

IDENTIFYING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA,
IN WOMEN ATTENDING A GYNAECOLOGY CLINIC

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393 women attending a Gynaecology clinic for varied Gynaecological problems were screened for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN).

using defined criteria* on a Papanicolaou's smear. An interview type of questionnaire was used to collect data. Clinical findings were derived by examination of the subject.

Of the women with cervicitis 15.2%, and women who's age at marriage was between > 12 years < 16 years, 27.2% had CIN. The chi squared test proved these two factors to be significantly associated to the incidence of CIN. Contraceptive pill usage, post coital bleeding age at menarche, parity, were found to be marginally significant.

Cervical carcinoma is the commonest carcinoma in women in Sri Lanka** , Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia is an early stage of cervical cancer. Detection and follow up of subjects with CIN would help curtail progression to invasive neoplasia by doing cone biopsies for confirmation of the diagnosis of CIN and as a form of treatment.

At present Sri Lanka has niether the facilities nor resources to offer screening, for CIN to the community, or even to All patients attending a gynaecology clinic. Identification of factors associated with the incidence of CIN, within such a population as in this study, to whom laboratory services are freely available, it would enable the screening of women who are likely to have CIN in Gynaecology clinics islandwide.

* Report of the intercollegiate working party on cervical cytology screening 1987, Pg 66.

** Statistics C.I., Maharagama.