George Papanicolaou was born on 13th  May 1883 in Kymi.

He was a Greek pioneer in cytopathology and early cancer detection, and inventor of the "Pap smear".

He studied at the University of Athens where he received his medical degree in 1904.

Ιn 1913 he emigrate to U.S. in order to work in the department of Pathology of New York and the department of Anatomy at the Cornell University.

One of his most important discoveries was the PAP test.

This test refers to detect potentially pre-cancerous and cancerous conditions in the womb of the uterine cervix

A Pap smear test is done by opening the vaginal canal with a mirror and then collecting the cells on the outside opening of the cervix in the transformation zone.

Cells are harvested and examined under a microscope for abnormalities. The test is aimed at detecting potentially pro-cancerous lesions called cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

Since 1920, he has begun to focus on the cytopathology of the human reproductive system. In the context of his research at the New York Hospital for the diagnosis of uterine cancer by vaginal smear.

Since the cost was minimal, it was easy to perform and could be interpreted accurately, the Papanicolaou test found extensive use and led to a significant reduction in the incidence of cervical cancer.

* Τhe pap test can reduce death from cervical cancer by 80%.
* If your results are normal, you probably will not need a Pap smear test for another three years.
* If the test results are abnormal, this does not mean you have cancer. Simply means there are abnormal cells in
* your cervical.

Τhe women have to start prevention for cervical cancer with a PAP test every three years from the age of 21 years until the age of 65.

As a result to prevent the cervical cancer.

* The Pap test is done globally with an effect to help women daily to prevent cervical cancer so they will not become infected.