



Detection of Cervical Cytological Abnormalities by Pap Smear Method Among Women Attending the Screening Clinic of Nsambya Hospital

Mwesigwa Boaz^{1*}, Andrew Livex Okwi² and Othieno Emmanuel²

¹Department of Cytology, Alzahra Specialty Hospital, Mogadishu, Somalia

²Department of Pathology, School of biomedical sciences, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University

*Corresponding Author: Mwesigwa Boaz, Department of Cytology, Alzahra Specialty Hospital, Mogadishu, Somalia.

Received: January 09, 2020

Published: November 30, 2020

© All rights are reserved by Mwesigwa Boaz., et al.

Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is an important public health problem. In Uganda, it ranks the most frequent cause of cancer among women aged between 15 to 44 years of age. Early detection and eradication of cervical cancer and its precursor lesions is the mainstay for control of this disease. The Pap smear method is the most cost-effective means of screening cervical pre-malignant, malignant processes and non-neoplastic lesions.

Aim: To describe the cervical cytological abnormalities as detected by Pap smear method and to determine the prevalence of such abnormalities.

Methodology: This was a prospective study, in which a total of 175 women were recruited from May to June, 2016. Cervical samples were collected from these women and stained according to the papanicolaou staining protocol. Results were reported using the 2014 Bethesda reporting system.

Results: Out of 175 cases, 163 (93.1%) were reported as negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy [NILM]. Cervical intraepithelial lesions were reported in 12 (6.9%) cases which included atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance [ASCUS] in 4(2.3%) cases, atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions [ASCH] in 1(0.6%) case, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [LSIL] in 5 (2.9%) cases, high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [HSIL] in 1(0.6%) case and atypical glandular cells [AGC] in 1(0.6%) case.

Conclusion: Cervical cytology by pap smear method should be used to screen women routinely because it is an effective method in detecting pre-malignant and malignant lesions of the cervix

Keywords: Cervical Cancer; Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia; Human Papilloma Virus; Papanicolaou Smear

Abbreviations

AGC: Atypical Glandular Cells; ASCUS: Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance; HSIL: High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion; LSIL: Low Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion; NILM: Negative For Intraepithelial Lesion Or Malignancy; HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Introduction

Globally, there are over 500,000 new cases of cervical cancer occurring annually and in excess of 270,000 deaths accounting for 9% of female cancer deaths. 85% of these new cases occur in developing countries [1]. The highest burdens of cervical cancer have been reported in Asia, Southern Africa, Central America, Eastern Africa, and South America. In all of these regions, the rate is more than 40 cases per 100,000 women [2]. In East Africa, cervical cancer was also reported to be the most common female cancer affecting 44 per 100,000 women and the highest female cancer related mortality accounting for 35 per 100,000 women. Uganda has one of the world's highest cervical cancer incidence rates of 45.6 per 100,000 women and cervical cancer deaths at 25 per 100,000 women [3].

In 1941, George Papanicolaou demonstrated a pap test for the early detection of cervical cancer, contributing toward the creation of screening programs [4]. The Papanicolaou test (abbreviated as Pap test, also known as Pap smear) is a method of cervical screening used to detect potentially precancerous and cancerous processes in the cervix (opening of the uterus or womb) [5]. The Pap test is considered by many to be the most cost-effective cancer reduction program ever devised [6]. This test has been assessed over the last 50 years in a wide range of settings in developed and developing countries [7].

Materials and Methods

Study design

This was a prospective descriptive study.

Study area

This study was conducted in the pathology department of Nsambya hospital, faith-based not-for-profit hospital.

Study population

The study population consisted of all women attending the screening clinic of Nsambya Hospital.

Study duration

The study was carried out in four months from February to May 2016.

Sample size estimation

For calculation of sample size, the formula below was used $n = (z^2pq)/t^2$, where z is the value of 1.96 (z in normal distribution curve), n is the required sample size, p is the estimated prevalence, $q = 100 - p$, and t is the tolerance sampling error (5%). A prevalence p of 13.1% [8] was used in the estimation of sample size, n . Using this equation, a total sample size of 175 individuals was therefore computed.

Selection criteria

Inclusion criteria

- All women 18 years and above were included in this study.
- All women who gave an informed consent were included in this study.

Exclusion criteria

- All women with unsatisfactory Pap smears were excluded from this study.
- All women in their menstrual periods were excluded from this study.

Sample collection, processing and reporting

Pap smears were collected by well-trained gynecological nurses. In the process of collecting smears, both a wooden spatula and an endocervical brush were used. The first step involved placing the spatula firmly against the ectocervix with the long projection extending into the endocervical canal. The spatula was rotated several times 360° around the portio and removed. The endocervical canal was sampled using the endocervical brush. The brush was placed into the endocervical canal so that the last few bristles remain visible and then gently rotated 90° to 180° once in a single direction. The material from both the spatula and the endocervical brush was spread on the same slide, fixed with 95% alcohol and then sent to the laboratory for processing. The slides were reported by a well-trained Cytotechnologist using the 2014 Bethesda reporting system.

Results

Demographic characteristics

A total number of 175 cases of Pap smears were received and interpreted over a period of 4 months. The mean age group was 41 years with a standard deviation of 10.5 and a range of 19 to 73 years. Majority of patients were in the age group of 31 to 40 years followed by the age group of 21 to 30 years which constituted 22.3%. A maximum number of participants (57.7%) was multiparous (para ≥3) followed by para 1-2 which constituted (32.6%). These findings were summarized in table 1.

Cytology results on Pap smear

Out of 175 cases, 163 (93.1%) were reported as negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy [NILM]. Cervical intraepithelial lesions were reported in 12 (6.9%) cases including atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance [ASCUS] in 4 (2.3%) cases,

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age category (years)		
11-20	1	0.6
21-30	39	22.3
31-40	62	35.4
41-50	27	15.4
51-60	37	21.1
61-70	8	4.6
71-80	1	0.6
Parity		
0	17	9.7
1-2	57	32.6
≥ 3	117	57.7
Total	175	100

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents.

atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions [ASCH] in 1 (0.6%) case, low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion LSIL in 5 (2.9%) cases, high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [HSIL] in 1 (0.6%) case and atypical glandular cells [AGC] in 1 (0.6%) case. These findings were summarized in table 2.

Cytological result	Frequency	Percentage (%)
NILM	163	93.1
ASCUS	4	2.3
ASCH	1	0.6
LSIL	5	2.9
HSIL	1	0.6
AGC	1	0.6
Total	175	100

Table 2: Cytological findings on a Pap smear according to the 2014 Bethesda classification NILM-Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy, ASCUS-Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance, ASCH-Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, LSIL-Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, HSIL-High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

Infections and other non-neoplastic findings on a Pap smear

Out of 163 normal smears [NILM], 18 (11%) showed features of Bacterial vaginosis, 5 (3.1%) had features of Candida, 1 (0.6%) showed Gardnerella vaginalis, 105 (64.4%) showed an inflammatory smear, 18 (11%) showed changes of atrophy and 16 (9.8%) showed squamous metaplasia. These findings were summarized in table 3.

Comparison between cervical intraepithelial lesions with demographic characteristics

There was an increase in cervical intraepithelial lesions with increasing age. The highest peak of ASCUS (1.1%) and LSIL (1.1%) was observed in the age group of 31 to 40 years. There was also a progressive rise of cervical intraepithelial lesions with increasing parity. The maximum parity (28.6%) was seen in women who had between 3-4 children. These findings are shown in table 4.

Cytodiagnosis	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bacterial vaginosis	18	11.0
Candida spp	5	3.1
Gardnerella vaginalis	1	0.6
Inflammation	105	64.4
Atrophy	18	11.0
Squamous metaplasia	16	9.8
Total	175	100

Table 3: Distribution of infections and other non-neoplastic findings on a Pap smear.

Variable	Frequency (%)	ASCUS N(%)	ASCH N(%)	LSIL N(%)	HSIL N(%)	AGC N(%)
Age (years)						
11-20	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
21-30	38(21.7)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
31-40	62(35.4)	2(1.1)	0(0.0)	2(1.1)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
41-50	27(15.4)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
51-60	38(21.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	1(0.6)
61-70	8(4.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
71-80	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
Parity						
0	17(9.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
1-2	57(32.6)	2(1.1)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
3-4	50(28.6)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	3(1.7)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)
≥ 5	51(29.1)	1(0.6)	1(0.6)	1(0.6)	0(0.0)	1(0.6)
Total	175(100)	4(2.3)	1(0.6)	5(2.9)	1(0.6)	1(0.6)

Table 4: Distribution of cervical intraepithelial lesions according to the demographic characteristics NILM-Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy, ASCUS-Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance, ASCH-Atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, LSIL-Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion,HSIL-High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

Discussion

Cervical cancer is a largely a preventable disease that is preceded by a long pre-invasive lesion and remains a leading cause of mortality. This high mortality is largely because of late presentation and diagnosis. There is no standardized strategy for primary and secondary prevention of cervical cancer in developing countries. In contrast, the prevalence and mortality of invasive cancer in developed countries has reduced drastically because of organized screening methods that tend to diagnose and treat the pre-invasive lesions [9]. A total of 175 cases of Pap smears were screened. Majority of the patients (35.4%) were from age group of 31 to 40 years and (22.3%) patients from the age group of 21 to 30years. Similar findings were reported in Nigeria [10].

In this study, prevalence of cervical intraepithelial lesions was 6.9%. This prevalence compares well with 7.0% prevalence in a

study done in Nigeria [11]. In Rwanda, the prevalence of cervical cytological abnormalities (20%) was far higher in comparison probably because the study population comprised of people infected with HIV [12] Prevalence of epithelial abnormalities around the world showed wide variation from 0.98% to 15.5% [13]. The possible reasons to explain this could be variation in criteria, quality checks used and intrinsic differences in population studied including risk factors and sample size studied. Another study conducted in Ningen Dock, Japan showed a low prevalence (1.2%) of the cervical cell abnormalities [14]. The explanation behind this result is mostly because of their cultural traditions and great concern regarding their health check-ups and less likelihood of having multiple sexual partners. ASCUS/LSIL ratio in our study was 0.79 (normally should be less than 3) which is good quality measure as has been suggested by the authors of The Bethesda System. In this study, it was observed that the prevalence of LSIL (1.1%) was more in premenopausal women of 31 to 40 age group and the prevalence of HSIL (0.6%) was more common in postmenopausal women of 51 to 60 age group. This is probably because sexual activity is higher in younger women as compared to older women. This study demonstrated a higher prevalence of cervical intraepithelial lesions in women who had more than 3 pregnancies. Prevalence of SIL was maximum (6.9%) in high parity group bearing ≥ 3 children [15] Castañeda-Iñiguez, *et al* [16] also stressed that women with number of pregnancies possess a high risk of developing cervical dysplasia than women with less than three

Encounters of inflammation in this study were very common (64.4%) under the category of negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (NILM). Bacterial vaginosis, Candida and Gardnerella vaginalis were the specific causes of inflammation. In the present study bacterial vaginosis was the most prevalent infection (11.0%) among the NILM category however this prevalence was lower as compared to a 32.8% prevalence in a study conducted in India [17]. This difference is probably because the latter study comprised of a study population from rural and urban areas.

Limitations of the study

This study was without important limitations. First it was essentially a cross-sectional study, that was time bound with a Pap smear taken only once at recruitment. Follow-up with multiple Papanicolaou smears over a period of time would have been ideal, with more number of samples to increase the power of the test.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The prevalence of cervical intraepithelial lesions according to this study was 6.9% which is statistically high. Cervical cytology by Pap smear method is an effective method in detecting pre-malignant, malignant lesions of the cervix and other non-neoplastic diseases. Therefore, the government of Uganda through the ministry of health should organize public health education on cervical cancer with emphasis on its etiology, risk factors and methods of prevention.

Data Availability

Data is available in hard copies and can be accessed on request.

Conflict of Interest

Nil.

Funding

There was no source of funding for this study

Ethical approval

The permission to carry out this study and disseminate its findings was obtained from the Institutional Review Boards of both Makerere University College of Health Sciences and Nsambya Hospital

Consent

Informed consent was obtained from the study participants before they were enrolled in the study.

Authors' Contributions

Mwesigwa Boaz designed the study, participated in slide preparation and interpretation collected data, managed and analyzed it, and participated in manuscript development and revision. Othieno Emmanuel was responsible for study design, slide interpretation and data analysis, manuscript development, and reading of manuscript. Andrew Iivex Okwi was responsible for study design and manuscript reading. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Bibliography

- David JK and Alison N F "Towards Prevention of Cervical Cancer in Africa". Report from Meeting at St. Catherine's College, Oxford University (2009).
- Sankaranarayanan R and Ferlay J "Worldwide burden of gynaecological cancer: the size of the problem". *Best Practice and Research Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 20.2 (2006): 207-225.
- World Health Organization. Strengthening Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control. Geneva, Switzerland: Report of the GAVI-UNFPA-WHO meeting (2009).
- Marluce Bibbo and David C Wilbur. Comprehensive cytology 3rd Edition (2008): 47.
- Pap smear: Medlineplus Lab Test Information (2018).
- Edmund S Cibas and Barbara S. "Ducatman. Cytology, Diagnostic Principles and Correlates (2009).
- MOPHS. National Cervical Cancer Prevention Programme". Nairobi, Kenya (2012): 2.
- Okwi AL., et al. "Cervical cancer cases as seen by Papanicolaou method in selected districts of Uganda from 2004-2008". *Africa Journal of Animal and Biomedical Sciences* 5.1 (2010): 65-69.
- Mbachu II and Umeononihu OS. "The role of Human papillomavirus (HPV) Testing in Cervical Cancer screening". *Afrimedical Journal* 3.1 (2012).
- Hawa Inna. Prevalence of abnormal cervical smears and knowledge of cervical cancer screening among women attending gynaecology clinic of Hospital Minna, Nigeria (2014).
- Avidime S., et al. "Pattern of cervical dysplasia among women of reproductive age in Zaria, Northern Nigeria". *Journal of Tropical Medicine* 16 (2014): 52-55.
- Wanyoike-Gichuhi J., et al. "Prevalence of cervical cytology abnormalities among HIV infected women at Rwanda Military Hospital". *East African Medical Journal* 91.10 (2014): 333-340.
- Mulay K., et al. "A comparative study of cervical smears in an urban Hospital in India and a population-based screening program in Mauritius". *Indian Journal of Pathology and Microbiology* 52.1 (2009): 34-37.
- Imai A., et al. "Trend of incidence in positive cervical smears from 2002-2010 in Ningen Dock, a special Japanese health check-up system". *Ningen Dock* 26 (2012): 923-926.
- Misra JS., et al. "Risk factors associated with squamous intraepithelial lesions of cervix". *Journal of Cytology* 19.2 (2002): 153-158.
- Castañeda-Iñiguez MS., et al. "Risk factors for cervico vaginal uterine cancer in Zecalecos". *Salud Publica Mex* 40 330-338.
- Bhalla P., et al. "Prevalence of bacterial vaginosis among women in Delhi, India". *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 125.2 (2007): 167-172.

Assets from publication with us

- Prompt Acknowledgement after receiving the article
- Thorough Double blinded peer review
- Rapid Publication
- Issue of Publication Certificate
- High visibility of your Published work

Website: <https://www.actascientific.com/>

Submit Article: <https://www.actascientific.com/submission.php>

Email us: editor@actascientific.com

Contact us: +91 9182824667