
A Comparison of the Urothelial Cells and Cervix Scraping Techniques in the Screening Process for Cancer of the Cervix

G. Gandhi*, P. Sharma and A. Kaur

*Department of Human Genetics, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar 143 005,
Punjab, India*

Telephone: +91-183-2258802-09 Extn. 3444; Fax: +91-183-2258820

E-mail: jrgandhi@sancharnet.in

KEYWORDS Bladder Cells. Cervix Smears. Micronuclei

ABSTRACT Earlier detection of carcinoma of the cervix can achieve a goal of total or near total eradication of invasive carcinoma of the cervix bringing about sharp reductions in its incidence and mortality due to it. This has significance for Indian women where the incidence of the cancer and recognized risk factors are high. The Micronucleus assays in exfoliated bladder and cervical cells of women, coming to attention for gynaecological complications and subsequently diagnosed with cervix cancer, have been compared for specificity, sensitivity and efficiency. The test in cervix smears has better specificity and efficiency while the assay in urothelial cells has an edge over sensitivity. These tests, after validation, probably can assist as screening measures for cervix cancer in view of their simplicity, rapidity and cost-effectiveness as desired for population screening of risk groups.

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