

Bibliographic Research on Cytology as a Cervical screening Test: How effective is it???

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Objective :



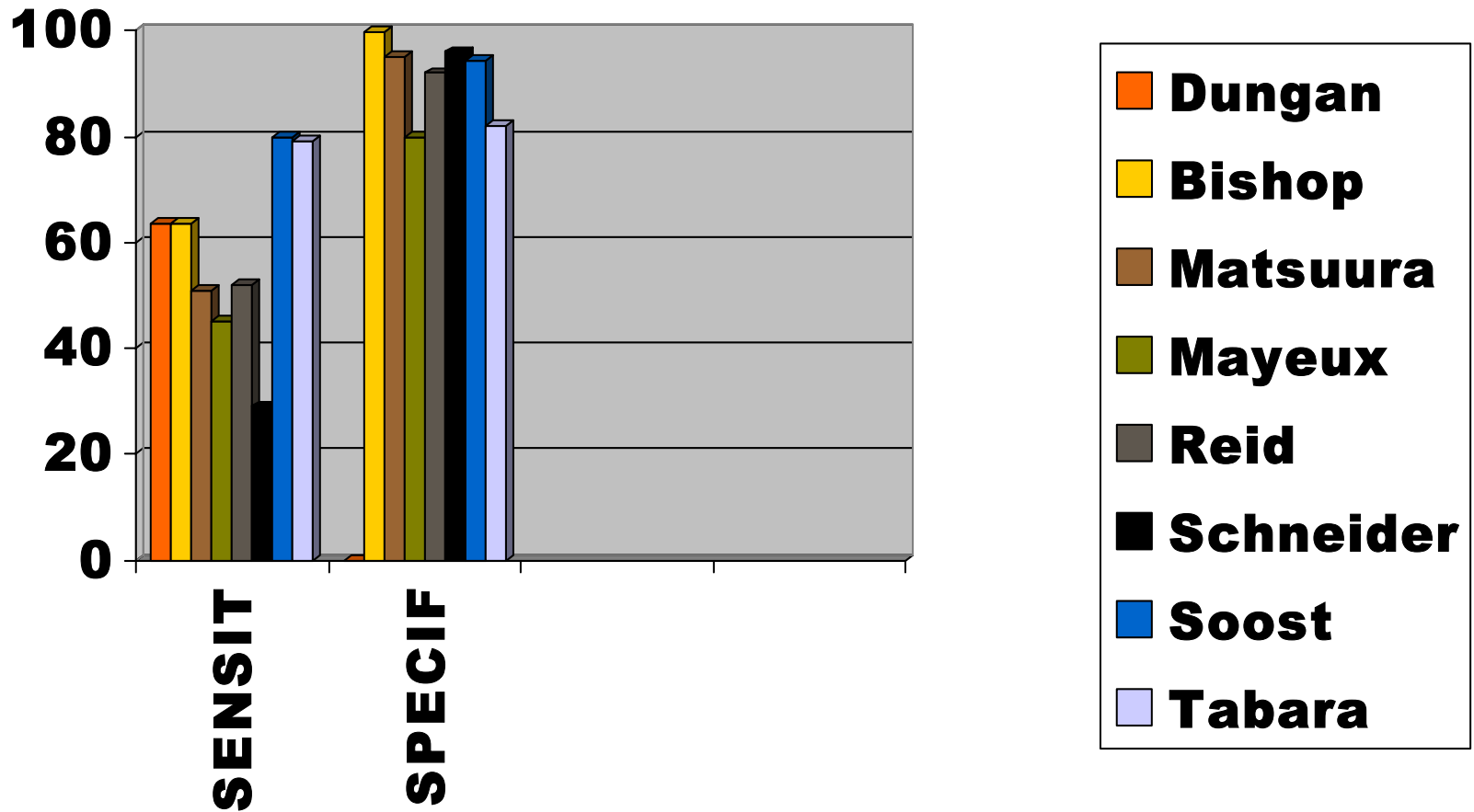
- ⌘ To assess the effectiveness of cytology
Papsmear

Background



- ⌘ Cervical screening has been proven to be effective in decreasing invasive cervical cancer.
- ⌘ Developing countries have not been successful in reducing cervical cancer incidence.
- ⌘ It is a screening test which effectiveness is taken for granted.
- ⌘ The efficacy of Pap smear depends on:
 - Sample collection
 - Preparation techniques
 - Screening
 - Quality assurance
 - Recruitment

Results



Conclusions



- ⌘ Pap smear is a screening test subjected to limitations which decrease its sensitivity.
- ⌘ It is a test with a high specificity, though.
- ⌘ There is a need to enhance it with high cost effective approaches.

Demonstration Study



- ⌘ A Demonstration Project for Cervical Cancer Screening using the “see and treat” approach.

Background



⌘ Population based data on cervical cancer in Brazil / 100,000 inhabitants

Centers	Incidence Rate
Fortaleza 1985	35,99
Belem 1989	54,45
P. Alegre 1991	23,86
Goiania 1991	45,45
Campinas 1992	20,00

Centers which collect population data on cervical cancer in Brazil



Case distribution according to stage of the disease.

Hospital do cancer - 1994 Rio de Janeiro.



Clinical Stage	Number of Cases	%
I	38	23
II	40	24
III	85	51
IV	3	2

Study Design



⌘ OBJECTIVE

- ⌘ To evaluate applicability of Visual Inspection of Cervix with Acetic Acid Test (AAT), to enhance the existing cytological screening program.

Hypothesis



- ⌘ H1. AAT is as sensitive test as Pap smear (in some places even more), so it can be used as a first screening approach to enhance cytology test.
- ⌘ H2. AAT does not have a high specificity as Papsmear so its positive cases can be tested by Papsmear as a second screening approach.

Flow Chart AAT Testing

Group A = Nurse Group B = Physician

