

HPV

=Abstract=

The correlation of result in Cervicography, Human papilloma virus test and cervical cytology as the screening tests of cervical neoplasia

Hyo Sin Do, M.D., Jin Young Chang, M.D., Seung Do Choi, M.D.,
Jae Gun Sunwoo, M.D., Dong Han Bae, M.D.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of medicine, Soonchunhyang university, Chunan, Korea

New Cervicography and HPV-DNA test, a adjunctive Pap Smear test, are an innovative cervical cancer surveillance system.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of HPV-DNA test and cervicography as a pap smear in early detection of cervical cancer. Pap smear, cervicography, and HPV-DNA test data were obtained from 161 patients who visited the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chunan Hospital, Soonchunhyang University from November 1997 to April 1998. Histologic specimens were obtained from patients in whom abnormalities were detected by either pap smear or cervicogram, and by naked eye. Specimens were taken either by colposcopically directed biopsy or large loop excision of the transformation zone.

Results were as follows:

1. Pap smear results were normal in 40 cases (24.8%), RCC (reactive cellular change) or ASCUS (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance) in 74 cases (46%), and abnormal (above low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion) in 47 cases (29.2%).
2. New Cervicographic findings were negative in 93 cases (57.8%), benign or suspicious atypical in 14 cases (8.7%), and positive in 54 cases (33.5%).
3. The sensitivity (94.6% vs 67.7%, $p < 0.01$), and the false positive rate (19.8% vs 14.6%, $p < 0.01$) of cervicography were significantly higher than for pap smear.
The specificity (83.0% vs 86.2%, $p < 0.01$), and the false negative rate (5.4% vs 32.3%, $p < 0.01$) of cervicography were significantly lower than for pap smear.
4. When New Cervicography and Pap smear were used together, the sensitivity was higher than for pap smear in New Cervicography used alone ($p < 0.01$) and the specificity was lower than for pap smear or cervicography used alone ($p < 0.01$).
5. When cervicography and pap smear and HPV-DNA test were used concurrently, the sensitivity was higher than for cervicography and pap smear used together ($p < 0.01$), and the specificity was lower than for cervicography and pap smear used together ($p < 0.01$).

The three screening test combination is a useful interval screening method to detect cervical cancer. The detection rate of cervical cancer will be increased. Thus, we believe that cervicography and HPV testing can be important adjunctive tests for cervical cytology, final tool in precancerous cervical lesions prevention. Combination of these three tests is sensitive enough to institute "interval screening" into society.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, Interval Screening, Pap smear, Cervicography, HPV testing

가 , HPV-DNA 가

44 가 가 1) 가

가 가

(screening test) (pap smear), 1. 1997 11 1998 4

(colposcopy), HPV-DNA , (cervico-

graphy) (LEEP: loop electrical excision procedure), (Cervical cytology) ,

(vaginal color flow doppler), (endo- (cervicography), HPV-DNA (poly-

cervical curettage) .2) merase chain reaction technique) 161

가 29

1943 Papanicolaou Traut 69 40.3 .

3) 가

가

가

4) 10 60% cancer-associated HPV types

(false negative rate) HPV-DNA

.5) DNA Polymerase chain reaction technique

(colposcopy) HPV type 16 type 18 ,

가 negative HPV-DNA

가

가 (above atypical findings)

(above benign findings)

(cervicography)가 1981 Adolf Stafl 6) 98

가

HPV 2.

cytobrush 2 .

가 16

95% ethyl alcohol spray , (negative), (aty-

, Bethesda 78) pical), (positive), (technically defec-

HPV-DNA cytobrush tive)

phosphate-buffered saline (cervicography evaluation report)

(PBS) , type (Table 1, 2).

16 , type 18 , type 16 & 18 4가 HPV-DNA

(above atypical findings)

가 3가

(above benign findings)

NTL(National Testing Lab, Korea) , 5%

15

(cervical in-

가 (transformation zone) traepithelial neoplasia; CIN classification) CIN I,

5% II, III,

15 SAS version 6.03

me) 200ASA 15 20 (ektachro-

5% , HPV DNA

15 Mc-

Table 1. Evaluation Report- Cervicogram-Slide New Cervicography System

A. Adequacy of the Cervicogram for evaluation

- Satisfactory for evaluation: visible SCJ and Transformation Zone(T-Zone) ()
- Satisfactory for evaluation: visible SCJ but no T-Zone visible ()
- Unsatisfactory for evaluation: Both SCJ and T-Zone are not visible acetowhite ()

B. Findings/cervicogram-Descriptive diagnosis

• Negative-no definite lesion, routine basis-screening

N-1. ___ Components of T-zone are visible

N-2. ___ Components of T-zone are visible-endocervical cytology/HPV test

• Benign Atypical -A Cevicogram picture, cytology, and HPV Test are recommended in 3 ___, 6 ___, 12 ___, months

B-1. ___ A lesion of doubtful significance is visible inside the T-zone

B-2. ___ A lesion of doubtful significance is visible outside the T-zone

• Suspicious Atypical-Probable normal variant, but repeat cervicography and HPV Test in 1 ___, or 3 ___month, and colposcopy is recommended to exclude significant disease(hall markers or positive lesions)

S1 ___1 month ___3month ___repeat cervicography

S2 ___colposcopy and biopsy

• Positive-Colposcopy and biopsy is recommended

PL ___Compatible with low grade lesion A ___B ___

PH ___Compatible with high grade lesion

PC ___Compatible with invasive cancer

• Unsatisfactory-Cervicography again()

UT ___Technical defect,UO ___ Others(Inf ___,anatomic ___)

• Other ___ non epitheliological disease or malignancy eg sarcoma

• Vulva(), Vagina(), Urethra()

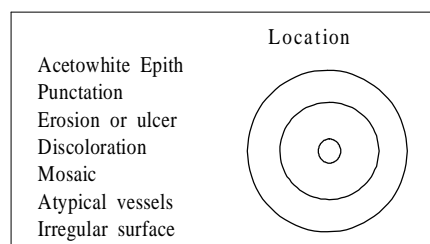


Table 2. Definition of Evaluation Report-Terminologies and Classifications

- Adequacy of the Cervicogram for evaluation
 - visibility of SCJ(Congenital and secondary) and T-zone is very important for satisfactory evaluation
- Findings of Cervicogram
 - Negative - no definite lesion are visible
 - Benign atypical - character of the lesion in terms of site and morphology is considered Presently to be of nonspecific significance
 - Suspicious atypical - although some of hall markers are visible, the lesion is considered probable normal variants. Colposcopy, however, is recommendable immediately or certain period of observation to exclude significant disease.
 - Positive - character of the lesion in term of site and morphology is considered, the appearance warrants colposcopy to exclude significant disease
 - A. A lesion extending into the canal, the visible portion of which is presently considered to be of doubtful significance.
 - B. A lesion compatible with low grade intraepithelial disease.
- Unsatisfactory for Evaluation of the Cervicogram
 - TD - not adequate for evaluation by technical defect
 - UO - not adequate by other reason eq. Inflammation, anatomic defect etc

Nemar test	p < 0.01	7 (8%)	3 (4.4%)
		68	가 가
		65 (95.6%)	(Table 4, 5).
		87 (88.8%)	
1997 11	1998 4	5 (5.4%)	

, HPV-DNA

161

HPV-DNA

(above atypical findings)

(above benign findings)

161 가

40 (24.8%), 가 74 (46%)

(LSIL) 가 47

(29.2%) (Table 3, 5).

CIN , , , cancer

87 (88.8%)

, RCC(reactive cellular change), ASCUS(aty-pical squamous cells of undetermined significance) 28

32.3%

161 93

(57.8%) , 68 (42.2

%) 93

86 (92.5%)

Table 3. Comparison of cervical cytology and HPV-DNA tests

HPV-DNA	Cytology		
	Negative	Positive	Total
Negative	12	11	23
Positive	102	36	138
Total	114	47	161

Table 4. Comparison of New Cervicography and HPV-DNA tests

HPV-DNA	Cervicography		
	Negative	Positive	Total
Negative	6	17	23
Positive	87	51	138
Total	93	68	161

HPV-DNA 161 138 (85.7%)

type 16

가 99 (61.5%), type 18 12 (7.5%)

Table 7. Sensitivity of the cervicography and cytology in the histologically confirmed cases (n=65) of the squamous cell carcinoma

Cervicogram		Cytology				
		Normal	Reactive cellular changes	HSIL	SCCA	Total
Atypical	B1	0	0	0	0	0
	B2	0	1	0	1	2
Positive	S1	0	1	1	3	5
	S2	0	1	0	2	3
	PL	0	1	0	0	1
	PH	0	2	0	0	2
	PC	6	24	11	11	52
Total		6	30	12	17	65

B1, B2 Benign atypical findings; PL: Positive low grade; S1, S2 Suspicious findings; PH: Positive high grade; PC: Positive Cancer

Cervicography:

● Sensitivity(1) = $\frac{\text{Positive cervicogram including atypical finding}}{\text{Total positive patients}} = \frac{65}{65} = 100\%$

● Sensitivity(2) = $\frac{\text{Positive cervicogram excluding atypical finding}}{\text{Total positive patients}} = \frac{58}{65} = 89.2\%$

Cytology:

● Sensitivity(1) = $\frac{\text{Positive cytology including atypical finding}}{\text{Total positive patients}} = \frac{59}{65} = 90.8\%$

● Sensitivity(2) = $\frac{\text{Positive cytology excluding atypical finding}}{\text{Total positive patients}} = \frac{29}{65} = 44.6\%$

가 27 (16.8%) Condyloma 11 2
, 23 (14.3%) (18.2%) (Table 6).

Table 5. Comparison of New Cervicography and Cytology

Cytology	Cervicography		
	Positive	Negative	Total
Positive	37	10	47
Negative	31	83	114
Total	68	93	161

가
Fig. 1 .
100% carcinogenic HPV(s)
type 16 & 18) , CIN ,
18 16 (88.9%) carcinogenic
HPVs , CIN 4
3 (75%) ,

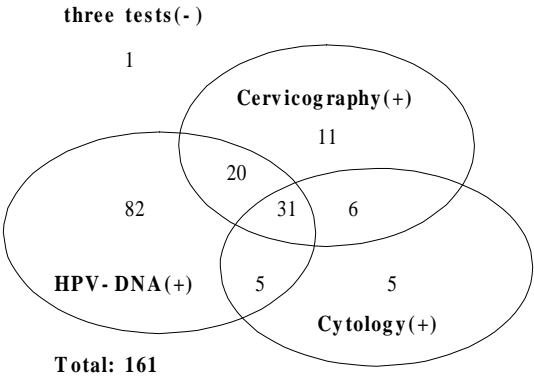


Fig. 1. Comparison of pap smear, cervicography, and HPV-DNA test

Table 6. The result of histological findings in 98 patients

Biopsy	HPV-DNA		Total
	Negative	Positive	
Normal	9	1	10
Condyloma	0	1	1
CIN	1	3	4
CIN	0	2	2
CIN	2	14	16
Cancer	0	65	65
Total	12	86	98

67.7%

86.2%

94.6%,

83.0%

(Table 7, 8).

95.3%

76.5%

(LSIL)

(suspicious fin-

dings)

(Table 9).

HPV-DNA

(high grade cytologic and high grade cervicographic lesion: HSIL in cytology, S1 in cervicography)

, cancer-associated HPV types(type 16 & 18)

(low grade morphologic atypia: LSIL in cytology, B1 in cervicography)

(optimal sensitivity)

95.9%

75.2%

(Table 10).

94.6%(p < 0.01)

가 95.3%(p < 0.01)

가 95.9%(p < 0.01)

.1417)

(premalignant state)

history)가

(natural

.1)

(low grade SIL)

(high grade SIL),

(CIN)

,

,

(regress),

(persist),

(progress)

, CIN 가

10 15

16

가

,

(HPV)

(SIL)

,

,

, HIV

,

HPV

HPV

HPV

type 16

18

HPV

Hybrid Capture System

(HSIL)

50

가

70%

,11)

14,000

450,000

1213)

가

Table 8. Specificity of the cervicography and cytology in the histologically negative cases of the uterine cervical cancer(n=94)

Cervigram		Cytology						Total No(%)
		Normal	RCC	ASCUS	LSIL	HSIL	SCCA	
Negative	N1	31	0	1	2	0	3	37(39.4%)
	N2	17	0	0	0	1	1	19(20.2%)
Atypical	B1	9	0	0	0	0	1	10(10.6%)
	B2	10	1	0	0	0	1	12(12.8%)
Positive	S1	5	1	0	1	1	1	9(9.6%)
	S2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3(3.2%)
	PL	1	0	0	0	0	0	1(1.05%)
	PH	1	0	1	0	0	0	2(2.1%)
	PC	1	0	0	0	0	0	1(1.05%)
Total		77(81.9%)	2(2.1%)	2(2.1%)	4(4.3%)	2(2.1%)	7(7.4%)	94

Cervicography

$$\bullet \text{ Specificity} = \frac{\text{Negative cervigram cases(N1,2+B1,2)}}{\text{Total negative cases histologically}} = \frac{78}{94} = 83.0\%$$

Cytology

$$\bullet \text{ Specificity} = \frac{\text{Negative cytology cases}}{\text{Total negative cases histologically}} = \frac{81}{94} = 86.2\%$$

Table 9. Comparison of Pap smear + Cervicography and biopsy findings

pap + cervicography	biopsy		
	cancer		
	positive	negative	total
positive	61	8	67
negative	3	26	26
Total	64	34	98

$$\bullet \text{ Sensitivity} = \frac{\text{positive cases}}{\text{Total positive cases histologically}} = \frac{61}{64} = 95.3\%$$

$$\bullet \text{ Specificity} = \frac{\text{Negative cases}}{\text{Total negative cases histologically}} = \frac{26}{34} = 76.5\%$$

.18)

(Auto Pap)

가 , 0.1%
cancer) 10 20%가
CIN)
50% HPV

.19)

(atypical smear)
(invasive cervical
(High Grade

Table 10. The sensitivity, specificity, false positive rate, false negative rate

	sensitivity	specificity	false positive rate	false negative rate
pap smear	67.7%	86.2%	14.6%	32.3%
cervicography	94.6%	83.0%	19.8%	5.4%
pap + cervicography	95.3%	76.5%	23.5%	4.7%
pap + cervicography + HPV-DNA	95.9%	75.2%	24.8%	4.1%

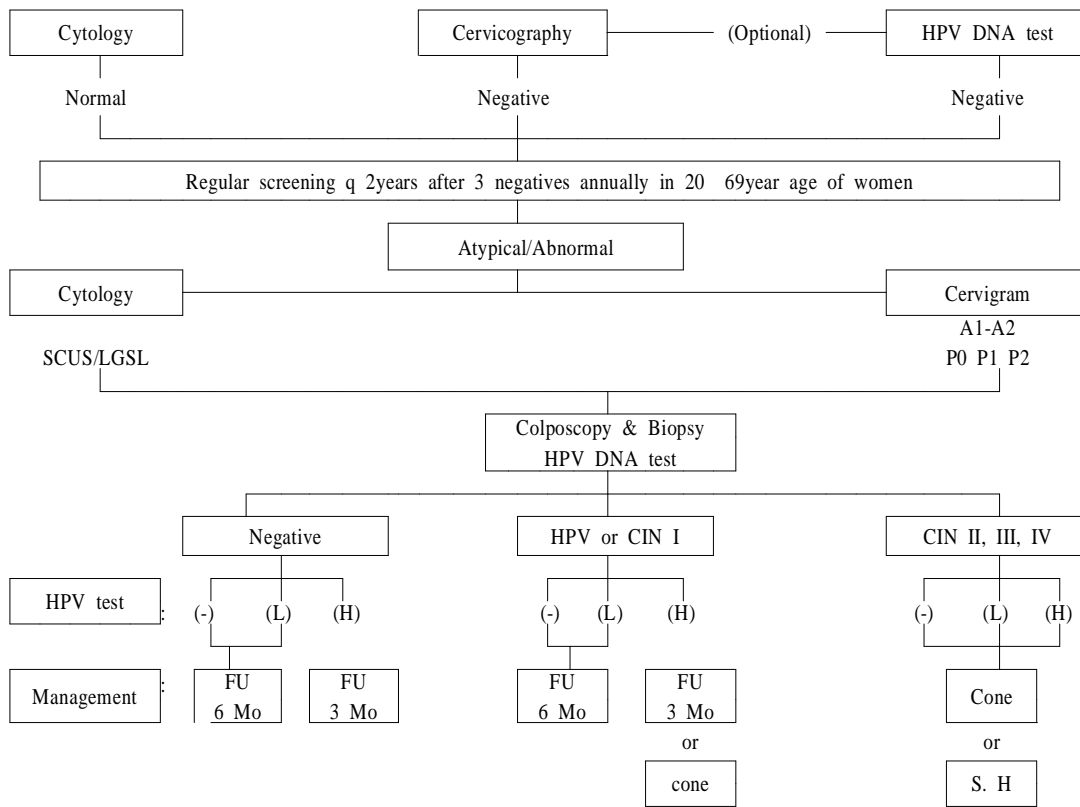
($p < 0.01$) vs value of pap smear & cervicography

cancer-associated types
HPV
, HPV-DNA
가 가
,
.14-17)
HPV-DNA
DNA가
(detection)
가
(reactivation)
CIN
가
2
가
95%가 HPV type 16
.
HPV
가
가
HPV-DNA
Ritter
HPV-DNA
(abnormal findings)
(biopsy-proved cervical lesion)

non-cancer-associated
가
가
.20)
,
가
.
HPV
HPV-DNA가
Koutsky
HPV
, HPV-DNA
CIN
3% CIN
HPV type 16
, CIN
161 138 (85.7%)
.
가
.
HPV-DNA
Ritter
23)
(three screening tests combination)
“interval screening”
(maximum sensitivity) 96%
(Fig. 2).

, Cox
ASCUS
(colposcopy)
HPV
Stafl
.2425)
screening colposcopy
가
1 2
vicography) 1996 7 가
NTL-Korea 가
cervicography system
1981 Stafl 가 35 mm
flash 105 mm multi-flex(
)
(cerviscope)
(cervical screening test)
(cervical cytology)
(adjunctive method) HPV-DNA
가
가
3가
(three screening tests combination)
“interval screening”
(maximum sensitivity) 96%
(Fig. 2).

가 12
HPV
CIN
.9)
가
1981 Adolf



FU: Follow Up; L: Low; H: High risk; SH: Simple hysterectomy

Fig. 2. Proposed strategy of the cervical cancer screening program for the sexually exposed woman.

, HPV "cancer-associated" types		HPV-DNA		HPV-DNA	
가		1997	11	1998	4
HPV-DNA		161			
(latent HPV infection)		.			
(three screening tests combination)		3가			
DNA		가 40 (24.8%),			
ciated" HPV type		(LSIL)			
rphologic atypia)		가 74 (46%),			
		가 47			
		161 931			
		(Benign Suspi-			
		14 (8.7%),			
		가 54 (33.5%)			
		3.			
		(94.6% vs 67.7%, p<0.01)가			
		(83.0% vs 86.2%, p<0.01)			
		(5.4% vs 32.3%,			
		p<0.01), (19.8% vs 14.6%, p<0.01)			

4. 가 95.3%(p < 0.01)
76.5%(p < 0.01)

5. , HPV-DNA (optimal sensitivity)가 95.9%(p < 0.01)

가

HPV-DNA 가 3가
“interval screening”
(sensitivity)가

- Referances -

1. (1994.1.1.-1994.12.31.). 1996 2 .
2. Averette HE, Steren A, Nguyen HN: Screening in gynecologic cancer. *Cancer* 1993;72:1043-1049.
3. Papanicolaou G, Traut HF: The diagnosis of uterine cancer by the vaginal smear. New York: Common wealth Fund 1943.
4. Anderson GH, Boys DA, Benedet JL, Le Riche JC, Matistec JP, Suen KC, Worth AJ, Millner A, Benedet OM: Organisation and the results of the cervical cytology screening programme in British Columbia. 1955-85, *Br Med J* 1988;296:975-978.
5. Coppelson LW, Brown B: Estimation of the screening error rate from observed detection rates in repeated cervical cytology. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1974;119:953-958.
6. Stafl A: Cervicography: A new method for cervical cancer detection. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1981;139:815-825.
7. National Cancer Institute Workshop: The 1988 Bethesda system for reporting cervical vaginal cytologic diagnoses. *Acta Cytol* 1989;33:567-574.
8. National Cancer Institute Workshop: The revised Bethesda system for reporting cervical vaginal cytologic diagnoses. *Acta Cytol* 1993;37:115-124.
9. Cox JT, Schiffman MH, Winzelberg AJ et al: An evaluation of human papillomavirus testing as part of referral to colposcopy clinics. *Obstet Gynecol* 1992;80:389-395.
10. Attila T, Lorincz: Hybrid Capture Method for Detection of Human Papillomavirus DNA in Clinical Specimens: A Tool for clinical Management of Equivocal Pap Smears and for Population Screening. *J Obstet Gynecol Res* 1996;Vol 22:No 6:629-636.
11. Devesa SS, Silverman DT, Young JL et al: Cancer incidence and mortality among whites in the United States, 1947-84. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 1987;79:701-745.
12. Parker SL, Tong T, Bolden S, Wingo PA: Cancer statistics 1996. *CA Cancer J Clin* 1996;65:5-27.
13. Boring CC, Squires TS, Tong T: Cancer statistics 1991. *CA Cancer J Clin* 1991;41:19-36.
14. Ferris DG, Payne P, Frich LE: Cervicography: an intermediate triage test for the evaluation of cervical atypia. *J Fam Pract* 1993;37:463-468.
15. , . 1997;40:838-845.
16. , , , (New Cervicography): 1 . *Journal of Korean Association of Cancer Prevention* 1997;1:108-117
17. , , , New Cervicography . 1997;8:109.
18. Bonedet JL, Anderson SH, Matistic JP: A comprehensive program for cervical cancer detection and management. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1992;166:1254-1259.
19. Fetherston WC: False negative cytology in invasive cancer of the cervix. *Clin Obstet Gynecol* 1983;26:929-935.
20. Mitchell DG, Thomas VS, and Michael JC: Cervical Neoplasia: Are adjunctive tests to cervical cytology worthwhile? *Clinical Obstet Gynecol* 1995;38:600-609.
21. Richard Reid, MD, Mitchell D. Greenberg, MD, Attila Lorincz, PhD, A. Bennett Jenson, MD, CR. Lavery, MD, Mujtaba Husain, MD, Yahya Daoud, MA, Burina Zado, MD, Thomas White, MD, David Cantor, MD, and Milton Goldrath, MD. Should Cervical Cytologic testing be augmented by cervicography or human papillomavirus deoxyribonucleic acid detection?. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1991;164:1461-71.
22. Koutsky LA, Holmes KK, Critchlow CW et al: A cohort study of the risk of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia Grade 2 or 3 in relation to papillomavirus infection. *N Engl J Med* 1992;327:1272-1278.
23. Ritter DB, Kadish AN, Vermund SH, Romney SI, Villam D, Burk RD: Detection of human papillomavirus deoxyribonucleic acid in exfoliated cervicovaginal cells as a predictor of cervical neoplasia in a high risk population. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1988;159:1517-1525.
24. Reid R, Greenberg MD, Lorincz A et al: Should cervical cytologic testing be augmented by cervicography or human papillomavirus deoxyribonucleic acid detection? *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1991;164:1461-1471.
25. Spitzer M, Krumholz BA, Ohernys AE, Seltzer V: Comparative utility of repeat Papanicolaou smears, cervicography and colposcopy in the evaluation of atypical smears. *Obstet Gynecol* 1987;69:731-735.
26. Seung Jo Kim: Screening and Epidemiological Trends in Cervical Cancer. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res* 1996;Vol. 22: No. 6:621-627.