Exfoliative cytology of precancerous and cancerous lesions of cervix

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Present study was aimed to observe the varying trends in dysplasia and cancer of cervix in cytologically screened population of women attending the gynaecology outpatient department. Smears were prepared by using the swab techniques, the cervical os and ectocervix were then scrapped with the same applicator. Cells on the cotton tipped swab were spread on one clean glass slide, the slide was immediately placed in fixative solution of absolute alcohol. The smears were then stained by papanicolaou staining method. About 3991 patients were screened above the age group 20 years. About a third (34.6%) of women had normal cytological smears. A large portion of women had cytological finding consistent with inflammatory changes. Smears from 143 women (3.6%) revealed various grades of dysplasia and 17 (0.4%) women had features suggestive of malignancy. The frequency distribution of all cervical intraepithelial neoplasm and cervical cancer was found to be CIN1-38.7%, CIN2- 26.9%, CIN3-23.7% and cancer 10.6%. The present study reveals that 84.4% of all CIN1 cases were in the age group of 30-59 years. 74.4% of CIN2 and CIN3 cases were in the age group 40-69 years. The commonest symptom in all cervical neoplasm was white discharge and the commonest sign being cervical erosion in CIN and growth on cervix in cervical cancer. Exfoliative cervical cytology has come a long way with newer and better techniques, better knowledge of risk factors, earlier detection of cancerous and precancerous lesion of cervix and thus more effective control of a once fatal disease.

Biography
Kamakshi Worah has completed her MBBS from VinobaBhave University, Jharkhand, India. He is currently doing her residency from MGM Medical College and Hospital, Navi Mumbai, India.

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