

8th Annual Congress on Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome and Fertility

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KEYNOTE TALKS



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Cervical cancer its importance and cytologic methods to detect it in low middle income group countries

Cervical cancer is the fourth most frequently diagnosed cancer and the fourth leading cause of cancer death in women, with an estimated 604,000 new cases and 342,00 deaths worldwide in 2020. Cervical cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in 23 countries and is the leading cause of cancer death in 36 countries.

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a necessary but not sufficient cause of cervical cancer; other important cofactors include some sexually transmittable infections (HIV and Chlamydia trachomatis), smoking, a higher number of childbirths, and long term use of oral contraceptives.

Since India belongs to the LMIC group of countries, it has centers which follow good screening programs in cities, while rural areas still lack the facilities. In addition, poverty and ignorance have led to the mortality and morbidity among women.

There is thus a need of creating awareness of the various low cost facilities available. The available facilities are conventional pap smear (CPS), manual liquid based cytology (MLBC), cell block technique (CB), HPV testing, visual inspection with acetic acid, (VIA), biomarker study wherever needed. The latest concept is of the microflora in the vagina influencing the causation of cervical cancer in LMIC where there is poor hygiene in the women.

Conventional Pap smear has been the norm for screening

cervical cancers. It has its limitations with presence of obscuring factors like blood mucus and inflammatory cells which reduces the detection of malignancies which can be overcome by the above mentioned methods.

We are showcasing our studies done over 10 year period on various methods of cervical cancer study.



Fig: showing different methods of cervical cancer screening in LMIC

Biography

Dr Nandini N. M, Professor, JSS Medical College, Mysore, is attached as a teaching faculty from the past 25 years in the department of pathology. She has worked in the field of cytology of cervix and breast. She has attended many national and international conferences in countries like U.K, USA, Singapore and Netherlands. She has worked on liquid based cytology, cell block technique and has come up with indigenous methods. She has several publications and books to her credit written on cervical and breast cancer.