

**Â ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

**Pap smear analysis of HIV Positive Rural Females of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh India**

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**Abstract**

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in the women of developing countries. Nearly half of 8 million persons infected with HIV are women, in them Cervical cancer is the most common AIDS related malignancy. HIV infected women have high incidence and persistence rates of HPV and SIL. In the regional population of West Godawari district of Andhra Pradesh India women with HIV are at higher risk for SIL and candidiasis and degree of immunosuppression correlates with SIL. ART has a role in reducing the opportunistic infections, but has limited role on the progression of SIL. Implementation of Pap screening in rural hospitals can help HIV positive people to lead productive life. Early detection of precancerous lesions by Pap smears will be useful for prevention of progression of the lesions.

**Key words:**HIV, HPV, SIL

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