

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**



**CASES OF NILM REPORTED IN HOSPITAL SULTANAH  
NORA ISMAIL FROM DEC 2016 TO APRIL 2017**

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## ABSTRACT

### CASES OF NILM REPORTED IN HOSPITAL SULTANAH NORA ISMAIL FROM DECEMBER 2016 TO APRIL 2017

**Background:** NILM is one of the categories in Bethesda system which the results is reported as the Pap test that contains no malignancy cells. This study aimed to at investigating the most NILM cases found among women that performed their Pap test at HSNI. **Methods:** A hospital-based descriptive cross-sectional study included from December 2016 to April 2017. In this study, a total of 189 subjects were eligible. Subjects' demographic data were accessed through the firm. **Results:** Out of 189 subjects, 110 subjects (58.2%) have BCC cases, which mostly were of inflammation, 24 subjects (12.7%) have organism present cases, which mostly were of infection from *Candida* spp., and 55 subjects (29.1%) have normal results. **Conclusion:** To conclude, this study shows a high prevalence of inflammation as a NILM cases at HSNI. Inflammation could be due to many factors. The outcome of these suggests most women have cases of other non-neoplastic findings, rather than cases of organism present.

Key words : NILM, Bethesda system, non-neoplastic findings, HSNI

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## CHAPTER 1 :

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

‘Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy’ (NILM) is accounted for samples that show a range of non-neoplastic changes, which include those that affiliated with protective and reactive responses to hormonal changes, inflammation, and colonizing of infectious organisms. Samples of which there are no epithelial abnormality identified are reported as NILM. If non-neoplastic findings are reported, NILM should still be included as an interpretation or as the General Categorization to prevent uncertainty. (Nayar et al., 2015)

There are two important subcategories, where abnormal findings unrelated to the risk of cancer are reported, which are; (i) organisms; where proof of *Trichomonas*, a fungal (*Candida*) infection, Herpes, or some other infection is reported, and (ii) other non-neoplastic findings; where proof of injury and response to injury, previously termed ‘Benign Cellular Changes’ (BCC), is reported. (T. Schafernak, 2015)