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## Cyto-histopathological correlation of cervical lesions

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**Introduction:** Cervix is a gateway to numerous non-neoplastic and neoplastic gynecological lesions. Cervical cancer is the leading cancer in Indian women and second most common cancer in women worldwide next to breast cancer.

**Objectives:** The objective is to study the histopathological features of cervical lesions, the age distribution and relative frequency of various cervical lesions and to study the distribution of malignancy on the basis of parity.

Materials & Methods: This is four years retrospective study of all cervical biopsies received from 2014-2017 in the department of pathology.

**Result:** In a total of 1000 cases studied maximum number of cases on biopsy were those of infections (60.50%), squamous intraepithelial lesions were seen in 17% patients. Similar cases were those of frank malignancy with benign lesions comprising of only 5% in study population. Maximum number of patients was more than 60 years in age (36.50%). The mean age among cancer cases (51.94±12.30 years) was higher than in cases (39.53±9.66 years) who did not have cervical cancer. Association between age group of cancerous patients and non-cancerous patients were highly significant with p value<0.001. Maximum number of malignancy cases reported in parity 3 (284 cases) followed by parity 4 (212 cases) and minimum cases of cervical cancer were found in parity 1 (40 cases).

## Biography

Kavita Sharma has completed her MBBS, MD (Pathology) from Rajasthan University of Health Sciences. She is the Senior Resident in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Jodhpur. She has published more five papers in reputed journals.

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