3ʳᵈ Euro Nursing & Medicare Summit

July 27-29, 2015   Valencia, Spain

The results of application of a clinical - visual method to identify diseases of the cervix in the practice of nursing staff

Jalilova S A and Pustamova H E

Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

According to the latest data of WHO in the world the cervical cancer (CC) diagnosed in 466,000 women and the majority of them live in developing countries. Implementation in practice of public health of the complex diagnostic technologies allows obtaining the objective information about the level of gynecological diseases, including those relating to the area of Gynecologic Oncology. Despite the ongoing activities in the Republic annually registered up to 1000 new cases of cervical cancer at different stages of the disease, requiring the differentiated approach in the management and treatment of patients. The mortality rate of this form of pathology up to 500 women per year (1.9 per 100 000 female population). It should be noted that among all the tumors, cervical cancer is a disease, prevention of mortality from which refers to the most "manageable": this proves 100% cure of preinvasive forms and a large percentage of cure early cases of cancer (Sultonov S.N. 2010).

The main risk factors for developing CC are: human papilloma virus, which determined in 95% women with CC, early beginning of sexual life, early pregnancy, a lot of number of pregnancies and labor, smoking, and immune deficiency conditions.

According to above mentioned reasons in many developed countries there were implemented screening programs, which were directed to prevention, early determining and treating of CC. In result screening programs bring to effective treating of CC in early stages and decreasing mortality. In 1995, in England there were 10.4 newly diagnosed cases of cervical cancer per 100 000 women. By 1999, after implementing screening program this had fallen to 9.3 per 100 000 women [1]. The results of screening program of developed countries show that screening program should be: effective and not expensive. Results of scientific researches defined high sensitivity (80-83%) and specifiy (64-87%) of clinic-visual method with usage of 3 or 5% acetic acid. This method is easy, non-invasive, save and not expensive for CC observation, and it could be used as first step of screening program in primary care establishments.

Objective: implementation of clinical and visual research method as cervical screening in primary care.

Results of the study: At the first stage of the study to identify of anamnestic data and the level of awareness of women about cervical disease, including cervical cancer were interviewed 1,070 the visitors of policlinics of Tashkent city. From the surveyed, the respondents highlighted the presence of background processes. We have examined 200 fertile age women with clinic - visual method using 3-5% acetic acid, followed by Lugol's solution (Schiller) in 33 (16,5 ± 0,64%) were obtained positive samples. Then for women with positive results of this test was conducted more in-depth study with colposcopic method. This has allowed to reveal endocervite 13 women (39.4%), 8 ectopia cervix (24.2%), adnexitis 4 (12.1%), colpitis 3 (9.1), uterine fibroids and 3 (9.1%) and cervical myoma in 1 woman (3.0%). As seen from the results of the survey at 96.7% of women with a positive reaction to the test with acetic acid and Schiller in the subsequent in-depth survey were found cervical disease. Among the diseases identified a relatively high percentage (75,7 ± 7,4%) accounted for precancerous conditions. Only in one woman pathological process has not been confirmed. The high sensitivity of clinical - visual test confirms the results of our study.

Conclusions: Thus, the clinical-visual method which holds with the nurse in a family clinic, and possibly of rural health units can be used as a screening method for secondary prevention, for early detection of lesions of the cervix. It is affordable, simple, does not require sophisticated equipment and least costly method, both in time and financially.

Biography

Jalilova S A has completed her bachelor in 2003 from Tashkent Medical Academy. She worked at Tashkent Medical Academy from 2003 to 2007. She completed her Master degree studies from Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute from 2007 to 2009. From 2010 until now she is a PHD resident in Tashkent Medical Academy. In July of 2008 she participated in ESCO student conference. This year, in November she participated in "Actual problems of Modern Medicine" congress which was held in Kiev and she was winner of oral presentation award. She was member of a big project in Uzbekistan named of "Organization of Nursing in Uzbekistan". Now she works as the medical statist at "Population and Reproductive health center of Uzbekistan". She studied in screening program of cervical cancer master class which holds in Israel (2011). In May of 2012 she had master class on screening program of cervical cancer in Riga. Now she works under her research investigation on topic "Optimization of participation of nurses in determination of cervical diseases"

Notes:

statya1982@mail.ru

J Nurs Care 2015

ISSN: 2167-1168, JNC an open access journal

Euro Nursing-2015
July 27-29, 2015

Volume 4, Issue 4

Page 99