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CYTOLOGICAL SCREENING OF CERVICAL DISEASES: PAP TEST RESEARCH IN THE BUKHARA REGIONAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER FOR THE PERIOD 2015-2019

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Summary
The purpose of most clinical laboratory tests is to help diagnose and monitor disease progress or the effectiveness of therapy. However, the purpose of the analysis to which this article is devoted is to prevent disease. Cytological analysis of cervical (cervical) smears is a microscopic examination of cells obtained from the surface of the cervix. We examined 842 cases in the laboratory of the Bukhara Regional Diagnostic Center during 2015 - 2019 and identified 195 ASCUS cases. Most of the abnormal smears contained cells with altered nuclear membrane or mild dyskaryosis. These patients needed targeted treatment, and rather more active supervision. They were advised to undergo re-examinations after 3 or 6 months until the atypia resolved.

Keywords: PAP test, Bethesda system, ASCUS, screening, ectocervix, endocervix, cervical cancer.

ЦИТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СКРИНИНГ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ ШЕЙКИ МАТКИ: ПАП ТЕСТ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ В БУХАРСКОМ ОБЛАСТНОМ ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКОМ ЦЕНТРЕ ЗА ПЕРИОД 2015-2019 годы.

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Резюме
Цель большинства клинических лабораторных анализов – помощь в постановке диагноза и наблюдении за развитием болезни или эффективностью терапии. Однако целью анализа, которому посвящена эта статья, является предупреждение заболевания. Цитологический анализ шеечных (цервикальных) мазков представляет собой микроскопическое исследование клеток, полученных с поверхности шейки матки. Нами было исследовано 842 случаев в лаборатории Бухарской областной диагностической центре в течение 2015 – 2019 годов и выявлено 195 случаев ASCUS. Большинство патологических мазков содержали клетки с изменением ядерной мембраны или слабым дискариозом. Такие пациентки нуждались в целенаправленном лечении, и

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скорее в более активном наблюдении. Им, посоветовали проходит повторные обследования через 3 или 6 мес., пока атипия не разрешился.

Ключевые слова: ПАП-тест, система Бетесда, ASCUS, скрининг, эктоцервикс, эндоцервикс, рак шейки матки

BACHADON BO 'YNI KASALLIKLARINING TSITOLOGIK SKRININGI :BUXORO VILOYAT DIAGNOSTIKA MARKAZIDA 2015-2019 YILLAR DAVRIDAGI PAP TEST USULIDA ANIQLANGAN PATOLOGIYALAR

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Annotatsiya
Ko'pgina klinik laboratoriya tekshiruvlarining maqsadi kasallikning rivojlanishini yoki terapiya samaradorligini aniqlash va kuzatishda yordam berishdir. Biroq, ushbu maqola bag'ishlangan tahlilning maqsadi kasalliklarning oldini olishdir. Serviks (serviks) surtmalarini sitologik tahlil qilish - bu serviks yuzasidan olingan hujayralarni mikroskopik tekshirish.2015 - 2019 yillar davomida Buxoro viloyat diagnostika markazi laboratoriyasida 842 ta holatni ko'rib chiqdik va 195 ta ASCUS holatini aniqladik. Patologik surtmalarning aksariyatida yadro membranasi o'zgargan yoki engil diskaryozli hujayralar mavjud edi. Ushbu bemorlar maqsadli davolanishlari va muntazam nazoratda bo'lishlari talab etiladi. Ularga 3 yoki 6 oydan keyin atipiya holati tuzalmaguncha qayta tekshiruvlardan o'tishlari tavsiya qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: PAP testi, Bethesd tizimi, ASCUS, skrining, ektoserviks, endoserviks, bachadon bo'yni saratoni

Relevance
Features of the structure of the cervix. Knowledge of the structural features of the cervix is essential for understanding many features of the pathology of this organ, including the occurrence and course of a cancerous tumor. The cervix has a cylindrical shape. It can slightly narrow towards the external uterine os, and therefore acquires a cylindrical-conical shape.
In girls and adult women with genital underdevelopment, the cervix has a conical shape. The vaginal part of the cervix is covered with stratified squamous epithelium (ectocervix), the cervical canal is lined with prismatic epithelium (endocervix).

Their junction is usually located in the area of the external uterine os, although it can move outward or inward, depending on the conditions (hormonal factors, cervical injuries, inflammation, medical procedures on the cervix). Localization of the junction of stratified squamous and prismatic epithelium is of great interest to gynecologists. This is due to the fact that precancerous changes, and then cervical cancer, as a rule, occur at the site of transition of the stratified squamous epithelium to the prismatic one. One of the most common causes of death from malignant neoplasms among women is cervical cancer. Cervical cancer and cancer of the body of the uterus are diseases that are not the same in origin, pathogenesis, distribution patterns, diagnostic methods. Currently, in all economically developed countries, there is a decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer. The main direction of the fight against this disease is its active detection during the examination of practically healthy women, as well as timely diagnosis and rational treatment of background and precancerous diseases of the cervix.

Purpose of the study. Evaluation of this method of morphological analysis based on the evaluation of cellular material to detect the presence of atypical cells.

Atypical squamous cells of unknown significance (ASCUS)

In cases where cellular changes are observed in the smear that are more pronounced than reactive, but quantitatively or qualitatively insufficient to establish the diagnosis of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL), an ASCUS report is issued.

Materials and Methods

The method of statistical analysis of 842 referrals of patients from the gynecological office of the Bukhara Regional Diagnostic Center, for 2015-2019, who passed a group of women a cytological analysis of cervical smears for a PAP test, was used.

Cytological examination of preparations was carried out using
trinocular microscope MCHOT MD-30 with objectives 10, 20, 40 and 100.

In many countries of the world and according to WHO recommendations for the interpretation of cytological data, the Bethesda Terminology System (Terminology Bethesda System) was developed and implemented, the last revision of which took place in 2001. This system for evaluating cytological data is considered the most adapted cytological information for clinicians.

TBS (Terminology Bethesda System) allows you to standardize the diagnosis, treatment tactics and patient monitoring.

It should be remembered that the definitions in the Bethesda Terminology System are not a diagnosis, but only an interpretation of the cytological picture.

Papanicolaou stain technique (manual method).

1) At the first stage, the preparations are carried out through descending alcohols concentrations for rehydration of cytological material:
• 95% alcohol - 30 sec
• 70% alcohol - 30 sec
• 50% alcohol - 30 sec
• distilled water - 30 sec.
2) After that, the preparations are stained with hematoxylin for 10 minutes.
3) Wash the preparations with tap water.
4) Soak in a 0.1% alcoholic solution of hydrochloric acid (0.25%) - 30 seconds.
5) Washed in tap water from excess HCl.
6) Dehydrate in alcohols of ascending concentration:
• 50% alcohol - 30 sec
• 70% alcohol - 30 sec
• 80% alcohol - 30 sec
7) Stain Orange G 4 minutes.
8) Rinse in a container with 95% alcohol in 3 shifts of 30 seconds.
9) After washing, smears are stained in the prepared solution
dye EA-50, 4 minutes.
10) Next, the material is dehydrated sequentially:
• in 100% alcohol - 30 sec
• in a mixture of 95% alcohol-xylene (ratio 1:1) - 30 sec
• and twice in pure xylene for 30 sec.
11) To preserve the color of the preparation, stained according to the method Papanicolaou, fixed with a cover slip using a synthetic balm. To do this, a drop of balm is applied with a pipette to the working area of the smear and covered with a coverslip, after which it is dried in air.

Results

For the period 2015-2019, we investigated 842 cases. In 2015, out of 82 swabs, 14 cases of ASCUS, 4 cases of keratosis, and 31 cases of inflammation were detected. In 2016, out of 104 swabs, 25 cases of ASCUS, 1 case of keratosis and 51 cases of inflammation were detected.

In 2017, out of 287 smears, 112 cases of ASCUS, 6 cases of keratosis and 78 cases of inflammation were detected. In 2018, out of 261 swabs, 37 cases of ASCUS, 36 cases of keratosis and 84 cases of inflammation were detected. In 2019, out of 108 smears, 7 cases of ASCUS, 36 cases of keratosis and
24 cases of inflammation.

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According to age indicators, it was revealed that it was at the age of 31-40 years the amount of ASCUS (Atypical Squamous Cells of Uncertain Significance) was digested.

Especially in women aged 31 to 40 years, it was found that this ASCUS pathology was more common in women aged 35 years.

Годы	Кол-во мазков	ASCUS	КЕРАТОЗ	ВОСПАЛЕНИЕ.
2015	82	14	4	31
2016	104	25	1	51
2017	287	112	6	78
2018	261	37	36	84
2019	108	7	36	24
общ	842	195	83	268

Возраст женщин.	Количество выявленных ASCUS.
20 – 30 лет.	36
31 – 40 лет.	81
41 – 50 лет.	52
51 – 60 лет.	22
61 – 70	4

По возрасту от 31 до 40 лет. Встречаемость ASCUS .

Возраст.	Встречаемость.
31	11
32	12
33	5
34	6
35	14
36	8
37	8
38	8
39	2
40	7

Conclusions

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According to modern world guidelines for
For cervical screening, the issuance of cytology reports should be carried out in accordance with the Bethesda Terminology System (TBS), 2001. The issuance of a cytology report in accordance with TBS allows:
- Early treatment of these changes and prevent the development of cancer.
- All women should regularly undergo such a study.
It is important that women scheduled for routine cervical cytology understand that this is not a test for cancer, but rather for treatable atypia (dysplasia) which, if left unchecked, can lead to cervical cancer many years later. years.

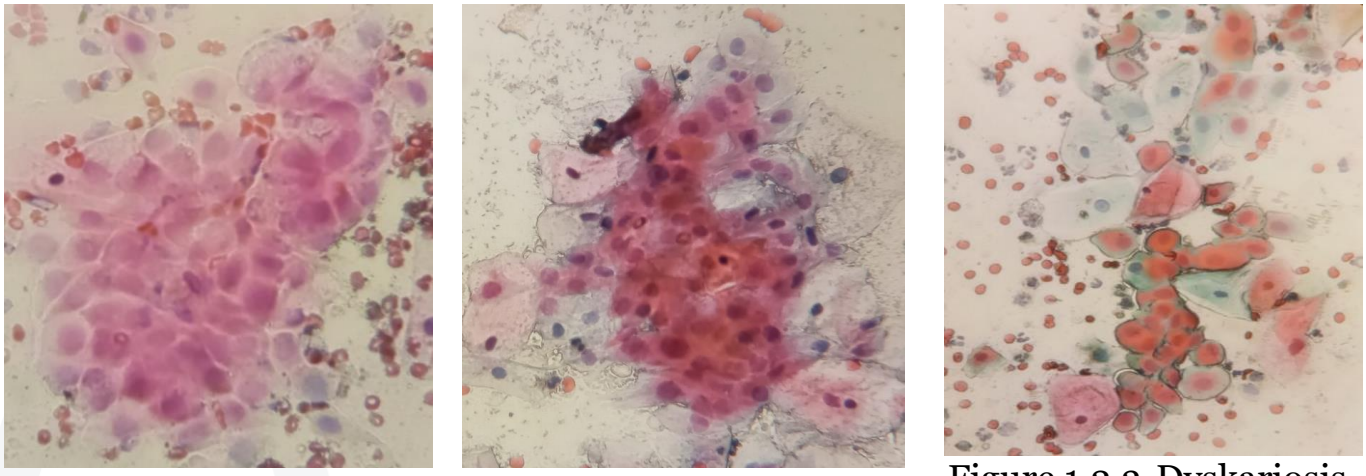

Figure 1,2,3-Dyskariosis of the cervix

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