Introduction:
In Mexico every two hours a woman dies of Cervical Cancer, it’s the second leading cause of death from malignancies, and it is estimated that about 4,000 deaths occur every year. Currently to reduce the impact of the disease there are several tests for the early detection and timely treatment, the most used is the Cervical Cytology (CC), however it is not a definitive diagnostic method alone, a more efficient and effective strategy is the screening by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) at 5%, as it is a simple test, accessible and reliable, with immediate results regarding the probable existence of a precancerous lesion test.

Methods:
The study population consisted of 74 women between 15 and 49 years attending outpatient clinic at a rural hospital in the city of Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila. CC underwent colposcopy and simultaneously. The sampling was performed using CC Ayre spatula and endocervical brush. Colposcopy was performed using acetic acid solution at 5% then with Lugol solution. In patients who were positive for either test, underwent biopsy of the lesion.

Purpose:
Determine the effectiveness of VIA as a screening test compared to the CC in Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia Detection (CIN).

Results:
VIA has greater sensitivity in detecting CIN as 74 women, 36 were found positive, compared with only 5 positive results by CC. It is noteworthy that high specificity was found because of the 36 biopsies were ratified 34 dysplastic lesions, including one patient with Cancer in Situ result.

Conclusion:
The results obtained in this study confirm the high number of false negative CC had compared with VIA. With this, we conclude that VIA is suitable for use as an alternative to CC, as this patient get an early diagnosis and timely treatment.

Bibliography: