ISP-2-6  A Novel Ablation Therapies using Phenol for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

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[Methods] After obtaining written informed consent from the patients, liquid phenol (98%) was applied on their cervical lesion with cotton tip. Totally, 11 CIN1, and 33 CIN2, 9 CIN3 patients were treated with this therapy, and were follow-up for 6-36 months. Treatments were repeated twice a month until becoming negative for Pap test. As controls, 91 CIN1, 53 CIN2, and 5 CIN3 patients who were followed without any treatment for 1-10 years was evaluated. [Results] In control group, 8%/15%, 0% of cases were progressed, 12%/47% and 100% were persisted, and 80%/38%, 0% were spontaneously cleared in CIN1, CIN2, and CIN3, respectively. In treated group with phenol, 100%/100%, 78% of CIN1, CIN2, CIN3, respectively, were cured by phenol treatment alone. Two CIN3 patients needed an additional treatment using LEEP, although sizes of resection were smaller than those planning for original lesions. One CIN2 case was resisted to phenol therapy, and found out to be squamous cell carcinoma, stage Ia1. [Conclusion] The phenol therapy is very effective for CIN, although many time treatments are needed in higher grade lesions. This might be suitable for CIN treatment in young women having no child.

ISP-2-7  A Case of Cervical Cancer with Two-humped Hydrometra due to Vaginal Obstruction

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Background: Vaginal bleeding is the most common symptom occurring in patients with cancer of cervix. In this case, we report a woman with advanced cervical cancer presenting two-humped abdominal cystic mass due to vaginal obstruction. Case A 66-year-old woman was referred to our hospital for abdominal pain and distention. At the pelvic examination, the vagina was completely closed as a result of severe adhesion. MRI demonstrated a two-humped cystic mass. Under diagnostic laparoscopy, the upper cavity was an enlarged uterus, while the lower cavity was a markedly dilated endocervical canal. In order to relieve the complaint, blunt dissection of vaginal orifice and drainage through indwelling Foley catheter were done. The woman was freed from the abdominal pain and she is undergoing chemoradiation. Conclusion Complete close of vagina in menopausal women may obscure the symptom of cervical cancer like vaginal bleeding. MRI finding in this two-humped Hydrometra can be confused with an ovarian cyst. Diagnostic laparoscopy is helpful for differential diagnosis and safe drainage for appropriate following therapy.

ISP-2-8  The Study of the Level of Promoter Methylation of DAPK in Cervical Cancer and Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

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Objective To investigate the methylation levels of DAPK in different cervical lesions patients of Uygar women in Xinjiang, and to discuss the relationship of the expression and significance of DAPK in normal cervix, and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), CIN II/III, and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix.

Methods (1) To detect the methylation levels of DAPK, we adopt 30 cases with normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, 30 cases with CIN I, 30 cases with CIN II/III and 30 cases of cervical squamous cell carcinoma. All samples were tested by methylation specific PCR (MSP) (2) 30 cases with normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, 30 cases with CIN I, 30 cases with CIN II/III and 30 cases of cervical squamous cell carcinoma were tested for expression of DAPK by immunohistochemistry SP method. Results (1) The methylation rate of DAPK gene in normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia CIN I, CIN II/III, and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix were 3.3%/0%, 10%/3.3%, 6.7%/83.3%, respectively. The methylation rate of DAPK in the SCC group was significantly higher than that in the other groups (P < 0.05). (2) Aberrant promoter methylation of the DAPK gene was positive correlated with the degree of cervical lesions. (2) The positive rates of DAPK protein in normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia CIN I, CIN II/III and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix were 93.3%/60.0%, 33.3%/33.3%, respectively. The DAPK expression in the SCC group was significantly lower than that in the other groups (P < 0.05). (3) The expression of DAPK protein was negative correlated with the degree of cervical lesions. Conclusion (1) The methylation of DAPK was involved in the occurrence of cervical cancer. DAPK gene promoter methylation in the early development of cervical cancer has appeared. Detection of DAPK gene methylation level for cervical cancer provide the basis for early diagnosis of Uygur women in Xinjiang. (2) DAPK protein expression with cervical disease progression and disappear, can reduce the early detection of cervical disease as a new method of detection.

Subject words: squamous carcinoma of cervix; cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; DAPK gene; methylation