

HPV

=Abstract=

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

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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 가

(screening test) (pap smear), 1. 1997 11 1998 4
(colposcopy), HPV-DNA , (cervico-
graphy) HPV-DNA , (Cervical cytology) ,
(LEEP: loop electrical excision procedure), (cervicography), HPV-DNA (poly-
(vaginal color flow doppler), (endo- merase chain reaction technique) 161
cervical curettage) .2) 69 40.3 29
가
1943 Papanicolaou Traut 3) 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 가 negative HPV-DNA
가 가 (above atypical findings) (above benign findings)

(cervicography)가 1981 Adolf Staff 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
 가 3가 (above atypical findings)
 (above benign findings)
 NTL(National Testing Lab, Korea) , 5%
 15
 가 (transformation zone) traepithelial neoplasia; CIN classification) CIN I,
 5% II, III,
 15 SAS version 6.03
 me) 15 20 (ektachro- ,
 200ASA 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()

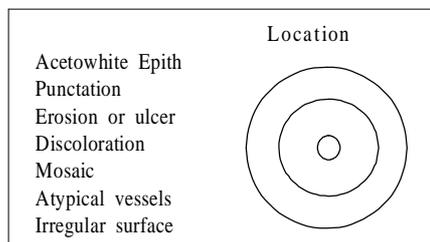


Table 2. Definition of Evaluation Report-Terminologies and Classifications

- 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%)	

161 , HPV-DNA
 findings) HPV-DNA (above atypical
 (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 , 23 (14.3%) , 27 (16.8%) , Condyloma (18.2%) , 11 (Table 6) , 2

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 HPV(s) , CIN 4 3 (75%) ,

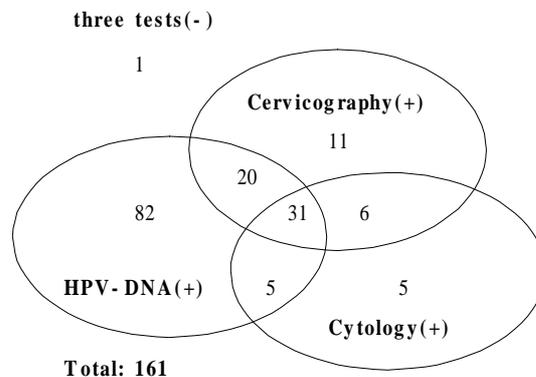


Fig. 1. Comparison of pap smear, cervicography, and HPV-DNA test

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 findings)

(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)

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)

.9,10)

50

가

70%

,11)

14,000

450,000

1213)

가

.1417)

(premalignant state)

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

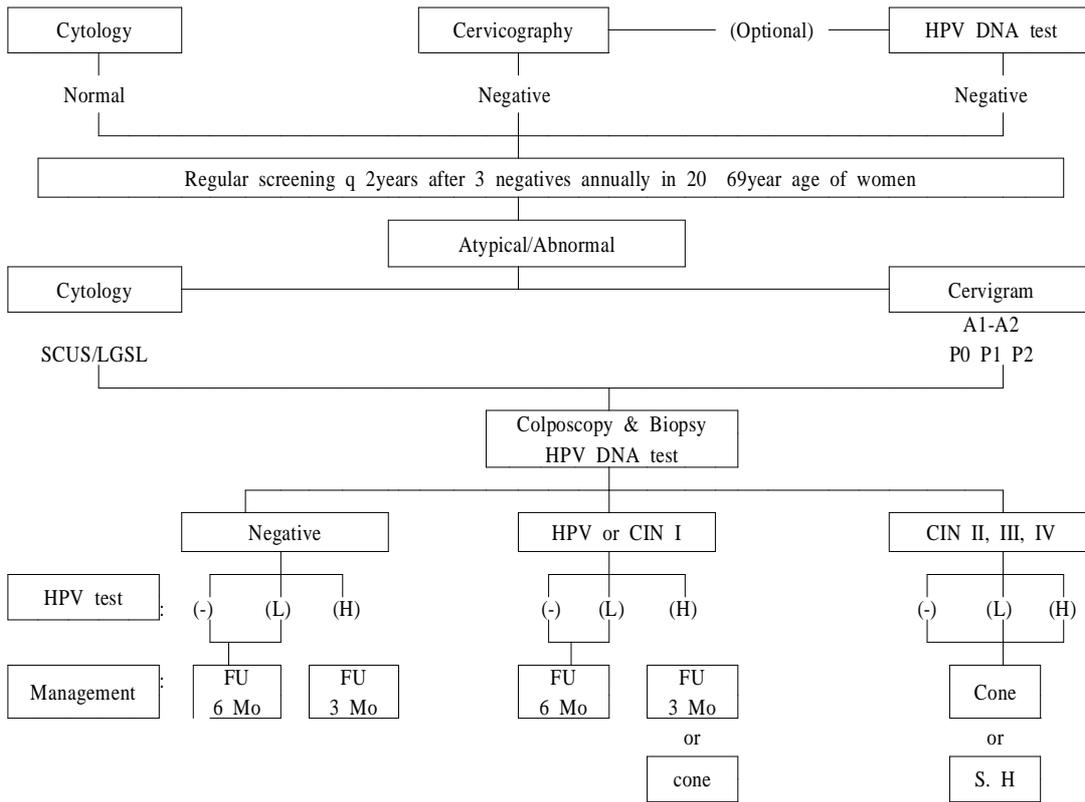
pap + cervicography	biopsy		
	positive	negative	total
positive	61	8	67
negative	3	26	26
Total	64	34	98

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

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

.18) (Auto Pap) , 50% 가 , , 0.1% cancer) 10 20%가 HPV (High Grade CIN) .

.19) (atypical smear) (invasive cervical cancer)



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	
	가	가	1997 11	1998 4
HPV-DNA				
		(latent HPV infection)	161	
		3가	1.	161
	(three screening tests combination)	HPV-	가 40 (24.8%),	가 74 (46%),
DNA			(LSIL)	가 47
		, "cancer-associated" HPV type	(29.2%)	
		(low grade morphologic atypia)	2.	161 931
	96%		(57.8%)	(Benign Suspicious atypical)
			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 -

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