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CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PATHOLOGY OF THE CERVIX

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A cytological study of the cervix was conducted in women aged 18 to 44 years. It was found that the highest rate of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix falls on women aged 30-44 years (62.1%).

Early detection and treatment of background and precancerous cervical diseases will help reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality.

Keywords: diagnostics, dysplasia, cervix.

Relevance. Pathology of the cervix remains an urgent problem, regardless of recent achievements in the diagnosis and treatment of this disease. The pathology of the cervix in women of reproductive age is of particular importance. Recently, cervical diseases have shown an increasing rate among women under the age of 40 [5, 10]. Women in the active reproductive phase are vulnerable to the development of various oncological processes because of the rejuvenation of the disease [11]. The high prevalence of neoplastic pathology of the cervix is caused by the defeat of papillomavirus infection [4,7,12]. Infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV) and other sexually transmitted diseases increases the risk of dysplasia by 10 times [1,2,3,4,14]. In modern practice, the pathology of the cervix is divided into the background, precancerous, and tumor processes. Background

diseases include dyskeratosis, glandular hyperplasia, and erosion. Precancerous conditions include moderate and severe dysplasia. The peculiarities of the hormonal balance in women of reproductive age, which depends on exogenous hormones, determine the predominance of background diseases in them [6,8]. Timely diagnosis and treatment of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix contribute to the early prevention of cervical cancer, which ranks fourth among malignant neoplasms in Russia [6,15].

The objective of this article is to study the frequency of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix in women of reproductive age in Yakutia.

Materials and methods. The analysis of smears taken from the mucous membrane of the cervix and cervical canal in 2280 women aged 18 to 44 years was carried out on the basis of the NEFU Clinic named after M. K. Ammosov. The materials were delivered from medical and preventive institutions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with the informed consent of the respondents to the study according to the protocol of the ethics committee of the YSC CMP

The cytological study included the preparation of exfoliative cervical smears in accordance with the generally accepted method, which was characterized by air drying and staining according to the Romanowsky-Giemsa method. The results of the study corresponded with the clinical and morphological classification of Ya. V. Bokhman (1976)

Results and discussion. Background diseases and dysplasia of various grades were found in 417 examined women (18.28%). Background diseases were diagnosed in 310 women, which was 74.4% of the number of women with cervical pathology. For our study, 2 comparison groups were formed by age characteristics: group I - women from 18 to 29 years old and group II - from 30 to 44 years old. A high frequency of back-

ground diseases was found in group II - 193 women, which accounted for 62.3% of all women with background diseases, and in group I - 117 cases (37.7%). The structure of background diseases is shown in picture 1. Squamous metaplasia and proliferation of the glandular epithelium were more often detected in the cervix with background diseases, each of which was detected in 72 cases (23.2% each). Squamous metaplasia occurred in both groups almost equally - in 41 (13.2%) and 31 (10%) cases. The proliferation of the glandular epithelium occurred more frequently in women aged 30-44 years - 47 (15.2%) cases. 35 women were diagnosed with hyperplasia by the type of dysplasia. The maximum value of its frequency was noted in the age group of 30-44 years and amounted to 8.4%. Hyperkeratosis was much less common - in 21 women (in 6.7% of the total number of women with background diseases). The maximum frequency of this pathology was also found in the age group of 30-44 years (5.5%).

110 cases with remote causes of the virus infection were detected, which accounted for 35.5% of the total number of women with background diseases. The highest number of this pathology was detected in women of group II - 62 cases (20%) against 48 cases (15.5%) in group I.

Cervical dysplasia of varying severity was detected in 107 women. Analyzing the frequency of cervical dysplasia, it has been shown that CIN 1 was the most frequently registered - 71 cases (66.3%). The highest number was observed in the age group II - 1.5 times more (39.2% vs. 27.1%). (Pic. 2). The highest number was observed in the age group II - 1.5 times more (39.2% vs. 27.1%). (Pic. 2). CIN 2 was also most common in women aged 30-44 years, which accounted for 16.8%, in group I - 10.3%. A more severe lesion (grade 3 dysplasia) was registered 6 times more in group II (5.6%) than in group I - 0.9%.

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Women aged from 29 to 44 years, who were corresponding to fertility age were examined in the NEFU Clinic. The data obtained showed that the maximum frequency of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix falls on women in mature fertile age – from 30 to 44 years.

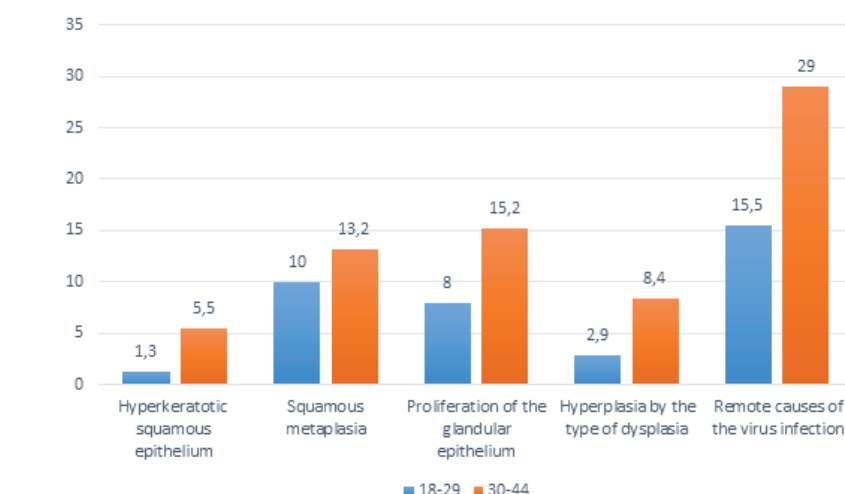
Conclusion. Thus, women of reproductive age living in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), and who applied for medical and preventive care were examined. The data showed that background diseases are the most commonly registered among women with background and precancerous diseases. Early diagnosis of cervical pathology showed a relatively low incidence of detected precancerous diseases. However, this incidence remains high, as 25 % of women have a precancerous condition. It has been shown that women aged 30-44 years are more often diagnosed with background diseases of the cervix, the remote causes of papillomavirus infection, CIN 1 and CIN 2, and, significantly more often, severe epithelial lesions - CIN 3.

This included the need for screening of women for early diagnosis of this pathology, prevention, and timely treatment. It will reduce the number of advanced cancer types, improve the life quality of women, and increase their fertility.

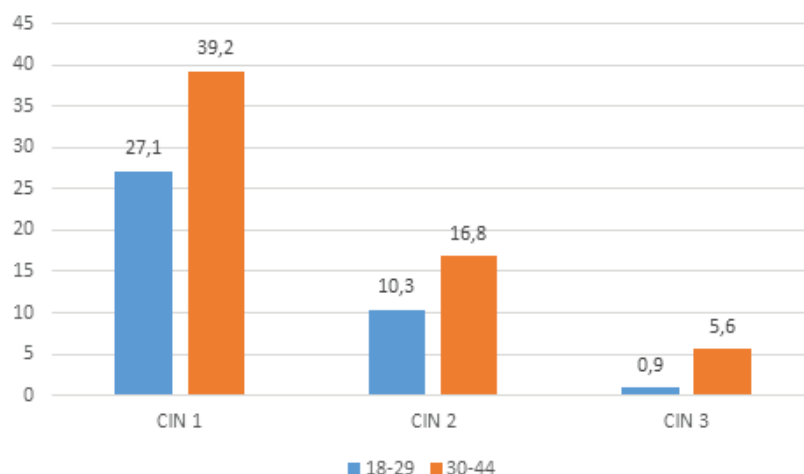
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Pic.1. The frequency of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix in women of reproductive age (%)



Pic. 2. Dynamics of the occurrence of dysplasia in women of reproductive age (%)

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