abnormal cells are called **dysplasia**. Cancer occurs when abnormal cells are taken over by malignant cells. These cells can spread to other organs. If found early, abnormalities can be treated to prevent cancer.

Why do women get cervical dysplasia and cancer?

The exact cause is unknown. Risk factors include:

- You and/or your partner have a genital wart infection (**Human Papilloma Virus**).
- Many sex partners.
- First **intercourse** before the age of 18.
- Not using **condoms** with new partners.
- **Smoking**.
- Previous **abnormal pap smear**.

- Weak **immune system**.
- Mother took **DES** (diethylstilbestrol) during her pregnancy with you.

How many women have cervical cancer?

- In the U.S., 13,700 women develop cervical cancer per year and 4,900 die from the disease each year (1998 data).

Are there any symptoms of abnormal cervical cells or cancer?

- Most times, there are no symptoms.
- Bleeding after intercourse or between periods.
- Abnormal vaginal discharge or pain.

How are cervical abnormalities diagnosed?

A pap smear is a test that screens for cervical cancer. A sample of cervical cells is collected and viewed under a microscope.

How often should I have a pap smear?

For most women, if you are above the age of 18 or are sexually active, a pap test should be done every year. If three or more pap smears come back normal, the test may be done less often.