## WHO PEN Protocol 4

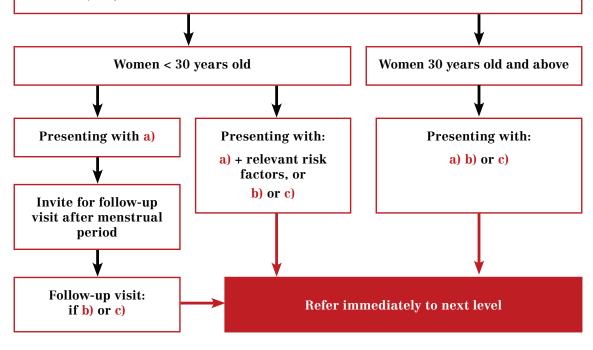
# 4.1 Assessment and referral of women with suspected breast cancer at primary health care

Women who present the following persistent and unexplained signs and symptoms should seek consultation at a PHC:

- a) Breast lump, or any change in the shape or consistency of the breast
- b) Breast lump that enlarges and/or is fixed and hard
- c) Other breast problems (i.e. eczematous skin changes, nipple retractation, peau d'orange, ulceration, unilateral nipple discharge particularly bloody discharge –, lump in the axilla) with or without palpable lump

# Assess likelihood for breast cancer

- Assess signs and symptoms (i.e. history, intensity, duration, progression)
- Identify relevant breast cancer risk factors (such as age, family history, previous history of breast cancer, chest irradiation)
- Clinical examination of both breasts, axillae and neck
- Differential diagnosis: benign breast diseases (e.g. fibroadenoma, fibroadenosis, mastitis, abscess, etc.)



#### Note:

Referral of women with small breast lumps may lead to diagnosis of "early breast cancer"

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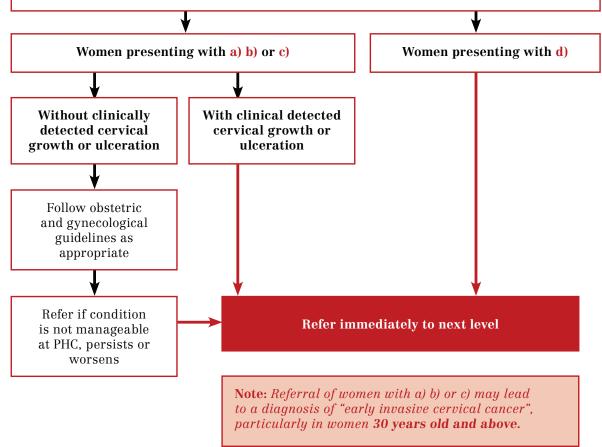
# 4.2 Assessment and referral of women with suspected cervical cancer at primary health care

Women who present the following persistent and unexplained signs and symptoms should seek consultation at a PHC:

- a) Abnormal vaginal bleeding (i.e. after coitus, between menstrual periods, post menopause)
- b) Foul-smelling discharge
- c) Pain during vaginal intercourse
- d) Any of the above associated with palpable abdominal mass with persistent low back or abdominal pain

### Assess likelihood for cervical cancer

- Assess signs and symptoms (i.e. history, intensity, duration, progression)
- Identify relevant risk factors: age (30 years old and above)
- Speculum examination
- Differential diagnosis: abortion in pre-menopausal women, infections (e.g. Chlamydiae, gonococcal, etc.), genital ulcers, cervical inflammation, uterine polyps, dysfunctional uterus hemorrhage, endometrial or vaginal cancer



Reference: Guidelines for referral of suspected breast and cervical cancer at primary health care in low resource settings, World Health Organization, 2013