



health

Department:
Health
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

PHILA MA

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

VISION

To provide effective screening and treatment of pre-malignant lesions to all women age 30 years and older thus reducing morbidity and mortality among women in Kwa-Zulu Natal.

What is Cervical cancer?

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in women accounting for 18.5% of all cancers. It is the leading cause of cancer deaths in South African women.

Risk factors

A woman is at risk of developing cervical cancer if:

- Multiple sexual partners without a condom
- Having sexual relation before the age of 18
- Smoking
- Weakened immune system
- Vaginal douching
- Chemical exposure

Symptoms of cervical cancer

- Abnormal vaginal discharge
- Heavier long lasting period
- Unusual vaginal bleeding
- Pelvic pain

Abnormal bleeding may occur

- Between menstrual period
- After menopause
- After intercourse
- After a pelvic examination

Treatment

The main types of cervical cancer treatment are:

- Surgery, which include total hysterectomy
- Radiation therapy
- Chemotherapy

Prevention is better than cure

- Cervical cancer is preventable, treatable if detected early

The Department of Health encourages all young women of child bearing age to visit their health facilities in order to be checked as regularly as possible.

TOLL FREE NUMBER
0800 00 5133

Natalia Building, 330 Langalibalele Street,
Pietermaritzburg, 3201
Tel. No. 033 395 2111 • Fax. No. 033 342 0429
Website: www.kznhealth.gov.za

FIGHTING DISEASE, FIGHTING POVERTY, GIVING HOPE



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UKUHLOLA UMDLAVUZA WESIBELETHO

UMBONO

Ukuhlola abesifazane ngokusezingeni eliphezulu nokwelapha izimpawu ezingaholela ukuthi owesifazane abe nomdlavuzwa kuwo wonke umuntu wesifazane kusukela eminyakeni engu-30 nangaphezulu ukuze silwe nezifo nokufa kwabantu besifazane KwaZulu-Natal.

Yini umdlavuzwa womlomo wesibeletu?

Lolu hlobo lomdlavuzwa lujwayelekile kwabesifazane futhi lingamaphesenti ayi 18.5 uma liqhathaniswa neminye imidlavuzwa. Yilolu hlobo lomdlavuzwa oluhamba phambili ekubaloleni abesifazane base Ningizimu Afrika

Izinto ezenza amathuba okuhlaselwa wumdlavuzwa wesibeletu abe maningi kwabesifazane

Maningi amathuba okuthi umuntu wesifazane abe nomdlavuzwa uma:

- Eya ocansini nabantu abaningi ngaphandle kwejazi lomkhwenyana
- Uzimbandakanya ocansini ngaphambili kokuba neminyaka engu 18
- Ukubhema
- Amasosha akho omzimba ephansi
- Ufaka izitaputapu esithweni sangasese
- Usebenza ngamakhemikhali

Izimpawu zomdlavuzwa wesibeletu

- Ukuphuma koketshazi esithweni sangasese okungajwayelekile
- Ukophakakhalu izinsuku eziningi uma uya esikhathini
- Ukophakakhalu okungajwayelekile esithweni sangasese
- Ubuhlungu besibeletu

Ukophakakhalu okungajwayelekile kungenzeka

- Ngemuva kokuba ubusugedile ukuya esikhathini
- Ukophakakhalu ukade usavaleka ukuya esikhathini
- Ngemuva kokuya ocansini
- Ngemuva kokuhlolwa isibeletu

Ukwelashwa

Izindlela okujwayeleke ukwelashwa ngazo umdlavuzwa wesibeletu yilezi:

- Ukuhlinzwa
- Ukushiswa komdlavuzwa

UmNyango wezeMpilo ugqugquzela bonke abantu besifazane abasezingeni lokuthola abantwana ukuthi bavakashele izikhungo zezempilo eziseduzane ukuze bahlolwe ngokufanele.

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UKUKIVKELA KUNGCONO KUNOKWELAPHA

Umdlavuzwa womlomo wesibeletu ungavikeleka, uyalapheka uma usheshe wabonakala

Woza uzokwenza iPap smear

- iPap smear indlela elula yokuthi kuxilonga isitho sangasese ukuze kubhekwe ukuthi awukho yini umdlavuzwa nokuthi isibeletu siphilile yini
- Umhlangikazi noma udokotela ushutheka isipopolo esibizwa ngespeculum esithweni sangasese somuntu wesifazane ukuze akwazi ukubona umlomo wesibeletu
- Kwengulwa ingxenya yontwentwesi lwesibeletu oluthunyelwa kohlolwa esikhungweni sokucwaninga ukuthi ubungakhalaselwa yini umdlavuzwa

Okunqunyelwa yoku kuhlolwa ithunyelwa emuva emtholampilo lapho ubuhlolwa khona umdlavuzwa. Khumbula ukubuyela kulo mtholampilo uyolanda impimela yocwaningo

Kungani kufanele ukufunda izinto wesifazane aye kulekela iPap smear?

- Izinto ezinokuba zikho okungajwayelekile ezingaphenduka umdlavuzwa womlomo wesibeletu ngokuhamba kwesikhathi
- Umdlavuzwa womlomo wesibeletu bezempilo
- Ngemuva kokuba ubusugedile ukuya esikhathini
- Ngemuva kokuya ocansini
- Ngemuva kokuhlolwa isibeletu
- Uma unegciwane lesandulela-nculazi, unelungelo lokuhlolwa njalo ngonyaka
- Unelungelo lokwelashwa ngesizotha ngenhlonipho futhi kwenzelwe endaweni esekusitheni uma wenza iPap smear
- Cela udokotela noma umhlangikazi akuchazele ngazokwenza uma enza iPap smear.

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