International Agency for Research on Cancer



IARC Handbooks of Cancer Prevention

Cervical cancer screening, Volume 18 (2022)

EVALUATIONS OF SCREENING METHODS

| Screening method | Evaluation ^a | |
|--|--|--|
| | Reduction in cervical cancer mortality | Reduction in cervical cancer incidence |
| Conventional cytology | Group A | Group A |
| Liquid-based cytology | Group A | Group A |
| HPV nucleic acid testing | Group A | Group A |
| Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) | Group A | Group B |
| Cytology based on Romanowsky–Giemsa staining | Group C | Group C |

HPV, human papillomavirus.

Group B: The cancer screening method may reduce the incidence of cervical cancer or may reduce mortality from cervical cancer

Group C: The cancer screening method is not classifiable as to its capacity to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer or to reduce mortality from cervical cancer.

COMPARISONS OF SCREENING METHODS

| Methods compared | Benefit-harm balance | |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| HPV DNA testing versus VIA | HPV DNA testing >> VIA | |
| HPV DNA testing versus cytology | HPV DNA testing > Cytology | |
| HPV DNA testing alone versus co-testing | HPV DNA testing ≥ Co-testing | |

HPV, human papillomavirus; VIA, visual inspection with acetic acid.

^a Group A: The cancer screening method is established to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer or is established to reduce mortality from cervical cancer.