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## **The Importance of Prevention and Early Detection of Cervical Lesions by Colposcopy**

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### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Mankind is still suffering from many diseases , and with the development of civilization there are many diseases that appear with different clinical types , but tumors, especially malignant , are still very important.

Cervical cancer is the second common cancer in women , as it is the cause of more than 200.000 deaths annually. Hence the importance of early detection of cervical cancer and of decreasing mortality.

**Material & methods:** This study involves/ 86/ patients treated at the New Maternity hospital in Damascus that is an nexed to the faculty of Medicine for a period of one year ( from 1/12/2002 – to 1/12/2003).

The study was done by direct visual observation and colposcopy using several magnifications, and using different solutions like Acetic Acid and Schiller's solution.

Samples were taken according to the results of the Pap smear to be compared with the pathological examination and colposcopy then results were given.

**Results:** Stressing the importance of periodic clinical examination in gynecology clinics, and assuring on taking annual Pap smears for screening, prevention and treatment.

**Discussion:** This study was done on women selected according to Pap smears which were compared to colposcopy results. Then colposcopy directed biopsies were taken and compared with pathological results.

So, we found that there is a good correlation between screening methods available to reduce the severity of cervical diseases.

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%65    %75

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**The**

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**:Cervix**

(Portio Vaginali)

15700

1995

((Supre Vaginal Cervix))

:

((Cervical Canal ))

((External Os))

.(Internal Os ))

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: Novak 1996 Bethesda .  
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Atypical Squamous (ASCUS) "

Cells with Undetermined  
 Significance -4 .

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Low Grade Squamous  
 Intraepithelial Lesion (LGSIL )  
 -5 ((Dysplasia))  
 : ((Dystrophy))

High Grade Squamous :

Intraepithelial Lesion ( HGSIL)

: -6

Squamous Cells Carcinoma (SCC)

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7.5



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<b>%55.81</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>%15.11</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>%10.46</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>%9.30</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>%9.30</b>	<b>8</b>	

48

( % 55.81)

.(%44.18 )38

(%55.81)

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(%)	SCC (%)	HGSIL (%)	LGSIL (%)	ASCUC S (%)	(%)	(%)	
%55.81	-	-	-	-	(%20.93) 18	(%34.88) 30	
%15.11	-	(%1.16) 1	(%2.32) 2	-	(%11.62) 10	-	
%10.46	-	(%1.16) 1	(%5.81) 5	(%3.48) 3	-	-	
%9.30	(%1.16) 1	(%3.48) 3	(%4.65) 4	-	-	-	
%9.30	(%3.48) 3	(%1.16) 1	(%2.32) 2	(%2.32) 2	-	-	
	(%4.65) 4	(%6.97) 6	(%15.11) 13	(%5.81) 5	(%32.55) 28	(%34.88) 30	

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 %34.88 30 -

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%2.32	2	ASCUS-	18	-
%2.32	2	LGSIL -		%20.93
%1.16	1	HGSIL -	:	-2
	3	SCC -	10	-
		%3.48		%11.62
		%2.32	2	LGSIL -
		%1.16	1	HGSIL -
%9.28				
		%3.48		
		.		
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	.%9.28	%3.48	3	ASCUS -
		%5.81	5	LGSIL -
	%1.16	%1.16	1	HGSIL -
				%6.97
			:	-4
		%4.65	4	LGSIL -
		%3.48	3	HGSIL -
		%1.16	1	SCC -
				%9.29
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