

MAGNITUDE AND RISK FACTORS OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASMS AMONG HIV INFECTED WOMEN ATTENDING OCEAN ROAD CANCER INSTITUTE, DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANZANIA FROM MARCH 2013 TO JANUARY 2014

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is still a major health problem, and it accounts for many deaths worldwide Tanzania included. Despite many efforts done by different stake holders the magnitude of cervical cancers (a disease condition which is preventable) is still big and needs an urgent attention. Prevention of Cervical Cancer relies on the early detection and treatment of Cervical Intraepithelial Lesion (CIN), a premalignant disease stage. For this reason, it is worth to do a study which can give us a picture as regarding premalignant conditions and information derived will be used to influence the policy makers to put up strategies for prevention and early treatment for those diagnosed earlier. Main objective of the study was to determine the magnitude and risk factors of CIN among HIV infected women at Ocean Road Cancer Institute Dar-es-salaam Tanzania. This was a cross-sectional hospital based study and included all consecutive clients who attended CTC at ORCI during the study period. The study findings revealed that the magnitude of CIN among HIV infected women attended CTC at Ocean Road Cancer Institute was 92 among 333 HIV clients that is 27.6%. This is a really unacceptably high number. Among these half of them 52 (56.5%) had LGL that is CIN I, and about half them had HGL in the following manner CIN II 19 (20.7%) and CIN III, 21 (22.8%).

Several factors were observed to have association to CIN. These factors are smoking, starting sex at younger age, that is early sexual involvement, having multiple sexual partners, having STIs and lastly uncircumcised partner. From this findings it is concluded that existing data should be used to carry out a large and extensive study to explore the magnitude, contributing factors and the impact of CIN on the health care system and how better the existing information can be used to initiate plans and projects to alleviate the current situation and prevent cervical cancer.