

SS10-3 - QUAAS J.

HPV AND THE RULE OF COLPOSCOPY FOR EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AND FURTHER MANAGEMENT OF CERVICAL LESIONS

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Purpose: Cervical Screening declines the overall mortality of Cervical Cancer by approximately 50-80 percent. This presentation shows screening effects (early/late outcome) and the histological outcome of 1610 patients referred to definitive diagnostics and asks for current consequences particular in relation to the increasing of Cervical Infections, especially HPV and the role of Colposcopy after presentations for further therapy due to repeat Pap-smear III or single Pap IV (Bethesda ASCUS, low grade SIL) and an estimated false negative ratio between 40 and 50 percent. Our CIN-Management and strategies for therapy will be introduced. Colposcopic features on viral associated abnormal and preinvasive lesions will be presented.

Method: Review of 1182 Conizations/Endocervical Curettage (ECC) from 1977-1995 and 428 Ectocervical Surface Scraping (ESS) and Endocervical Curettage (ECC) from 1985-1995 of our patients, all with preoperative Cytology Pap III or IV. Colpophotographies (slides) are done and related to histological results.

Results:

Procedere and Cytology	no Atypic/ CIN I	%	CIN II	%	CIN III, Ia ₁	%	Ia ₂ , Ib	%	all
ESS/ECC and PAP III	172	52,44	88	26,83	68	20,73			328
Conization and PAP III	102	27,27	65	17,38	204	54,55	3	0,80	374
ESS/ECC and PAP IV	16	16,00	17	17,00	67	67,00			100
Conization and PAP IV	62	7,67	45	5,57	676	83,66	25	3,09	808
ESS/ECC and PAP III/IV	188	43,93	105	24,53	135	31,54			428
Conization and PAP III/IV	164	13,87	110	9,31	880	74,45	28	2,37	1182

Conclusion: In addition to our results, the uncertain Cytology, if exclusive done and an increasing of cervical infections, especially HPV and his determination on Cervical Cancer Genesis, Colposcopy gets a more qualitative significant for diagnosis of intraepithelial lesions, their differentiation or association to viral infections and additional management of therapy. Colposcopy in this way will be more determining the diagnostics and therapy of Cervical lesions after a routine screening then Cytology will do.