

Introduction

Cervical cancer is a major public health problem and become the second most common cancer in women worldwide

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the primary cause of infection with high-risk genotypes of human invasive cervical cancer; over 70% of all cervical cancers are attributable to infection with HPV-16 and 18.

The associated risk factors include young age at first intercourse less than 16 years, multiple sexual partners, cigarette smoking, race, high parity, and lower socioeconomic status

Cervical cancer ranks as the third most frequent cancer in women aged between 15 and 44 in Egypt.

The Papanicolaou test (Pap test) is a screening method for a precancerous or cancerous cervix, but it is not suitable in a developing country due to highcost.

Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) was introduced in the Maternal and Child Health Centre at the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad, in 2006 as a cervical screening tool.

Aim of the work

To analyse Cervical cancer cases presented in Alexandria university gyne and Outlining the magnitude of the problem in order to help in designing a program for prevention.

Patients and Methods

All cases with cervical cancer at Alexandria university gyne-oncology from 2019.

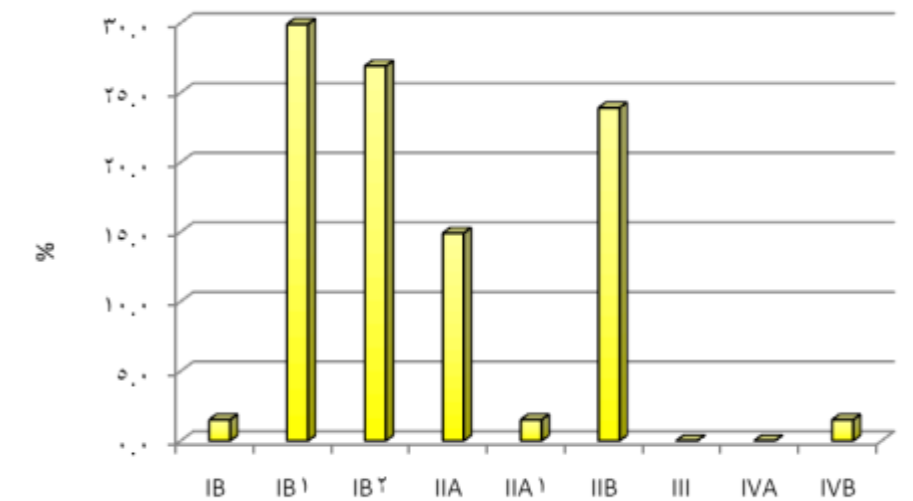
Prospective and Retrospective Observational descriptive Study

Study procedures: We will collect data which was recorded in Shatby Gyneoncology unit From year 2019 about: Histories which were taken and recorded in a special data entry sheet. Full description of the lesion. General and pelvic examinations. The results of histopathological cervical biopsies (either taken as a cervical biopsy.

Results

Table

Symptoms	Number	Percent
2019	18	26.9
2020	22	32.8
2021	27	40.3
Total	67	100



Figure

Conclusion

According to the finding in the current study, the incidence and mortality rate of cervical cancer is increasing at an alarming rate. Therefore, intervention is required for the vulnerable populations.