

Histopathological Spectrum of Cervical Malignancies

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Abstract: **Background:** As cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in females globally and about 80% of cases reported in developing countries, it becomes imperative to diagnose cervical cancers in the vulnerable age group. The complete and accurate assessment requires colposcopic examination, cervical cytology and histology. **Objective:** To Study the histopathological spectrum of cervical malignancies. **Material and Methods:** A total of 65 cases of cervical carcinomas were received during the 2 years duration. **Result:** The cervical carcinomas present most commonly in the age group of 40 -49 years with most common complaint of abnormal bleeding and foul smelling discharge per vaginum. Well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma is the most common histological type of cervical malignancy. **Conclusion:** Adequate cervical screening procedure and follow – up cervical biopsies is important for early diagnoses and management of malignant tumours.

Keyword: Abnormal bleeding, biopsies, carcinoma of uterine cervix, cervical screening, genital cancer, histology, spectrum

1. Introduction

According to Indian council of medical research reports in India, the incidence is 14.42/1,00,000 population with a mortality rate of 2.83/1,00,000 population. Carcinoma cervix is the most common form of cancer in females. Persistent human papillomavirus infection, lack of awareness, early age at marriage, low socioeconomic status, parity, race, tobacco smoking, etc., are the major risk factors of carcinoma cervix. Stage of the disease at the time of detection and histological type are the major prognostic factor. Adenocarcinoma, small cell carcinoma, clear cell carcinoma, and sarcoma have poor prognosis.⁵

Carcinoma cervix is an important public health problem worldwide, particularly in developing countries and accounts for 20-25% of all cancers and 80-85% of all genital tract.

2. Material and Methods

This study was carried out in the Department of Pathology of Government Medical College Jammu. The study was conducted during a prospective period of two years (2015 - 2017). The data was collected from all the histopathological reports maintained in histopathological section of the department. The data collected included the site, age, parity, clinical symptoms and histopathological type of cervical cancer for each patient. The specimens were fixed in 10% formalin, dehydrated with ascending grades of alcohol, cleared in xylene and finally embedded in paraffin. 3 to 5 micron thick sections were cut on a rotary microtome, dewaxed and stained with haematoxylin and eosin by the method described by Bancroft and Gamble (2002). The Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software.

3. Results

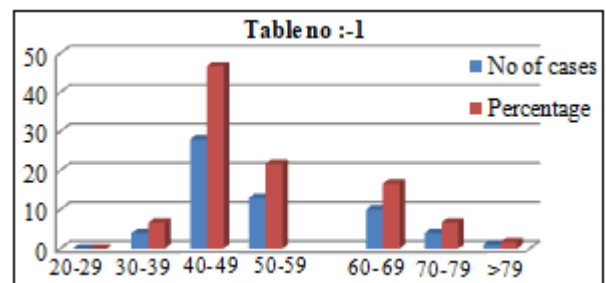
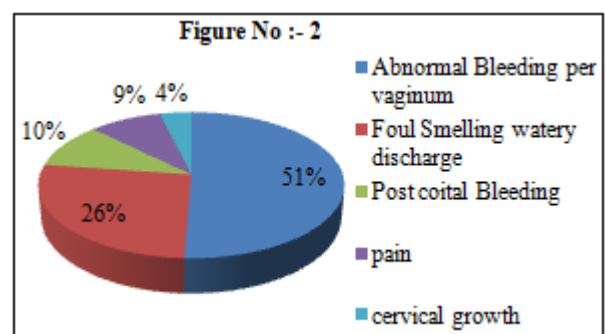


Table showing histological types of cervical cancers

S.No	Histological type	No. of Cases	%
1	Epidermoid Carcinoma/ Squamous Cell Carcinomas	56	86.15
	WD	30	46.15
	MD	20	30.76
	PD	06	9.23
2	Adenocarcinomas	09	13.84
	Papillary	04	
	Adenosquamous	05	
3	Other Epithelial Tumours	0	0
	Total	65	100



4. Discussion

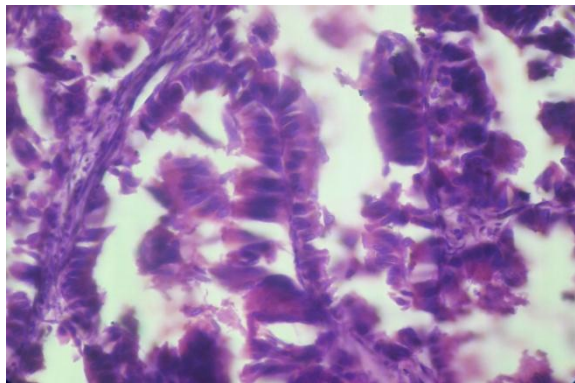
In this 2 years period, a total of 65 cases of cervical cancers were reported at our centre. The cases ranged from 30 to 80 years and the most common age group affected was 40-49 years which was higher than that reported in Yakasai IA et al and lower than that of Ninan RM et al.

The most common presenting was abnormal bleeding (61.53%) and foul smelling discharge per vaginun (32.30%) similar to Krishnappa C et al and Ninan RM et al.

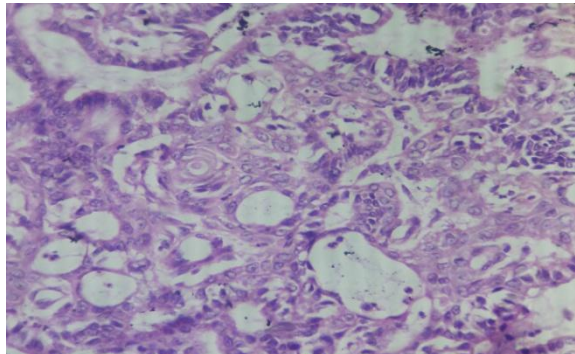
The Squamous cell carcinoma (86.15%) followed by Adenocarcinoma (13.84%) were the commonest histological types of cervical cancers as reported in study conducted by Arya a et al.

Nnadi D et al found moderately differentiated Squamous cell carcinoma as the most common type of cervical carcinoma in contrast to our study which shows well differentiated tumours as the predominant subtype

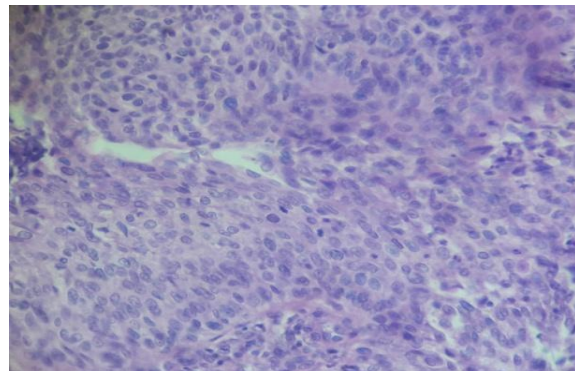
Rare variants of Adenocarcinoma included villeglandular (papillary) and adenosquamous types similar to Ninan RM et al.



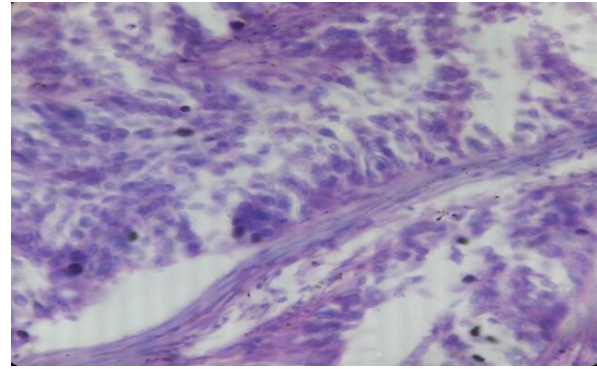
Adenocarcinoma cervix (h&e x 40)



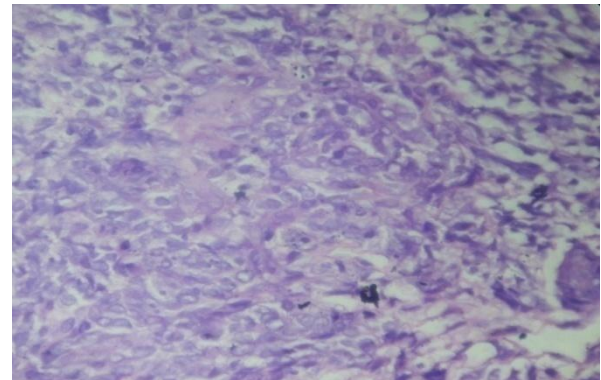
Adenosquamous carcinoma cervix (h&e x 40)



Moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma cervix (h&e x 40)



Non-keratinizing scc cervix (h&e x 40)



Poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma cervix (h&e x 40)

5. Conclusion

Cervical cancer is one of the major cancers in females responsible for morbidity and mortality. In this study we observed various histological types, clinical features and age wise distribution of cervical malignancies prevalent in our region.

This poses the need of effective screening procedures, education of people and the easily accessible health care facilities.

References

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