

## عنوان مقاله:

Study of Colposcopy in women referred to Motazedi and Imam Reza Teaching Hospital in Kermanshah

## محل انتشار:

سومین کنگره بین المللی چالش های بالینی در مامائی، زنان و نازائی (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 1

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## خلاصه مقاله:

**Introduction:** Cervical cancer is one of the most important cancers among women. Early diagnosis and timely treatment at the early stages of the cancer are very effective in prognosis of disease and survival of patients. The present study aimed to investigate the epidemiological characteristics of colposcopy in clinical centers of Kermanshah during 2005 to 2011. **Methods:** In this descriptive study, 480 patients were examined. Required information from patients was collected from the records of patients referring to Motazedi Hospital, Imam Reza Hospital and the special clinic of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences during 2006 to 2011. Data were analyzed by SPSS-16 software. **Results:** The mean age of patients was 37.63 years. Among the examined Pap smear tests, 180 were ASCUCs, 47 LSILs, 5 HSILs, 6 AGUSs, 67 showed normal pap smears and 192 had inflammatory lesions. Patients who had ASCUS lesions in their Pap smears were known to have chronic cervicitis (36.2%) and LSIL (12%) in colposcopy. Patients with LSIL in their Pap Smears showed chronic cervicitis (48.9%) and, then, LSIL (25.5%) in their colposcopy. People with HSIL shown in their Pap smear tests mostly suffered from HSIL (60%) in their colposcopies. People with AGUS lesions mostly showed chronic cervicitis (66.7%). **Conclusion:** According to the results of this study, it can be concluded that performing colposcopy, as a screening method for the early diagnosis of premalignant cervical lesions, along with Pap smear, can play a very effective role even in cases where Pap smear is normal, but the appearance of the cervix is abnormal.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Cervical cancer, Colposcopy

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

