

Chapter 5 Conclusion

- Menopausal women commonly experience burning during urination, itching, white discharge, and abdominal pain. During pelvic per speculum examination, mucoid discharge is often observed, whereas pelvic per vaginal examination may reveal a complaint of atrophied uterus.
- Interestingly, there is no significant difference between the symptoms of menopause and pre-cancerous conditions. This means that menopause is a high-risk factor for HPV infection, and its symptoms should be evaluated carefully. Misconceptions about menopausal women's health behaviours can negatively impact cancer screening programs and early diagnoses. To avoid this, it is recommended that menopausal women undergo an annual screening.
- The findings of this study demonstrate the significance of utilizing the AgNOR count and PCR protocol for detecting Human Papillomaviruses (HPVs) from smear samples of the cervix. The AgNOR test, which can be used as a proliferative marker, offers an alternative screening method that is both simple and economical. In this analysis, the size of individual AgNOR formations was used to distinguish them, resulting in a rapid, precise, and unbiased approach compared to conventional techniques.
- AgNOR can be quite comparative marker in context of ki67/p53 as well as Pap smear and thus can be utilised as a good screening test.
- Our recommendation is to develop software that measures the NOR's size to provide accurate diagnostic outcomes and treatment strategies.
- AgNOR counting, being easier to perform and evaluate by the laboratory technician than Pap smear test, could be introduced to National Cervical Cancer Screening Programs to find high-risk cases, which would stop the lesion from developing into carcinoma and so help to reduce the occurrence of cervical cancer in the general population.
- It is important to note that having adequate knowledge and positive attitudes towards screening alone is not enough to promote regular screening. Therefore, there is an urgent need to implement accelerated national screening programs that target high-risk populations, with the aim of increasing awareness and promoting early detection of cervical cancer.

- Furthermore, more educational initiatives are required to address the gaps in knowledge and expand the frequency of cervical cancer screening among women. This will ultimately lead to better healthcare outcomes and a reduction in the incidence and mortality rates associated with cervical cancer.
- To conclude, it is of utmost importance to enhance the quality of cervical cancer screening services to ensure that more women can benefit from them, regardless of their geographic location.