

# Previous screening results important for decision about smear tests after age 60

October 25 2017

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Being screened again after the age of 60 reduces the risk of cervical cancer in women who have previously had abnormal smear tests and in women who did not have smear tests in their 50s, researchers at Karolinska Institutet show. The study, which is published in *PLOS Medicine*, is important for setting guidelines on the age at which screening can be discontinued.

Despite being screened with gynaecological smear tests, relatively many [women](#) over the age of 60 develop cervical cancer. There is currently a discussion on when and against what criteria screening should be discontinued. Different countries discontinue screening at different ages, and in Sweden the upper age limit was raised recently to 64.

Researchers at Karolinska Institutet have conducted a national study of over half a million women born between 1919 and 1945 in order to examine the incidence of cervical cancer in the over-60s. The researchers looked at the risk of developing cervical cancer between the ages of 61 and 80 depending on the women's screening history when in their 50s, and compared the risk of developing cervical cancer depending on if the women had been screened after the age of 60 or not.

Their results show that five in one thousand women over 60 who had not been screened in their 50s developed [cervical cancer](#); however, if the women were screened between 61 and 65, the risk dropped by 58 per cent to 3.3 cancers per thousand women. For women who previously had abnormal smear tests in their 50s, the reduction in risk associated with

screening between the ages of 61 and 65 was also statistically significant.

"It might be a good idea to pay closer attention to the results of women's previous screenings when deciding at which age it can be discontinued," says Professor Pär Sparén at Karolinska Institutet's Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics who led the study.

The women who had only had normal smear tests in their 50s showed no measurable lower cancer risk with new tests after age 60. However, the researchers did observe fewer cases of advanced [cancer](#) in 61 to 65-year-old women, since screening revealed the cancers at an earlier stage of development.

**More information:** Jiangrong Wang et al. Effectiveness of cervical screening after age 60 years according to screening history: Nationwide cohort study in Sweden, *PLOS Medicine* (2017). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1002414](#)

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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