

the condition owes its existence as an entity only to assign. Al-Alwan (1987) reported that, the coexistence of CIN with abnormal vaginal bleeding is mostly due to the associated cervical lesions or other systemic abnormalities in these patients⁽²⁹⁾.

About 20% of cases interpreted as SIL had Intermenstrual bleeding (IMB). Results of the present study agrees with that of Al-Alwan (1987)⁽²⁹⁾ but disagrees with that of Al-Guraity (2006)⁽¹²⁾ and Al-Anbari (2002)⁽²⁴⁾; and this may be due to other causes that lead to spotting, irregular menstrual bleeding as hormonal imbalance, or other cause may be due to chronic or severe cervicitis. Postmenopausal bleeding was found in about 4.3% of postmenopausal women who had SIL, which was much lower than that reported by Al-Guraity (2006)⁽¹²⁾, which could be attributed to different sample size and being a prospective study in comparison to that of Al-Guraity (2006)⁽¹²⁾ which was retrospective.

Postcoital bleeding was found in about 18% of patients with SIL in current study which is higher than that reported by Al-Guraity (2006)⁽¹²⁾, but there was agreement with that reported by; Al-Alwan (1987)⁽²⁹⁾, Al-Anbari (2002)⁽²⁴⁾, and Rosenthal et al (2001)⁽³⁰⁾.

Also, Rosenthal et al (2001) reported that although, invasive cancer in women with PCB varies in literature from 0% to 5.4%; in most of the studies it was more frequent than general population. PCB was associated with CIN in 5%-32.7% of cases in different studies⁽³⁰⁾.

A normal cervical smear in women with PCB does not rule out the possibility of SIL or invasive cancer, but most women with postcoital bleeding will have no serious abnormality⁽²⁶⁾.

William (2002)⁽³¹⁾ believes that, the Pap test is a screening test for malignant and premalignant changes of the cervix. A positive result indicates that there may be a problem and that further, diagnostic procedures (colposcopy or biopsy) must be done. The Pap test is not diagnostic test; it cannot be used to exclude a cancer of the cervix for a person who has symptoms that could be due to a cervical cancer.

This is the single most important lesson to learn: if you have a symptom or a finding that could be due to a cancer of the cervix; a normal Pap test never excludes the possibility of cancer⁽³¹⁾.

References

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