ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women. The present work reports the correlation between the occurrences of the cancer with various co-risk factors like, age, age on marriage, age on first pregnancy, religion, economic status, clinical stage etc.

The commonest genital carcinoma in the reproductive tracts is cervical carcinoma. Taking into account of major public health problems in Southern part of the Assam, the present work was decided to search epidemiology, virology and biochemistry of cervical carcinoma. Due attention was given to find out a new modality of prevention of cervical carcinoma. The present role of vaccination in primary prevention of cervical carcinoma is not cost effective and not free from morbidity and mortality. A total number of 100 patients of invasive cervical carcinoma was studied in the department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Silchar Medical College, with due permission from college authority. A total 500 patients were analyzed for cytological evaluation. Another 100 patients were selected randomly for HPV virus evaluation.

The present study highlighted the late presentation of the patients to hospital which is directly related to poor outcomes of the management of the patients. A low level of parental education,
annual income and poor health care facilities are associated in our epidemiological survey of our carcinoma cases.

The biochemical studies shows that elevated liver enzymes are directly related to the progress of the disease. The serum proteins status of the patient with the carcinoma cervix shows that hypoproteinemia is directly related either with the rapid progress of the disease or may be the affect of the disease. So, correction of protein status definitely improves the cervical carcinoma patients.

Estrogen and progesterone ER & PR) study also shows a clear picture of down regulation of ER and PR and it is directly related with the progress of the disease indicating its prognostic role in cervical carcinoma cases.

The study also shows the HPV prevalence above 30 years of age is 16% which is quite high then the world literature where it is about 7%.

The study also for the first time in world literature shows that a rapid clearance of HPV infection from genital tract is possible by high pressure oxygen therapy which later on reducing the unnecessary operative procedure and incidence of cervical carcinoma.