

Evaluation of demographic and clinical findings in patients with abnormal Pap Smear referred to Ardabil Alavi Oncology and Gynecology Clinic from 2021 until June 2023

Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women and is considered an important global health challenge. Conducting the present study is important because an independent and large study has not been conducted on women with abnormal Pap smears in the studied area.

Aim: Determining the demographic findings in patients with abnormal pap smears at the Alavi Oncology and Women's Clinic in Ardabil during the years of April 2021- to June 2023.

Materials and methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study that was conducted on women who referred to the oncology clinic and Alevi women of Ardabil between 2021 and June 2023 who underwent pap smear and the result of their pap smear was abnormal. From all the participants in the study, the following information was collected through a questionnaire: Abnormal type found in pap smear test, age, education level, employment status, economic status, body mass index, place of residence, history of smoking, history of sexual intercourse. marriage) before the age of 18, history of PCOS, history of papillomavirus infection, history of cancer in first degree relatives, history of intrauterine device (IUD), times of marriage, times of pregnancy, times of childbirth, history of vaginal and cesarean births, history of taking contraceptive hormones, duration of use of anti-pregnancy hormones, and menopause status.

Results: 400 consecutive female patients with abnormal pap smear results who visited the women's clinic of Ardabil Alavi Hospital in 2021-2023 were included in the study. The average age of the patients was 38.9 years. According to the findings of our study, increasing age, smoking, having sex or marriage under 18 years of age, HPV infection, family history of cancer, IUD use, and menopause were associated with abnormal pap smear results. OCP consumption in higher

grades of Pap smear classification was lower than lower grades and showed a protective effect on the absence of LSIL and HSIL. No significant relationship was observed between abnormal pap smear results and patients' place of residence, history of pregnancy, PCOS and education.

Conclusion:

Old age, smoking, sexual intercourse under the age of 18, family history of cancer, use of IUD, menopause, and not taking OCP are among the factors associated with an increase in Pap smear grade.

Keywords: Cervix, Cervical cancer, Pap smear.