I S—3

Coxiella burnetii infection in cervical cancer patients

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Coxiella burnetii is an obligate intracellular parasite that causes Q fever. Until recently, little attention was given to the cancer patients with Q fever. The purpose of this study was to investigate the presence of serum *C. burnetii* antigen in cervical cancer patients and to compare the prognostic factors of stage, cell type and tumor markers in coxiellemia and non-coxiellemia cervical cancer patients.

With use of a rabbit antiserum to *C.burnetii* as first antibody and a fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated anti-serum to rabbit immunoglobulin as secondary antibody, *C.burnetii* was examined by immunofluorescence method in 20 cervical cancer patients and 10 controls (benign gynecologic disease).

Coxiellemia was found in 25% of cervical cancer patients and 0% of controls respectively but statistically showed no significant difference ($p>0.05$). Also there was no significant difference in stage, cell type, SCC antigen level and urine polyamine between coxiellemia and non-coxiellemia cervical cancer patients.

In conclusion, we found that 25% of cervical cancer patients were diagnosed as *C. burnetii* infection even though majority of patients did not have clinical symptoms of Q fever. And *C. burnetii* infection was not correlated with stage, cell type and tumor markers in cervical cancer.

I S—4

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING: TEN-YEAR EXPERIENCE AT THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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The results of 78,575 Pap smear screening tests done at the Philippine General Hospital during the 10-year period 1983-1993 were reviewed. The number of patients subjected to the test averaged 7,857 annually, and accounted for 30.2% of the 260,218 total number of patients who consulted the outpatient clinic. Abnormal Pap smear results of atypia, CIN and invasive disease were obtained in 487 to 983 cases annually, representing nearly one percent (0.988%) of the cases tested during the period. The sensitivity and specificity of the Pap smear test are reviewed, and the epidemiology of the abnormal cases are presented. The results of the Pap smear tests are correlated with colposcopy and biopsy findings. Those women who showed norm al Pap smear but who exhibited risk factors or grossly suspicious cervix were also studied.