

ISP-2-3 Postsurgical diagnoses of Atypical Glandular Cells (AGC) in cervical cytology

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[Objective] Clinical course of patients with Atypical Glandular Cells (AGC) varies and we often have difficulties reporting diagnoses based on the 2001 Bethesda system. We examined the clinical courses of patients who had a pap smear in our gynecological department and were diagnosed with AGC. [Methods] A retrospective study was conducted on the data from our cytological database. Of the 10,140 pap smear we performed between June 2009 and May 2013, forty-four (0.44%) cases had AGC. Follow-up test results and postsurgical diagnoses were reviewed. [Results] Among AGC patients ages 18 to 88 (median age 50), 16 cases were AGC-not otherwise specified (NOS), 11 cases were AGC-favor neoplastic (FN), and 17 cases were unspecified. Of the 36 cases which had biopsies on an outpatient basis, nine (25%) had cervicitis, six (17%) had CIN1, seven (19%) had advanced cervical lesions CIN2 and above, and 12 (33%) had uterine corpus cancer. Of twenty-nine surgeries (conization: 17, simple hysterectomy: 9, and radical hysterectomy: 3), twelve cases produced corresponding results when biopsy and postsurgical histology results were compared (positive predictive rate 41%). [Conclusion] Our study showed that AGC may often include advanced lesions and therefore outpatient biopsies may not be as accurate as expected. We conclude that diagnostic surgery should be positively considered on patients with AGC.

ISP-2-4 Is the treatment of CIN 2 always necessary in women under 25 years old?

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[OBJECTIVE] The purpose of this study was to review the outcome of conservatively managed cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN2) in women 25 years old. [STUDY DESIGN] This was a retrospective review that included women who were 25 years old with biopsy proven CIN2 between 2005 and 2009. [SETTING] Colposcopy clinics in three tertiary hospitals in New Zealand. [METHODS] Patient demographics, referral cytology, initial colposcopy, smear and biopsy results and dates and results of all subsequent colposcopy visits were recorded from the colposcopy database. Analysis was performed that compared women who had immediate treatment with women whose treatment was deferred >4 months. The primary outcome measure was spontaneous regression of CIN2. Secondary outcomes were treatment rates and loss to follow-up evaluation. [RESULTS] Of the 452 women who were identified, 256 women (57%) received immediate treatment; 157 women (35%) met the definition for conservative management, and 39 women (9%) had unknown subsequent management. Of the 157 women who were managed conservatively, 98 women (62%) showed spontaneous regression, with a median of 8 months observation. No conservatively managed women progressed to cancer. [CONCLUSION] Based on the 62% regression rate in this study, routine treatment may not be necessary for all women with CIN2 who are 25 years old.

ISP-2-5 Study of HPV genotypes distribution of Han and Uyghur women with Cervical cancer and precancerous lesions in Xinjiang

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[Objective] We investigated the distribution of subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) infection between Han and Uyghur patients with cervical cancer and precancerous lesion. [Methods] We reviewed 244 patients (122 Han cases, 122 Uyghur cases) from People's Hospital of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, using flow-through hybridization and gene chip technology. [Results] This study showed 18 species of HPV in Xinjiang patients, and there were no significant differences between two groups ($\chi^2 = 6.573, P > 0.05$). Han and Uyghur patients revealed a multiple infection rate of 27.55% and 35.83%, which showed significant differences ($\chi^2 = 169.00, P < 0.05$). Both Han and Uyghur groups showed cervical lesion increasing with HPV subtypes of central tendency, and focused in subtype of 16, 18, 52, 53 and 58. [Conclusion] It was that multiple HPV infection in Uyghur patients with cervical lesions are higher than Han, implying it might be one of the causes of cervical cancer in Uyghur. The number was also significantly higher than other ethnic groups in the same region.