

**RESEARCH ON CERVICAL POLYPODIAL GROWTH IN FEMALES.
NEW SYMPTOMS, LIFESTYLE MODIFICATION, PREVENTION
MEASURES .ADVICES BY INVOLVING PHARM. D DOCTORS**

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Abstract

Keywords: *polypodial growth, Posterior bleeding*

Introduction The according to the research on cervical polypodial growth in females presenting complaints are muco purlant discharge and Posterior bleeding on speculum examination appears as ulcerated or hypertrophic or polypodial growth due to this evidence, .synthesize and analyze the diagnostic accuracy and the likelihood of providing correct treatment of the syndromic approach Vaginal Discharge Flowchart in managing cervical infections caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) and Chlamydia trachomatis (CT), and vaginal infections caused by Trichomonas vaginalis (TV) and Bacterial vaginosis (BV) and Candida albicans. **TTYPES** Cervical polyp (endo cervical polyps) is the ability to identify the lessons away from cervical canal . and also what the exact cause to prevent the cervical polypodial growth, some polypodial lesions commonly called as cervical canal, , it can cause bleeding between Menstrual periods, but as a doctor of pharmacy and mbbs gynecology , observed the patients how to prevent this diseases and how to give awerness to the patients in hospitals.

Material And Methods According to 2016 Dec to 2017 September total 2458 "polypodial growth patients are suffering this in India, in that mainly 16 to 95 yrs of age, but in suryapeta, 25 female patients observed among 8 patients are suffering this diseases, Diagnosing cervical polyps is relatively easy because they are usually clearly visible during a pelvic examination . and new

Life Style Modifications as follows Wear cotton pantyhose and underpants to prevent excessive heat and moisture in the crotch area. And other Warmth and moisture provide an optimal breeding ground for bacteria and infections.

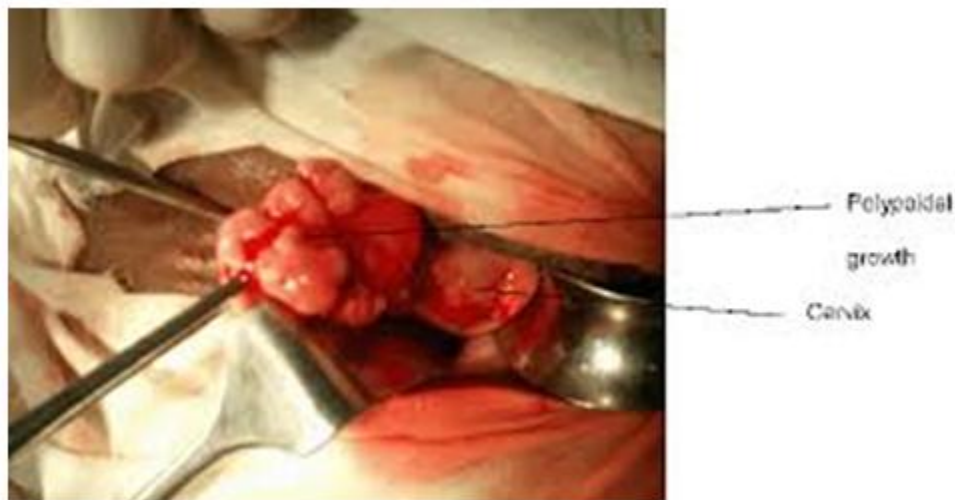
Preventive Measures And new thing to identified to give awerness among the people, I. e, Practice safe sex to reduce your risk of contracting a sexually transmitted

disease. In India, the present study is under taken to study various lesions of cervix and to evaluate the histopathological features of different neoplastic and non neoplastic lesions of the cervix. and prevention of cervical polypoidal growth in females.

Results :According to research done by me as we identified the OUT 355 cervical biposis 155 were malignancy cervical polyps were effected, 44 were atypical cervical polyps were effected, 30 were dysplasia cervical polyps were effected among 1000 female patients. So for this prevention not involve in intercourse, use pants to prevent the moisture, and also Awerness to pregnancy patients, we must give awerness to from age of 16 to 95 yrs, then automatically reduces the chances to prevent this cervical polypoidal growth in females

Introduction

The according to the research on cervical polypoidal growth in females presenting complaints are muco purtant discharge and Posterior bleeding on speculum examination appears as ulcerated or hypertrophic or polypoidal growth due to this evidence, .synthesize and analyze the diagnostic accuracy and the likelihood of providing correct treatment of the syndromic approach Vaginal Discharge Flowchart in managing cervical infections caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) and Chlamydia trachomatis (CT), and vaginal infections caused by Trichomonas vaginalis (TV) and Bacterial vaginosis (BV) and Candida Allison's, Studies evaluating the diagnostic accuracy and validation of the WHO Vaginal Discharge Flowchart were included. Validation parameters including sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) and the 95% confidence intervals for the different types of the flowchart were taken as outcomes, re-calculated, and analysed using a fixed model meta-analysis for data pools .



Methods And Materials

According to research identified 250 BIOPSIS received at department of pathology, in telangana, and Andhra pradesh were subjected for histopathological study, they were fixed in 10%formalin, prossed and embedded in paraffin blocks, sections were taken at 4—6 microns thickness, stained with hemotoxylin and eosin. For the storage condition,



Anatomy Of Cervix Area: (Endocervical Polypoidal Growth)

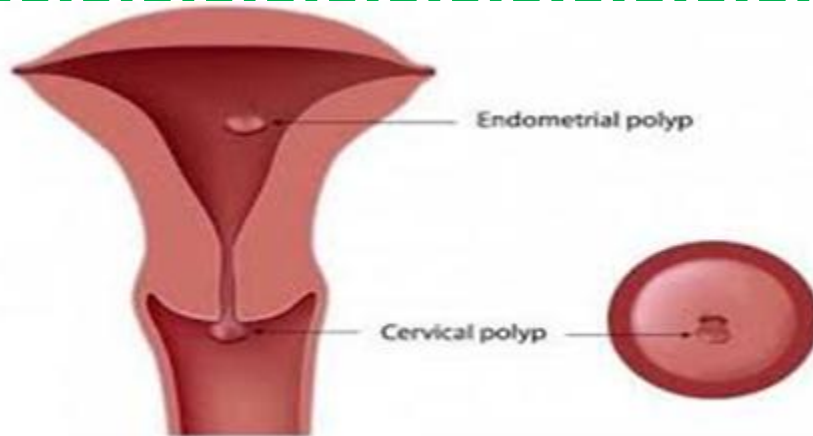
A cervical polyp is a fingerlike fleshy growth on the cervix (the lower part of the womb that connects to the vagina). Polyps are usually reddish brown or gray-white in color. They can vary in size and often look like a bulb on a thin stalk (which is its blood supply). Polyps are quite small and only measure 1cm or 2cm long. Most women only have one polyp at a time, but it is not unusual to have two or three. Cervical polyps are hardly ever cancerous (less than 1 percent) but because some rare cancers can look like polyps, the polyp should be removed for biopsy. Additionally as polyps can produce symptoms similar to unrelated cervical cancer, a Pap Smear test is also carried out.

Background

Vaginal discharge is a common genital tract symptom among women. Studies have shown that of women seeking care in the primary and secondary health care setting, 11% to 38.4% in India, and 34% in Ethiopia were availing care for vaginal discharge[8–12]. Vaginal discharge may be a normal physiologic occurrence or a pathological manifestation. It is often challenging to distinguish abnormal from normal discharge, both from the patient's and the health care provider's perspective. Moreover, normal physiologic variations occur due to biological or hormonal changes

Economic Burden in India

In addition to the significant contribution to the mortality rates, cervical cancer also leads to the loss of productive life due to prolonged disability. It contributes to considerable economic burden, as the women of age group 25 - 64 years tend to be the sole caretakers of their families and households; and in some cases, they as well contribute to the family income. Additionally, they are further deprived due to high medical costs, especially since most of the cases in developing countries are diagnosed at later stages, when the treatment is costly combined with poor prognosis. Accordingly, there is a need to prevent the soaring secondary costs and economic burden as the more cost effective treatment modality can effect the outcome of patient's post treatment quality of life.



New Symptoms Observing Patients

Cervical polyps symptoms: In most cases, they do not cause symptoms. However, you may experience:

- A foul smelling discharge (leukorrhea) if the polyp is twisted and infected.
- Bleeding or spotting between periods.
- Heavier periods (Menorrhagia) than normal for you.
- Bleeding or spotting after douching or intercourse.

Prevalence

According to the present prevalence Cervical polyps rarely occur before menarche (the onset of periods). The condition is seen in about 4 percent of women of reproductive age and hormone changes in pregnancy can act as a stimulate for growth. Polyps are most common in women in their 40s and 50's approaching menopause, particularly in women who have had children. They tend to disappear after menopause. There are two types of cervical polyps: ectocervical and endocervical. Ectocervical develop in the outer surface of the cervix and are more common in postmenopausal women. Endocervical develop from the glands within the cervical canal and are more common in women of reproductive age. Endocervical growths tend to have a longer stalk. Ectocervical growths are usually wider and shorter. In India cervical is the most common accounting for 25.9% of new cancer cases, and 23.3 % of all cancer related deaths, approximately 90.000 new cases of cancer cervix live in developing countries, the present study is under taken to study various lesions of cervix and to evaluate the histopathological features of different neoplastic and non neoplastic lesions of the cervix. Cervical polyps these are mostly common lesions after seen in multi gravides during 4-6th decades, then these are having common growth of cervix seen in 2% of asymptomatic women, these are associated with irregular and post coital bleeding

Microscopy

As a researcher microscopic examination on patients Dilated endo cervical glands are seen in edematous, inflamed and fibrosis, stroma, the surface epithelium, usually shows mataplasia, in a study which included 2458 polyps, it was founded that young women with polyps, have little risk of malignancy.

How will diagnosing the effected patients in local hospitals

According to the research Diagnosing cervical polyps is relatively easy because they are usually clearly visible during a pelvic examination. They appear red or purple with a smooth surface and protrude from the cervical canal. As the symptoms of cervical polyps resemble those of cervical cancer, the doctor will often perform a Pap smear test or a biopsy of cervical tissue to rule out malignancy. Once a diagnosis has been made you may be referred to a gynecologist or local hospital for treatment

Cervix Polypoidal Growth New Techniques Treatment

According to the research Treatment of cervical polyps: A polyp will sometimes shed on its own during menstruation or if knocked during sexual intercourse. However, most need to be removed as they tend to imbed and grow indefinitely. The treatment of cervical polyps is reasonably straight forward. Under local anesthesia the doctor uses a small forceps to twist the polyp off. While this sounds painful, it usually isn't because there are no nerves in the growth. Instead you may experience a slight tugging sensation which women who have had the procedure describe as a 'little uncomfortable'. Once the polyp is removed the doctor will check for any remaining signs of the base of the growth. If tissue remains it will be scrapped with a curette. Finally a surgical paste is applied to encourage healing. The polyp is sent to a pathology laboratory to check for signs of precancerous or cancerous cells. If the polyp turns out to be cancerous, the treatment will depend on the type and extent of cancer identified

New treatment for pregnancy patients

According to the research Cervical polyps in pregnancy are quite common - probably because of the hormone spikes the body goes through. Unless they grow so large that they block the cervix and cause problems for a vaginal birth, they are usually monitored and only treated once the baby is born (although some doctors feel it is safe to remove polyps at all stages of pregnancy). The main distress polyps cause during pregnancy is that they can cause bleeding which some moms-to-be understandably mistake for miscarriage. If the polyp remains symptomatic you may be offered treatment after month 6 into your pregnancy. However where possible, it is generally best to wait until after the baby is born to prevent aggravating the cervix. In the meantime you may be told to refrain from intercourse as this can irritate the polyp and cause it to bleed.

Prevention

According to the research Once removed cervical polyps tend not to grow back on the original site. Actually , they can occur in other parts of the cervix. For this reason, a regular pelvic examination is recommended so that new growths can be spotted and treated before they cause symptoms.

Prevention Advice

According to research some preventive Advices and measures to cervical patients, I. e To prevent cervical or vaginal infections linked to cervical polyps:, Wear cotton pantyhose and underpants to prevent excessive heat and moisture in the crotch area. Warmth and moisture provide an optimal breeding ground for bacteria and infections. Treat any vaginal infection, particularly if it lasts longer than a few days or is recurrent. Practice safe sex to reduce your risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease.

Results

According to research done by me as we identified the OUT 355 cervical biposis 155 were malignancy cervical polyps were effected, 44 were atypical cervical polyps were effected, 30 were dysplasia cervical polyps were effected among 1000 female patients. So for this prevention not involve in intercourse, use pants to prevent the moisture, and also Awerness to pregnancy patients, we must give awerness to from age of 16 to 95 yrs, then automatically reduces the chances to prevent this cervical polypoidal growth in females

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