

**REVIEW REPORT OF CERVICAL PATHOLOGIES THROUGH PAPSMEAR AT
GACH NANDED IN 2018-19**¹Dr. Sharada Pimpare and ²Dr. S. S. Chaudhari¹Streerog & Prasutitantra Department, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded.²Guide and HOD, Prasutitantra and Strirog, Department, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded.***Corresponding Author: Dr. Sharada Pimpare**

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ABSTRACT

World widely the incidences of cervical malignancy are increasing day by day. Cervical cancer is fourth most frequent cancer in women. Prevalence rate of cervical malignancy by WHO in 2018 is 6.6%. That's why there is regular screening of cases beyond 30 year age is in practice in our OBGY department of GACH Nanded. In this presentation review is taken of cervical pathologies through Pap smear reports in the year of 2018 – 19 at GACH Nanded in OBGY department. According to smear report review taken as how many patients were for ayurvedic management as well as review was taken how many cases had undergone hysterectomy and how many patients were sent to cancer centre for further management.

KEYWORDS: Pap smear, Malignancy, Cervical pathology, ayurvedic management.**INTRODUCTION**

Cervical malignancy is an increasing health problem & an important cause of mortality. Prevalence rate in 2018 by WHO is 6.6%.

Pap smear is also known as Papanicolaou test, pap test, cervical smear or smear test. It is one of the screening tests used to detect precancerous & cancerous changes in cervical cells. The objective of screening is to reduce the incidence & mortality from cervical cancer. Pap smear test has been effective in reducing the incidence of cervical cancer by 80% & mortality by 70%.

Smear is collected by exposing cervix with cuscos vaginal speculum without lubricant & before bimanual examination.

Collection of cells is from posterior vaginal wall & endocervical canal. Then collected cells are examined under microscope.

In the age group of 21 – 65 year repeated pap smear is advised at every 3 year interval.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This is a review article based on collection of pap smear reports done in 2018 – 19. The pap smear is taken in IPD of OBGY department in our Hospital. Data is collected from OPD & IPD cases report. All the patients whose pap smear was collected were of cervical erosion, recurrent white discharge, age more than 30 yrs.

Collected data shows in the year 2018 – 19 the total number of cases are from there total number of cases the distribution is as below:

Age > 30

Total No. Of Cases = 408 Cervical erosion = 335
Recurrent white discharge = 300 Post menopausal = 20**PROCEDURE**

Pap smears are collected in our IPD section with Ayres Spatula with patient in lithotomy position. Collected sample taken on glass slides & fixation of tissue were done by using pap smear fixative solution. 95% ethanol is commonly used fixative solution. Then slides dried & transferred to laboratory where they are examined under microscope to look for characteristics of cells.

Women who are menstruating above 65yr, below 30yr are excluded from this experiment.

DISCUSSION

It is accepted that early detection of precancerous lesions of cervix can be done by pap smears. If precancerous stage is not treated properly it will lead to cancerous stage.

Causes of cervical cancer include

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection.
Smoking.
Oral contraceptives used over long term.
Having many sexual partners.
Engaging in early sexual contact.

Though screening done according to WHO laws then also prevalence of cervical pathologies increases due to repeated infection In working womens.

So many ayurvedic treatments used locally helps for prohibition of cervical pathologies. It includes Yavkshar application, Yonidhavan (vaginal douching), Yogbasti, Yonipichu,etc.

In time ayurvedic therapy could be one of the best solution to prevent malignancy stages. These traditional ayurvedic methods are also useful for the patients genital hygiene in married patient. It is noted that these methods are costeffective.

RESULT

In our institute ayurvedic management of cervical pathologies include vaginal douching & yavkshar application for 7 days in one cycle. This treatment done in 3months.

After completion of the above treatment for 3 cycles & after that on next follow up results on patient include decrease incidence, decrease recurrence of disease, local hygiene is maintained.

Cervical cautery = 00 Hysterectomy = 4

Biopsy = 4

CONCLUSION

Review shows that ayurvedic management as best remedy for all causes of inflammatory pathologies.

Therefore these can be used as preventive measure even in reproductive women's to avoid precancerous stage.

Cases with advance stage where surgical treatment is necessary. These cases have to be send to concern higher center where malignancy can be treated as these are hard to manage.

REFERENCES

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