

Cervical cancer screening among married women in selected village of Pyin Oo Lwin Township

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Cervical cancer is an important health problem and it is one of the most common malignancies among Myanmar women. It is also one of the most preventable cancers and easiest female cancer to prevent because a precancerous condition can be identified early through the Conventional Cytology, Papanicolaou (Pap) screening test, Liquid-based cytology, Human Papilloma Virus DNA testing and Visual methods (Visual Inspection with acetic acid, VIA and Visual Inspection with Lugol's Iodine, VILI) which can also detect changes in cervical cells that suggest cancer may develop in the future. Most patients with abnormal cervical pathology live asymptomatic and the pathology can only be determined by the pap smear investigation. Cervical smear screening program is an effective and economic way of early detection of abnormalities of the cervix. A good correlation was found between mass screening activities and reduced incidence as well as mortality rates of cervical cancer. In Myanmar, the prevalence of abnormal cervical pathology among reproductive aged women is still high. This Community and laboratory-based cross-sectional descriptive study was done at the selected village of Pyin Oo Lwin Township to detect cervical cancer for considering of screening service among married women in Pyin Oo Lwin Township, to demonstrate the various cytological pattern of cervical smear, to find out the association between the clinical symptoms with various cytological pattern of cervical smear and to detect abnormal cytological pattern of cervical smear early. This study was performed from 1st Dec 2014 to 15th Dec 2014, a total of 99 participants were enrolled and analyzed. This study will recognize the prevalence of the abnormal cervical smear pattern among participants. In this study, 36 patients (36.36%) out of 99 participants revealed Inflammatory smear, 7 patients (7.07%) revealed Metaplastic squamous cell and 2 patients (2.02%) revealed CIN(1)/ L SIL in their cervical smear pattern respectively. This study recognized the high prevalence of the inflammatory conditions among the asymptomatic women.