CONCLUSION & SUMMARY
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In the present study a total of 240 patients were studied of which 190 belonged to reproductive age group and 50 belonged to menopausal age group. A further of 50 asymptomatic patients was taken.

All patients had proper history taken with through general and systemic examination followed by P/S and P/V examination.

A vaginal cytology and colposcopy was done in all cases. In 112 patients further investigation was required and their cervical biopsies were taken.

1. The commonest age group to be involved in reproductive group was from 31-35 years (26.8%), and in menopausal age group maximum number of patients were from 46 to 50 years (46.0%).

2. 50.5% of reproductive group patients were multipara (having four or more children), in menopausal group 40% patients were having more than 5 children.

3. The commonest symptom in both reproductive and menopausal group was leucorrhoea (42%) each. The next commonest finding is pain in lower abdomen (16.3% cases).
4. On perspeculum examination, the most common finding was erosion (57.0%), followed by cervicovaginitis in 23.1% cases.

5. In reproductive group pap smear of 38.9% patients showed an inflammatory smear, mild, moderate and severe dyskaryosis was seen in 28.4%, 14.7%, 10.5% respectively. In menopausal age group 46% showed an inflammatory smear mild, moderate and severe dyskaryosis was seen in 16%, 8% and 10% cases.

Pap smear showed that 1.5% cases were suspicious for malignancy and 2.6% were frankly malignant in reproductive group. In menopausal group 4% cases were suspicious of malignancy and 12% were frankly malignant.

6. On colposcopy, inflammation was seen in 8.9% cases in reproductive age group, and in 24.0% in menopausal group.

Ectopy was seen in 18.4% and 4% cases respectively, while polyp was seen in 5.2% and 4.0% cases.

Mild, moderate and severe dysplasia was seen in 27.3%, 15.7% and 11.5% in reproductive group respectively. While it was seen in 12.0%, 10.0% and 8.0% cases in menopausal group.

Carcinoma-in-situ was seen in 2.1% cases. Invasive carcinoma was seen in 2.6% in reproductive group and 16.0% cases in menopausal group.
7. Correlation of cytology with colposcopy showed an 79.3% accuracy. There were 12 false positive colposcopy and 8 false negative colposcopies.

8. Correlation of colposcopy with histology showed an accuracy of 82.4%. There were 7 false positive and 8 false negative colposcopy.

9. Correlation of cytology with colposcopically directed biopsies showed 89.6% correlation. There were 4 false positive and 6 false negative colposcopies.

10. The correlation between initial histological diagnosis by punch biopsy and final histological diagnosis by hystrectomy showed a good correlation of 96%.

Thus colposcopy has a complimentary rate with cytology in correct diagnosis of benign lesions and early diagnosis of dysplastic and malignant lesions of cervix.