

Average time for the procedure

Colposcopy is usually done in a doctor's office, and the procedure typically takes 10 to 20 minutes.

Are there any risks?

Colposcopy is a safe procedure that carries very few risks. Rarely, complications from biopsies taken during colposcopy can occur, including:

- Heavy bleeding
- Infection
- Pelvic pain

Aftercare Tips

You may experience some spotting or very light bleeding from your vagina in the next day or two. You may want to bring a sanitary pad to wear home after the procedure.

Use a pad to catch any blood or discharge. Avoid tampons, douching and vaginal intercourse for a week after your biopsy, or for as long as your doctor instructs you to.

Any Questions?

Should you have any questions after reading this brochure, please feel free to contact us on any of our contact details listed below and we will be happy to assist you.

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 drbtguzha

 Dr BT Guzha

About Dr. BT Guzha

Dr. Bothwell Guzha
MPhil, Certificate in Gynaecological
Oncology, MRCOG, FCOG, MBChB

Dr. BT Guzha is a medical professional with over 18 years of extensive experience in Zimbabwe and South Africa, specializing in Gynecology, Obstetrics, and Gynecology Oncology. As one of the two Gynaecological Oncologists and lead surgeons (gynaecological cancer surgery) at Pariyenyatwa General Hospital, Dr. Guzha is involved in the running of the gynaecological oncology services, including cervical cancer screening services, and chairs the gynaecology oncology Tumour Board every fortnight.

Currently involved in cervical cancer prevention research, Dr. Guzha has endeavored to improve clinical standards at the institution to meet international standards. Their main areas of clinical interest are gynaecological cancer screening and minimal access surgery in gynaecology oncology. Dr. Guzha also aims to maintain significant involvement in research and training, particularly in low-income countries, advancing the development of continued higher standards of care in gynaecological oncology worldwide.



DR. BT GUZHA

Specialist Obstetrician, Gynaecologist &
Gynaecological Oncologist

COLPOSCOPY



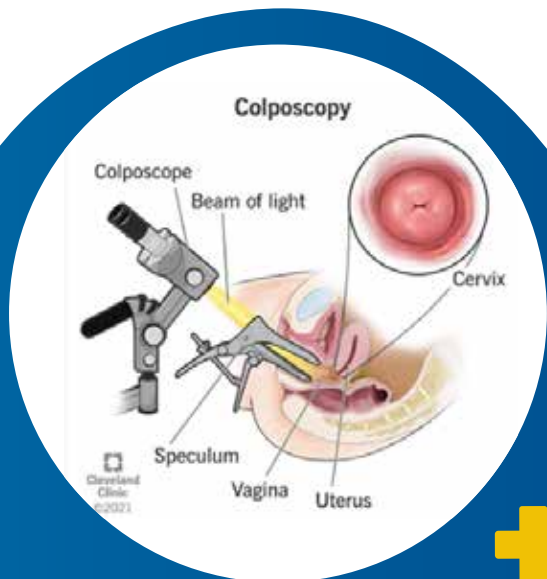
COLPOSCOPY

What Is Colposcopy?

Colposcopy is a procedure to closely examine your cervix, vagina and vulva for signs of disease. If you've had an abnormal Pap test or a positive HPV test, your provider may recommend colposcopy to get closer to a diagnosis.

Colposcopy can be used to diagnose:

- Cervical warts
- Inflammation of the cervix (cervicitis)
- Precancerous changes in the tissue of the cervix
- Precancerous changes in the tissue of the vagina
- Precancerous changes of the vulva



Who needs this procedure?

Your doctor may recommend colposcopy if your Pap test result is abnormal. If your doctor finds an unusual area of cells during your colposcopy procedure, a sample of tissue can be collected for laboratory testing (biopsy).

How to prepare for the procedure

To prepare for your colposcopy, your doctor may recommend that you:

Avoid scheduling your colposcopy during your period

Don't have vaginal intercourse the day or two before your colposcopy

Don't use tampons the day or two before your colposcopy

Don't use vaginal medications for the two days before your colposcopy

Take an over-the-counter pain reliever, such as ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin IB, others) or acetaminophen (Tylenol, others), before going to your colposcopy appointment

What happens during the procedure?

During colposcopy, your doctor uses a special instrument called a colposcope. You'll lie on your back on a table with your feet in supports, just as during a pelvic exam or Pap test.

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Your doctor positions the special magnifying instrument, called a colposcope, a few centimeters away from your vulva. Your doctor then shines a bright light into your vagina and looks through the lens of the colposcope, as if using binoculars.

Your cervix and vagina are swabbed with cotton to clear away any mucus. Your doctor may apply a solution of vinegar or another type of solution to the area. This may cause a burning or tingling sensation. The solution helps highlight any areas of suspicious cells. If your doctor finds a suspicious area, a small sample of tissue may be collected for laboratory testing.

To collect the tissue, your doctor uses a sharp biopsy instrument to remove a small piece of tissue. If there are multiple suspicious areas, your doctor may take multiple biopsy samples.



Need a colposcopy? Book with Dr. BT Guzha today!

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