Human papillomavirus (HPV) persistent infection is the main factor leading to the cervical cancer carcinogenesis. Wide-spread public vaccination against HPV as primary prevention is expected to reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates. It is essential to bear in mind that screening for precancerous lesions cannot be discontinued because vaccination will not protect against HPV types not included in the first and second generation vaccines.

Key words: cytology, HPV-testing, papillomavirus vaccines – therapeutic use, papillomavirus infections – prevention and control, papillomavirus infections – diagnosis, uterine cervical neoplasms

REFERENCES


