

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Compared to Vaginal Intraepithelial Neoplasia

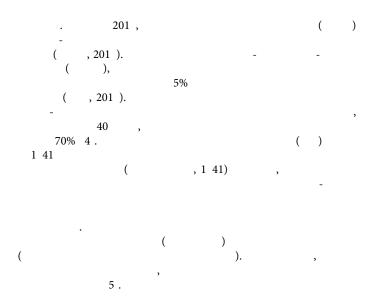
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bidical University, between February 15and anuary 35

Colposcopy as used to guide multipoint cervixand vaginal all biopsies in all of the participants. A biopsy samples are subjected to a pathological evaluation. Among them, apatients (spercent) eure diagnosed ith CN, apatients (Spercent) ith cervicitis, and Spatients (Nath N.e incidence of CN in patients as found to be four times higher than that of NN. 20f the 9 patients enrolled had cervicitis, ith 3(6percent) having MI Mere were 2 points of CN ith 8 points of NN (%) including Spoints of CN3tth 2points of IN (1964) oints of CN2tth Spoints of IN (Mand Spoints of CN1tth 7 points of M (XCN (Mas considerably more common ith M than cervicitis (\$%(2=\$) FB Our ndings revealed a strong correlation between cervical and vaginal lesions (2 ⇒#R suggesting that an increase in CN grades may be linked to an increase in M grades. Our ndings also revealed that CN and M increased signicantly (phith age (4) ears Kappa #@years Kappa #®years Kappa #9₽

Acytological test can be utilised as a routine screening approach for cervical lesions and vaginal disorders, according to this study. If the cytology results are abnormal and the pathological earnination reveals no obvious aberrant cervical disease, a colposcopydirected vaginal multipoint biopsy should be performed to rule out vaginal disease. Retients ith CN should have a vaginal multipoint biopsy (Lupper vaginal) performed on a regular basis, especially if they are over 6 years old and have a highgrade CN B

Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers among when wrldide, ith an estimated Wineverses and Deleaths



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