



THE IMPORTANCE OF PAP SMEAR AS CYTOLOGICAL SCREENING METHODS

Bogdanovska, L., Velickova, N.
Faculty of medical sciences
University "Goce Delcev" – Stip, R.Macedonia



University Goce Delcev - Stip

Routine screening cytology (Pap tests) has played an essential role in the early detection of various lesions, leading to a significant decrease in cervical cancer mortality. Sensitivity of a single Pap test is only 50% for the detection of current disease

Pap-slide were examined for the existence of abnormal cells

The second step was to determine if there was dark brown nuclear staining in squamous cells. In some slides, a mild background staining was observed due to mucus

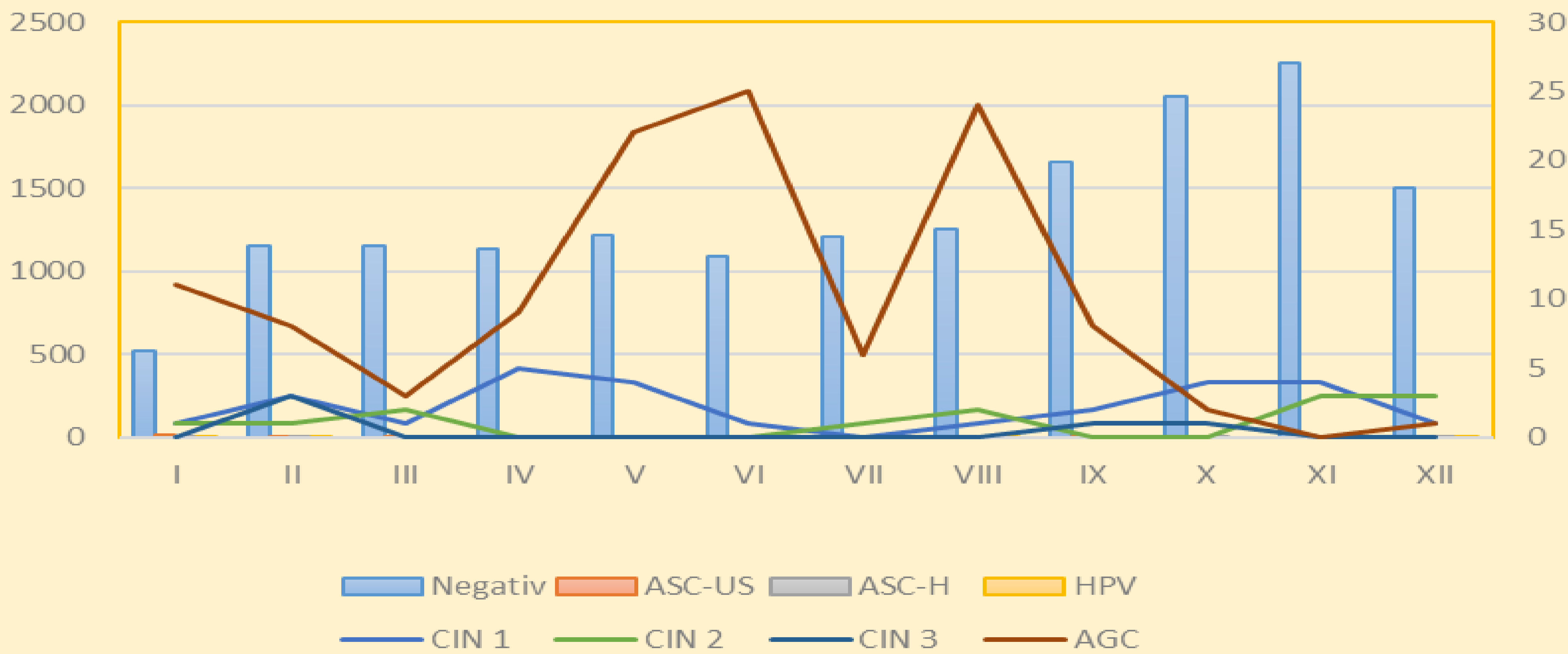
This type of staining was interpreted as negative

Stained cells were abnormal using the diagnostic criteria of ASC-US, ASC-H, and low or high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Negativ	520	1155	1150	1138	1213	1087	1208	1255	1660	2054	2255	1499
ASC-US	11	4	4	5	8	8	6	5	5	9	5	2
ASC-H	1	1	1	1	9	5	2	5	1	3	5	2
HPV	1	4	0	3	3	1	2	3	2	0	1	6
CIN 1	1	3	1	5	4	1	0	1	2	4	4	1
CIN 2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	3
CIN 3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
AGC	11	8	3	9	22	25	6	24	8	2	0	1
Abnormal	26	24	11	23	46	40	17	40	19	19	18	15

AGC result means that changes have been found in glandular cells that raise concern for the presence of precancer or cancer

We used 16194 residual cervicovaginal cytology samples which were previously interpreted as ASC-US, ASC-H, LSIL, and HSIL I-XII in 2017



Conclusions: Absence of screening in this age group may miss these high-grade cervical lesions that could progress to cervical cancer in the near future