



CLINICAL STUDY ASSOCIATED WITH RISK FACTORS OF CANCER OF THE UTERINE CERVIX AMONG REPRODUCTIVE FEMALES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Despite the truth that cervical cancer is preventable disorder, it is the fourth most often identified cancer and main cancer dying women. Awareness regarding cervical cancer and its prevention is pretty low amongst Indian women. The Pap test is a easy and cost effective method for early diagnosis of cervical cancer. It is necessary to make reproductive females aware of cervical cancer, so that they can impart knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention to the general public. Therefore, the aim of this study was to find out the Prevalence and clinical study associated with risk factors of cancer of the uterine cervix among reproductive females. The present study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry, India. Each woman under investigation had a clinical history, gynaecological examination and pap smear. A cervical biopsy turned also taken for histopathology. The frequency of cervical cancer was found to be about 75% in the present study. In conclusion, having multiple sexual partners, being Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) positive having STI history and early initiation of sexual intercourse had been factors associated with cervical cancer. Therefore, warding off more than one sexual companion, delaying of early sexual contact, and self-safety from STI infections may help to save you cervical cancer.

Key Words: - In Human Papillomavirus, Squamocolumnar Junction, Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid, Cervical Cancer.

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the second most frequent malignant tumor in reproductive females worldwide, which seriously threatens women' fitness. Constant contamination of high-grade human papillomavirus (HPV) is the required reason of cervical cancers. The clean etiology expanded the status quo and implementation of comprehensive avoidance and control device of cervical cancer [1]. In May 2018, the

World Health Organization (WHO) issued a call to dispose of cervical cancer globally, and greater than 70 nations and worldwide academic societies acted definitely at once [2]. Subsequently, in November 17, 2020, WHO launched the global approach to accelerate the removal of cervical cancer as a public health problem to light the street of cervical cancer deterrence and control the destiny which suggest that 194 international locations promise together to put off cervical cancers for the primary time [3].

It is a deadly disease as soon as it reaches the invasive tiers, however out of all of the woman genital tract cancers;its miles the most effective avertable cancer if detected at its early stages. Population-based screening with Pap smear is a secondary safety measure for cervical cancers that results in an excessive-treatment price among cervical cancers sufferers. The centers to perform Pap smear are to be inside the institute in which the examiner has been carried out.

Also, under the National Cancer Control Programme, screening camps for early detection of cervical cancer are organized in numerous regions of Gujarat at regular durations by using the Gujarat Cancer Research

Institute which is one of the local most cancers care institutes of India.

Epidemiological research has shown the high-hazard Human Papillomavirus (HPV) to be the maximum critical risk thing and are found in 99.7% of the invasive cervical cancer worldwide. Young age, early marriage, multiple sexual companions, terrible genital hygiene, records of abortions, high parity, tobacco and oral contraceptive use, cigarette smoking, developing CaCx [4]. It is essential to make the reproductive female aware of cervical cancer, impart knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention to the overall public. The present study achieved Prevalence and clinical study associated with risk factors of cancer of the uterine cervix among reproductive females.

MATERIAL METHODS

The present study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry, India. Females were having complains of excessive vaginal discharge, post-coital bleeding, post-menopausal bleeding, history of pain in lower abdomen etc. On examination of speculum suspected cervical lesion and unhealthy cervix. The patients underwent gynaecological examination & biopsy was taken. The histological study of the samples as well as pap smear test was performed by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Lakshmi Narayana Institute of Medical Sciences. A questionnaire was used to obtain information on occupation, past medical history, smoking, sexual and reproductive factors including age at marriage, age at first issue and parity. A total 367 females were screener clinic used visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) methods. In this procedure cervix is visualized with

the naked eye under a good light source at least 1 minute after applying 3% to 5% acetic acid. If the test results are negative, no acetowhite lesions will be found. If the VIA test result is positive, it shows Sharp, distinct, well-defined, dense opaque acetowhite area with or without raised margins touching the squamocolumnar junction (SCJ); leukoplakia and warts. Data analysis was done using statistical package for social sciences software. Data is summarized in form of tables. Univariate logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the factors significantly associated with cervical cancer. Multiple Logistic Regression was used to calculate the adjusted Odds ratio with 95% CI.

RESULTS

Out of 240 reproductive females, 44% belonged to the age group of 41–50 years. The average mean was 47 years of the study population. The majority of respondents (76%) were married (Table 1). 75% of appellant had some knowledge of cervical carcinoma. As per information regarding knowledge of the symptoms of cervical cancer, 169(94%) respondents stated vaginal discharge as one of the major symptoms. The percentages of respondents who mentioned menstrual abnormality and pain as symptoms were 86.9 and 66.6, respectively. Ninety-six (53%) appellants, were aware of multiple sexual partners as one of the risk factors of cervical carcinoma. Out of 180 appellants who had some knowledge regarding cervical carcinoma, 120(67%) had knowledge regarding Pap test as one of the preventive measures (Table 2). 53.3% was found to be VIA positive. From those who were screened positive with VIA screening test, about 69.7% were identified with high grade lesions (grade II and III) while 30.7% of them were found with low-grade lesions (Grade I).

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of study population

Socio-demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
31-40	59	24.5%
41-50	105	44.5%
51-60	69	28.7%
61-70	4	2%
71-80	3	1.5%
Marital status		
Married	183	76.2%
non married	57	23.7%
widow		
Socio-economic class		
Class1	196	81.6%
Class 2	44	18.3%

Table 2: Comprehension regarding various aspects of carcinoma cervix.

Knowledge about carcinoma cervix	Frequency	Percentage	P value
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Symptoms			
Menstrual abnormality	152	84%	≥ 0.05
Vaginal discharge	169	94%	-
Pains	146	81%	< 0.05
Others (post-coital bleeding, bladder and rectal involvement, weight loss and loss of appetite)	56	31%	< 0.05
Risk factors			
Early marriage	52	29%	< 0.05
Early pregnancy	169	94%	< 0.05
Repeated pregnancy	158	88%	≥ 0.05
Oral contraceptives	132	73%	< 0.05
Multiple sexual partners	96	53%	< 0.05
Preventive measures			
Good genital hygiene	119	66.1%	< 0.05
Use of condom	156	86.6%	< 0.05
PAP test	164	91%	< 0.05
Total	180	100	

Tables 3: knowledge about PAP TEST as screening test for carcinoma cervix.

Knowledge about PAP test as screening test for carcinoma cervix	Underwent PAP test	Total
Present	120	67%
absent	60	25%
Total	240	100%

Table 4: Lesion distributions by age category among women attended cervical cancer screening center.

VIA (visual inspection of cervix with acetic acid.)- screening result		Lesion grade	
Positive	Negative	Low grade-I	High grade-II
96	84	29	67
53.3%	46.6%	30.2%	69.7%

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted along with reproductive females in order to estimate their awareness about cervical carcinoma. 75% of reproductive females had some understanding linked to cancer of the cervix. In our study, 94.2% and 84% mentioned abnormal vaginal discharge and menstrual abnormality respectively, as symptoms of cervical cancer, which is correlated with Nganwai *et al*⁵ study. Anya *et al*⁶ was found in a study among menstrual abnormality –80.6% which include post-coital bleeding, inter-menstrual bleeding and abnormal leucorrhoea or blood-stained vaginal discharge. A similar finding to our study (84%).

In present study, showed that only 53% mentioned multiple sexual partners as one of the risk factors, asimilar findings Ali *et al*⁷, and McCarey *et al*⁸ 45%, 41% respectively mentioned multiple partners and other promiscuous behaviour as the most common risk factor. In the present study, 94% mentioned early age at pregnancy as one of the

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risk factors for cervical cancer. Which is correlated with Nganwai *et al* in their study mentioned that 81.8 and 85.6% of respondents knew that first sexual intercourse at a young age and having multiple sexual partners were risk factors for cervical cancer.

In our study, knowledge regarding Pap test was present in 67% of respondents. Which are correlated findings (83%) were documented in a study carried out by Mutyaba *et al*⁹

CONCLUSION

The incidence of cervical cancer was high in present study. Age at first sexual intercourse, having multiple sexual partners, being HIV positive, and having history of STI status were the known Risk factors related with cervical cancer. Therefore, health programmers should be initiated to raise awareness to increase the informed health seeking behavior in the high-risk group of reproductive females.

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