



# e-Newsletter

## ISCCP

Member International Federation of Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy

## Newsletter of Indian Society of Colposcopy & Cervical Pathology (Reg.)

[www.isccp.in](http://www.isccp.in)

### From the Editor's Pen

Dear All,

Greetings from ISCCP

We are happy to bring the next two issues of the ISCCP Newsletter. These issues contain the complete coverage of the academic extravaganza of Annual ISCCP conference 2019 for all the members who could not attend this academic feast. This issue contains 15 of 31 abstracts of the free papers/posters presented by various postgraduate students/senior residents/faculty. Research is an important aspect of Science which leads us towards the path of academic excellence. We appreciate the efforts of all the participants who had presented their research and enlightened the delegates with their work. We give them best wishes to publish their full research article or case report in the indexed journal. We also invite all of them to submit their full study in the ISCCP Newsletter if they are unable to publish them in the indexed journals.

This issue also contains glimpses of the Annual ISCCP Conference 2019.

I hope you all will enjoy going through the abstracts.

I once again request all the ISCCP members to contribute in the Newsletter in the form of review article/original articles/view point/case reports/images.

Chief Editor

**Prof Aruna Nigam**

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

[prakasharuna@hotmail.com](mailto:prakasharuna@hotmail.com)

### Office Bearers

#### President

Dr Saritha Shamsunder

#### Hon Secretary

Dr Sweta Balani

#### Joint Secretary

Dr Sujata Das

#### Treasurer

Dr Mamta Dagar

### Editorial Board

#### Chief Editor

Dr Aruna Nigam

#### Co-Editors

Dr Deepti Goswami

Dr Roopa Hariprasad

Dr Nisha Singh

### Media Heads

#### Website

Dr Bindiya Gupta

#### Facebook

Dr Nikhil Parwate

#### Whats App

Dr Priya Ganesh Kumar

### Disclaimer

The advertisements in this bulletin are not a warranty, endorsement or approval of the products or services. The statements and opinions contained in the articles of the ISCCP Newsletter are solely those of the individual authors and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or recommendations of the publisher.

### Plagiarism Disclaimer

Any plagiarism in the articles will be the sole responsibility of the authors, the editorial board or publisher will not be responsible for this.

### Forthcoming Conference

#### ISCCP + IMS Colposcopy Workshops

**Patna on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019**  
[drnibhamohan@gmail.com](mailto:drnibhamohan@gmail.com)

**Agra on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**  
[drsavitayagi@yahoo.in](mailto:drsavitayagi@yahoo.in)

**Bhopal on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2019**  
[madhurichandra2@gmail.com](mailto:madhurichandra2@gmail.com)

# Index

From Editor's Pen.....	1
Report of ISCCP Conference 2019.....	3
Glimpses of ISCCP Conference 2019.....	4

## Free Paper/Poster Abstracts Presented in ISCCP Conference, 2019

1. Vulvar Reconstructive Surgery using Supra - Fascial Lotus Petal Flap following Radical Vulvectomy in ca Vulva: 15-year experience from AHRCC.....	5
2. Prevalence of Abnormal Cervical Cytology in Antenatal Women by Liquid Based Cytology.....	5
3. Gastric Type Mucinous Adenocarcinoma in the Background of LEGH - A case report.....	5
4. A Community Based Cervical Cancer Screening Program among Women of Allepey, Kerala.....	5
5. Cure Rate and Complications after Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure for Pre-Invasive Lesions of Cervix.....	6
6. A Comparative Study of Smart Scope® Aided VIA-VILI with Pap Smear and Naked Eye VIA-VILI Test for Detection of Pre-cancer and Cancer of Cervix.....	6
7. Prevalence of HPV Infection in General Population.....	6
8. Knowledge and Acceptability of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination among Women Attending the Gynaecological Outpatient Clinics of a Community Health Centre.....	7
9. Study of Nine HPV Strains in Cervical Samples of Women Older than 30 Years of Age.....	7
10. Study of Cervical Pap Smears: An Institutional Experience.....	7
11. HPV Prevalence/Screening in South Indian Population.....	8
12. A Follow Up Study on LEEP with a Focus on Recurrence/Persistence of Disease.....	8
13. Study on Knowledge, Attitude, Practice about HPV Vaccination among Non-Gynecological Medical Professionals.....	8
14. A Study on Gender difference in Knowledge and Attitude towards HPV Vaccination among Non-gynaecological Postgraduates in a Tertiary Care Hospital.....	8
15. Colposcopy: A Beginner's Experience.....	9

# Report of ISCCP Conference 2019

Visakhapatnam, 19<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>th</sup> April 2019

The 14<sup>th</sup> annual conference of Indian Society of Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology was held at Visakhapatnam from 19<sup>th</sup> April to 21<sup>st</sup> April in collaboration with the Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital and Research Centre and Obstetric and Gynaecological Society of Visakhapatnam. The theme of the conference was *Benchmarking Cervical Cancer, Prevention and Screening*.

It was well attended with 252 delegates and 111 faculty from all over India and neighbouring countries. International faculty included 5 from Bangladesh, UK, France and Bhutan.

Three workshops were conducted on the first day. A full day workshop on colposcopy with lectures, video demonstrations, case discussions and demonstration of procedures on workstations was well attended and much appreciated by all the delegates. Two half-day workshops dedicated to cervical cytology, HPV testing and screen and treat covered all aspects related to screening and management of pre-cancerous lesions. A special emphasis was made on screening in rural areas. The inaugural function was held in the evening of 19<sup>th</sup> April. The vice chancellor of NTR University, Dr. C. V. Rao, was the chief guest. Other dignitaries like the CEO of NTR Health Trust and the Principal of Andhra Medical College graced the occasion. The ISCCP president, Dr. Saritha Shamsundar, secretary Dr. Sweta Balani and IFCPC secretary general Dr. Neerja Bhatla delivered messages. The screening activities from different zones of India were reported. The inaugural oration on *FOGSI Roadmap in Cervical Cancer Prevention* was delivered by Dr. Alpesh Gandhi, FOGSI

president 2020. The stalwarts of ISCCP and students who completed the training in colposcopy were honoured. The function ended with a music concert and a gala dinner.

The main conference on the second and third day covered various aspects of screening, vaccination, recent advances and strategies for cervical cancer elimination in the form of lectures and panel discussions. These gave an insight into evidence-based practices with active participation from all the attendees. Quiz competitions were held for undergraduate and postgraduate students. Oral papers and e-posters were adjudged. A special competition for posters on public awareness was organized. The ISCCP oration in memory of Dr. S. K. Das was delivered by The Legend Dr. R. Sankaranarayanan on the topic *My Journey with Cervical Cancer*. The highlight on day three was a beach-walk to raise awareness on cervical cancer prevention. The GVMC commissioner, Mr. Hari Narayanan flagged off the walk at Kali Mata Temple, RK beach. Several voluntary organisations also took part actively in the walk with skits and road shows.

A trade exhibition included exhibitors of colposcopy instrumentation, Girijan corporation, saree hub and earthoholics. Books on colposcopy were also exhibited.

The conference concluded with a warm valedictory function. All the delegates and faculty carried home pleasant memories of the conference and Visakhapatnam along with a slice of the local flavours, scenery and culture.

**Dr D Leela**

Organizing Secretary, ISCCP 2019

## Guidelines for Authors

All members of ISCCP are requested to send manuscripts pertaining to (but not exclusively limited to) cervical cancer prevention/treatment for publication in the newsletter. The matter should be original and not published/under consideration for publication elsewhere.

This could be in one of following forms:

- 1. Original Article:** Articles from original research (including aim, methods, results and discussion), should not exceed 5-6 typed pages, word limit of 1500 words and not more than 10 references. Tables and Figures could be included as per requirement.
- 2. Review Article:** The article should not exceed 3-4 typed pages, word limit 2500 words with not more than 8 references.
- 3. Case Report:** An interesting case report which has "take home message", word limit 800 words with not more than 3-5 references. Image should be sent separately in JPEG format
- 4. Report of conferences/ CME? awareness/training camps:** up to 300 words with 2-3 images

**References:** References should be recent, relevant, indexed and in Vancouver style. References to literature cited should be numbered consecutively and placed at the end of the manuscript. In the text they should be indicated as superscript. All papers submitted are subject to review process. All accepted papers will be suitably edited before publication.

**Submit to:** Dr Aruna Nigam, praksharuna@hotmail.com

# Glimpses of ISCCP Conference 2019



# Free Paper/Poster Abstract Presented in ISCCP 2019, Vishakhapatnam

## Vulvar Reconstructive Surgery using Supra - Fascial Lotus Petal Flap following Radical Vulvectomy in ca Vulva: 15-year experience from AHRCC

**Ashok Padhy**

Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack

**Aim:** To share our experience with the supra-fascial lotus petal flap following radical vulvectomy operated for Cancer (CA) Vulva at Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack from June 2004 to May 2018.

**Material and Methods:** Retrospective analytical and data collected from electronic medical records of hospital.

**Observations:** Total no of Vulvar Cancer are 65 with median age 54 (Range=26-75 years). Out of 65, 62 patients (95%) are having Squamous Cell carcinoma. 73% cases are in stage II. Primary closure was done in 35% and Reconstructive surgery was done in 65% cases.

**Results:** The mean operating time for the flap harvesting and Reconstruction is 45 mins. Neither any flap failure nor any necrosis was observed except for one apical flap necrosis in a patient with anaemia. All of the wounds healed uneventfully with dressing. Post-operative periods was uneventful in all patients. Functional evaluation beyond six months excellent aesthetic results.

**Conclusion:** Supra-fascial Lotus petal Flap is an excellent method of reconstruction after radical Vulvectomy for CA Vulva. It provides good cosmesis and a functional vulva and vagina with tension free repair following tumour removal.

## Prevalence of Abnormal Cervical Cytology in Antenatal Women by Liquid Based Cytology

**Ankita, Vijay Zutshi, Mukul Singh**

VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

**Aim:** To screen pregnant women for cancer cervix on their first antenatal visit by liquid-based cytology.

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence of abnormal cervical cytology in pregnant women on their first antenatal visit.

**Materials & Methods:** A cross sectional study was done over a period of 18 months in which cervical cancer screening was done by liquid based cytology for 561 antenatal patients attending the OPD of VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, irrespective of gravida and parity at their first antenatal visit. The patients were enrolled and were screened after obtaining informed consent. Samples were taken by Rovers cervix brush. The brush was rotated 360 degrees in clockwise motion 4-5 times at external os and the detachable part of the brush was put in liquid PAP solution.

**Results:** The mean age of participants, age at marriage, period of gestation, parity was 23.6 years, 22 years, 26 weeks and 2<sup>nd</sup> gravida respectively. Out of 561 samples, 554 were adequate for evaluation, inflammatory smears were reported in 460 cases, 2 cases of low grade squamous intraepithelial cell abnormality were reported and 13 cases of infection were reported. Out of 13 samples, 7 had Trichomonas infection and remaining 6 had fungal infection.

**Conclusions:** Adequate samples were obtained in 554 participants. LSIL was reported in 2 samples (0.36%). Infection was reported in 2.34% samples, Trichomonas in 1.26% and fungal infection in 1.08% samples. Inflammatory smears were reported in 460 (83%) samples.

## Gastric Type Mucinous Adenocarcinoma in the Background of LEGH - A case report

**Anupriya K, TV Chitra**

PSG Institute of Medical Science and Research, Coimbatore

**Introduction:** Adenocarcinoma of cervix is rare. Among the non-HPV infection, the gastric type Adenocarcinoma is most common, and, the understanding of their precancerous lesion is very important as they are rare.

**Case Report:** A 42-year-old lady presented with history of profuse intermittent watery discharge per vaginum since 3 years. She has been treated for chronic cervicitis in various hospitals. Per speculum examination showed profuse watery vaginal discharge and no lesion on the cervix. Liquid based cytology was sent it was negative for intraepithelial malignancy. USG showed fluid in the endometrium. Colposcopy done was unsatisfactory. Hence did a loop biopsy was taken. Loop biopsy revealed Lobular Endocervical glandular Hyperplasia. Since the loop biopsy did not suggest any evidence of definite malignancy and considering the patient symptoms for 3 years Total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingoophorectomy was done. Histopathology of resected specimen showed gastric type adenocarcinoma. Patient then referred to oncology for chemoradiation.

**Conclusion:** Though LEGH is a benign condition, occasionally invasive and in-situ adenocarcinomas can be associated. Patient with presence of significant clinical mass and/or massive watery discharge should be managed with great caution as conventional screening fails to identify the precancerous lesion of adenocarcinoma.

## A Community Based Cervical Cancer Screening Program among Women of Alleppey, Kerala

**Lakshmi Mohan**

Urban Health Training Centre

(Medical College Health Unit), Ambalapuzha, Alleppey

**Aim:** Cross sectional study of the precancerous lesions among women attending Cervical Screening Camps.

## Objectives

1. To find out the number of cervical cancer cases and precancerous lesions among the women attending the Cervical Screening camps conducted at various places in Allepey district.
2. To analyze the correlation of socioeconomic factors to the causation of Ca Cervix/Precancerous lesions.

**Materials & Methods:** Cervical Cancer Awareness/Detection camps were conducted at various selected panchayats in Allepey district in Kerala. A total of 444 women attending these camps were screened for Cervical malignancy. The history, epidemiological data and clinical examination were recorded using Institute of Cytology and Preventive Oncology (ICPO) screening proforma. Pap smears of all symptomatic patients were collected and analysed by a pathologist. The data were analysed using SPSS.

**Results:** Majority (86.7%) of the women attending the camp were in the age group of 30-60 years. Precancerous lesions were found in 34.9% of women; of which HSIL/Carcinoma in situ was detected in 5(1.1%) women and low grade lesions (ASCUS, AGUS, LSIL) together constituted 4.7%. Inflammation of cervix associated with infection was noted in 19.4%. Other uterine pathologies like Fibroid, Polyp, Prolapse were diagnosed in 7% of cases during the gynecological examination.

**Conclusions:** Periodic Cervical Cancer Awareness classes and Screening Camps are effective in the early detection and hence in reducing the mortality associated with the disease.

## Cure Rate and Complications after Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure for Pre-Invasive Lesions of Cervix

Vijayashanti T, Rema P  
Suchetha S, Sivaranjith J  
Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum

**Aims:** To study the cure rate and complications of patients who underwent loop electrosurgical excision procedure for pre-invasive lesions of cervix.

## Objectives

1. To assess the cure rate and the post procedure complications.
2. To assess the correlation between cervical smear, cervical biopsy, colposcopic findings and LEEP histopathology.

**Materials & Methods:** This is a retrospective study of patients who underwent LEEP at our institution from 2014 to 2018. Following LEEP, patients were followed up with cervical smear at 6-12 months, and, patients with abnormal smear underwent colposcopy and biopsy. Cure is defined as no cytological or histological evidence of CIN at follow up. Factors influencing cure rate were assessed by chi square test.

**Results:** Of the 123 patients who underwent LEEP, 108 patients reported for follow up. Cure rates were 91.6% for CIN-1, 81.8% for CIN-2, 58.4% for CIN-3. Nine patients with CIN-3 on biopsy were found to have microinvasive cancer on LEEP histopathology. No major complications of procedure noted. Comparing the histological results of cervical biopsy and LEEP, same grade of CIN was reported in 73.9 % of patients, higher grade was reported in 12.1%, lower grade in 13.8%.

**Conclusions:** LEEP was associated with minimal complications

and acceptable cure rates, although women with CIN3 and larger lesions had lower cure rates.

## A Comparative Study of Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> Aided VIA-VILI with Pap Smear and Naked Eye VIA-VILI Test for Detection of Pre-cancer and Cancer of Cervix

Veena G Rahatgaonkar, Veena R Muktali  
Varsha Singh, Sonal V Kamble

Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital and Research Center

**Aim:** To Study the efficacy of the Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> aided VIA-VILI test for screening of cervical pre-cancer and cancer.

**Objective:** Compare the outcome of the Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> VIA-VILI test with that of Pap Smear and naked eye VIA-VILI.

**Materials & Methods:** 257 women attending Gynecology OPD (June 2018- Jan 2019) underwent naked eye (NE) VIA-VILI, Pap smear, Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> aided VIA-VILI tests for cervical screening. Positive cases underwent colposcopy and biopsy. Results of Naked eye VIA-VILI, Pap smear and Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> test were co-related with histopathology findings.

**Results:** Out of 257 women, 25 were detected to be positive by Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> (SS) test. Of these 25, 14 colposcopy-guided biopsies were done while 11 women didn't come for colposcopy-guided biopsy. Out of 14, 10 were confirmed as CIN I, 3 as chronic cervicitis and 1 as atrophic cervicitis. Of 25 positive SS VIA-VILI tests, only 2 were identified as LSIL by Pap and only 1 was confirmed CIN I on histopathology. 10 which were identified as normal or inflammatory by Pap were found to have CIN I on histopathology. Of 60 positive cases of NE VIA-VILI test, 9 were correlated to have CIN I on histopathology, in remaining there was overestimation of lesions. HSIL weren't encountered in study.

**Conclusions:** Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> test has higher accuracy and reliability vs. Pap smear test and naked eye VIA-VILI. There was underestimation of lesions by Pap and over estimation by naked eye VIA-VILI. Smart Scope<sup>®</sup> offers advantages over naked eye VIA-VILI in terms of permanent record and removing subjective variations.

## Prevalence of HPV Infection in General Population

Tulasi Krishna<sup>1</sup>, Sailaja Kagita<sup>1</sup>  
Sonal Susmitha Naik<sup>2</sup>, Priyanka<sup>3</sup>, Leela Digumarti<sup>3</sup>  
Departments of Molecular Oncology<sup>1</sup>, Pathology<sup>2</sup>  
& Gynaecological Oncology<sup>3</sup>, HBCH & RC, Vizag

**Objectives:** To understand the prevalence of HPV infection in general population and to prevent onset of HPV related cervical cancer.

**Materials and Methods:** A total of 1764 liquid biopsy cervical smear samples collected from Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, were analyzed for HPV infection using conventional PCR. DNA isolated was from liquid biopsy smear samples using Trizol reagent. HPV DNA was amplified using a set of primers: MY09 & MY11 followed by RFLP for HPV genotyping in positive samples.

**Results:** The overall prevalence of HPV in our study population was found to be 3.06% (54/1764) and 2.21% (39/1764) women had high-risk (HR) HPV sub-types. HPV 16 was found to be most prevalent with 59.25% (32/54), followed by HPV 33 in 5.55% (3/54) and HPV 18, 45, 51, 16+58 types identified in one each 1.85% (1/54). With respect to age group, HR HPV types were observed in more in elder women (above 50 years) 31.48% (17/54) vs other younger age groups of 30-39 and 41-49 [(25.92% (14/54); 14.81% (8/54) respectively]. HPV16 was observed in more in elder women 46.87% (15/32) compared to other younger age groups of 30-39 and 41-49 [(34.37% (11/32); 18.75% (6/32) respectively]. 83.67% (41/49) of women with abnormal cytology and 16.32% (8/49) with normal cytology showed HPV infection. High-risk HPV types were observed in 67.34% (33/49) with abnormal cytology and normal cytology 4.08% (2/49).

**Conclusions:** High-risk HPV 16 frequency was found higher in our study population; hence this concludes that vaccination of HPV will reduce the burden of cervical cancer.

## Knowledge and Acceptability of Human Papillomavirus Vaccination among Women Attending the Gynaecological Outpatient Clinics of a Community Health Centre

**Sujata Das, Sarita Shamsunder**  
Dept. of OBG; VMMC and SJH, New Delhi

**Objective:** This study was aimed at determining the knowledge and acceptability of HPV vaccine among women attending the gynaecology clinic of a community health centre, New Delhi.

**Material and Methods:** This was a descriptive cross-sectional study involving fifty two patients selected consecutively who were attending the gynaecology clinic of CHC. Relevant information was obtained from all these women using an interviewer administered questionnaire. The data was analysed and then presented by simple descriptive statistics using tables and charts and Chi square test was used for statistical analysis to find the association between the social and demographical factors and the acceptance of vaccine. All significant values were reported at  $P < 0.05$ .

**Results:** The mean age of the women was 44.67 years. The study showed that only 22.5 % of the respondents had heard about the HPV vaccine while only 10.2 % had knowledge about the existence of this vaccine. Overall 92 % wanted to administer the vaccine to their daughters and family members.

**Conclusions:** Awareness of HPV infection and existence of HPV vaccine is very low at community level. But once informed about the benefits of the vaccine, the acceptance of the HPV vaccine is generally very high. All efforts should be made to increase the awareness about cervical cancer, its causative factors and prevention via HPV vaccination. This can be achieved with the development of health promotion and educational strategies for the public considering that educational tools have significant impact for the acceptance of HPV vaccine.

## Study of Nine HPV Strains in Cervical Samples of Women Older than 30 Years of Age

**Shubham Bidhuri, Vijay Zutshi**  
VMMC and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

**Aims:** To find the prevalence of strains of HPV in cervical secretions of women older than thirty years of age.

### Objectives

1. To find the prevalence of HPV in screened women.
2. To find prevalence of different strains of HPV in these women.

**Materials & Methods:** This observational study was conducted in the gynecology outpatient department of VMMC & Safdarjung hospital for the period of 18 months from July 2017 to December 2018. Women older than 30 years of age attending the gynecology opd were enrolled for the study after informed written consent and fulfilling the inclusion criteria. Cervical samples were taken with a brush sampler and sent for HPV DNA testing for 9 types. The prevalence of HPV-DNA along with prevalence of its 9 strains (6,11,16,18,31,33,45,52,58) was studied and women who came to be HPV-DNA positive for any strain were evaluated by colposcopy and further managed according to hospital protocol.

### Conclusions

1. The prevalence of HPV-DNA positivity was 6.1%.
2. HPV 16 and 18 were common HR HPV types among healthy women.
3. HPV16 was the most common type followed by HPV 18 in high-grade CIN lesions.

## Study of Cervical Pap Smears- An Institutional Experience

**G Soumya Reddy, C Padmavathi Devi**  
Guntur Medical College, Guntur

**Aims:** To study the incidence of cancers and precancerous lesions at our institute over a period of one year

**Materials & Methods:** A total of 748 cervical smears were studied in the department of Pathology, GMC, Guntur. Women between the ages of 18 to 80 years were studied. Healthy women were screened and women with symptoms like vaginal bleeding, mass per vaginum were also studied. After taking informed consent, conventional smears were taken from squamocolumnar junction.

**Results:** Inflammatory smears constituted 84% followed by LSIL and HSIL constituting 1.2% and 5 cases of squamous cell carcinomas. Among inflammatory smears Trichomonas and Candida were observed.

**Conclusions:** The results are discussed with emphasis on mimics of LSIL and HSIL.

## HPV Prevalence/Screening in South Indian Population

**Shobha Rani**

Kamineni Hospitals, Hyderabad

**Aim:** To Screen HPV Testing to identify individuals at high risk for developing cervical cancer.

### Objectives

1. Results from the cytopathology were correlated with our HPV finding from Genetics Department regarding different stages of developing cervical cancer.
2. Analysis from the Gynaecological department regarding the clinical symptoms and details were useful during reporting of HPV types.

**Methodology:** Pap smear sample of the patients was procured from the department of Gynaecology. DNA isolation through salting out method was done after subjecting to Proteinase K digestion. Total of 18 primers were used for the assessment of HPVs through PCR Technique. PCR amplification was done followed by GEL RUN in Gel electrophoresis and observed for the band to be visualised.

**Results:** More than 700 samples were collected and screened for HPVs for over a period of one year (2018-2019). 2% of the cases were reported positive and proceeded for subtyping. Especially for Subtype 16 and 18 as they are the most common types.

**Conclusions:** Women with positive report and cytological changes in cervix region were identified much earlier in advance. Timely repeated screening advised for monitoring various cytological changes. Henceforth it would be easy for a better treatment and management of cervical cancer.

## A Follow Up Study on LEEP with a Focus on Recurrence/ Persistence of Disease

**Shabana Ashiq, Lakshmipriya, Tabassum Qureshi**

Corniche Hospital, Abu Dhabi

**Aims:** We aimed to look at the performance analytics of LEEP specimen in our hospital.

**Objectives:** To study the cytology prior to LEEP procedure and correlation with the pathology result of the LEEP specimen.

**Methods:** A retrospective study of 80 cases from July 1, 2014 to July 31, 2018 was done. Patients with abnormal cervical cytology or positive hrHPV testing were referred to colposcopy in 2-6 weeks. Patients who were diagnosed as HSIL, ASCUS, ASCUS - H and persistent LSIL via colposcopy-directed biopsy and had undergone LEEP were included. To follow up smears and study the correlation between persistent disease and the pathology of LEEP specimen including the involvement of margins. Correlation with HPV test is also studied for those cases where available.

**Discussion:** Numerous studies have shown that there is a highly significant association between HR-HPV and persistent or recurrent disease. In our hospital, routine HPV testing is currently done only on smears showing ASCUS or ASCUS -H. Now the recommendation is to incorporate HPV testing in follow up of patients after LEEP to rule out recurrent disease.

We aim to audit this in future studies. Several investigators showed that persistent or recurrent disease were correctly predicted by HPV detection (HC II test) with values of sensitivity ranging from 81% to 97% and with negative predictive values of 100%.

8

## Study on Knowledge, Attitude, Practice about HPV Vaccination among Non-Gynecological Medical Professionals

**M Ragavi, P A Chandrasekharan**

S V Medical College, Tirupati

**Aim:** To study the knowledge, attitude and practice about HPV vaccination in Non-Gynecological Medical Practitioners in S. V. Medical College, Tirupati.

### Objectives

1. To assess the awareness on HPV vaccination by assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice towards HPV vaccination in the study group.
2. To improve the awareness on HPV vaccination in the study group.

### Materials & Methods

**Study Setting:** S V Medical college, Tirupati

**Study Subjects:** Non-Gynecological Medical Professionals

**Sampling Method:** Convenient sampling

It is a cross-sectional study. A total of 75 Non-Gynecological medical practitioners participated in the study. Informed consent for survey was taken. Data regarding HPV vaccination were collected using questionnaire based study. The questionnaire sought their responses pertaining to knowledge, attitude and practice about HPV vaccination. The data were analysed using Epi info software.

**Results:** The Knowledge regarding HPV vaccination was 50.10%, Attitude was 56.4% but the Practice of screening and vaccination was 22.2%. Most of the participants were aware about HPV vaccination and its role in cancer prevention but majority of them were not practicing routine screening and prescription of HPV vaccines even for themselves and their family members. 93.85% of them were willing to recommend HPV vaccination as a part of routine care to family and patients after the survey.

**Conclusions:** Even though Knowledge and Attitude about HPV vaccination was average, the Practice of vaccinating for HPV among the medical practitioners were low (Knowledge-Practice gap 22.2%). Medical colleges should do more CME's and campaigns and include Non-Gynecological Medical Practitioners in them and insist routine practice of HPV vaccination to decrease the global burden of cervical cancer.

## A Study on Gender difference in Knowledge and Attitude towards HPV Vaccination Among Non-gynaecological Postgraduates in a Tertiary Care Hospital

**Rajitha Addanki, P A Chandrasekharan**

SV Medical College, Tirupati

**Aims:** To study about gender difference in knowledge and attitude among non gynaecological female and male post graduates about HPV vaccination in S V medical college, Tirupati.

### Objectives

1. To determine knowledge about HPV vaccination among male and female postgraduates.



2. To assess the attitude towards HPV vaccination among female and male postgraduates.

#### Materials & Methods

**Study Setting:** Medical College, Tirupati

**Study Subjects:** Postgraduates other than OBG department

**Study Method:** Cross-sectional study

**Sample Size:** 125 (32 males, 93 females)

Study instrument-questionnaire based survey. Total 14 questions out of which 7 are regarding knowledge and others questions are regarding attitude.

Statistical analysis—data collected and analysed using Microsoft excel epi info.

Sampling technique—convenience sampling.

**Results:** In this study, males (50%) and females (44.08%) had given right answers to the questions pertaining to knowledge, p value 0.5. So there is statistically no significant difference between males and females regarding knowledge, but attitude towards vaccination is more in females about recommendation of vaccines and self-vaccination.

**Conclusions:** The study showed that there is no significant difference between males and females regarding knowledge about HPV vaccines, but attitude towards vaccination is more in females. This study showed that majority of postgraduates are not having knowledge about HPV vaccines, in spite of it they are having positive attitude towards vaccination and suggesting to create awareness by health education, campaigns, advertisements about HPV vaccination.

## Colposcopy: A Beginner's Experience

Priyanka Vemanamandhi, Leela Digumarti

Sonali S Nayak, Sailaja Kagita

Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital  
and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam

**Aim and Objective:** A comparative study of Swede score in colposcopy and final histopathology.

**Materials & Methods:** Colposcopic Swede score was analysed from May 2018 to Jan 2019. Colposcopic findings were triaged based on the Swede score. If the score is between 0-4 it is considered low grade lesion-CIN1; between 5-6 CIN2+ or preinvasive lesion is suspected. Score between 7-10 is suspicious of CIN2+ lesion/ Invasive lesion. A total 84 women underwent colposcopic examination and the data was analysed based on the score and finally compared with the gold standard histopathology.

**Results:** Indication for colposcopy ranged between abnormal smears (n=51), suspicious looking cervix (n=8). H/o post coital bleeding(n=4), foul smelling discharge P.V (n=1) and post RT bleeding (n=3). About 17 women had Swede score between 7-10 of which 13 women had carcinoma cervix and CIN3 (76.5%), 2 had CIN2 (11.6%), LSIL-1 (5.8%), Condyloma-1 (5.8%). Sensitivity and specificity of Swede score in this study is 72% and 94.3% respectively.

**Conclusions:** Swede score is a useful tool in evaluating abnormal cervix. Higher score can be used as a tool for both diagnosis and treatment in low resource settings. Accuracy of Swede score improves as the number of colposcopic examinations increase.



### Indian Society of Colposcopy & Cervical Pathology

(Member of International Federation of Cervical Pathology & Colposcopy)

#### Announces



#### ISCCP Certified Training

at Delhi, Noida, Jaipur, Vishakhapatnam

Supervised Hand on Training in Colposcopy with Log Book and Exit Exam

#### Registration Open

17<sup>th</sup> World Congress of International Federation of Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy

1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2020 at HICC Hyderabad

[www.ifcpc2020india.in](http://www.ifcpc2020india.in)

#### ISCCP + IMS Colposcopy Workshops

**Patna on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019**

[drnibhamohan@gmail.com](mailto:drnibhamohan@gmail.com)

**Agra on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2019**

[drsavitatyagi@yahoo.in](mailto:drsavitatyagi@yahoo.in)

**Bhopal on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2019**

[madhurichandra2@gmail.com](mailto:madhurichandra2@gmail.com)



**Become a  
Life Member of ISCCP  
and Get Latest  
Updates and  
Newsletter**

**For Enquiries Contact:** Hon Secretary, ISCCP

**Email:** [swetagarima@gmail.com](mailto:swetagarima@gmail.com)

**Mobile No.:** 09811395800/ 07982924001

**Website:** [www.isccp.in](http://www.isccp.in)