Table 6. International UCC Screening Guidelines.

COUNTRY	SCREENING AGES	ORGANIZATIONS*; DETAILED GUIDELINES & RECOMMENDATIONS	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
United States of America	21-65 years old[38]	ASCCP, SGO, ACOG Ages 21–29: Primary Pap test every three years[39,40]. After age 25: Primary HPV DNA test every three years[40]. ASCCP, SGO, ACOG, ACS Ages 30 and above: Co-testing every five years or primary HPV DNA test every five years. If primary Pap test is chosen, it is recommended every three years[39,41].	In the 21–29 years age group, the Pap test is preferred as young women have higher chances of HPV infection, but in the majority of these cases, the infection will be temporary and self-limited, with regression of the lesions. A positive HPV DNA test would lead to an unnecessary colposcopy[28,42]. ASCCP, 2019, concerning steps after screening: - When colposcopy, treatment or surveillance are being considered, evaluation of patient's risk for CIN3+ lesions is recommended and not of the test results. - In case of minor abnormalities with a low risk of CIN3+ lesions, HPV DNA test or co-testing could be performed in order to delay colposcopy for a year. - Individuals with a positive HPV DNA test should undergo a reflex test, such as a reflex Pap test, using the same specimen[43]. ACS, 2020, updated guidelines: primary HPV testing for average-risk women aged 25-65. Strong recommendations for "phasing out cytology-based screening options in the near future"
Canada	21 or 25 until 65 or 70[44]	Pap test every two or three years. CADTH, HTERP Recommend implementing primary HPV DNA test as the main screening method[45].	CCS, concerning the HPV DNA test: - Used as an additional tool to the Pap test for women aged over 30 years. - Used in the follow-up of women with any kind of abnormality found in the Pap test, for instance ASCUS cells[46]. CADTH report, 2019: The effectiveness of the HPV DNA test in detecting precancerous lesions was prominent. It was not as effective in detecting cases of HPV infection without cancer, and more colposcopy referrals were noted. However, it is concluded that primary HPV DNA testing offers greater sensitivity, longer intervals between screenings, later commencement of screening, and cost reduction[47]. HTERP, 2019: No specific test recommendations. If the HPV DNA test is chosen, five-year intervals for women aged 25–69 years are appropriate. Primary HPV DNA testing is recommended as the preferred screening method for the population[44].
United Kingdom	24.5–64 years old	Ages 24.5–49: HPV DNA test every three years. Ages 50–64: Five-year intervals between screening tests[48].	

COUNTRY	SCREENING AGES	ORGANIZATIONS*; DETAILED GUIDELINES & RECOMMENDATIONS	SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS
Australia	25–74 years old	NCSP Ages 25-74: HPV DNA test every five years; this is followed by a reflex Pap test only after a positive HPV DNA test result. Previously up to 2017: Pap test every two years for women aged 20–69 years old[49].	
Greece		Hellenic Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology Recently revised national guidelines (July 2021): Ages 21-30: Pap test every 3 years Ages 30-65: co-testing every 3 years It is important, however, to mention that there are still incidents of no compliance with international and national guidelines. In many cases, the primary Pap test is still being used, mostly annually, with unclear ages for commencement and termination of screening.	

*Organizational abbreviations: American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP), Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO), American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), American Cancer Society (ACS), Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH), Health Technology Expert Review Panel (HTERP), Canadian Cancer Society (CCS), National Cervical Screening Program (NCSP).