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**CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF UTERINE CERVICAL  
LESIONS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO p16 EXPRESSION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **BACKGROUND AND ONJECTIVES:**

The advent of cervical screening with early detection and treatment of precancerous lesions has significantly reduced the incidence of and mortality from cervical cancer in the developed world. Despite the success of screening for cervical lesions, cervical cancer still continues to be an important health issue.

### **METHODOLOGY:**

All cervical biopsy specimens and hysterectomy specimens received in pathology laboratory of SDM College of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad during the study period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022. A total of 400 samples were received and 113 cases were studied.

### **RESULTS:**

In our study, Most common age group affected ranged between 41-50 years. 50.4% cases were chronic cervicitis, 15.0% cases were LSIL, 6.2% cases were HSIL, 0.9% cases were carcinoma in-situ, microinvasive scc, endocervical adenocarcinoma and adeno-squamous carcinoma. 15% cases were keratinizing scc, 8% cases were non-keratinizing scc and 1.8% cases were papillary scc.

### **CONCLUSION:**

Histopathology is gold standard in diagnosing premalignant and malignant cervical lesions. p16 can be used as independent predictor of progression of low grade lesion, used to differentiate high grade lesions from low grade lesions and also to see whether the lesions are HPV associated or HPV independent.

**KEYWORDS:**

Chronic cervicitis, LSIL, HSIL, CIS, SCC, p16, LAST criteria.