



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Gynaecology

THE ROLE OF HYSTEROSCOPY IN DIAGNOSING ENDOCERVICAL PATHOLOGIES

KEY WORDS:

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Aim And Objective-

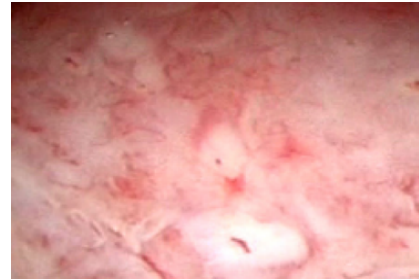
The aim of this study was defining the diagnostic value of hysteroscopy in evaluating cervical pathologies.

Endocervicoscopy
Flat acetowhite epithelium.

Dense acetowhite epithelium and coarse mosaik

Introduction

- Hysteroscopy is a minimally invasive intervention that can be used to diagnose and treat many intrauterine and endocervical problems.
- Given their safety and efficacy, diagnostic and operative hysteroscopy have become standards in gynecologic practice.
- During the recent years there is increasing incidence of cervical intraepithelial neoplasm in young women has been recorded. During recent years an increasing incidence of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in young women has been recorded .
- Mostly explained by sexual promiscuity, which in turn leads to a widespread diffusion of the human papilloma virus.(1) (2)
- Optimal treatment of precancerous lesions should lie on the precise definition of both the development and the spread of the lesion, reliable treatment methods, and any concomitant indications .
- The goal of the treatment is to perform a conservative surgery to preserve the future fertility of these women .(3)
- The extension of the endocervical resection margin, as well as the degree of dysplastic lesion, is the most predictive factor of persistence/recurrence of lesion.
- This new technique may allow a more precise diagnosis and topography of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia to guarantee the most appropriate depth of surgical excision.



Statistical Analysis

- To evaluate the reliability of endocervicoscopy plus biopsy and endocervical curettage in the diagnosis of cervical pathologies, the results were matched with the histologic findings obtained on the surgical specimens. Then sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy were calculated.
- The data were analyzed by using SPSS.
- The x2 test was used for statistical analysis. A P value of .05 was considered statistically significant.
- In 74 of 100 cases (group A) abnormal findings in the endocervix were identified, whereas in the other 26 cases (group B), no endocervical lesions were detected.
- After endocervicoscopy, group A patients underwent targeted biopsies of the detected lesions, whereas group B patients underwent blind curettage of the four walls of the endocervix.

Material and Methods-

- This study was conducted at department of OBGY SKNMC &GH Pune.
- Ethical committee approval was obtained.
- In this study 100 patients were included with pap smear suggestive of LSIL and HSIL with negative or unsatisfactory colposcopy.
- Endoscopic evaluation of endocervix was performed with 4mm office operative hysteroscope after application of 5% acetic acid.
- The cervix was revealed using a speculum. After wiping clean the cervix with NS , 5% acetic acid is applied with a cotton swab , then a needle-free syringe (5 mL) was inserted through the external os and the acetic acid solution was injected into the endocervix, applying a mild pressure against the piston..
- panoramic view of both the cervix and the transformation zone aimed at recording the modifications induced by the application of the acetic acid, as described per the colposcopic criteria.
- Patients diagnosed with abnormal cervical findings (group A) underwent targeted biopsies and negative patients at endocervicoscopy (groupB) under went blind curettage. (4)(5)(6)

Results

- The results obtained from pathological reports on the specimens were compared with those obtained from endocervicoscopy plus targeted biopsies and curettage.
- Endocervicoscopy plus targeted biopsy showed higher sensitivity, even if not statistically significant, than cervical curettage
- Endocervicoscopy plus targeted biopsy showed higher sensitivity, even if not statistically significant, than cervical curettage (79% vs. 66%; P = not significant [NS]) and comparable specificity (100% vs.100%), diagnostic accuracy (80% vs. 76%) and PPV (99% vs.100%). Both technique had low NPV (endocervicoscopy: 51%; cervical curettage: 54%) due to the high rate of false-negative results.

DISCUSSION

- Numerous techniques for the study of the endocervix (liquid-phase cytology, flow cytometric DNA analysis, micro colposcopy, endocervical curettage) have been developed and become widespread, substantially providing information available from the conventional Papanicolaou smear and those resulting from conization.(7) B orsch C, Lambrecht E. Microcolposcopy. Geburtshilfe Frauenheilkd 1991;51:171-7.
- The assessment of the endocervix has constantly posed several analytical issues.
- Blind techniques and direct visualization-based techniques have been widely used, showing significant diagnostic limitations .

Normal endocervicoscopic findings: columnar epithelium of arbor vitae



- Therefore new diagnostic imaging techniques for the endocervix need to be implemented, which might integrate the colposcopic imaging and counter the diagnostic inaccuracy of the "blind" methods.
- A new diagnostic imaging technique, such as endocervicoscopy, may represent an useful tool for the clinicians in that it would allow the precise definition of the lesion by overcoming the limits of the current techniques.

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