Abnormal Pap Test
(Treatment and Follow-Up)

Some of the procedures used to treat and/or follow-up cervical problems...

**Repeat Pap Tests**
Women with abnormal Pap Tests results will likely be asked to have another Pap Test after a few months have passed. While it may be distressing to wait for that length of time, it is necessary because abnormal cervical cells often return to normal on their own without any treatment. Any follow-up testing is **extremely** important. For women 30 years and older who have a mildly abnormal Pap Test, (called ASCUS) a second test called a HPV test may be done using the Pap sample already collected. This determines if HPV or human papilloma virus is present and will help decide if a woman will be sent for further testing, such as colposcopy.

**Colposcopy**
This is a procedure in which a woman’s cervix is viewed through a specialized piece of equipment (which magnifies it many times). A light spray, that smells like vinegar, will help the gynecologist see the cells better. Usually a biopsy (or sample) is taken at the same time.

**Laser Surgery**
A laser beam of light is directed at abnormal areas on the cervix causing cells to be destroyed and evaporate.

**Cryosurgery**
A probe is inserted into the vagina and rests on the cervix. The cells on the cervical lining are frozen using a probe that is cooled by a special gas.

**L.E.E.P. (Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure)**
A procedure in which the whole pre-cancerous area is removed using an electrically charged thin wire loop.

**Cone Biopsy**
This is usually performed under a general anesthetic, much like any day surgery. It can also be done by laser surgery. Often recommended for HSIL, if the endocervix (opening of the cervix) is involved.

**Hysterectomy**
In some cases, if the cervical cancer is advanced, removing the cervix and uterus may be a reasonable treatment option.

For more information please contact your health care provider, community health nurse or call 1-866-643-8719