

Coloscopic assessment in microinvasive carcinoma of the cervix

劉偉民

Liu WM;Chao KC;Wang KI;Ng HT

摘要

Abstract

Forty of the 87 patients with microinvasive carcinoma (MIC) of the uterine cervix who underwent surgery were diagnosed colposcopically and the results were compared with the cytological and histological diagnoses. The cytology showed preinvasive carcinoma in 20 (50.0%) patients and invasive carcinoma in 19 (47.5%) patients. A correct colposcopic diagnosis was made in nine (22.5%) patients as having microinvasive carcinoma, 21 (52.5%) patients preinvasive carcinoma and eight (20%) patients invasive carcinoma, to sum up accuracy rate as 32.1%. The abnormalities most commonly observed in colposcopy were mosaic, punctuation and white epithelium. In microinvasive carcinoma, the triad co-existed in 43% of the patients. Atypical vessels, characteristic of invasion, were found in only one third of the patients. Microinvasion, therefore, may not be evident on colposcopy alone. It is therefore necessary to apply cone biopsy, prior to definite therapy, to make an accurate assessment of the maximum depth and extent of the invasion prior to definitive therapy