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Thesis Title	PAP SMEAR CYTOLOGY, COLPOSCOPY AND HUMAN PAPILOMA VIRUS DETECTION AS PRIMARY SCREENING TOOLS FOR Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN)			
Year	2013			
Abstract	<p>Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer affecting women worldwide. In developing countries, it is a leading cause of death among middle-aged women, Cervical dysplasia, a premalignant lesion that can progress to cervical cancer, is caused primarily by sexually transmitted infection by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). WHO recommends Pap smear cytology, Coloposcopy and HPV detection as primary screening tools for cervical cancer.</p> <p>Aims: To correlate the findings of Pap smear cytology and colposcopic directed tissue biopsy with HPV detection by immunohistochemistry and PCR in a sample of symptomatic Iraqi patients.</p> <p>Materials & Methods: The study population included 118 patients who were referred to the Iraqi National Cancer Research Center complaining of different gynecological signs and symptoms during the period from December 2011 to December 2012. The age of those women ranged between 18-60 years with a median of 37 years. All women were interviewed and subjected to detailed history, clinical examination, cervical cytology (Pap smear). Colposcopic</p>			

examination and HPV detection by PCR (Polimerase Chain Reaction) method and immunohistochemistry were carried out for those who revealed abnormal Pap smear results.

Results:

Cytological diagnosis of these patients revealed that there were 55 cases (46.6%) of cervicitis, 30cases (25.4%) of LSIL (Koilocyte), 23 cases (19.4%) of LSIL (CIN-1) , three cases (2.5%) of HSIL (CIN-11), three cases (2.5%)

ASCUS, three cases (2.5%) AGUS and one case of squamous cell carcinoma

Abstract

(0.8%). Only 53 patients were referred for coloposcpic directed biopsies from the total group studied (TGS) included in this study samples (44.9%).

HPV

detection using immunohistochemistry revealed positive results in (26) cases

in out of (53) biopsies (49. %).

The peak frequency of positive HPV findings was seen at the age group (30-

39) years and in those patients who had four children. The most common

complaint was abnormal vaginal discharge (61%); ten of those patients showed

positive HPV findings (18.8%). The most common gross finding by visual

inspection was cervical erosion (46.6%) where HPV + immunhstochemistry

was observed in 12 cases (22.6%). The most frequent method of contracaptive

used was oral contra captive pills (88 patients -74.5%) in whom positive HPV

results were seen in 18 cases (33.9%).

In conclusion, there was a good concordance between Pap smear cytology

results and the findings of the colposcopic directed tissue biopsies specifically

in diagnosing CIN lesions. HPV detection using the immunohistochemical

technique was superior to the PCR technique. It is mandatory to promote nationwide community educational programs to raise the awareness of women

to the benefits of screening for CIN.

