



## PAPANICOLAOU EXAMS IN TEENAGERS AND YOUNG WOMEN: CYTOLOGICAL PROFILE ANALYSIS

Bruna Rabaioli de Oliveira<sup>1</sup>; Katiuscia Baggio<sup>1</sup>; Brenda da Silva<sup>1</sup>; Madalena Rotta<sup>2</sup>; Janaina Coser<sup>3</sup>; Janice de Fátima Pavan Zanella<sup>4</sup>

**Introduction:** There are around 36 million adolescents in Brazil and most of them have an active sex life. It is important to point out that there is a trend towards earlier sexual initiation, and an increase in the prevalence of HPV and cytological abnormalities due to this viral infection may occur in the group of sexually active adolescents and young people. The Cervical Cancer Screening Program is performed through the Pap smear and does not provide for the inclusion of younger women in the target population. **Objective:** to determine the occurrence of intraepithelial lesions in the uterine cervix of adolescents and young women who underwent cervical cancer screening at a public health service. **Methodology:** Descriptive, retrospective study of 103 slides and cervicovaginal requisitions of adolescents, aged 12 to 18 years and young women aged 19 to 24 years, belonging to the collection of the Laboratory of Cytopathology of the University of Cruz Alta, Cruz Alta - Rio Grande do Sul, from 2013 to 2015. The qualitative variables were described by their frequency (n) and percentage (%) distributions. The association and the comparison of proportions between two qualitative variables were evaluated by Pearson's Chi-Square test and Fisher's exact test. The significance level adopted for the statistical tests was 5% (or  $p < 0.05$ ). Study approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Cruz Alta, under number 1,596,248. **Results:** Of the 103 slides of adolescents and young women evaluated, 93.2% (96) presented negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignant neoplasia (NILM), 6.79% (7) altered with cellular atypia associated with premalignant intraepithelial lesions. Among the altered patients, 1.4% (1) were classified as squamous atypicals of undetermined significance (ASC-US), 10.4% (5) as low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) / HPV and 1.4% as a high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL). There were two cases of LSIL / HPV, with no changes in the neck, between the ages of 12 and 18 years, and that the highest occurrence of ASC-US, LSIL / HPV and HSIL was in the age group of 19 to 24 years. The most prevalent microbiota was Lactobacillus (52.4%), followed by Gardnerella vaginalis (35.9%). **Conclusion:** The presence of squamous intraepithelial lesions in adolescents and young women shows a change in the dynamics of the cytological profile of this age group. The occurrence of cytological alterations is high in early sexual life, suggesting that the inclusion of sexually active adolescents in the Cervical Cancer Control Program is important, since the occurrence of precursor lesions occurs 10 to 15 years before cancer invader.

**Key-words:** Cervical cancer. Precursor Lesions. Cytological examination.

### Referência:

1- Schoen-Ferreira TH, Aznar-Farias M, Silveiras EFDM. Adolescência através dos Séculos. *Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa* 2010;26(2):227-34.

<sup>1</sup> Biomédica, pela Universidade de Cruz Alta.

<sup>2</sup> Médica pediatra e Mestre em Atenção Integral à Saúde, pela Universidade de Cruz Alta e Universidade Regional do Noroeste do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul.

<sup>3</sup> Pesquisadora do Grupo Interdisciplinar de Pesquisa em Saúde - GIPS, Docente da Universidade de Cruz Alta - Unicruz, Cruz Alta, Brasil. E-mail: coser@unicruz.edu.br.

<sup>4</sup> Docente do Programa de Pós Graduação Stricto Sensu –Mestrado em Atenção Integral à Saúde/Unicruz-Unijui.