

INTRODUCTION

In india cervical cancer is the 2nd most frequent cancer after breast cancer. CA cervix is a disease that can be prevented by early detection.cervical dysplasia also called cervical intra epithelial neoplasia (CIN), arises from metaplasia of transformation zone. India bears 18% of invasive cancers of the world. PAP smear is easy, secure, non-invasive, and effective way with high false negative rates . colposcopy is globally accepted, provide quick results, in one visit.

OBJECTIVES

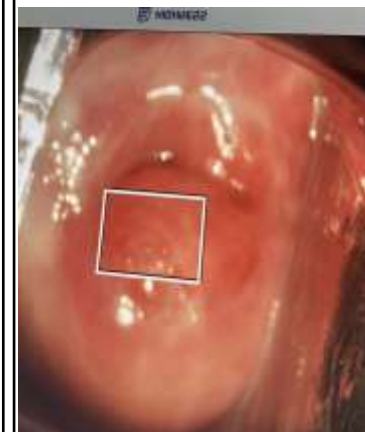
Objectives of the study were
 1) screening of all symptomatic women with pap smear. 2)colposcopic findings were compared with cytology and histopathological examination.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The study was carried out in DEPT of OBG of government general hospital,GUNTUR with a sample size of 150, period of 2 months. It is a prospective study. Assessment was by PAP, colposcopy and biopsy.

RESULTS

In the present study colposcopy reveals different patterns as follows. Among out of symptomatic women, 31.8% abnormal colposcopy, 16.4% acetowhite areas, 6% negative lugols iodine, 2% atypical vessels, 2.5% mosaic, 1.2% coarse mosaic, 2.5% subtle punctate, 1.2% dense aceto white. Colposcopy has the ability to localize determine extent of all lesions not seen on naked eye.



CONCLUSION

PAP smear alone has low specificity, the simultaneous use of colposcopy and pap smear has shown to rise the detection of carcinoma cervix.

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1) NIPCR, cancer statistics available from [http:// cancer india.org.in](http://cancerindia.org.in)
- 2) Prasad et al: colposcopic and pap smear evaluation of cervix in symptomatic women