Quiz activity template

This template can be used as an icebreaker/interactive activity to engage women in conversation about the importance of regular cervical screening at an information stall or display. Women lift the decorated paper underwear to reveal a question and answer related to the prevention of cervical cancer.

You can select questions suitable to your needs from pages 5 to 16 of this document. Further information and messages are available on our webpage. The templates can be adapted to suit your needs i.e. exclude template A to encourage women to engage in conversation to determine the answers.

Instructions:

1. You will need coloured A4 paper, adhesive (glue or sticky tape), scissors, a printer, craft materials to decorate template underwear and 15 minutes for construction time.
2. Print one of each of the three templates (A, B and C) and your selected questions and answers from page 5 to 16 of this document.
3. Cut out the templates and the question and answer shapes along the solid lines, then attach the question and answer shapes to corresponding labels on the templates.
4. **Template B:** Fold along dotted line to create tab (so the tab/shaded section cannot be seen from the front). Place adhesive on the back of the tab/shaded section. Combine with template A – join the back of the tab/shaded section on template B to the back of template A (creates template BA).
5. **Template C:** Fold along dotted line to create tab (so the tab/shaded section cannot be seen from the front). Place adhesive on the back of the tab/shaded section. Combine with template BA – join the back of the tab/shaded section on template C to the back of template BA.
6. Using craft materials decorate template C.
7. Display as part of your activity.

Completed example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Template C – Top</th>
<th>Template B – Middle</th>
<th>Template A – Base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Template C" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Template B" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Template A" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Template A Front:
Attach answer here
Template B Front:
Attach question here

From front, place adhesive to the back of this tab/shaded section.

Step 4: Fold along dotted line so that tab/shaded section cannot be seen.

Template B - Middle
Step 5: Fold along dotted line so that tab/shaded section cannot be seen.
What does the new Cervical Screening Test look for?

a) Cervical cancer
b) Human papillomavirus (HPV)
c) Cobwebs

b) Human papillomavirus (HPV)
The new Cervical Screening Test looks for human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. HPV infections can cause abnormal cervical cell changes that may lead to cervical cancer. This usually takes a long time, about 10 to 15 years. If HPV is found, the same cervical sample is then tested for the presence of abnormal cervical cells (similar to the Pap smear).
Why has cervical screening changed?

a) New knowledge about the role of human papillomavirus (HPV) in the development of cervical cancer
b) New tests that can find HPV
c) To save more lives
d) All of the above

Since the National Cervical Screening Program started in 1991 our understanding of cervical cancer and its prevention has greatly improved. We now know that:

- Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a necessary first step in the development of cervical abnormalities and cervical cancer
- Screening with a Cervical Screening Test every five years is more effective than, and just as safe as, screening with a Pap smear every two years

The changes are expected to result in a 30% reduction in cervical cancer cases and deaths.
Most women will have their first Cervical Screening Test _______ years after their last Pap smear

a) Two
b) Five
c) Ten

b) Two
Most women will be due for their first Cervical Screening Test two years after their last Pap smear.

Women with a ‘HPV negative’ (or ‘HPV not detected’) test result will be invited to screen again in five years.
Why will screening start at 25 years?

a) Cervical cancer in young women is rare
b) Treating cervical abnormalities in young women that would normally resolve themselves can lead to harm
c) Delaying screening to age 25 is safe
d) All of the above

The age to start screening will increase to 25 years because:

- Cervical cancer in young women is rare
- Despite screening women less than 25 years of age for over 20 years there has been no change to the number of cases or deaths from cervical cancer in this age group
- Treating common cervical abnormalities in young women that would usually resolve by themselves can increase the risk of pregnancy complications later in life
- Studies show that delaying screening until the age of 25 is safe (and has been safely done in other countries)
True or false?
Cervical cancer is one of the most preventable of all cancers

True

The biggest risk factor for cervical cancer is not having regular cervical screening. Four out of five women who develop cervical cancer in Australia have never screened or do not screen regularly.

A Cervical Screening Test can find human papillomavirus (HPV) and any abnormal cervical cell changes it may cause, allowing the cell changes to be monitored and, if needed treated, to prevent cancer.
For most women the time between Cervical Screening Tests will be every _______ years

a) Two
b) Five
c) Ten

b) Five

As the Cervical Screening Test is more accurate than the Pap smear, with a ‘HPV negative’ (or ‘HPV not detected’) test result women will only need to screen every five years.
True or false?
The new Cervical Screening Test will be for all women aged 25 to 74 years

True
Women aged 25-74 years will be invited to screen when they are due for their Cervical Screening Test.
True or false?
A Cervical Screening Test every five years is more effective than, and just as safe as, screening with a Pap smear every two years

True
Research has shown that a test for human papillomavirus (HPV) every five years is more effective than, and just as safe as screening with a Pap smear every two years.
True or false? Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer

True

Nearly all cervical cancers are caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Anyone who has ever had sexual contact can have HPV. It is so common that four out of five people will have HPV at some time in their lives. In most cases HPV is naturally cleared by the body in one to two years. In rare cases, if the body does not clear the virus, it can lead to cervical cancer. This usually takes around 10 to 15 years to develop.
True or false?
The new Cervical Screening Test is collected the same way as a Pap smear

True
The procedure for having a Cervical Screening Test is the same as the procedure for having a Pap smear. A healthcare provider will collect a small sample of cells from the woman’s cervix. The sample will be sent to a pathology laboratory for examination.
True or false?

Women of any age who have symptoms such as unusual bleeding, discharge or pain should see their healthcare provider immediately.

True

Women of any age who have symptoms such as abnormal vaginal bleeding, pain or discharge, should see their healthcare provider immediately.
True or false?
Women who have had the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine need to participate in regular cervical screening

True
The HPV vaccine does not protect against all types of HPV that are known to cause cervical cancer. All women, regardless of whether or not they have had the HPV vaccine, need to screen regularly.