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Role of colposcopy in the evaluation of VIA positive cases of unhealthy cervix

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Cervical cancer is the commonest form of cancer in women in virtually all developing countries. It is the third most common cancer among women worldwide. Almost 80% of cervical cancer occurs in developing countries. In developed nations, the figure for invasive cervical cancer is much lower due to the adaptation of different screening tests. All sexually active women are at risk of acquiring a Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection which may lead to cervical cancer in the future. Cervical cancer is a preventable disease as the different screening, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures are effective. The screening procedures are visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid (VIA); Pap's smear and HPV DNA test. Colposcopy is the triage in screening, taking colposcopy-directed biopsy as well as treatment of CIN such as cold coagulation, cryotherapy, and LEEP (Loop electrosurgical excision procedure).

Objective: To study the role of colposcopy in the evaluation VIA positive cases of the unhealthy cervix, to localize the lesions to obtain the biopsies from the selected areas and detection of precancerous lesions of the cervix for early management.

Materials and Methods: This was a prospective observational study done among 306 married women aged 18-65 years who had clinically unhealthy cervix attending the VIA and colposcopy clinic in

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Sir Salimullah Medical College and Mitford Hospital from January 2015 to December 2016. All the patients were subjected to the VIA test. Colposcopic evaluation done in VIA positive cases and the findings were noted. A colposcopy-directed biopsy was taken from colposcopically suspected areas.

Results: Out of 306 cases, 63 women had positive VIA tests and 233 women had negative VIA tests. Colposcopic evaluation was undertaken among 63 VIA positive cases. Colposcopy directed punch biopsy revealed that 28 (60.32%) cases had positive lesions like CIN or invasive carcinoma and 25 (39.68%) had neither CIN nor invasive lesions. Among positive lesions about 30.16% had CIN I, 1.59 % had CIN II, 0% had CIN III and 28.57% had invasive carcinoma. In this study sensitivity and specificity of colposcopy examination of VIA positive cases were found 94.74% and 56% respectively.

Conclusion: It is evident that colposcopy plays a very important role in the evaluation of VIA positive cases of unhealthy cervix. So that early diagnosis and treatment of preinvasive and early invasive carcinoma of cervix is possible. So wide use of colposcopy in screening program of Bangladesh specially in the VIA positive cases can reduce the many young women's morbidity and mortality.

Biography

Setara Binte Kasem is working as associate professor (Gynae & Obstetrics) in Dhaka Medical College Dhaka, Bangladesh. She passed MBBS in 1990. She has done post-graduation degree DGO, MS from Dhaka University & FCPS degree from Bangladesh College of Physicians & Surgeons in gynae and obstetrics. She has worked in Sir Salimullah Medical College, BSMMU, BIRDEM and in different Government institutions. She is interested in research works & has about 20 National & International publications

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