

access to screening and diagnostic services are needed to further improve the cervical cancer.



Keywords: Cervical cancer; Diagnosis; Pap test; Biopsy; Molecular testing; Liquid-based cytology; Molecular imaging

Introduction

Cervical cancer is a major public health problem affecting women worldwide, with over 500,000 new cases and 300,000 deaths reported annually. Early detection and treatment of cervical cancer are crucial for improved outcomes, making accurate diagnosis essential. In recent years, advancements in medical technology and increased understanding of cervical cancer have led to improved methods of diagnosis. This article aims to provide an overview of the diagnostic process and the different methods used in cervical cancer diagnosis. The diagnostic process for cervical cancer typically involves a combination of medical history, physical examination, and diagnostic tests. The

The diagnosis of recurrence in this study relied on various factors, including patient-reported symptoms, physical examinations, imaging tests, and serum biomarker analysis. When a patient was diagnosed with recurrence using a specific method, that method was considered

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