

POSTER SYMPOSIUM – P5

Gynaecologic Cytologic Histologic Correlation - A Three Year Study

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INTRODUCTION

Pap smear testing and cervical screening programmes brought a dramatic decrease in morbidity and mortality of cervical cancer. Cytologic-histologic correlation is a laboratory based comparison of all Pap test reports interpreted as high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) and above. It helps to monitor the performance of the laboratory to improve overall quality. The study was conducted for the first time to perform the correlation for a three year period (2014-2016).

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to evaluate the pattern of cervical cytology and its correlation with biopsy findings.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a 3 year retrospective and prospective study. All Pap test reports from 1/1/2014-31/12/2016 were retrieved from lab information system. Results were analysed on Excel. Only cases with a cervical biopsy were included for correlation. Statistical analysis was done by MedCalc statistical software. Sensitivity and positive predictive value (PPV) of the Pap smear test were calculated using cervical biopsy as the gold standard.

RESULTS

29,946 Pap smears were analysed. The results show 95.7 % were negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (NILM), 2.08 % ASCUS and 0.2 % were unsatisfactory. 0.98 % LSIL, 0.50 % HSIL and 0.30% malignancy (0.08% squamous cell carcinoma, 0.19% adenocarcinoma and 0.03% adenosquamous carcinoma). In our study, sensitivity and positive predictive value of pap smear in diagnosing epithelial lesion and malignancy were 84.81% and 87.01%, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

Cytologic-histologic correlation is a powerful cytopathology quality assurance tool. Our Pap results and cytohistologic correlation was at par with the rest of the international studies.

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