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 (89%) 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 for original lesions. One CIN2 case was resisted to phenol therapy, and found out to be squamous cell carcinoma, stage 1a1. [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 Uygur women in Xinjiang, and to discuss the relationship of the expression and significance of DAPK in normal cervix, and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CINI, CINII/III) and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix. Methods (1) In order to detect the methylation levels of DAPK, we adopt the methods of normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CINI, CINII/III), and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix. Methods: (1) establish the PCR (MSP) method. (2) DAPK gene methylation of normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CINI, CINII/III), and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix. Results (1) Aberrant promoter methylation of DAPK gene was positive correlated with the degree of cervical lesions. (2) The positive rate of DAPK gene methylation of normal cervix and chronic cervicitis, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CINI, CINII/III) and invasive squamous carcinoma of cervix was 33.3%, 33.3%, respectively. The DAPK expression in the SCC group was significantly higher than that in the other groups (P<0.05). Detection of DAPK gene methylation level for cervical cancer provides the basis for early diagnosis of Uygur women in Xinjiang: (1) 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