



THE FREQUENCY KOILOCYTES IN ABNORMAL CERVICOVAGINAL SWAB

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The aim was to investigate the prevalence of female genital infection with human papilloma virus (koilocytes) in cytological screening for early detection of cervical cancer and its premalignant stages in one city gynecologist's office in Zadar, Croatia. Method of work: The two research periods cytological screening included 5255 women, of which first period 2355 women, while the second period 2900 women who were supposed to, or wanted to search, and enrolled in primary health care in a city gynecologist's clinic, Zadar, Croatia. Cytological findings are sorted by the period of research, the frequency of abnormal cytological findings, and association of abnormal cytological findings with the human papilloma virus (koilocytes). We analyzed only one-time to take cervicovaginal swabs, in non gravid women of different age and parity. Results: In the first period (01.01.2012-31.12.2014 year) cytological screening is covered 36.23% of the women (2355 of 6500 enrolled women). Abnormal cytological findings in the research period was 4.96% (117 of 2355 taken). From that, severe dysplasia/CIS 39.31% and squamous cell carcinoma of 5.12%. The changes associated with the human papilloma virus in cytological smears (koilocytes) in the first period of research is 62.39% (73 of 117 abnormal smears). In the second period (01.01.2015-31.12.2016 years) cytological screening is covered 44.99% of the women (2900 of 6445 women enrolled). Abnormal cytological findings in the second research period was 2.79% (81 of 2900 taken), severe dysplasia/CIS 17.28% and squamous cell carcinoma 2.46%. Changes related to human papillomavirus in cytological smears (koilocytes) in the second period of research was 72.84% (59 of 81 abnormal smear). Conclusion: By comparing the percentages of abnormal cervicovaginal smear in the two research periods, there is evident decrease abnormal findings to the second period, the decline in the percentage of squamous cell carcinoma and decrease severe dysplasia/CIS. There is a evident increase in human papilloma virus in the second research period and the correlation with the fall of severe dysplasia/CIS is explained by the early diagnosis and therapy of human papillomavirus. Keywords: cervicovaginal swab, koilocytes, human papilloma virus

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