CERVICAL COLPOSCOPIC PATTERNS IN WOMEN WHO ATTENDED AT OMDURMAN MILITARY&FRIENDSHIP HOSPITALS

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Background: Cervical cancer is the second commonest female malignancy. The classification of the colposcopic results was graded to three categories according to the characteristic appearance: benign, low and high grade lesion which was created by American society for colposcopy and cervical cytology. Which enable the adoption of the national cervical screening programme of treatment and follow up of each grade.

Objectives: Our study was conducted at Omdurman (military &friendship) hospitals to obtain the pattern of colposcopic findings in Sudanese ladies and correlate it with the potential risk factors.

Methods: it was an observational cross sectional study which was conducted among 149 ladies attending to the colposcopic clinics from Aug 2012 to Jan 2013.

Results: the common pattern found was: benign lesion in about 69.8\%. Followed by the low grade (16.1\%), (10.1\%) of high grade lesions then (4\%) invasion lesion. Age, regional distribution and education are found to have significant association with cervical colposcopic classification with the P value ranging between (0.005 -0.05). While, marital status, presence of debilitating disease, smoking, HPV infection, and socio-demographic factors are found to have not any significant association.

Conclusion: The pattern of cervical colposcopic finding in our society was affected significantly by age, regional distribution and education. This study is the beginning for further general survey aiming to improve the community awareness about the colposcopy and to adopt national programme for screening at risk group. Add more information that helps to improve the Sudan National Cervical Cancer Control Program.