





Patient Diagnosis:

Low Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL)

The Pap test is intended to detect cancer and changes that may lead to cancer. **The Pap test recently performed by your Doctor has shown some abnormal cell changes of Low Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL).** This diagnosis does not mean that you have cervical cancer but that you have human papilloma virus related changes that require additional follow-up. Your Pap results will be reviewed by your physician to determine the most appropriate treatment plan for you.

Facts about LSIL

- LSIL is a mild cervical abnormality known to be caused by HPV infection. Persistent HPV infections have been linked to the development of cervical cancer.
- It is important to follow your clinician's recommendations regarding follow-up and treatment of LSIL.

Facts about Cervical Cancer

- The American Cancer Society predicts that about 12,360 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in the U.S.
 in 2014
- Risk factors for cervical cancer include, but are not limited to: HPV (high risk) infection, sexual activity at a young age, a history of multiple sexual partners, smoking, and conditions that compromise the immune system, such as HIV infection.
- Early detection greatly improves the chances of successful treatment and prevents any early cervical cell changes from becoming cancerous. Cervical cancer is rare in women who have received regular screening before the age of 65.

Sources for Additional Information

American Cancer Society: <u>www.cancer.org</u> or 800-227-2345

National Cancer Institute: www.nci.gov or 800-4-CANCER

WebMD: <u>www.webmd.com</u>