

What Does An Abnormal Pap Smear Mean

Ovarian cancer When this process begins, there may be no or only vague symptoms. This is similar to the current Pap smear, which is used to detect cervical cancer. histological examination is being developed. The ovary is made up of three different cell types including epithelial cells, germ cells, and stromal cells. When these cells become abnormal, they can divide and form tumors. These cells can also invade or metastasize (spread) to other parts of the body. Symptoms become more noticeable as the cancer progresses. It may originate from the ovary itself or more commonly from nearby structures such as fallopian tubes or the inner lining of the abdomen. These symptoms may include bloating, vaginal bleeding, pelvic pain, abdominal swelling, constipation, and loss of appetite, among others.

The UK Collaborative Trial of Ovarian cancer is a cancerous tumor of an ovary. Common areas to which the cancer may spread include the lining of the abdomen, lymph nodes, lungs, and liver 41b309ca9d

HPV vaccine The first HPV vaccine became available in 2006. The nonavalent one provides additional protection against HPV types 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58. They also protect against penile cancer. The quadrivalent vaccines provide additional protection against HPV types 6 and 11. They additionally prevent genital warts (also known as anogenital warts), with the quadrivalent and nonavalent vaccines providing virtually complete protection. All of them protect against HPV types 16 and 18, which are together responsible for approximately 70% of cervical cancer cases globally. All have excellent safety profiles and are highly efficacious, or have met immunobridging standards. It is estimated that HPV vaccines may prevent 70% of cervical cancer, 80% of anal cancer, 60% of vaginal cancer, 40% of vulvar cancer, and show more than 90% effectiveness in preventing HPV-positive oropharyngeal cancers. Currently there are six licensed HPV vaccines: three bivalent (protect against two types of HPV),

two quadrivalent (against four), and one nonavalent vaccine (against nine). associated with the follow-up from abnormal Pap tests, thus helping to reduce health care costs and anxieties related to abnormal Pap tests and follow-up procedures Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines are vaccines intended to provide acquired immunity against infection by certain types of human papillomavirus 41b309ca9d

Cervical cancer is a type of gynecological cancer that begins from cells lining the cervix, the lower part of the uterus. Cervical cancer begins when the cells that line the cervix become abnormal and grow in a pattern that is atypical for non-cancerous cells. Cervical cancer is typically first identified with an abnormal pap smear. The final diagnosis of cervical cancer, including the stage of the cancer, is confirmed with additional testing. 41b309ca9d Frazer attended Aberdeen private school Robert Gordon's College. He chose to pursue medicine over an earlier interest in physics due to physics having fewer research opportunities, and he received his Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, at the University of Edinburgh in 1974 and 1977 respectively. It was during

this time that he met his wife Caroline, whom he married in 1976. His 1978–79 residency was in the Edinburgh Eastern General Hospital, the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and the Roodlands General Hospital in Haddington... 41b309ca9d The risk of ovarian cancer increases with age. Most cases of ovarian cancer develop after menopause. It is also more common in women who have ovulated more over their lifetime. This includes those who have never had children, those who began ovulation at a younger age and those who reach menopause at an older age. Other risk factors include hormone therapy after menopause, fertility... 41b309ca9d Cancer staging is determined by where the tumor is located, the size of the tumor, and how much the tumor has spread beyond where it originally began, such as to nearby lymph nodes or different parts of the body. 41b309ca9d

Vagina In humans, it extends from the vulval vestibule to the cervix (neck of the uterus). reproductive system. In the United States, Pap test screening is recommended starting around 21 The vagina (pl. Such exams may include the Pap test (or cervical smear). The vagina also channels

menstrual flow, which occurs in humans and closely related primates as part of the menstrual cycle. : vaginas or vaginae) is the elastic, muscular reproductive organ of the female genital tract through which mammals copulate and give birth. The vaginal introitus is normally partly covered by a thin layer of mucosal tissue called the hymen 41b309ca9d

Over 200 types of HPV have been described. An individual can become infected with more than one type of HPV and the disease is only known to affect humans. More than 40 types may be spread through sexual contact and infect the anus and genitals. Risk factors for persistent infection by sexually transmitted types include early age of first sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners, smoking... 41b309ca9d == Description == 41b309ca9d Assisted reproduction has undergone dramatic advances such that... 41b309ca9d A Pap smear is performed by opening the vagina with a speculum and collecting cells at the outer opening of the cervix at the transformation zone (where the outer squamous cervical cells meet the inner glandular endocervical cells), using an Ayre spatula or a cytobrush. The collected cells are examined under a microscope... 41b309ca9d Cancer

staging is described on a spectrum from stage 0 to stage IV. Stage 0 describes pre-cancerous or non-invasive types of tumors. Stage IV is used to describe cancers that have spread throughout a significant part of the body. In general, the greater the stage of cancer, the more aggressive the disease and the... 41b309ca9d During sexual intercourse, the vaginal walls produce vaginal lubrication and create friction which stimulates the penis toward ejaculation, enabling fertilization. Along with pleasure and bonding, sexual activity can cause sexually transmitted infections (STIs), which can be prevented by safe sex practices. Other health issues may also affect the human vagina. 41b309ca9d

Human papillomavirus infection cytological abnormalities, these molecular tests can identify women at increased risk before abnormal cervical cells are visible on a Pap smear. Warts are caused by HPV. Nearly all cervical cancer is due to HPV and two strains, HPV16 and HPV18, account for 70% of all cases. Between 60% and 90% of the other cancers listed above are also linked to HPV. These lesions, depending on the site affected, increase the risk of cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, mouth, tonsils,

or throat. HPV6 and HPV11 are common causes of genital warts and laryngeal papillomatosis. Sometimes an HPV infection persists and results in warts or precancerous lesions. "Theoretically Human papillomavirus infection (HPV infection) is an infection caused by a DNA virus from the Papillomaviridae family. Many HPV infections cause no symptoms and 90% resolve spontaneously within two years. HPV16 is responsible for almost 90% of HPV-related cancers of the mouth, throat, or tonsils 41b309ca9d

Gynaecological care is discussed in the Kahun Gynaecological Papyrus and the Hippocratic Corpus, showing the ancient origins of the subject. J. Marion Sims contributed to the advancement of the specialism developing instruments such as the Sims speculum, Pantaleoni completed the first hysteroscopy in 1869 and Papanikolaou first wrote about the pap smear in 1928. 41b309ca9d

Cervical cancer staging Cervical cancer is typically first identified with an abnormal pap smear. become abnormal and grow in a pattern that is

atypical for non-cancerous cells. This is important for determining how serious the cancer is and to create the best treatment plan. The Cervical cancer staging is the assessment of cervical cancer to determine the extent of the spread of cancer beyond the cervix 41b309ca9d

Transgender, intersex and nonbinary individuals can require gynaecological care. Health disparities exist within gynaecology, which can impact women... 41b309ca9d == Education == 41b309ca9d Gynaecology encompasses preventative care, sexual health and diagnosing and treating health issues arising from the female reproduction system, such as the uterus, vagina, cervix, fallopian tubes, ovaries, and breasts; subspecialties include family planning; minimally invasive surgery; paediatric and adolescent gynaecology; and pelvic medicine and reconstructive surgery. 41b309ca9d

Ian Frazer It will mean a 70 per cent reduction in abnormal pap smears, and in parts of the world where there are no pap smears, a 70 per cent reduction Ian Hector Frazer (born 6 January 1953) is a Scottish-born

Australian immunologist, the founding CEO and Director of Research of the Translational Research Institute (Australia). Frazer and Jian Zhou developed and patented the basic technology behind the HPV vaccine against cervical cancer at the University of Queensland. Researchers at the National Cancer Institute, Georgetown University, and University of Rochester also contributed to the further development of the cervical cancer vaccine in parallel. September 2006 41b309ca9d

The vagina has evoked strong reactions in societies throughout history, including negative perceptions and language, cultural taboos, and their use as symbols for female sexuality, spirituality, or regeneration of life. In common speech, the word "vagina" is often used incorrectly to refer to the vulva or to the female genitals in general. 41b309ca9d The testis is an ideal organ for evaluation by FNA because of its uniform cellularity and easy accessibility. 41b309ca9d == Etymology and definition... == 41b309ca9d

Gynaecology Transgender, intersex and nonbinary individuals can require

gynaecological Gynaecology (or gynecology in American English) is the area of medicine concerned with conditions affecting the female reproductive system. It is sometimes combined with the field of obstetrics, which focuses on pregnancy and childbirth, thereby forming the combined area of obstetrics and gynaecology (OB-GYN). the first hysteroscopy in 1869 and Papanikolaou first wrote about the pap smear in 1928
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Frazer was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents were medical scientists, and he was drawn to science from a young age. 41b309ca9d The realization that the specific histologic abnormality observed on testis biopsy has no definite correlation to either the etiology of infertility or to the ability to find sperm for assisted reproduction. 41b309ca9d

FNA mapping FNA mapping is an application of fine-needle aspiration (FNA) to the testis for the diagnosis of male infertility. As an alternative to open testicular biopsy for the last 40 years, FNA mapping has helped to characterize states of human male infertility due to defective

spermatogenesis. S. Cytopathology. Recently, however, testicular FNA has gained popularity as both a diagnostic and therapeutic tool for the management of clinical male infertility for several reasons: to evaluate male infertility. FNA cytology has been used to examine pathological human tissue from various organs for over 100 years. processing--a collection fluid allowing Giemsa, PAP and H & E staining, and facilitating thinprep, cytospin and direct smears and ancillary tests. Although recognized as a reliable, and informative technique, testis FNA has not been widely used in U 41b309ca9d

The trend toward minimally invasive procedures and cost-containment views FNA favorably compared to surgical testis biopsy. 41b309ca9d

Pap test The test was independently invented in the 1920s by the Greek physician Georgios Papanikolaou and named after him. A simplified version of the test was introduced by the Canadian obstetrician Anna Marion Hilliard in 1957. The Papanicolaou test (abbreviated as Pap test, also known as Pap smear (AE), cervical smear (BE), or smear test (BE)) is a method of

cervical screening The Papanicolaou test (abbreviated as Pap test, also known as Pap smear (AE), cervical smear (BE), or smear test (BE)) is a method of cervical screening used to detect potentially precancerous and cancerous processes in the cervix (opening of the uterus or womb) or, more rarely, anus (in both men and women) or the vaginal vault. Abnormal findings are often followed up by more sensitive diagnostic procedures and, if warranted, interventions that aim to prevent progression to cervical cancer. In patients who have had a hysterectomy, the cervix is normally removed and Pap smears are not indicated (unless the uterus was removed on suspicion of neoplasia) 41b309ca9d

Vaginal cancer It often can be cured if found and treated in early stages. Primary vaginal cancer originates from the vaginal tissue – most frequently squamous cell carcinoma, but primary vaginal adenocarcinoma, sarcoma, and melanoma have also been reported – while secondary vaginal cancer involves the metastasis of a cancer that originated in a different part of the body. Surgery alone or surgery combined with pelvic radiation is typically used to treat vaginal cancer. Signs of vaginal cancer may include abnormal

vaginal bleeding, dysuria, tenesmus, or pelvic pain, though as many as 20% of women diagnosed with vaginal cancer are asymptomatic at the time of diagnosis. Staging: The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics utilizes Vaginal cancer is an extraordinarily rare form of cancer that develops in the tissue of the vagina. Vaginal cancer cannot be detected through cervical pap smears. vaginal cancer is made. Secondary vaginal cancer is more common. Vaginal cancer occurs more frequently in women over age 50, and the mean age of diagnosis of vaginal cancer is 60 years 41b309ca9d

Carcinoma of the vagina occurs in less than 2% of women with pelvic malignant tumors. Squamous carcinoma is the most common type of vaginal cancer. The human papillomavirus (HPV) is strongly associated with vaginal cancer. Vaginal cancer occurs most often in... 41b309ca9d

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