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Taking a cervical smear

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**Taking a cervical smear**

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**Take the patient’s history**

Ensure that you put your patient at her ease, as attending for a smear may be an anxious time for women. Introduce yourself and explain the procedure, then take her history. Ask the patient: When was your last period? When was your last cervical screening test? What were the results? Has she ever had any abnormal results? Is she pregnant or trying to conceive? (If she is pregnant, do not perform the smear test.) Is she using any contraceptive? Has she had any unusual discharge? Does she experience any pain during intercourse? Does she have any abnormal bleeding between periods or after/during sexual intercourse?

**Offer the patient the opportunity to go to the toilet**

If the patient has a full bladder, then taking a cervical sample can be more uncomfortable for her. You should therefore ask her if she would like to go to the toilet.

**Offer the patient a chaperone**

Ask the patient if she would like a chaperone. If she confirms that she is comfortable being alone in the room with you, ask her if she is happy for you to lock the door.

**Patient position**

If available, draw the curtain to screen the patient as she undresses. Ask the patient to disrobe from the waist down. Offer the patient a disposable paper towel to protect modesty.

**Label the bottle**

While the patient is undressing, prepare the labels and equipment. Fill in the label and apply it to the bottle.

**Fill in the specimen form**

Prepare the appropriate specimen form (you may be able to download it and print it) and fill in the patient’s details.
Prepare equipment

Clean a trolley or other surface (such as a tray) according to local policy. Lay out the equipment using a non-touch technique. Unwrap the equipment. Remove the lid from the specimen container, ready to receive the brush head. Lay the brush head on a clean surface such as the inside of the speculum wrapper (once you have unwrapped this) or a paper towel.

Wash your hands

Wash your hands and put on an apron and gloves. Raise the bed to a suitable height.

Reassure the patient

Explain to the patient that she is in charge of the procedure and that she can ask you to stop at any time. (If she is in discomfort, you can pause to allow her to relax down onto the speculum, or alternatively, you can stop altogether.)

Introduce the speculum: (a)

Adjust the light source to illuminate the vulva. Separate the labia and insert the speculum sideways into the vagina.

Preparing the speculum

Open the lubricating gel, if using. Warm the speculum if required by holding it under a warm running tap. If using gel, avoid getting this on the tip of the speculum (inset), as this can affect the results. Smooth the gel over the front and back of the speculum.

Introduce the speculum: (b)

Aiming for the small of the back, gently push the speculum into the vagina until you meet some resistance, rotating it as you go until the handles are vertical. Avoid touching the clitoris with the handles.
Gently squeeze the handles together to open the blades of the speculum. Turn the screw clockwise to secure the blades into an open position. If you need to leave the room or the patient, first remove the speculum.

Adjust your light source and identify the cervix. Note any abnormalities (see page 6).

Insert the brush into the vagina and apply it to the cervix.

Position the brush so that the tip is in the cervical os and the bristles are splayed out against the cervix but not collapsed.

Rotate the brush clockwise against the cervix, throughout 360°. Perform five full rotations.

Remove the brush from the vagina and, with one hand, remove the brush head from the handle.
Press firmly on each end of the bottle in accordance with infection control policies. Agitate the bottle, do not shake it.

If the practitioner’s results differ widely from his/her peers or the national average, please put X next to “Any other comments”.

The log will be anonymised and will normally include the patient’s NHS number or date of birth, the date the sample was obtained, and information on results, presence of transformation zone (TZ) and “Any other comments”. If the practitioner’s results differ widely from his/her peers or the national average, retraining will take place (RCN, 2015).

Ensure delivery to the laboratory on the same day if possible, or as soon as possible, to help ensure that women receive their results within 14 days of attending for screening (NHS Improvement, 2009).

Do not undertake or attempt any procedure unless you are, or have supervision from, a properly trained, experienced and competent person. Always first explain the procedure to the patient and obtain his/her consent, in line with the policies of your employer or educational institution.
A normal cervix will look pink, smooth and healthy. In a nulliparous woman, the os is usually circular. In a multiparous woman, the os has the appearance of a horizontal slit.

The endocervix is inflamed and friable and bleeds easily on contact. There is often mucopurulent discharge which may be green or yellow. Swabs should be taken to exclude the presence of a sexually transmitted infection (see clinicalskills.net procedure, "Taking cervical swabs").

These do not need treating. Nabothian cysts are mucous-filled cysts which are considered normal on an adult cervix. They may look translucent or opaque and can range from 2-10 mm in diameter; they may be individual or multiple.

These are mostly benign but should be removed and sent for histology to rule out malignancy. They are often seen in women aged 40-50 years and can look like cherry-red lesions protruding from the os. They can cause abnormal bleeding and can obstruct the os, causing fertility problems.

With *Trichomonas* infection, the cervix is erythematous and friable, with microscopic punctate haemorrhages. There is often a mucopurulent discharge. Take swabs for diagnosis and refer for treatment and contact tracing.

Candidiasis (thrush) is a common presentation. White patches may be seen on the cervix and in the vagina. There is often a thick white curd-like discharge and the patient is likely to complain of itching.

The smear test detects cellular changes that could lead to abnormalities (intraepithelial neoplasia), which, if untreated, could develop into cancer. Such changes may also sometimes be visible to the naked eye, particularly if advanced.