

Colposcopic Evaluation of Clinically Unhealthy Cervix

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To cite this article:

Khaleda Akter, Shaikh Zinnat Ara Nasreen, Md. Daharul Islam, Md. Sakhawat Hossain. Colposcopic Evaluation of Clinically Unhealthy Cervix. *Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*. Vol. 9, No. 4, 2021, pp. 116-119. doi: 10.11648/j.jgo.20210904.14

Received: March 22, 2021; **Accepted:** April 12, 2021; **Published:** August 18, 2021

Abstract: Cervical cancer is the commonest malignancy found amongst Bangladeshi women and the third most common cancer in the world. New cases of invasive cervical cancer are diagnosed over 5,00,000 annually worldwide. For Cervical Intra-Epithelial Neoplasia (CIN) and for invasive cancer of the uterine cervix, Papanicolaou's (Pap) smear is the primary screening tool. The Pap smear accuracy, which was recently assumed found to be 80% to 95% for detecting CIN and early invasive cancer, was questioned. Colposcopy and directed biopsy are needed to clarify the clinically unhealthy cervix in women. This study was conducted to evaluate the role of colposcopy in identifying. The aim of the study was to assess the role of colposcopy of the unhealthy cervix to localize the lesions and to obtain biopsies from the selected areas. This prospective observational study conducted from January 2016 to December 2016 in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sikder Medical College, Dhaka including 104 patients who were aged between 25-65 years with clinically unhealthy cervix, were exposed to a colposcopic evaluation. All the patients underwent colposcopic-directed biopsies. The biopsies were taken from the act white areas and the iodine negative areas. Among 104 patients, 49 (47.1%) were in the age group of 25-34 years. In the parity, 97 (93.3%) 0-4 child, 61 (58.7%) were married before 18 years of age. 17 (16.35%) had normal colposcopic findings. The colposcopic evaluation and the guided biopsy were successful in detecting abnormalities in 26 out of 31 cases. The incidence of CIN 1 and CIN2, 3 were found colposcopically and histologically 33.65%, 24.04%, and 11.54%, respectively. In the present study, the sensitivity of colposcopy was 83.33%. Both the neoplastic and the non-neo-plastic ones, colposcopy was found to be useful in understanding the morphology of the cervical lesions and this would very helpful in planning their management in the future.

Keywords: Cancer, Colposcopy, Cervical, Cervix, Invasive, CIN, Unhealthy, Biopsies

1. Introduction

Cervical cancer continues to be a leading cause of mortality among women in our country, despite the existing prevention programmes. Carcinoma is the most frequent of all the genital tract cancers of the cervix. It is very common for the gynaecologists who work in tertiary care institutes in developing countries to get referrals from practitioners and peripheral health centres for patients with a clinical diagnosis of an "unhealthy cervix." [1] For Cervical Intra-Epithelial Neoplasia (CIN) and invasive cancer of the uterine cervix, Papanicolaou's (Pap) smear is the primary screening tool. The assumed accuracy of the pap smear, which was recently found to be 80% to 95% for detecting CIN and early invasive

cancer was questioned. Equally, a false negative rate of the Pap smear had been reported under carefully controlled conditions. [2] Screening colposcopy and the simultaneous use of cytological studies has been shown to increase the rate of cervical cancer detection. In order to identify the women who, require treatment, a colposcopic evaluation and a guided biopsy remain a critical diagnostic step for women with squamous intraepithelial lesions. [3] Hence, women with a clinically unhealthy cervix to colposcopy and directed biopsy there is an obvious need. This study was conducted to assess the role of colposcopy in the detection of an unhealthy cervix. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women in India. [4] Invasive cancer of cervix has been considered a preventable cancer because it has a long pre-

invasive state, cervical cytology screening programs are available and the treatment of pre-invasive lesions is effective. [5] The unique accessibility of the cervix to direct visualization and the possibility of cellular and tissue sampling has permitted extensive investigations on lesions of cervix. There are various methods available for screening of cervical precancerous and cancerous lesions like visual inspection by acetic acid (VIA), Visual inspection by Lugol's Iodine (VILI), conventional pap smear, liquid based cytology, colposcopy and HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) DNA testing. [6, 7] But, the naked eye evaluation of unhealthy cervix is deceptive sometimes and so is the cytology as negative cytology does not rule out cervical intraepithelial lesions (CIN) completely. Unhealthy cervix and abnormal pap smears need further evaluation and confirmation by colposcopy and colposcopic directed punch biopsy of cervical lesions. [8] Screening of the cervix by cytology and colposcopy can significantly reduce the cases of invasive cancers. [2, 9]

2. Aims of the Study

The aim of the study was to assess the role of colposcopy of the unhealthy cervix to localize the lesions and to obtain biopsies from the selected areas.

3. Materials and Methods

This was a prospective clinical study on the women who attended the Gynaecology Outpatients Department at Sikder Medical College Hospital from January 2012 to December 2012. The institutional ethical committee clearance was

obtained and informed consent was taken from all the study subjects. Total 104 patients aged between 25-65 years with the clinically unhealthy cervix, were bare to a colposcopic evaluation. Before colposcopic directed biopsies, all patients underwent both the acetic acid and the Schiller's test. The biopsies were done from the acetowhite areas and the iodine negative areas of women with open cervical lesions and bleeding. Findings were categorized in acetowhite epithelium, abnormal vascular patterns, and negative schillers iodine test.

4. Results

Out of the 104 patients, 49 (47.1%) were in the age group of 25-34 years. 97 (93.3%) were in the parity group 0-4. 61 (58.7%) were married before they were 18 years of age. The major presenting complaints among the study patients were a white discharge per vagina 53 (50.96%), lower abdominal pain 21 (20.19%), and post coital bleeding 7 (6.73%). Out of the 104 patients, 17 (16.35%) had normal colposcopy findings, 22 (21.15%) patients had inflammation, 35 (33.65%) patients had CIN1 and 25 (24.04%) had CIN2, 3. The findings on colposcopy were acetowhite areas, punctuation, mosaic pattern, abnormal vasculature and normal which were 44.23%, 25%, 9.62%, 4.80% and 16.35% respectively. On biopsy, cervicitis was most commonly found 53 (50.96%), maximum in age group 25-34 years 24 (23.07%). The colposcopic evaluation and the guided biopsy were successful in detecting abnormalities in 26 out of 31 cases. Colposcopy failed to diagnose abnormalities in 5 cases, which were diagnosed histologically.

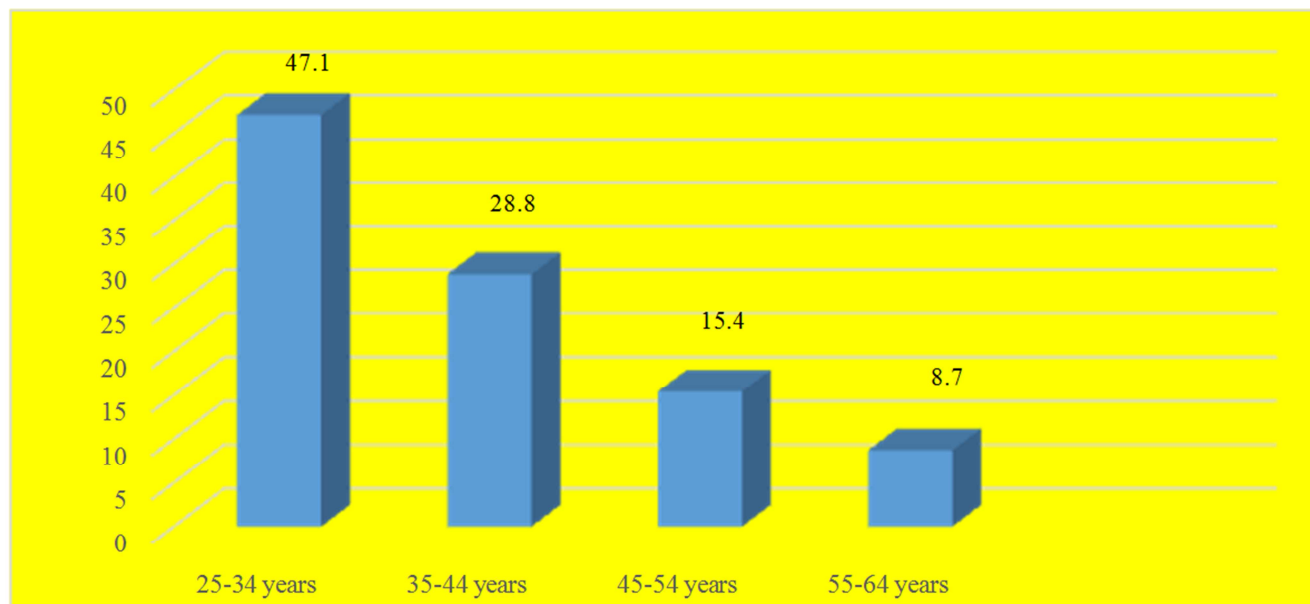


Figure 1. Participants Age Groups.

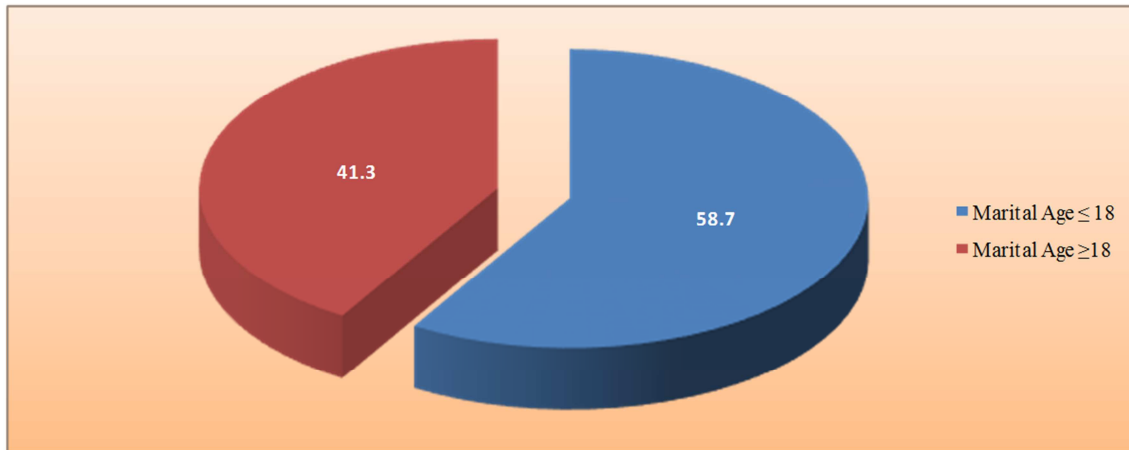


Figure 2. Participants Marital Age.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the study population.

Baseline characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age (years)		
25-34	49	47.1
35-44	30	28.8
45-54	16	15.4
55-64	9	8.7
Parity		
Primi	7	6.7
Multi	97	93.3
Marital age		
≤ 18 years	61	58.7
> 18 years	43	41.3

Table 2. Shows major presenting complaints.

Symptoms	n (%)
White discharge per vagina	53 (50.96%)
Irregular menstruation	18 (17.31%)
Lower abdomen/back pain	21 (20.19%)
Post-menopausal bleeding	5 (4.81%)
Post coital bleeding	7 (6.73%)

Table 3. Shows colposcopy findings (n=104) of clinically unhealthy cervix.

Findings	Number of cases	Percentage (%)
Normal	17	16.35
Inflammation	22	21.15
CIN1	35	33.65
CIN2, 3	25	24.04
Suspect invasive cancer	5	4.81
Base	104	100.0

Table 4. Shows abnormal colposcopy findings (n=104).

Finding	Number of cases	Percentage (%)
Acetowhite areas	46	44.23
Punctuations	26	25
Mosaic pattern	10	9.62
Abnormal vasculature	5	4.80
Normal	17	16.35

Table 5. Shows biopsy report of the study patients in relation to age of the patients.

Age (Years)	Cervicitis	Mild Dysplasia	Moderate Dysplasia	Severe Dysplasia	Carcinoma in Situ	Normal
25- 34 (N=49)	24	3	1	2	0	19
35-44 (N=30)	15	6	4	3	2	0
45-54 (N=16)	9	2	2	1	1	1
55-64 (N=9)	5	1	1	1	1	0
Base N (104)	n=53 (50.96%)	n=12 (11.54%)	n=8 (7.69%)	n=7 (6.73%)	n=4 (3.85%)	n=20 (19.23%)

Table 6. Showing analysis of the results.

Biopsy		Positive	Negative	Total
Colposcopy	Positive	26	39	65
	Negative	5	34	39
Base		31	73	104

Table 7. Diagnostic test.

Statistic	Value	95% CI
Sensitivity	83.33%	62.62% to 95.26%
Specificity	46.43%	32.99% to 60.26%
Positive Predictive Value	40.00%	33.01% to 47.43%
Negative Predictive Value	86.67%	71.79% to 94.32%
Accuracy	57.50%	45.94% to 68.49%

The sensitivity and the specificity of colposcopy were 83.33% and 46.42% respectively. The positive predictive value and the negative predictive value of colposcopy in the present study were 40% and 86.67% respectively.

5. Discussions

Cervical cancer has an uneven geographic distribution with the majority of cases being in developing countries. Declining trends in the developed countries over the last few decades are attributed to the implementation of organized screening programs by Pap smear. Colposcopy is an excellent means of evaluating a clinical method of proven accuracy for

the clinically unhealthy cervix. The most common colposcopic findings in our study were the acetowhite areas in 44.23% of the women, as compared to the study of Zivadinovic *et al.* [10], where the most common colposcopic finding was the mosaic pattern, which was seen in 44% of the women. In a study of Rokita [11], the presence of acetowhite epithelium, very white or gray opaque epithelium, flat mosaic, coarse mosaic, flat and coarse leukoplakia, coarse punctuation, and the atypical vessels correlated with the atypical transformation zone. In this study, the evaluation of the women who presented with postcoital bleeding by cytology and colposcopy by Afsaneh Tehrani [12] the sensitivity of colposcopy is reported to be 79%. In a study by Kavanagh, this pattern of cytospin and colposcopy use within the Canberra territory 44% of young women had undergone Pap smear examinations and that 2.5% had undergone colposcopy. [13] Detection of high-grade CIN and intrinsic *in vivo* tissues, recent technological advancements of fluorescence, reflectance, and spectroscopy have led to the development of a useful adjunct to improve the colposcopic detection of high-grade CIN and intrinsic to the *in vivo* tissues. [14] Until better strategies are developed in order to find CIN2+ in women with borderline changes, the biopsies of all the acetowhite lesions will yield the greatest sensitivity for detecting cervical precancer. [15] The earlier diagnosis of invasive cervical cancer and CIN in adult women is a desirable goal. Hence, a conservative line of management can be chosen, especially in young women, a colposcopic evaluation of an unhealthy cervix is necessary for the earlier detection of premalignant lesions of the cervix.

6. Conclusions

Colposcopy was found the morphology of the cervical lesions, both of the neoplastic and the non-neoplastic ones. The low sensitivity, false negative and the poor compliance for follow-up, cytology is an accepted method for screening for cervical neoplasia. The value of colposcopy has been recognized, mainly in the evaluation of patients with abnormal cervical smears. So, it has been felt that colposcopy should be offered as a diagnostic method in all patients with unhealthy cervix apart from cervical smear evaluation. For the detection of preneoplastic and early cervical cancer, a detailed colposcopic evaluation of the cervix with a guided biopsy is an important diagnostic method.

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