

Correlación Colposcopica e Histopatológica en Citologías con Reporte de Células Escamosas Atípicas de Significado Indeterminado (ASCUS) Durante el Periodo 2019 -2020 [

2023

text (article)

Analítica

Cervical cancer is a worldwide health problem characterized by the abnormal and disseminated growth of cells, which, when developing in an uncontrolled manner, advance between normal tissues and destroy them, thus altering the functioning of the body. It almost always begins as a localized disease1, fourth most common cancer in women after breast, colon and lung cancer, showing importance when performing cytology screening to prevent increased mortality2. Material and methods: It is an observational, retrospective, descriptive, crosssectional study, it included patients aged 25 to 65 years referred from family medical unit number 64 with ASCUS cytology report who are under follow-up in the Dysplasias clinic of the General Hospital of Zone number 3 and have a colposcopy and histopathology report, from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2020, where the entire universe was used according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Results: Derived from the diagnoses presented between colposcopy and histopathology, where both reported a low-grade lesion using Spearman's correlation, no statistically significant differences were found with p>0.05 and rs=-0.007. Conclusions: Although specific trends were observed in relation to each variable studied, the majority did not reach statistical significance, probably due to the low prevalence of LEIAG in the analyzed sample. However, the number of pregnancies emerged as a significant factor, justifying additional research. These findings underscore the importance of understanding how demographic and clinical variables may influence the development of squamous intraepithelial lesions and, ultimately, the risk of malignancy

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