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Human Papillomavirus and Cervical Cancer
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Introduction
Human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer are among the diseases that are important topics to discuss. According to the American Cancer Society (ACS) (2018), it is estimated that in 2018 about 33,230 new cases of invasive cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

The National Cervical Cancer Coalition (NCCC) reports that cervical cancer is the second most common cancer (after breast cancer) in women. HPV can be transmitted through regular screening and, if detected, treated with surgery or cryotherapy (He et al., 2015). HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer and a common virus that is passed from one person to another during sex. Most sexually active people will have HPV at some point, but few women develop symptoms. HPV is linked to other cancers such as those of the skin, mouth, and throat (NCCC, 2018).

Why is this topic important?
Patients, nurses in women’s health practice or public health would need to be aware of the up to date information to screen and treat patients. Knowledge of this topic is important to educate patients about the possibility of cervical cancer.

Underlying Pathophysiology
Caused by a virus?
According to the NCCC (2018), HPV is the cause of a group of viruses that infect the skin. There are over 200 different types of HPV, and at least 40 of these are potentially harmful to the cervix. Infection with one or more types of HPV can lead to abnormal cell changes that can progress to cervical cancer. However, most infections caused by HPV will go away on its own. If it does not, it may cause cervical cancer over time. The HPV vaccine can help prevent many types of cervical cancer (NCCC, 2018).

Signs and Symptoms
According to the CDC (2015), early on cervical cancer may cause no signs or symptoms. Advanced cervical cancer may cause bleeding or discharge from the vagina that is not normal for you. Not everyone will have all of these signs, so see your doctor if you have any of these signs, see your doctor if you have any of these signs, see your doctor if you have any of these signs, see your doctor if you have any of these signs, see your doctor if you have any of these signs. Cervical cancer most commonly takes 10 years to 20 years or more to develop; women who are no longer sexually active should still have Pap tests (NCCC, 2018).

Pathophysiology Tactical
Management
Additional treatment can be completed to determine the best course of treatment. Your health care provider will determine the different stages of CIN and cervical cancer (ACS, 2016). The provider will review whether review of outside pathology and treatment for cervical cancer is cost effective especially for CIN... This is especially important in younger populations (less than 20) who are not associated with increased risk of total mortality or spontaneous premature delivery but did reveal an increased risk of cervical cancer. Treatment is clinically relevant as CIN is often the first sign of cervical cancer. As a transient process especially in younger women... (Williams, Agner & Stockdale, 2018).

Implications of Nursing Practice
Information can be provided to patients to prevent and screen for cervical cancer. Risk factors can be presented to encourage patients to be tested for cervical cancer. Education through nursing care is important to support patients. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2016), there are many forms of vaccination that can help protect against HPV. The HPV vaccine can help prevent many types of cervical cancer (NCCC, 2018).

References

Image 2: The Natural History of HPV Infection


http://www.nccc.org/HPVandCervicalCancer.html

http://scholars.wlu.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=luja

http://www.nccc.org/HPVandCervicalCancer.html

http://www.meta.sc/1050&context=kjus

http://www.meta.sc/1025&context=pscs

Significance of Pathophysiology
Recognizing the underlying pathophysiology is important for staging cervical cancer. “The treatment of cervical cancer is stage-specific. While early stage disease can be cured with surgery, advanced stage disease is best treated with a combination of surgery and radiotherapy.” (Delkdhiki, Ardas, Maron, Grief, & Schuermann, 2018, p.149)

Signs and Symptoms
According to the NCCC (2018), HPV is linked to other cancers such as those of the skin, mouth, and throat. HPV is the virus that causes genital warts, and a common virus that is passed from one person to another during sex. Most sexually active people will have HPV at some point, but few women develop symptoms. HPV is linked to other cancers such as those of the skin, mouth, and throat. HPV is the virus that causes genital warts, and a common virus that is passed from one person to another during sex. Most sexually active people will have HPV at some point, but few women develop symptoms. HPV is linked to other cancers such as those of the skin, mouth, and throat.

HPV and cervical cancer: what’s the connection?
"Cervical cancer was one of the first recognized diseases and is considered a preneoplastic disease, meaning that it is associated with an increased risk of cancer. The most effective way to prevent cervical cancer is to screen for it regularly using Pap tests. It is important to educate patients, even if they are not sexually active anymore because HPV can remain dormant for many years." (NCCC, 2018).

Pathophysiological Treatment
Additional treatment can be done to determine the best course of treatment. Your health care provider will determine the different stages of CIN and cervical cancer (ACS, 2016). The provider will review whether review of outside pathology and treatment for cervical cancer is cost effective especially for CIN (Williams, Agner & Stockdale, 2018).

Conclusion
The introduction of cervical screening programs has significantly reduced mortality and mortality related to cervical cancer in developed nations. This is due to the detection of both preneoplastic changes as well as invasive cancer at earlier stages which allows for earlier treatment. When abnormal cervical conditions are found in women’s practice, patients may be referred to another facility for further evaluation and treatment (Williams, Agner & Stockdale, 2018).

By reviewing the pathophysiology, practitioners can assist patients with prevention and treatment of HPV and cervical cancer.