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What is a cancer?

Cancer is a disease caused by the dysfunction and death of normal cells because of the sustained and uncontrollable growth of abnormal cells. Cancer is at the first place of the ten leading causes of death in our country, that is, one out of five deaths is because of cancer. Although cancers are horrible, some of them can be discovered and diagnosed at the early stage such that they can be treated promptly, with a good chance of being cured. Cervical cancer is one of the examples. If any suspicious symptom is found, do not trust any secret remedy or unlicensed doctor. It is suggested to go to a fully-equipped hospital to seek treatments in order not to miss the opportunity to be cured.

什麼是癌？

癌症是因身體無法控制的不正常細胞持續的成長，而破壞了正常細胞所導致功能喪失，使個體死亡的疾病。癌症佔目前我國十大死亡原因的第一位，每五位死亡個案中就有一位死於癌症。癌症雖可怕，但有一些癌症是可以早期發現、早期診斷，和及時治療。且治癒率機會很大；而子宮頸癌是癌症中可以早期發現治療之其中一種。如有可疑症狀，千萬不要隨便聽信偏方、密醫、胡亂治療，應到設備較完善的醫院去就醫，以免延誤時機。

Who are liable to cervical cancer?

1. Women who have multiple sex partners or whose spouses are abusive in sex.
2. Women who are married early or have sex experience at young age (Giving birth or having sex life before 18 years old).
3. Women whose family members had malignant tumors.
4. Women who have venereal diseases or have symptoms such as cervix inflammation.
5. Women who smoke.

哪些人容易得到子宮頸癌？

1. 無固定性伴侶或配偶、性伴侶多者。
2. 早婚或年輕就有性經驗者（18歲前生育或有性生活）。
3. 家族有惡性腫瘤者。
4. 染有性病或子宮頸有感染發炎等病症。
5. 吸菸者。

Possible symptoms

Most patients do not have any symptom at all.

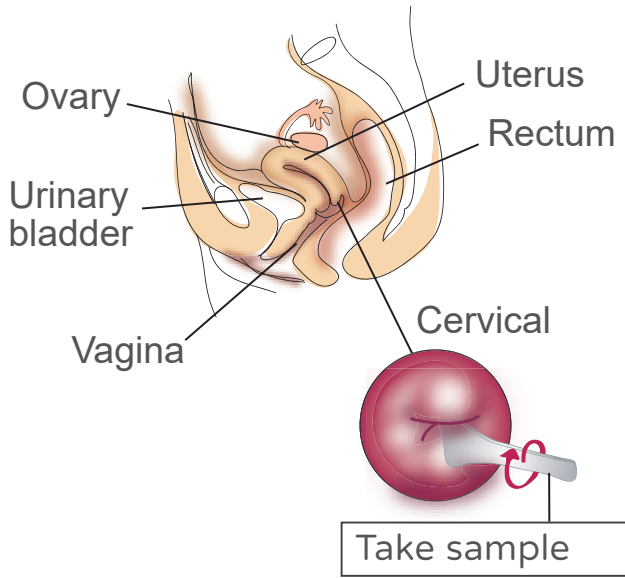
1. Abnormal bleeding :
such as post-coitus, in between two periods, during urinating or defecating, or post-menopause.
2. Abnormal vaginal discharge :
Unusual color such as brown, yellow or red; or having special odor of discharge.
3. Irregular menstration :
Increased menstration amount, prolonged period or bleeding again after the period is finished.
4. Uncomfortableness, bearing down sensation or abdominal pain.
5. Unknown tumor mass.

可能的症狀？

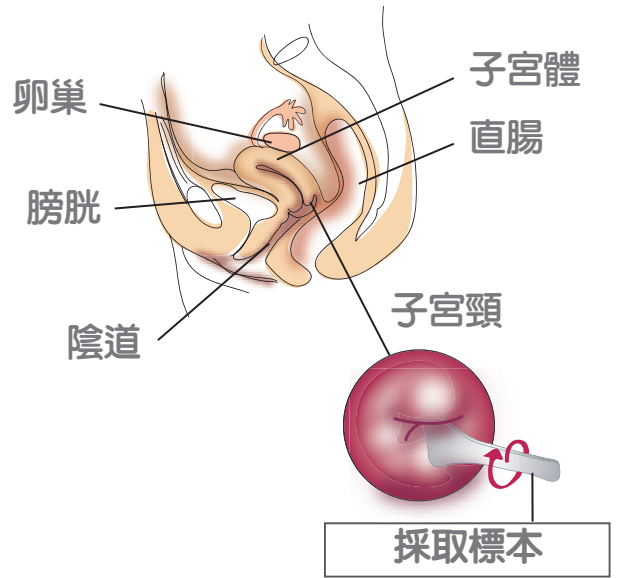
子宮頸癌完全沒症狀者佔多數，如原位癌，因此如有出現下列情形，應儘速就醫。

1. 不正常的出血情形：
行房後、大小便時、停經後出血。
2. 不正常的分泌物：
顏色異常，如：褐、黃、紅色或有特殊臭味。
3. 月經量比平時多、延長不止或停了再出血等。
4. 下腹有不舒服、沉重的感覺或經常疼痛。
5. 身體不明之腫塊。

Examination of
cervical cancer



子宮頸癌的檢查方法



Regular cervical smear examination

1. Do not irrigate vagina.
2. Avoid having sex the day before the examination.
3. Avoid taking tub bath.
4. Do not use vaginal suppository within three days after the examination.
5. Avoid doing the examination during the menstrual period.

子宮頸抹片檢查前注意事項

1. 不要沖洗陰道。
2. 避免在檢查前一天發生性行為。
3. 避免盆浴。
4. 不要放陰道塞劑治療藥物。
5. 避免於月經期間檢查。

The notice of after
taking Pap smear exam

Few females took Pap smear exam 2 or 3 days later might have fewer bleeding spots, which is the normal phenomenon. If have any uncomfortable symptom, please go to the obstetrics and gynecology department as soon as possible.

子宮頸抹片檢查後注意事項

少數婦女檢查後 2 ~ 3 天，可能會出現少量的點狀出血，屬於正常現象。若有出現其他任何不適症狀，請盡速回婦產科門診就診。

Prophylaxis

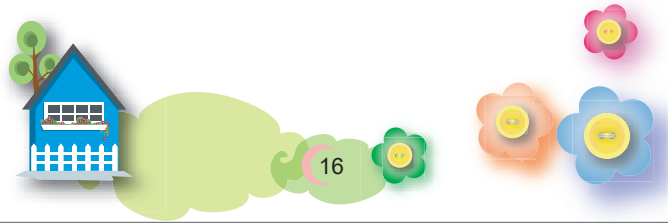
1. Discover at the early stage, diagnosed at the early stage, and treat as earlier as possible.
2. Women have had sex experience should do the examination once a year. To facilitate memorizing the date of examination, do the examination before your birthday.
3. Have sex only with the same fixed partner.
4. Be vaccinated for relevant conditions, such as the human papillomavirus vaccine.
5. Do the examination once you have venereal diseases or cervix irritation.

預防方法

1. 安全性行為，全程使用保險套。
2. 開始有性生活之婦女，每年應做子宮頸抹片檢查乙次，為方便記憶，請於每年生日前做抹片檢查。
3. 固定性伴侶。
4. 施打預防疫苗，如人類乳突病毒疫苗。
5. 性病、子宮頸炎應速治療。



Memorandum



敬祝您
身體健康 平安吉祥

Wish you
Healthy & Peaceful

佛教慈濟醫療財團法人

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子宮頸癌 防治簡介

Introduction to cervical cancer

中英文