

Human Papillomavirus Testing in Patients with Cytological Diagnoses of Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance and Low-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions

G. Dimitrov, J. Naumov, E. Milanova, N. Basheska,
D. Plaseska-Karanfilska, S. Duvlis and G.D. Efremov

*Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University "Sts. Cyril and Methodius",
Skopje, Macedonia*

Aim of the Study

To determine whether human papillomavirus (HPV) testing is useful in the evaluation of patients diagnosed with atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS) and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL).

Patients and Methods

The results of 46 patients with ASCUS/LGSIL diagnoses of Papanicolaou smears were reviewed taking into consideration the results of HPV polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and histological findings. 40 of them were with LGSIL and 6 with ASCUS cytological diagnosis.

Results

25 (54,3) of the patients were positive for HPV DNA and of them 16 (34,8) with high risk HPV types, 6 (13,0) with low risk types and 3 (6,5) with uncharacterized types of HPV. Biopsies and/or endocervical curettage of the cervix confirmed that 6 of the patients had a higher grade lesion – CIN2/CIN3. Five of them (three LGSIL-s and two ASCUS-es) were with high risk types of HPV and 1 patient (cytological smear –

LGSIL) was HPV negative. That means that 5 (of 16) or 31,2 of the patients with high risk types (in four patients HPV type 16 and in one HPV type 31) and only one from the HPV negative patients were diagnosed a higher grade of SIL.

Conclusion

Although PCR HPV testing is expensive as a screening tool it is very useful in selection and proper histologic diagnosis of high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions.