



Cervical Cancer: Open Access

Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China, Email: drpolletguillaume@gmail.com

Most of HPV infections are transient, while few persist and eventually induce carcinogenesis. In developed countries, cytology combined with HPV testing is the primary screening method for cervical cancer. However, in low-resource areas with a high incident rate of cervical cancer, lack of infrastructure limits the participation in screening programs. Many countries are struggling with nonorganized cervical cancer screening programs with very low coverage of the targeted screening population. Taking these barriers into consideration, self-collected sampling has been shown to facilitate access to cervical screening without extensive infrastructure and is suitable for HPV testing, which could enable good coverage and achieve good attendance. Due to the high sensitivity of cervical cancer precursors, primary high-risk HPV screening alone was recommended as an alternative to the current screening method in 2015. This alternative may lead to

