

Guidance Note 15

Cervical Screening for immunosuppressed women

Not all women who are immunosuppressed will require annual cervical screening. However, there are occasions when it is advised that a screening test should be taken annually.

When is annual screening required?

- All women from age 20 with renal failure requiring dialysis
 - All women from age 20 who are pre- or post-organ transplant
 - All women from age 20 who are HIV positive (please tick CD4i on the screening form)
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There is no indication for increased surveillance of the following groups:

- Women receiving cytotoxic drugs for rheumatological disorders
- Women receiving cytotoxic chemotherapy for non-genital cancers
- Women receiving long term biologic agents
- Women receiving oestrogen antagonists such as tamoxifen

Note: These women should have cervical screening according to the national guidelines for the general population.

References:

- CervicalCheck: Eligibility framework for cervical screening. February 2017
 - CervicalCheck: Cervical Screening Management Recommendations Explanatory Guide. April 2015
 - European Guidelines for Quality Assurance in Cervical Cancer Screening – Second Edition
 - NHSCSP Publication 20: Guidelines for commissioners, providers and programme managers, for providing the NHS cervical screening service. Mar 2016
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For further information:

- Ellerbrock TV, Chiasson MA, Bush TJ et al. Incidence of cervical squamous intraepithelial lesions in HIV infected women. *JAMA*, 2000, 283: 1031–1037
 - Ghazizadeh S, Lessan-Pezeshki M., Einollahi B et al. Uterine cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in renal transplantation. *Transplant Proc*, 2001, 33: 2871
 - Savani BN., Stratton P., Shenoy A et al. Increased risk of cervical dysplasia in long term survivors of allogeneic stem cell transplantation – implications for screening and HPV vaccination. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*, 2008, 14: 1072-75
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