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КНИГА НА АПСТРАКТИ

**ПРИРАЧНИК ЗА СКРИНИНГ И ДИЈАГНОСТИКА
НА НАРУШУВАЊАТА НА МЕНТАЛНОТО ЗДРАВЈЕ
ВО ПРЕТКОНЦЕПЦИСКИ И ПЕРИНАТАЛЕН ПЕРИОД**



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EVALUATION OF THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CERVICAL BIOPSIES

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Introduction: In our country, there is a high incidence of 20 new cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 women. Cervical cancer is caused by persistent infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV) and can be cured if diagnosed at an early stage and treated promptly. The aim of this study was to determine the histopathological profile of cervical biopsies in our hospital.

Material and methods: This was a retrospective study of the cervical biopsy specimen reports received in the period of 6 months. The biopsies were performed due to the abnormal cytological findings. The data were obtained from original histopathology reports.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 47 years. Out of a total of 47 analyzed samples, 3 patients were diagnosed with invasive malignant tumor (6.4%), 27 (57%) with precancerous changes (cervical dysplasia), 13 (28%) had benign changes and 4 (8.5%) with normal findings. The most of the patients had precancerous changes: CIN 1 – 12 (44%), CIN 2 – 8 (30%) and CIN 3 – 7 (26%). The most common benign finding was chronic cervicitis – 12 (26% of the total number). The mean age of the patients with invasive malignant tumor was 54 years. The mean age of the patients with precancerous lesion was 42 years.

Conclusion: The rate of malignant lesions (tumours) in our study was 6.4% and the rate of cervical dysplasia (CIN) was 57%. This finding indicates that invasive cervical cancer progresses from precancerous lesions (CIN) over the period of many years. We want to emphasize the importance of screening and early diagnosis for the purpose of successful treatment early in the precancerous stage.

Key words: cervical cancer, cervical biopsy, precancerous changes