Visual Inspection of the Cervix with (Acetic Acid or Lugol s Iodine) for Cervical Cancer Screening

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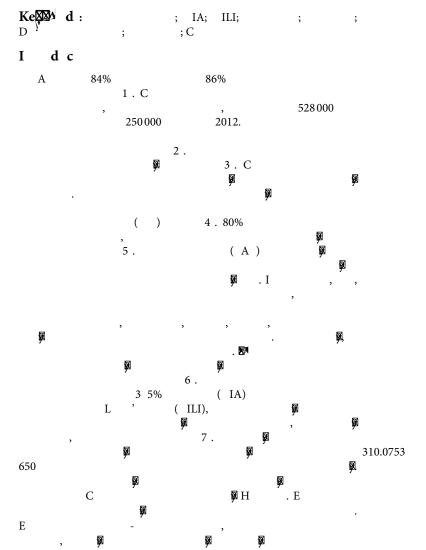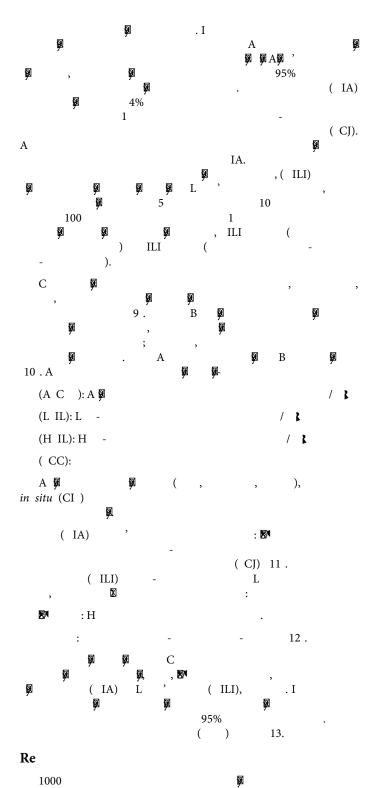
Abstract

Objective: To assess the visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) and Lugol's iodine (VILI) as alternative screening methods for cancer cervix**.**

Materials and methods: Comparative cross-sectional study was conducted on 1000 women with age range from 18 to 61 years were attending the obstetric and gynecology Department in Zagazig university hospital from January2013 to October 2015. Each one was done Papanicolaou smear (PAP), visual inspection with 5% acetic acid (VIA) and with 5% Lugol's iodine (VILI). All women underwent Colposcopy. Analyse of the sensitivity, specifcity and predictive values of the results using colposcopic directed biopsy as reference was done.

Results: From 80 positive screening tests by (either PAP, VIA, VILI or colposcopy). Pap smear was positive in 14/80 (17.5%), including 4 cases of atypical squamous cell with undetermined signifcance (ASCU), 4 cases of low grade squamous cell intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) and 5 cases of high grade squamous cell intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) and one case with malignant cells. Biopsy was positive in 11/14 of PAP smear. VIA accounted positive in 23/80 (28.7%) and VILI results were positive in 12/80. Biopsy was positive in 21/23 for VIA and 8/12 was positive for VILI , The   positive predictive value 43.51% and negative predictive value of 98.31%.

resource locality. Using both testes in matching improves the specifcity of both to make them good options for screening of cancer cervix in this society.

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23/80 (28.7%) ILI
12/80 (5). A 21/23
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ILI (6 7) IA ILI
(91.30% 66.54%) (85.33%, 91.32%)
A (78.57%, 96.75).
IA ILI

Parameter	Range	Mean
Age	18-61	35 ± 9.8 years
Parity	0-5	2.43 ± 1.2
Parameter	**Number**	**Percentage %**
Marital state		
Married	520	80%
Divorced	110	16.92 %
widow	20	3.08 %
Education level		
Not	390	60 %
Low	130	20 %
Medium	123	18.9 %
High	7	1.1%
Regularity of menstruation		
Regular	448	69 %
Irregular	61	9.4 %
menopause	140	21.6 %

Table 1: Sociodemographic data of screened women.

Complaint	Number (N)=650	Percentages (%)
Vaginal discharge	400	61.50%
Pruritis vulvae	180	27.70%
Back ack	210	32.30%
Lower abdominal pain	91	14%
Pain with sexual relation	15	2.30%
Abnormal vaginal bleeding	13	2%
Postcoital bleeding	8	1.23%

Table 2: Main complaints (%).

Findings by speculum examination	Number (N)=650	Percentage (%)
Looks normal	390	60%
Cervical erosion (ectropion)	234	36%
Cervicitis	123	18.90%
Hypertrophied cervix	97	14.90%
Unhealthy cervix	5	0.76%
Bleed on touch	7	1.07%
Suspicious cervix	3	0.46%

Table 3: Clinical findings of cervix by local examination (%).

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(27.7%), (33%),

Pap smear	Number (N) total=14/80	Percent total=17.5 % (%)
ASCUS	4	5%
LSIL	4	5 %
HSIL	5	6.25%
Malignant cells	1	1.25%

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44.3% 90.6% G . 18 .

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(IA) 91%
ILI 66.54%. 96.75%
IA ILI (85%, 91.32%)

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A (40.11%, 43.51% 75.12%) IA (91%). B (IA, ILI)
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98.31%, 97.09%) C (99.06%). IA ILI 3 .

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L ' (ILI)

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References

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