

EVALUATION OF PATTERN AND CLINICAL OUTCOME OF CERVICAL CANCER IN PAKISTANI POPULATION

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INTRODUCTION

- Cervical cancer is the malignancy of lower part of uterus (cervix)¹. Accounting for the 4th most common cancer of women worldwide. As a result of persistent infection with certain type of HPV².
- Each year, around 5008 Pakistani women are diagnosed with cervical cancer, with 3197 reported deaths, making it the second most common malignancy in women aged 15–44 years³.

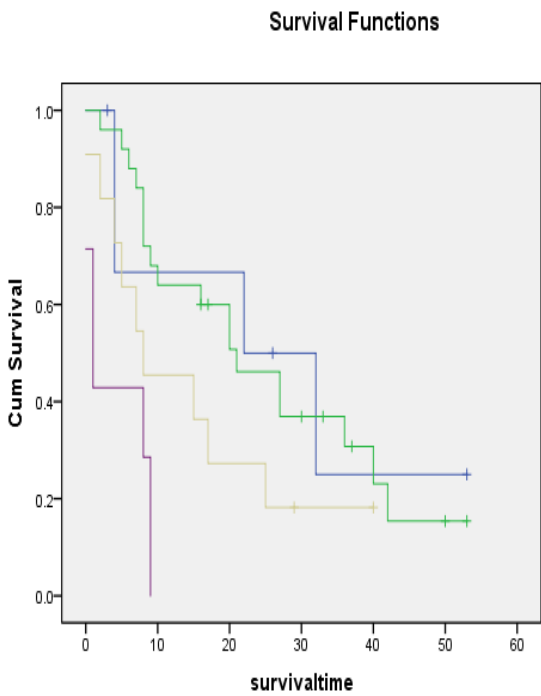
METHODOLOGY

Study design:	Retrospective cross-sectional study
Setting:	Department of NIMRA hospital of LUMHS jamshoro, Pakistan
Duration:	Pts from 2008 till 2023
Sample:	51 pts chosen by simple random sampling
Data Collection	Survey research
Data Analysis:	SPSS version 22 , Chi Square Test , a p-value of <0.05 taken as significant.

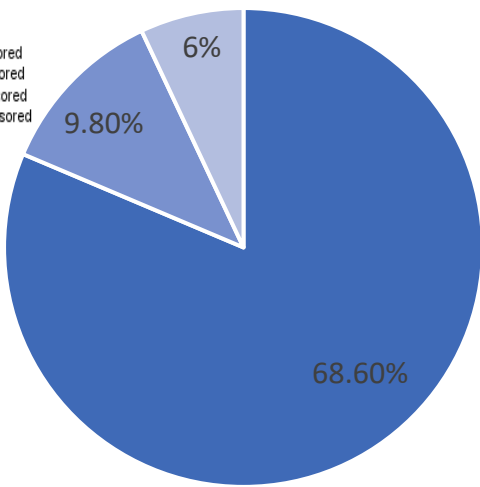
RESULTS

- The total of 1200 women were diagnosed with cervical cancer during this period
- Mostly patients presented at stage 2 (49%) followed by stage 3 (21.8%) , while stage 1 and 4 accounted for 13.7% of cases.
- Squamous cell carcinoma was the most prominent histological type reported .
- Among the tumor grades, Grade 2 (68.6%) was the most frequently reported followed by grade 3 (9.8%) and grade 4(5.9%).
- Cervical cancer significantly associated with age ,median age of diagnosis was 49 with standard deviation of 11.45.
- In our study 76.4% patients were known dead while 23.5% were alive with treatment

Mean for survival time of cervical cancer was 20.73%



This graph represent the stage of patients with their survival time



Grade2 Grade 3 Grade4

CONCLUSION

- we came to the conclusion that overall survival status of cervical cancer was notably low indicating poor clinical outcome
- . Most recognizable pattern was squamous cell carcinoma of median age of 49 and mean presentation at stage2 (49%) , grade 2 (68.6%,).
- Need to prevent the cancer by screening and vaccination.
- Further studies are recommended for early diagnosis and targeted therapy to improve the clinical outcome and mean survival

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