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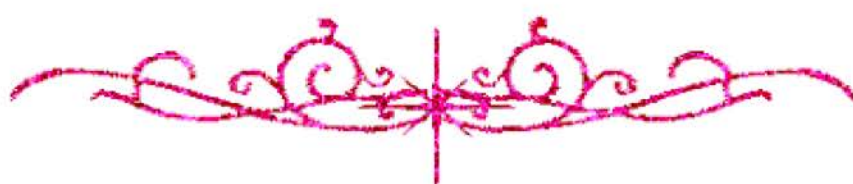
# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



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# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

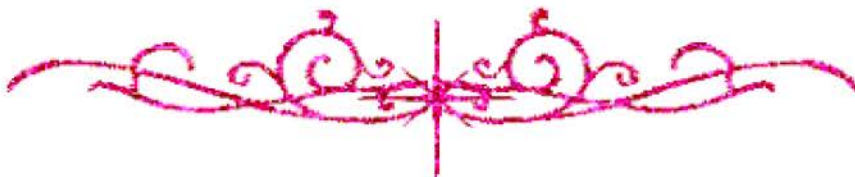
## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



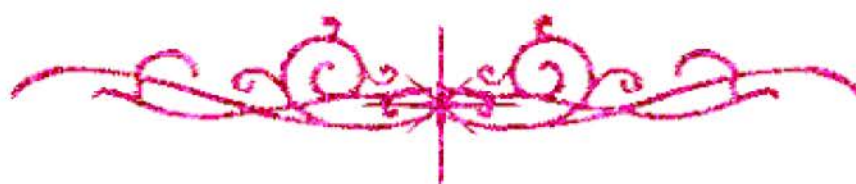
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



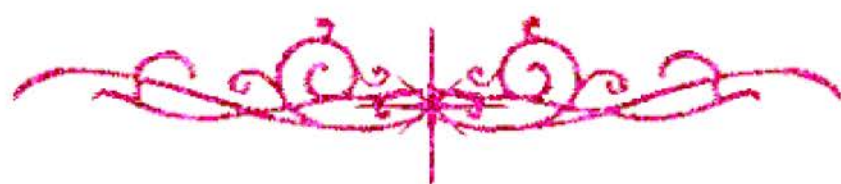
# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل



B 18411

**CERVICAL CYTOLOGY IN LONGTERM  
PILL-USERS AND NON-USERS**

**THESIS**

*Submitted for partial fulfillment*

**of Master Degree in  
OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY**

**By**

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(M.B., B.CH.)**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to ***Prof. Dr. Fatma Hassan Abd El-Khalek***, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Menoufiya University for giving me the privilege and honour of working under her supervision. Not only she guided the choice of the subject and laid out the work plan, but also she continuously gave her productive, active and sincere encouragement.

I would like also to express my deep gratitude and appreciation to ***Dr. Ahmed Nabil Abd El-Hamid***, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Menoufiya University, for his energetic help and excellent scientific guidance in planning and achievement of every part of this thesis.

I am also grateful and indebted to ***Dr. Mamdoh Mohamed Radwan***, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Al-Menoufiya University, for his moral support, continuous advice, encouragement, meticulous follow-up, and interpretation of all pathology specimens.

I would like also to thank ***my wife*** and my family for their constant moral support and patience.

Shawky Mohamed Ragab

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- OCs : Oral contraceptives
- CIN : Cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia
- WHO : World Health Organization.
- SHBG: Sex-hormone binding globulin.
- PID : Pelvic inflammatory disease.
- FDA : Food and drug administration
- HDL : High-density lipoprotein
- LDL : Low-density lipoprotein
- CASH: Cancer and steroid hormone
- X : Mean value.
- SD : Standard deviation
- t : Student's test ("t" test)
- N.S. : Non-significant
- f : f test (analysis of variance)
- $\chi^2$  : Chi-square (test of association)
- IUD : Intra-uterine contraceptive device.
- LH : Luteinizing hormone
- FSH : Follicle stimulating hormone.
- GnRH: Gonadotrophin releasing hormone

***INTRODUCTION***  
***AND***  
***AIM OF THE WORK***

# INTRODUCTION

Search for an ideal method of contraception is still under trial. The method should be hundred percent effective, completely reversible, totally acceptable and absolutely free of side effects (Shearman, 1986).

It is a matter of fact that no method of contraception up till now is hundred percent effective and each method has a theoretical incidence of failure even when it is used ideally and under good circumstances. There is also an actual failure rate due to less than ideal use of these methods (Hatcher *et al.*, 1985).

There is favourable news for oral contraceptives in general. For years possible risks of this method have been widely discussed, while benefits have been almost neglected. A definite change, however, is now evident; an increasing number of publications have identified important health benefits of oral contraception in addition to the prevention of unwanted pregnancy (Pernoll, 1991).

Oral contraceptives (OCs) might alter the cervical epithelium by any one of a variety of mechanisms. Cervical tissue has hormone - dependent sites, and histological changes in cervical epithelium can result from the administration of OCs (Ford *et al.*, 1983).

The hormonally dependent mechanisms include:

- (1) Production of a "clear channel" mucus that could facilitate the entry of mutagens (Cramer, 1982).
- (2) An alteration of immune response that might increase susceptibility to viral infections.

(3) Production of a localised folate deficiency in the cervix that could alter the expression of steroid hormones (Butterworth *et al.*, 1982).

Gram *et al.* (1992) in their study demonstrated that the occurrence of Cervical Intra-epithelial Neoplasia (CIN) is increased by OCs, and that there is an increasing trend of CIN with the duration of use. They also demonstrated that the incidence of grade III CIN following 10 years of OC use was 1.4 times higher than among non-users.

The risk of invasive cervical cancer appears to be unaffected by up to five years of OC use. Beyond this, there is evidence suggesting an elevated risk which approaches a 2 fold increase at 10 years of use (Schlesselman, 1989). However, data from the WHO collaborative study (1991) do not show an elevation in risk or an effect of duration of OC use on cervical cancer (Thomas, 1991).

Thus, although it is uncertain whether OCs themselves increase the risk of cervical cancer, or have no effect, users of OCs as a group are at high risk for cervical neoplasia and required at least annual screening of cervical cytology, especially if they have used OCs for more than 5 years (Mishell, 1991).

## **AIM OF THE WORK**

The aim of this study is to find out the effect of long-term Oral Contraceptive use (OC use) on the cervix by comparing the results of cervical cytology in different duration of usage with that of non-users.