CERVICAL CANCER IS A PRECANCEROUS, CURABLE DISEASE AND CAN BE PREVENTED. UNAIDS SUPPORTS THE GLOBAL STRATEGIES TO ACCELERATE THE ELIMINATION OF CERVICAL CANCER AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION, TREATMENTS, AND CARE OF CERVICAL CANCER.

### Overview of HIV and Cervical Cancer

**HIV AND CERVICAL CANCER: DISEASES OF INEQUALITY**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
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### Cervical Cancer

- **Screening:** Increase access to screening for cervical cancer. Women aged 30 years and older should be screened for cervical cancer every 3 years. Women aged 25 years and older should receive a single test for human papillomavirus (HPV) DNA.
- **Diagnosis:** Use appropriate technology and trained health providers for diagnosis. Increase access to the HPV test as a primary screening tool. Consider the integration of screening and treatment programs.
- **Treatment:** Increase access to treatment for cervical cancer. Provide adequate human and financial resources for treatment and palliative care. Increase access to surgical care, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy.
- **Education:** Increase community awareness and knowledge about cervical cancer. Increase access to education and peer support programs for people living with cervical cancer.

### HIV and Cervical Cancer

- **Screening:** Increase screening for cervical cancer in women living with HIV. Women aged 25 years and older should receive a single test for HPV DNA.
- **Diagnosis:** Increase access to diagnosis for cervical cancer in women living with HIV. Use appropriate technology and trained health providers for diagnosis.
- **Treatment:** Increase access to treatment for cervical cancer in women living with HIV. Provide adequate human and financial resources for treatment and palliative care.
- **Education:** Increase community awareness and knowledge about cervical cancer in women living with HIV. Increase access to education and peer support programs for people living with cervical cancer.

### Global Strategies and Targets

- **90% of women are screened for cervical cancer by 2025, over 15 million by 2027:** The 2025 Global Strategy sets a goal for 90% of women to be screened for cervical cancer by 2025. This goal is aligned with the 2021-2026 Global AIDS Strategy.
- **90% of women with precancerous lesions receive treatment:** The 2025 Global Strategy aims to ensure that 90% of women with precancerous lesions receive treatment.
- **90% of women with invasive cervical cancer receive treatment:** The 2025 Global Strategy aims to ensure that 90% of women with invasive cervical cancer receive treatment.

### PRIMARY PREVENTION

- **Vaccination for girls aged 9–14 years:** Vaccination is recommended for girls aged 9–14 years. Vaccinations initiated ≥15 years of age are recommended with a 6-month interval between doses is recommended. Vaccinations should be administered before sexually active, if possible.

### SECONDARY PREVENTION

- **Screening and treatment:** Screening and treatment programs are in place in many countries. However, coverage and quality vary widely.

### TERTIARY PREVENTION

- **Treatment:** Treatment options include surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy.

### MAPPING OF HIV AND CERVICAL CANCER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>HIV Status</th>
<th>Cervical Cancer Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls 9–14 years</td>
<td>HIV-negative</td>
<td>Cervical cancer-negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls 9–14 years</td>
<td>HIV-positive</td>
<td>Cervical cancer-positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventing new HIV infections

- **0%:** Increase access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) for all women living with HIV.
- **50%:** Reduce new HIV infections by 2025.
- **90%:** New WHO recommendations on screening and treatment to prevent cervical cancer among women living with HIV.

### Comprehensive Care

- **90% of women are screened for cervical cancer by 2025, over 15 million by 2027:** The 2025 Global Strategy sets a goal for 90% of women to be screened for cervical cancer by 2025. This goal is aligned with the 2021-2026 Global AIDS Strategy.
- **90% of women with precancerous lesions receive treatment:** The 2025 Global Strategy aims to ensure that 90% of women with precancerous lesions receive treatment.
- **90% of women with invasive cervical cancer receive treatment:** The 2025 Global Strategy aims to ensure that 90% of women with invasive cervical cancer receive treatment.

### Conclusion

Cervical cancer is an AIDS-defining illness and the most common cancer among women living with HIV. It is preventable with primary and secondary prevention strategies. UNAIDS supports the global strategies to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem with primary and secondary prevention, treatments, and care of cervical cancer.