



Analysis of the results of cervical cancer screening campaigns at Owendo's CHU maternity hospital

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Abstract

Introduction: cervical cancer is a common cancer. It is accessible for early detection and treatment. The aim was to describe and analyze the lesions observed and their management with a view to reducing the rate of female cancer morbidity and death in Gabon.

Methodology: this was a 31-day descriptive and analytical cross-sectional study over two successive years (2017 and 2018), 62 days. All women who consulted for cervical cancer screening were enrolled. Visual inspection methods (VIA/IVIL) were the procedure method, a biopsy was indicated or not, and management was codified. A simple descriptive analysis and the results expressed as a percentage and on average were performed.

Results: the target population was 629 women (45.45%) in 2017 and 755 (54.55%) in 2018, or 1,384 women and an increase of 9.10%. The average age of women was 37.02 ± 1.2 years [15-72 years]. The 25-39 age groups were the most represented (51.5%), 24.4% were over 50 and 68.56% were single. There were as many IELG (4.77%) as there were IELHG (4.48%). Eight cases of invasive cancer (0.58%) were found including 3 cases in the 15-24 age. All precancerous lesions were immediately treated and all 8 cancers were surgically treated after Multidisciplinary Consultation Meeting (MCM)

Conclusion: organized screening and efficient use of resources reduce the mortality of women from cervical cancer.

Key words: cervical cancer-screening-VIA/VIL-mother mortality.



2nd Global Meeting on Gynecology and Obstetrics Congress,
Webinar, August 17-18, 2020

Citation: B. Sima Ole, *Analysis of the results of cervical cancer screening campaigns at Owendo's CHU maternity hospital*, Gynecology 2020, 2nd Global Meeting on Gynecology and Obstetrics Congress, Webinar, August 17-18, 2020, pp: 16-18