INTRODUCTION
Invasive Caner of the Cervix is a preventable disease because cancer of the Cervix develop through a series of pre-cancerous changes that begin at the age of 15-30. Pap smear for the early detection of cancer is an important component of cervical health care.

The Obstetrics and Gynaecology on total gynaecology laboratory was opened in summer 1996 for reproductive health research projects and earlier research and information on the incidence of reproductive health issues. The laboratory provided a laboratory for morphological and pathological analysis of specimens from the cervix and vagina.

Our objective was to evaluate the quality and survival of the specimens and the pattern of Pap smear findings.

OBJECTIVE
The specific objectives were:

1. Describe the frequency of various abnormal findings in the smear.
2. Describe the frequency of various abnormal findings in the smear.
3. Describe the frequency of various abnormal findings in the smear.
4. Describe the frequency of various abnormal findings in the smear.

STUDY DESIGN
The study design was a cross-sectional study. The patient information was collected for women who had had Pap smear done by the laboratory between the months of June 1996 and December 1997. The women whose data were collected were those who had been retained after the doctors had given their results.

METHODS
A questionnaire was used to collect patients' information from the Laboratory's report and form.

RESULTS
The study was conducted between January 1996 and December 1997. The highest frequencies were obtained in the age groups of 20-29 years and 30-39 years. The age group of 15-19 years had the lowest frequency of abnormal findings.

The frequency of abnormal findings was highest in the age group of 20-29 years. The frequency of the last normal smear indicated in 73% of the cases of the data collection was not received by 47% of the total.

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