19th World Conference on
Infectious Diseases, Prevention and Control
December 10, 2024 | Webinar

Sexually transmitted Diseases: Role of pap smear screening

Nandini N.M
Dept of Pathology Jssaher , India

More than 1 million sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are acquired every day worldwide, the majority of which are asymptomatic. Each year there are an estimated 374 million new infections with 1 of 4 curable STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis.

More than 500 million people 15–49 years are estimated to have a genital infection with herpes simplex virus (HSV or herpes). Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is associated with over 311 000 cervical cancer deaths each year .Almost 1 million pregnant women were estimated to be infected with syphilis in 2016, resulting in over 350 000 adverse birth outcomes

STIs have a direct impact on sexual and reproductive health through stigmatization, infertility, cancers and pregnancy complications and can increase the risk of HIV. Drug resistance is a major threat to reducing the burden of STIs worldwide. Papanicolaou smear (Pap smear) of the cervix is a simple, quick, and inexpensive screening procedure for cervical cancer that can also give a clue to the presence of STIs. The STIs that can be diagnosed by Pap smear are trichomoniasis, HPV infection, herpes genitalis, candidiasis, and bacterial vaginosis. The Pap smear, introduced by George Papanikolaou in 1943, is a simple, inexpensive, and painless procedure. Although primarily intended for the screening of carcinoma cervix, it also helps in diagnosing cervical infections. which we are going to present in the form of cases. Also along with conventional pap smear we have other ancillary techniques like manual liquid based cytology (MLBC), Cell block and hpv testing to improve the diagnostic accuracy

Conclusion and significance : Pap smear screening thus plays an important simple inexpensive test in low middle income group countries like India (LIMC). It thus helps in reducing, morbidity, mortality in women of developing countries, by early detection of STI, and thus prevent complications related to these diseases

Biography

Nandini N. M, Professor, JSS Medical College, Mysore, is attached as a teaching faculty from the past 25 years in the department of pathology . She has worked in the field of cytology of cervix and breast. She has attended many national and international conferences in countries like U.K, USA, Singapore and Netherland. She has worked on liquid based cytology, cell block technique and has come up with indegenious methods. She has severeal publications and books to her credit written on cervical and breast cancer.