STUDY OF EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER BY PAP’S SMEAR IN SELECTED SETTING OF PUDUCHERRY

*Thirumurugan. P, **Premila. E, ***Suresh Kanna. K

*Associate Professor, Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, Puducherry, India

**Associate Professor, Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, Puducherry, India

***Associate Professor, Bharathiyar College of Engineering & Technology, Karaikal, India

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer has emerged as a major global public health problem in India and other developing countries. Cervical cancer is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Cancer of cervix is readily preventable, and can be diagnosed at the pre-invasive stage with adequate and repetitive cytological screening with Papanicolaou (Pap) smears. This is a cross-sectional study aimed to detect cervical cancer by Pap’s smear in selected setting of Puducherry. A total of 60 subjects were recruited. A socio-demographic profile and Pap smear cytology reports were obtained and data noted in a structured proforma. All the smears were reported as per the 2001 Bethesda system. A total of 60 Pap smears were examined. Maximum number of patients was in the age group of less than 35 years. A total of 56 (93.33%) smears were reported as Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy, only a few 4 (6.67%) cases reported to have epithelial cell abnormality. The 4 abnormal cases comprised of 2 low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion and 2 high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion. Pap smears play a substantial role in not only detection but also prevention of cervical cancer. Screening programmes can be organised by community health workers for the women in reproductive age for early detection of cervical cancer and reduce morbidity and mortality rate.

Keywords: Pap’s smear, cervical cancer, cervical cytology