

Meeting abstract

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Frequency and follow-up of cytological studies diagnosed as atypical squamous cell (ASC) at Instituto Nacional de Cancerología from 2000 to 2004

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Background

ASC is the most frequent abnormal diagnosis in the interpretation of cervicovaginal cytology (CVC), it represents from 1 to 9%. There is not much known about its frequency or proportion in groups of high risk, such as the ones that are seen at Instituto Nacional de Cancerología, center of reference for cancer treatment.

Materials and methods

A total of 64,602 CVC were retrieved from files at the Cytopathology Department of the Instituto Nacional de Cancerología, conventional Papanicolaou slides were reviewed, and all cases from patients without previous cytologic, histologic or surgical diagnosis of epithelial abnormalities were included. Data related with age, gynecobstetric background, type and time of observations were obtained from clinical files.

Results

565 ASC cases from patients without previous cytologic, histologic or surgical diagnosis of epithelial abnormalities were identified during a period of five years (2000 to 2004). They constituted 6.6% of abnormal diagnosis, with an ASC: Squamous intraepithelial lesion (SIL) relation of 0.06:1; 316 cases were excluded, and 229 patients were the study group. 69% were premenopausal, 42.4% of them were observed and followed by cytology, colposcopy and biopsy. Coppers I (31.9%) was the main colposcopic diagnosis, whereas in 51.4% an inflammatory

cytologic diagnosis was done, and in 41.9% a low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion was the histological diagnosis.

Conclusion

The combination of cytology, colposcopy and biopsy is recommendable for detection of cervical abnormalities, as well as the correlation of the three methods permits to avoid aggressive and unnecessary invasive procedures.