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**Original article**

**Histopathological study of age specific incidence of various pre malignant and malignant cervicallesions at tertiary care centre**

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** We know that,in this modern era incidence of cancer is increasing day by day.Incidence of cancer increasing more in women than in men. Women may acquired any type of cancer during her entire life time,mostly because she has to pass through various endocrinal changes.Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women which is followed by genital tract malignancies. Among genital tract organs in female, cervix is more commonly involved, followed by ovarian and endometrial cancers. The primary underlying cause of cervical cancer is infection with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), a common virus that is sexually transmitted.

**Aims &objectives:** To determine the type & frequency of various type of cervical cancers and the pattern of cancer with advancing age.

**Methods:** This study is conductedover two years period, from September 2013 to August 2015 in the Department of Pathology of our institute.

**Results:** Total numbers of cases are 143. In this study mean age is 50 +/- 13 years. Two age groups are equally affected,31-40 years & 41 -50 years. Out of total 143 cases, 82cases [57%] having premalignant lesions and 61 cases[43%] having malignant lesions. In premalignant lesions, CIN -1 covers major portion.In cases of malignant lesions, squamous cell carcinoma is the commonest variety, followed by large cell carcinoma.

**Conclusion:** Premalignant lesions are more common than malignant. Out of premalignant lesion CIN -1 is more common. Out of malignant lesion squamous cell carcinoma is more common. Keratinized squamous cell are more common than nonkeratinizing one.

**Key words:** Cervical cancers, Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasms (CIN)