



# ANALYSIS OF THE PAP TEST RESULTS IN THE AREA OF KRIVA PALANKA

Nikolovski, R; Denchovska, K; Mladenovski, G; Markovski, V;

Goce Delčev University - Štip

## INTRODUCTION

Pap test is a method of early detecting cancerous processes in the uterus. The first Pap test in Kriva Palanka was made in 1974, which was performed by doctors of General Medicine, till the opening of the Gynecological - Obstetric Department.

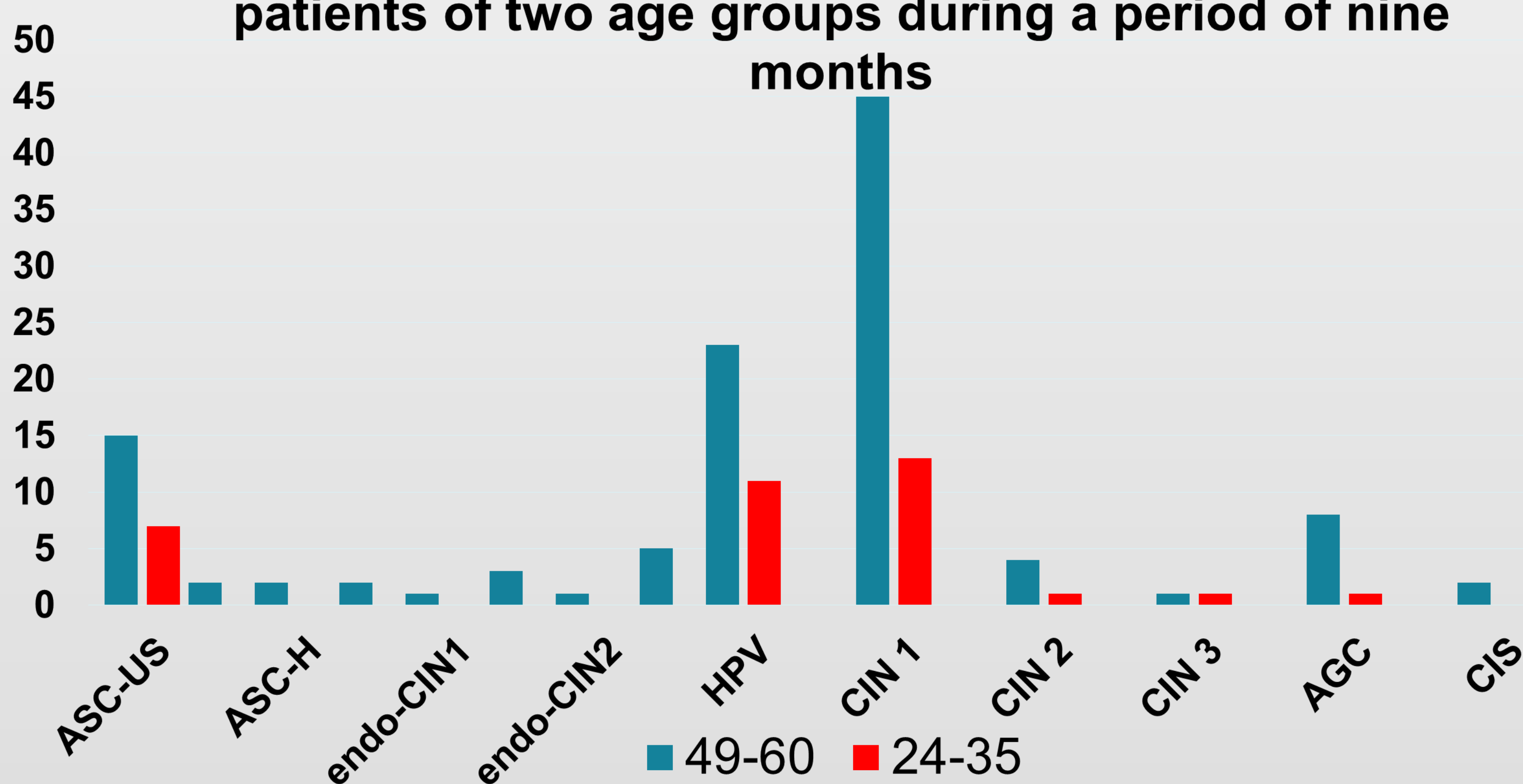
## PURPOSES

The purpose of the work was to make comparison of the positive results of the Pap test between different age groups.

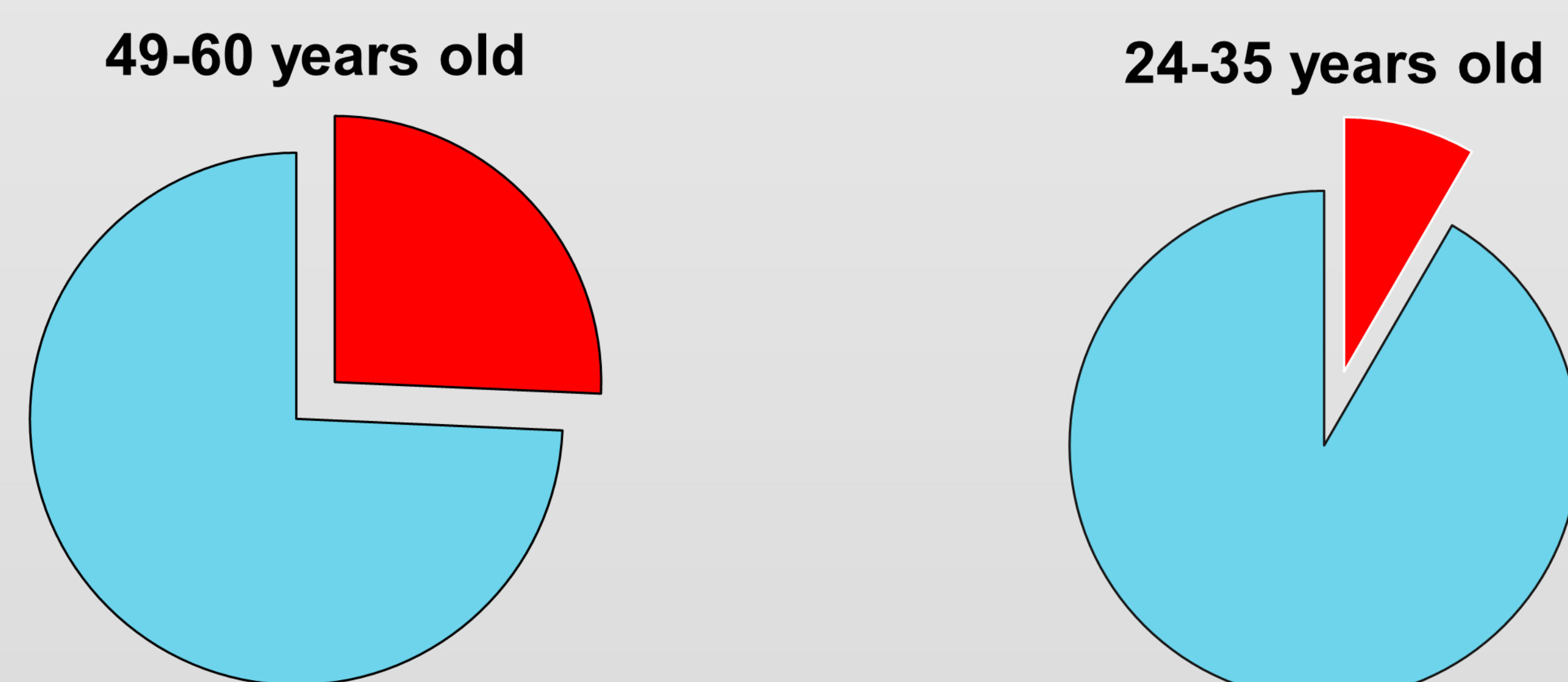
## MATERIALS AND METHODES

For this purpose it is used an epidemiological method with a retrospectively study. Two age groups are being analyzed. In the first group there are women patients at the age of 49 to 60 years and the second group are the women patients at the age of 24 to 35 years. The screening of the first group is made in 2014 and of the second group in 2015. Because the year 2015 hasn't finished yet, only the data of the first 9 months for both years are being analyzed. The data are from the Gynecological - Obstetric Department dr Goran Mladenovski in Kriva Palanka.

Comparison of the Pap test results obtained from patients of two age groups during a period of nine months



Comparison of the number of positive Pap test results from two age group during a period of nine months



## THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion: From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> December 2014 there are totally 493 woman patients, from which 397 are in the first 9 months who came for screening of detecting cancer of the uterus. In the second age group, from 24 to 35 years, there are 418 women patients who came in the first 9 months. ASC-US\* is found at 15 women patients in the older group, and in the younger group it is found in 7 cases; ASC-H\* is found in 2 cases in the older group, and in the younger group it isn't found such findings. Endo CIN 1\* is also found in 1 case, but only in the older group. Endo CIN 2\* is also found in 1 case in the older group. In the older group HPV\* is diagnosed in 23 cases, and in the younger group it is diagnosed in 11 cases. In the older group CIN 1 is diagnosed in 45 cases, and in the younger group it is diagnosed in 13 cases. In the older group CIN 2 is diagnosed in 4 cases, and in the younger group it is diagnosed in 1 case. CIN 3\* is found in 1 case in each age group. In the older group AGC\* is found in 8 cases, and in the younger group it is found only in 1 case, and CIS is found only in the older age group in 2 cases. According to the results, the total number of the positive results in the older group is 102 from examined 397 women patients (25,7%), and in the younger group is 35 from examined 418 women patients (8,4%). In the Republic of Macedonia the screening programme is established on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012.

## CONCLUSION

In accordance with the positive Pap tests, it is determined statistically significant difference between the first and the second age group of the patients. In the older group of women patients, there are increased numbers of diagnosed high-risk pre-malignant lesions, in contrast to the younger group of women patients where the highest percent of the positive results are with low-risk cell changes. The screening programmes at the younger population help a lot for detecting low-risk pre-malignant lesions on time, which can be treated and stop their malignity.

## REFERENCES

- D.Mladenovic, - Obstetrics and gynaecology; 2003 - Beograd
- V. Markovski, - Sexually transmitted diseases, UGD, 2014
- INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (<http://www.iph.mk/multimedija/dokumenti/godisni-izvestai/>)
- J R Schwebke, M E Zajackowski:Effect of concurrent lower genital tract infections on cervical cancer screening.,Genitourin Med 1997;73:5 383-386 doi:10.1136/sti.73.5.383
- Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics; dr.Goran Mladenovski - Kriva Palanka