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| Journal of Research in Medical Education & EthicsYear : 2013, Volume : 3, Issue : 2 First page : **( 172)**Last page : **( 179)**Print ISSN : 2231-671X. Online ISSN : 2231-6728. Article DOI : 10.5958/j.2231-6728.3.2.030**Cytohistological Correlation Study of Conventional Papanicolaou Smears in Cervical Neoplasia****Kulkarni Padmaja R[1,](http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:jrmee&volume=3&issue=2&article=012" \l "aff001)**[**\***](http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:jrmee&volume=3&issue=2&article=012#cor001)**, Hephzibah R**[**2**](http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:jrmee&volume=3&issue=2&article=012#aff002)1Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, Srinivas Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Mukka, Surathkal-574146, Mangalore, Karnataka, India2Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology, SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad-580 009, Karnataka, India**\*Email:****padmaja.kul21@gmail.com*****Online published on 3 August, 2013****.***Abstract****Context**Papanicolaou smear or Pap test is a widely accepted screening test to detect carcinoma cervix in early stages. In developed counties like United Kingdom, incidence of carcinoma cervix is decreasing by 3.5% every year mainly because of well-organised screening programmes. However, this is not true in India where incidence and mortality due to cervical cancer is increasing every year.**Aims**The present study aims at evaluating the diagnostic accuracy of Pap smear in abnormal cervical smears and to analyse the factors responsible for discrepant cases.**Methods**The histological diagnoses were correlated with cytology diagnoses and diagnostic accuracy of cytology was calculated considering histological diagnosis as gold standard.**Results**Pap smear showed sensitivity of 88.23%, specificity of 92.5%, positive predictive value of 71.42% and diagnostic accuracy of 91.7% in the present study.**Conclusion**The regular screening of women by Pap smear is a cost-effective method for early detection of premalignant and malignant cervical lesions and secondary prevention of carcinoma cervix. |