

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Biopsy</b>	A biopsy is a medical procedure which involves removing cells or a sample of tissue from the body in order to examine it more closely.
<b>Cervical cancer</b>	A type of cancer that starts in the cervix, which is the lower part of the uterus.
<b>Cervix</b>	The cervix is the lower part of the uterus, where the uterus joins with the top end of the vagina.
<b>Colposcopy</b>	A medical procedure that allows a doctor to closely examine a woman's cervix, vagina and vulva for signs of disease.
<b>False positive Pap smear</b>	A false positive Pap smear result is when the results of a Pap smear indicates that a patient has abnormal cells when in reality, they are normal.
<b>False negative Pap smear</b>	A false negative Pap smear result is when the result of a Pap smear indicates that a patient's cells are normal when in reality, abnormal cells are present.
<b>Gynaecologist</b>	A gynaecologist is a doctor that specialises in the female reproductive system. A gynaecologist can perform cervical cancer screening.
<b>Human Papillomaviruses (HPV)</b>	HPV is a common virus that can cause a variety of conditions from genital warts to cervical cancer. Of the 100 HPV types, there are 14 high-risk types which can cause cervical cancer. Of these 14 high-risk types, HPV 16 and 18 are considered the highest risk and cause 70% of all cervical cancer cases.
<b>HPV 16</b>	HPV 16 is one of the highest-risk types of HPV with respect to developing cervical cancer. HPV 16 (together with HPV 18) cause approximately 70% of all cervical cancer cases.
<b>HPV 18</b>	HPV 18 is one of the highest-risk types of HPV with respect to developing cervical cancer. HPV 18 (together with HPV 16) cause approximately 70% of all cervical cancer cases.
<b>HPV test</b>	A test that detects the presence of the HPV virus to determine whether a woman is at risk of cervical pre-cancer. The HPV test can be done with or separately from a Pap smear.
<b>Pap smear</b>	A Pap smear looks for abnormal changes in the cells of the cervix.
<b>Cervical Pre-cancer</b>	Pre-cancer is when abnormal cells are found in the lining of the cervix before cervical cancer develops. Without early detection and treatment, these abnormal cells may become cancer and spread into nearby normal tissue.