CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion:

- Our results and many epidemiological studies suggest that, regular cervical screening in adult females is important, in the reduction of HPV associated cervical malignancy.

- Even though the HPV vaccines are available in market, but they prevent infection by the major types of HPV only. As, cervical cancer may be caused by the other genotypes of HPV as well, thus, we still need to rely on early detection of infection, by various screening methods. Therefore, molecular testing for HPV infection should additionally be used, in order to identify patients, who are at high risk for the development of premalignant lesions.

- In the present study, the occurrence of HPV is low, and there is absolute no awareness regarding HPV infection. Overall, these findings could have important implications for the preventions of cervical cancer.

Limitations of the study:

- Present study mainly focused on those HPV types, which are most commonly considered as highly oncogenic, however, in the recent past years some low risk oncogenic types have been emerged, as a causative agent of cervical cancers.

- Most importantly, the major drawback of the present study is that, as this is a cross-sectional study, and no longitudinal data is available, therefore, major conclusions cannot be drawn regarding causality, as mere presence of HPV does not mean that, the patient will develop cervical cancer in future. In many cases, the abnormal cervical cell may returns to the normal state, by the auto clearance of HPV from the body, as a result of immune response.