

ASCO ANSWERS

CERVICAL CANCER

WHAT IS CERVICAL CANCER?

Cervical cancer is a disease in which normal cells on the surface of the cervix begin to change, grow uncontrollably, and form a mass of cells called a tumor. At first, the changes in a cell are precancerous (abnormal cells). If the precancerous cells change into true cancer cells and spread deeper into the cervix or to other tissues and organs, the disease is then called cervical cancer. The two main types of cervical cancer are squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. Most cervical cancers can be prevented by having regular Pap tests and treating precancers early.

WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF THE CERVIX?

The cervix is the lower, narrow part of the uterus. The uterus holds the growing fetus during pregnancy. The cervix connects the uterus to the vagina and, with the vagina, forms the birth canal.

WHAT DOES STAGE MEAN?

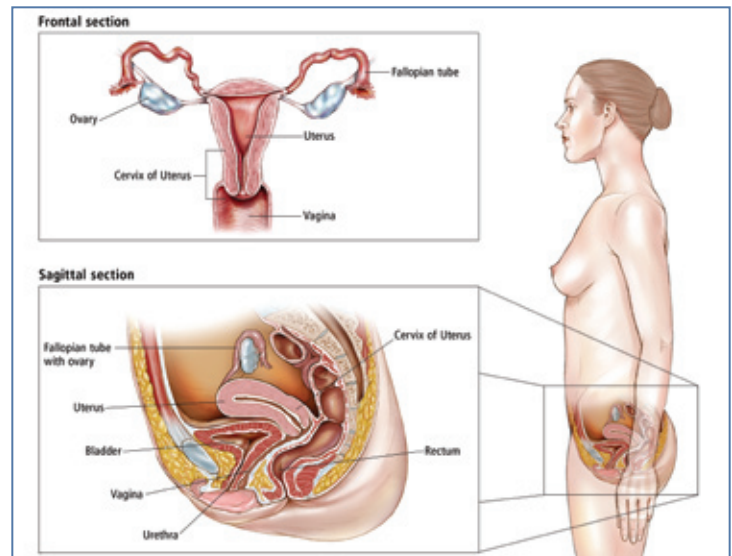
The stage is a way of describing a cancer, such as where it is located, if or where it has spread, and if it is affecting the functions of other organs in the body. There are five stages for cervical cancer: stage 0 (zero) and stages I through IV (one through four). Descriptions for these stages are available at www.cancer.net/cervical.

HOW IS CERVICAL CANCER TREATED?

The treatment of cervical cancer depends on the size and location of the tumor, whether the cancer has spread, the woman's overall health, and her desire to have children. Precancerous cells can be found and removed without harming healthy tissue. If the abnormal cells have become cancerous, the most common treatments are surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy. Radiation therapy alone or surgery to remove part or all of the cervix may be used for a small tumor. A combination of chemotherapy and radiation therapy is often used for women with invasive cervical cancer. When making treatment decisions, women may also consider a clinical trial; talk with your doctor about all treatment options. Most side effects of cervical cancer treatment can often be prevented or managed with the help of your health-care team.

HOW CAN I COPE WITH CERVICAL CANCER?

Absorbing the news of a cancer diagnosis and communicating with your doctor are key parts of the coping process. Seeking support, becoming organized, and considering a second opinion are other steps. Take care of yourself during this time. Understanding your emotions and those of people close to you can be helpful in managing the diagnosis, treatment, and healing process.



Find additional cancer information at www.cancer.net.

QUESTIONS TO ASK THE DOCTOR

Regular communication is important in making informed decisions about your health care. Consider asking the following questions of your doctors:

- What type of cervical cancer do I have?
- Can you explain my pathology report (laboratory test results) to me?
- What stage is the cervical cancer?
- Has cancer spread to my lymph nodes or anywhere else?
- Would you explain my treatment options?
- How will this treatment benefit me?
- What clinical trials are open to me?
- How will this treatment affect my daily life? Will I be able to work, exercise, and perform my usual activities?
- Will this treatment affect my ability to become pregnant or have children?
- What is the expected timeline for my treatment plan?
- What long-term side effects may be associated with my cancer treatment?
- Where can I find emotional support for me and my family?
- Whom do I call for questions or problems?
- Is there anything else I should be asking?

Additional questions to ask the doctor can be found at www.cancer.net/cervical.

Information in ASCO's patient education materials is not intended as medical advice or as a substitute for the treating doctor's own professional judgment; nor does it imply ASCO endorsement of any product, service, or company.

ASCO believes that all treatment decisions should be made between patients and their doctors.

**For more information, visit ASCO's patient website,
www.cancer.net, or call 888-651-3038.**

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TERMS TO KNOW

Benign:

A tumor that is not cancerous

Biopsy:

Removal of a tissue sample that is then examined under a microscope to check for cancer cells

Chemotherapy:

The use of drugs to destroy cancer cells

Colposcopy:

An examination of the cervix and vagina from outside the body with a magnifying instrument

Dysplasia:

An abnormal growth of cells

Human papillomavirus (HPV):

A virus spread during sexual intercourse; risk factor for cervical cancer

Lymph node:

A tiny, bean-shaped organ that fights infection

Malignant:

A tumor that is cancerous

Metastasis:

The spread of cancer from where the cancer began to another part of the body

Oncologist:

A doctor who specializes in treating people with cancer

Prognosis:

Chance of recovery

Radiation therapy:

The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy cancer cells

Tumor:

A mass of tissue that requires a biopsy