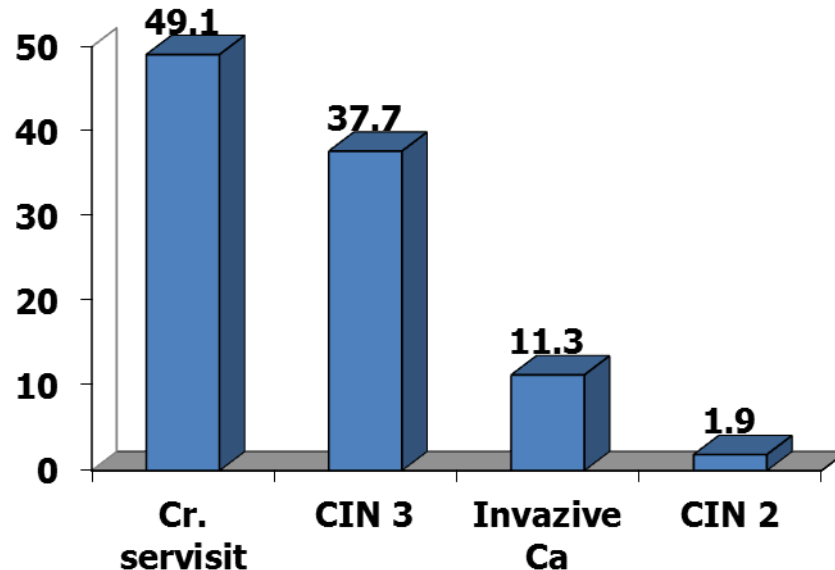
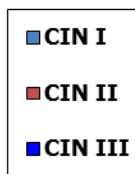
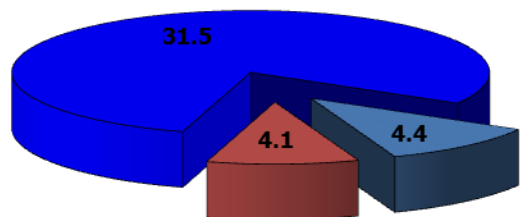


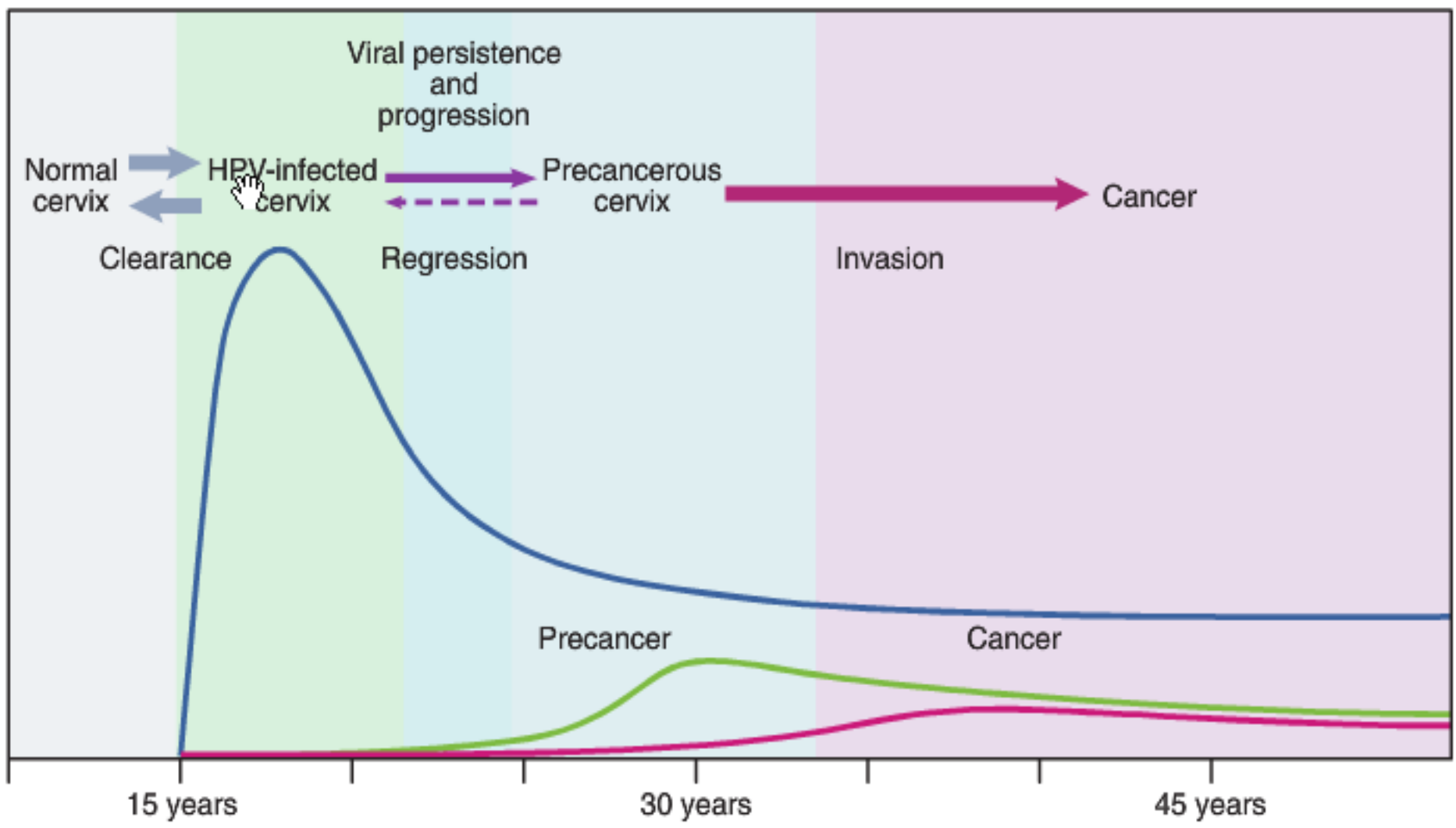
Management of preinvasive cervical lesions



Ayhan A et al., 2008

n=281 CIN 1-3

CIN1: 68
CIN2: 48
CIN3: 162



Abnormal Cytology-ASC

Abnormality

Biopsy

ASC*

ASC-US

5-12% CIN 2-3

0.1-0.2 InvC

ASC-H

24-94% CIN 2-3

LSIL

15-30% CIN 2-3

HSIL

26-68% CIN 2-3

1-2% InvC

***Immunosupresyon, HPV ↑**

Risk for detection of CIN 2 + at Colposcopy

ASCUS	HPV +	%17-20
	HPV -	% 0,74-1,2
	Total	%6,4-11,9
	Risk	

Abnormal Cytology-AGC

Abnormality

Biopsy

AGC

9-54% CINs

0-8% AIS

<1-9% InvC

AGC-NOS

9-41%

(CIN2-3, AIS, InvC)

AGC-Favor neoplasia

27-96%

(CIN2-3, AIS, InvC)

AIS

48-69% AIS

38% InvC

Incidence of Preinvasive Lesions

27 / 100000 (1980)*

54 / 100000 (1990)*

**1.5 – 6% of all
cytologic specimens**

*** SEER**

Abn. Cytology(2481/140334)

(Hospital based study in Turkey)

%1.76
%

- **ASC (n=2341)**

 - **ASC-US (n=1510)** **1.07**
 - **ASC-H (n=100)** **0.07**
 - **LSIL (n=429)** **0.3**
 - **HSIL (n=243)** **0.17**
- **AGC (n=111)** **0.07**
- **Cytologic Ca (SCC+Adeno, n=88)** **0.062**

Management of preinvasive cervical lesions

- **Patients age**
- **Type of abnormality**
(Previous cytology , Sq. vs. Glandular)
- **Lesion characteristics**
(size,location,grade,endoservical involvement)
- **Special situations**
(Pregnancy, Young, Immunosuppression)
- **Fertility Desire**

Fundamental Objectives in Management of Preinvasive Lesions

- **Detection of Whole lesion**
- **R / O invasion**
- **Preserve fertility**
- **High Cure**
- **Low morbidity**
- **Employ cost-effective techniques**

Therapeutic objectives

- **Local control**
- **Prevention of ICC**
- **Decrease mortality**

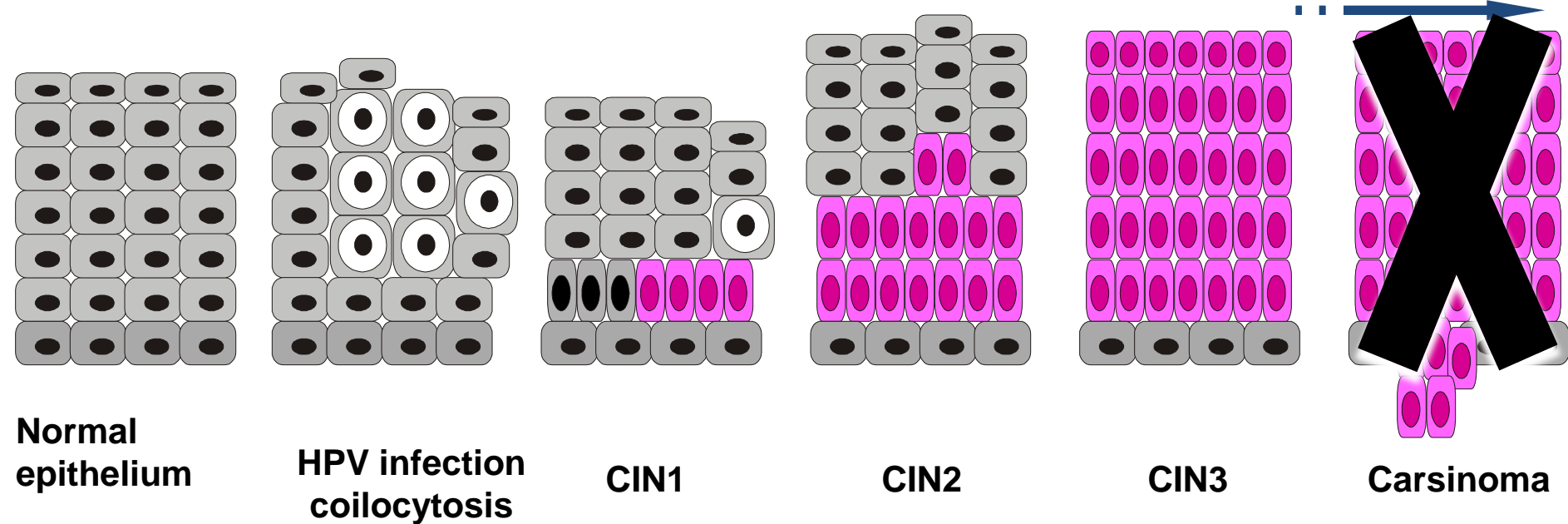
Therapeutic Objectives



months

years

decads



Normal
epithelium

HPV infection
coilocytosis

CIN1

CIN2

CIN3

Carcinoma

Screening

ASC-US/LSIL

HSIL

Treatment

SIL = Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion / CIN = Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Which Lesions to Treat?

- **All lesions**
selected lesions
 - **CIN 1.....1%(ICC)**
 - **CIN 2.....5%(ICC)**
 - **CIN 3.....12%(ICC)**

CIN 1

- **60 % Regression**
- **30 % Persistence**
- **9 % CIS**
- **1 % Invasive Cancer**

CIN 2

- **40 % Regression**
- **40 % Persistence**
- **15 % Progression to CIS**
- **5 % Invasive Cancer**

CIN 3

- **56 % Persistence**
- **33 % Regression**
- **12 % Invasive Cancer**

Therapeutic Options

- **Ablation (destruction)**
- **Excision**
- **Photo – dynamic therapy**
- **Expectant management**
- **Enhance the immune response to HPV?**

Ablative Methods*

- **Cryo – therapy**
- **ECD**
- **Cold coagulator**
- **CO2 laser**

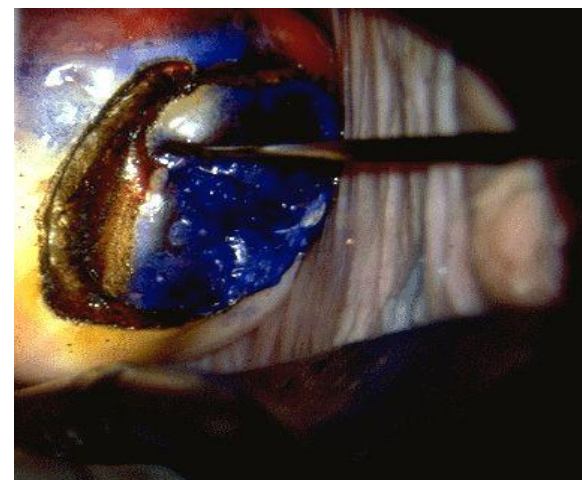
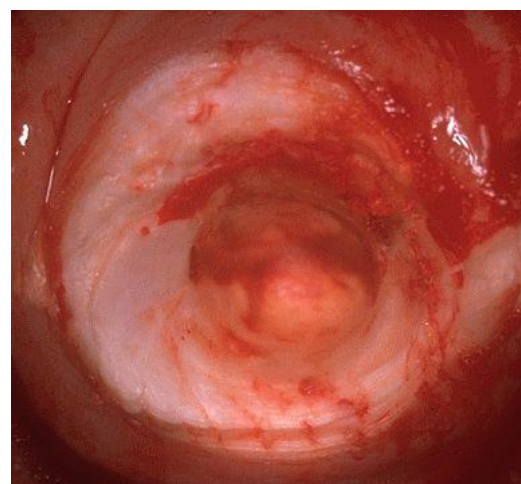
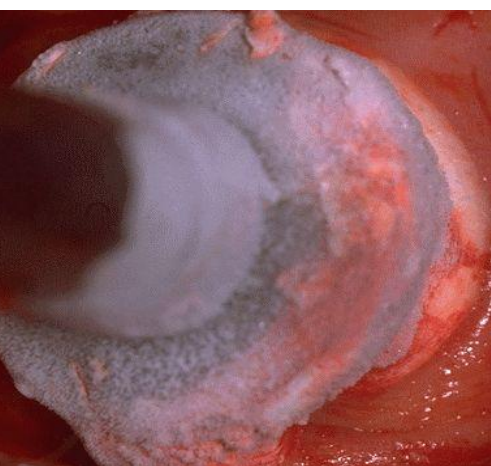
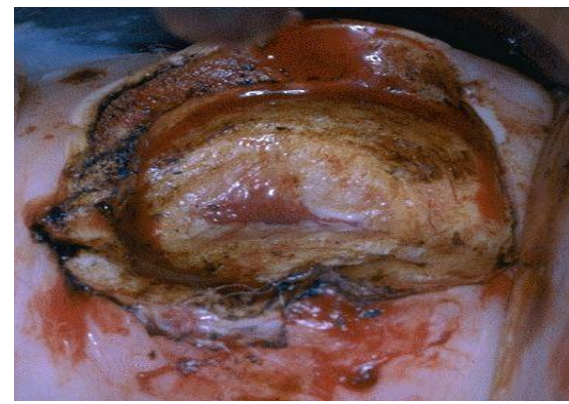
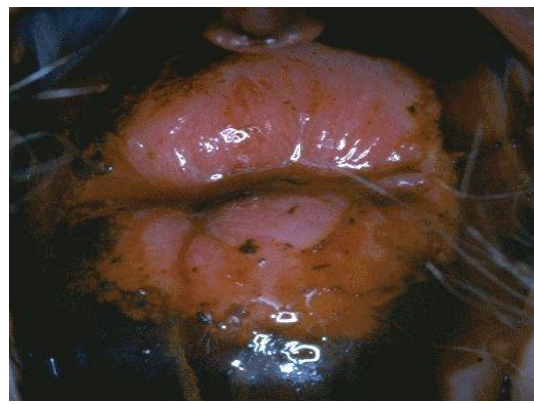
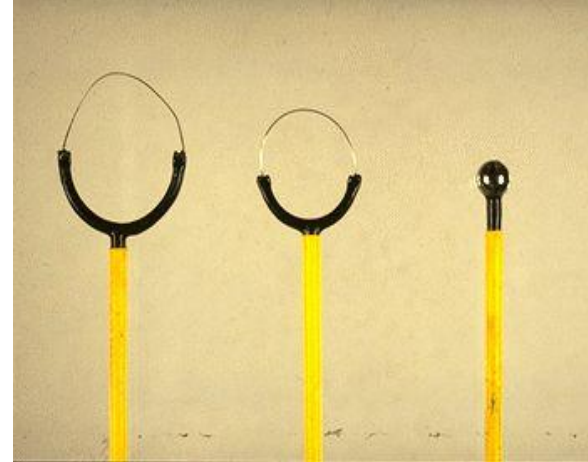
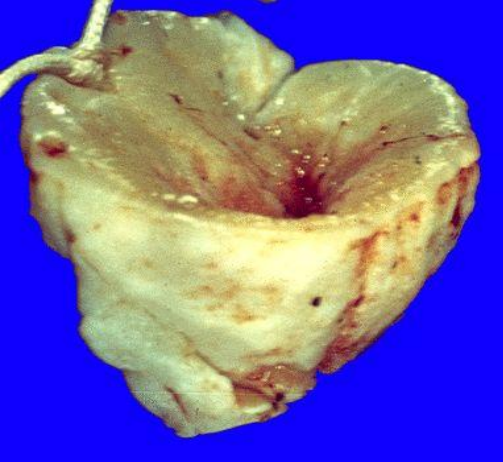
*1. Whole T/Z

2. No further hystologic exam

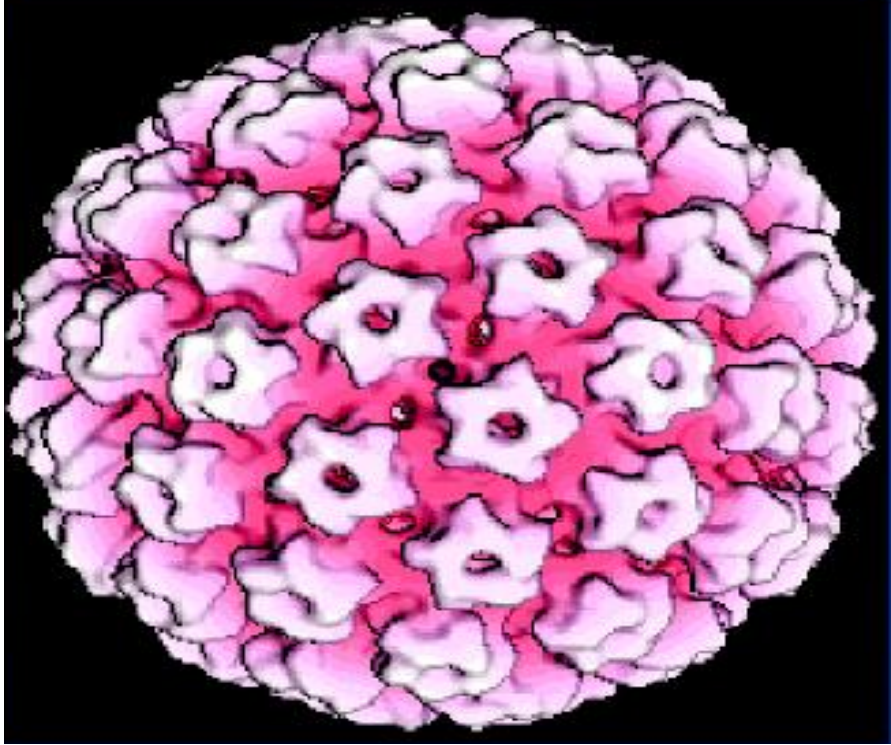
Excisional Tools

- **CONE**
 - **CKC**
 - **Laser**
 - **LEEP**
- **Hysterectomy***

*in selected patients



Thank you for your attention...



ESGO
European Society of
Gynaecological Oncology



Anastasiya

