

Prise en charge des lésions de bas grade: un dilemme

-diagnostic histo est peu reproductible

-évolution est inconnue

-surveillance des patients imprévisible

Management of CIN 1 / HPV

Histologic diagnostic is uncertain:

**Reproductibility of an histologic diagnostic
of CIN1 is low**

Intra or Inter observer variability :Kappa 0,13-0,17

**Robertson AJ & al J Clin Pathol 1989
Ismail SM & al BMJ 1989**

Management of CIN 1 / HPV

Histologic diagnostic is uncertain:

Concordance between Biopsy & Final histology

| Authors | N | concordance | Under-Eval | Over-Eval |
|---------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| Wetrich1986 | 43 | 33% | 51% | 16% |
| Chappatte1991 | 22 | 41% | 36% | 23% |
| Buxton1991 | 55 | 31% | 33% | 36% |
| Howe1991 | 18 | 50% | 50% | 0 |
| Bonardi1992 | 194 | 53% | 7% | 40% |
| Ang1995 | 86 | 50% | 13% | 37% |
| Baldauf1997 | 71 | 68% | 24% | 8% |
| Mergui1997 | 73 | 56% | 14% | <u>30%</u> |

Prise en charge des CIN 1

Rôle de l'HPV

Le diagnostic des CIN1 est peu fiable:

variabilité de la valeur de la biopsie:

jonction, étendue lésion,

expérience du colpo et du pathologiste

En cas de colposcopie non satisfaisante:

jonction endocervicale (type 3)

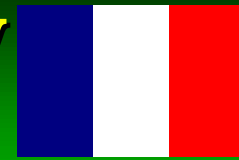
présence d'HPV HR conforte le Dg

Prise en charge des anomalies cyto

Rôle de l'HPV

| %HPV HR positif | FCV NI | ASCUS | LBG | LHG |
|------------------|--------|-------|------|------|
| Harlicot 2001 | 13.5 | 33 | 49.4 | 85.7 |
| Clavel 2001 | 10.8 | 55.9 | 72.7 | 100 |
| Petry 2002 | | | 56.7 | 84.2 |
| Reithmuller 1999 | 19.5 | 52.9 | 64.6 | 81.6 |
| ALTS 2000 | 3.4 | | 67.8 | 94.6 |
| Schifmann 2000 | | 50 | 88.7 | 97 |
| Sellors2000 | 10.2 | | 90.9 | |
| Melkert 1994 | 31 | | 54 | 57 |

Management of CIN 1 / HPV therapeutic guidelines



France

Cytology-Colposcopy-Histology

Discordance

Endocervical junction

Concordance + junction fully visible
2 options

Resection

Immediate treatment:
Destruction

progression

Follow-up by
Cyto-colpo+/-Biopsy :6/12/18mth

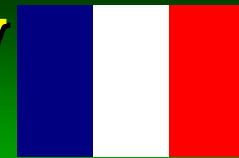
persistence

normal

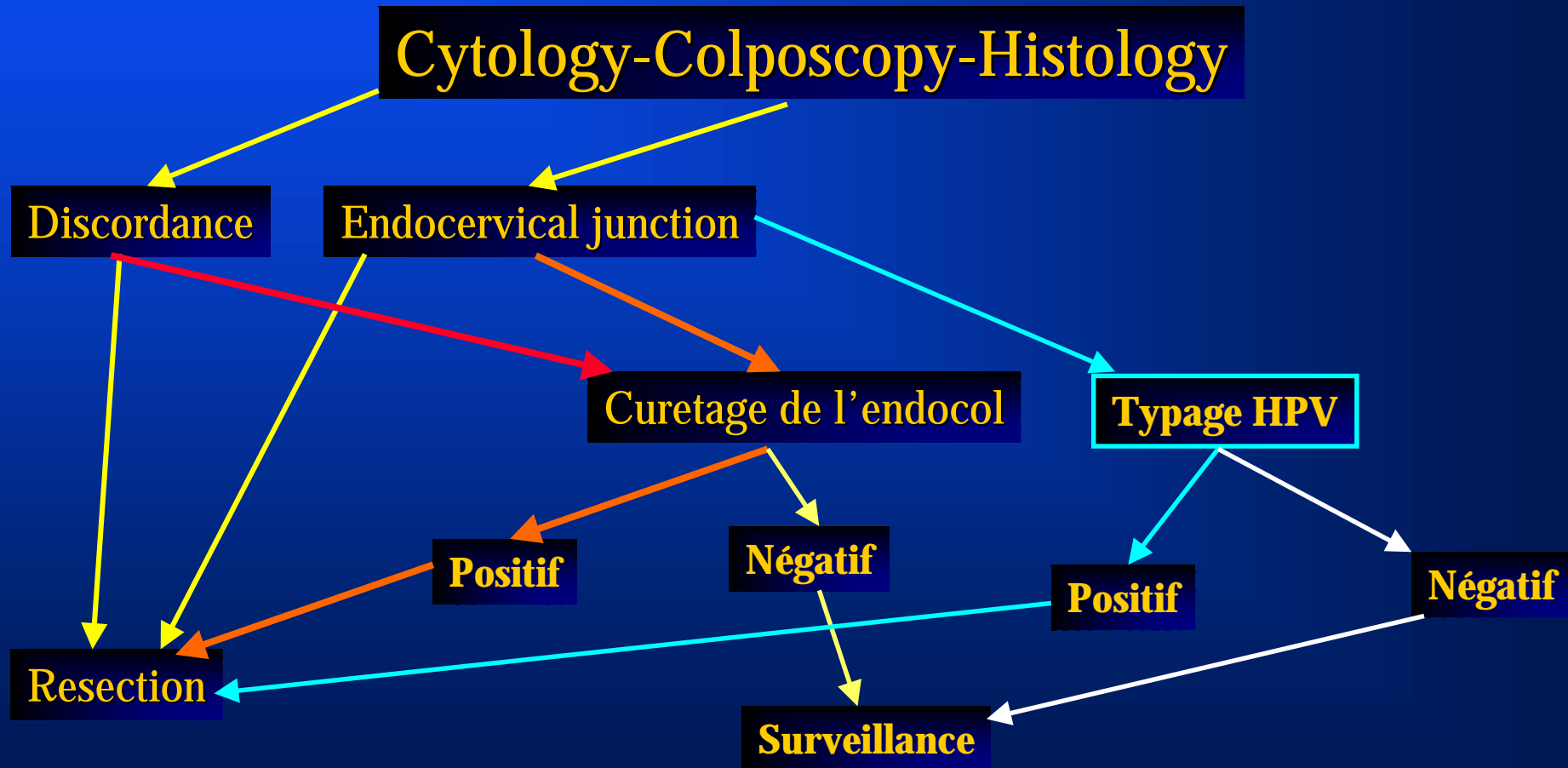
After 18 month

Follow-up/1y

Management of CIN 1 / HPV therapeutic guidelines



France



Résultats histologiques pour les CIN 1 à jonctions non vues

| Auteurs | N | Normal | CIN1 | CIN2-3 | MIC | ADK |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| Mergui 1998 | 44 | 10(22%) | 24(54%) | 10(22%) | - | - |
| Ocelli 1999 | 31 | 3(9,7%) | 19(61,3%) | 8(25,8%) | 1(3%) | - |
| Total | 75 | 13(17%) | 43(57%) | 18(24%) | 1(1%) | |

GYNECOLOGIA **2** SENOLOGIA **00** UROLOGIA **3**

Innovations et actualités en imagerie

Séances plénières et ateliers pratiques

11,12 & 13 décembre 2003

Paris, CAP 15



Sur internet :
www.33docpro.com
Espace forums

Groupe 
JB Baillière Santé

Pré-programme sous réserve de modifications

LA REVUE DU
PRATICIEN
GYNECOLOGIE ET OBSTETRIQUE

Typage HPV

***Triage (sélection) des anomalies cytologiques mineures**
-Comment envisager l'attitude clinique ?

***Aide à la décision thérapeutique:**
-traitement des CIN1

***Aide à la surveillance post-opératoire**

***Dépistage primaire:**
adapter le rythme des FCV,
diminuer les faux négatifs???

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Predictors of recurrences

N=216 LLETZ

Recurrence rate at 24months 13/216 6%

| | | |
|---------------|---------|------|
| Clear margins | 207/216 | 96% |
| recurrence | 10/207 | 4,8% |

| | | |
|------------------|-------|-----|
| Margins involved | 9/216 | 4% |
| recurrence | 3/9 | 33% |

Mergui JL ;Bergeron C

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Predictors of recurrences

incomplete excision RR=8,23

Cytology is not sufficient

Colposcopy is mandatory

HPV typing ?

Dobbs SP

BJOG Oct. 2000

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Role of HPV typing

| | | |
|---------------|------|-----|
| Recurrence | HPV+ | 96% |
| No Recurrence | HPV+ | 0% |

CHUA KL. & al Gynecol Oncol 1997

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Role of HPV typing

| | Group without recurrence | Group with recurrence |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A=Involved margins | 2/22= 9% | 13/26 = 50% |
| B= First abnormal post-operative Pap smear | 2/22= 9% | 13/26= 50% |
| A and /or B | 4/22= 18% | 19/26= 73% |
| Presence of HPV in the first post-operative Pap smear | 0/22= 0% | 24/26= 92% |

ChuaKL Gynecol Oncol 1997 Prevalence of prognostic recurrence factors in the control-case groups.

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Role of HPV typing

N=74

Follow-up 31,8 Months

HPV DNA PCR pré-therapeutic positive 96,6%

| | | |
|------------|------|------|
| Recurrence | N | % |
| | 5/58 | 8,6% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>HPV post-op positive</u> | <u>11/58</u> | <u>19,6%</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| recurrence/HPV+ | 5/11 | 45,5% |
|-----------------|------|-------|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <u>HPV post-op Negative</u> | <u>47/58</u> | <u>80,4%</u> |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|

| | | |
|-----------------|------|----|
| recurrence/HPV- | 0/47 | 0% |
|-----------------|------|----|

Nagai Y.

Gynecol Oncol nov.2000

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Role of HPV typing

N=184 CIN2-3

HC type I

Cyto
HPV testing

6-12-24 months
3-6-9-12-24 months

if+ colpo

Recurrence 29/184

15,8%

6months

SS

HPV+ 26/29

90%

Cyto+ 18/29

62%

HPV testing Negative Predictive Value
NPV=99%

Nobbenhuis MA Br J Cancer march 2001

Post-therapeutic follow-up After cervical treatment

Role of HPV typing

| | Sensitivity | Specificity |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| HPV test | 93% | 84% |
| Pap test | 49% | 87% |
| Involved margins | 39% | 78% |

Paraskaivadis 2001 Efficiency of recurrence screening by HPV testing, Pap smears and resection margin status.

Typage HPV

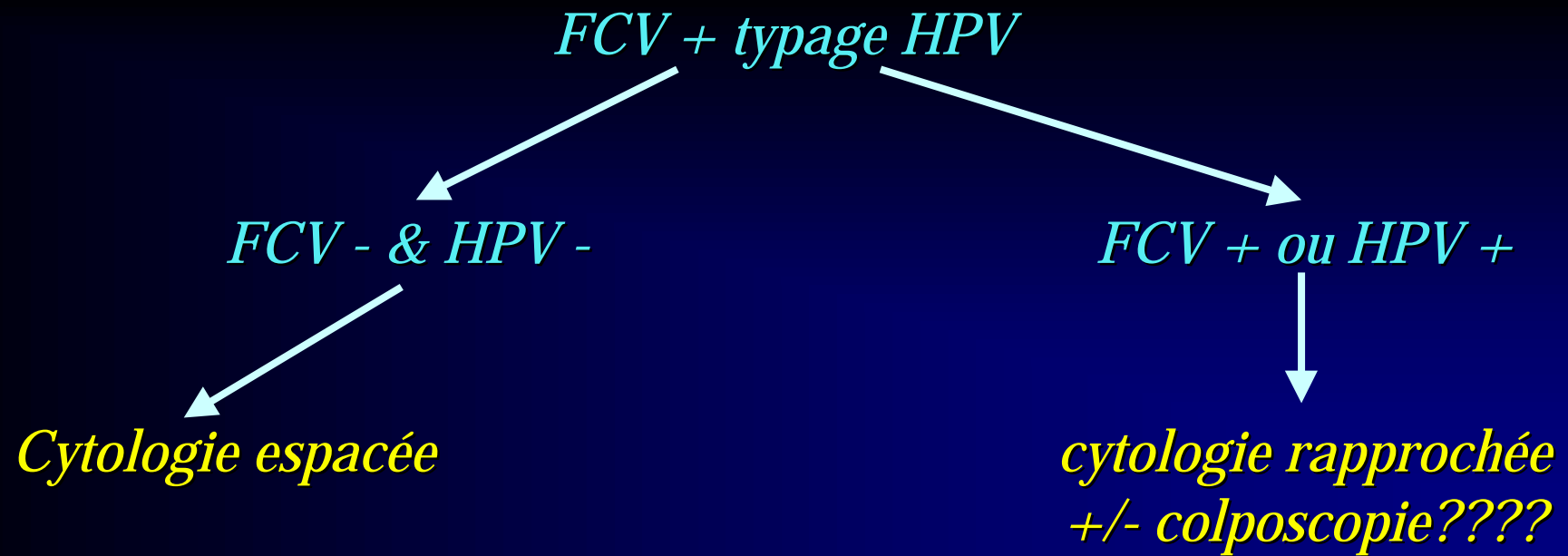
***Triage (sélection) des anomalies cytologiques mineures**
-Comment envisager l'attitude clinique ?

***Aide à la décision thérapeutique:**
-traitement des CIN1

***Aide à la surveillance post-opératoire**

***Dépistage primaire:**
adapter le rythme des FCV,
diminuer les faux négatifs???

Typage HPV dans le dépistage primaire



HPV et dépistage primaire

Seuil de positivité : ASCUS / HPV_{HR} 1pg/ml

| Année | Auteur | Nb cas | Sensibilité | | Spécificité | | VPP | | VPN | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Cyto | HC2 | Cyto | HC2 | Cyto | HC2 | Cyto | HC2 |
| 2001 <i>(Allemagne)</i> | Iftner | 7 857 | 36.5 | 96.2 | 98 | 95 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 99.6 | 100 |
| 2000 <i>(Canada)</i> | Ratman | 2 098 | 53.3 | 90 | 51 | 51 | 25 | 36 | 78 | 94.3 |
| 2001 <i>(France)</i> | Clavel | 9 747 | C:63.6 TP: 86 | 100 98.5 | 95.1 92.5 | 87.3 85.2 | 19.8 17.5 | 13 11 | 99.3 99.7 | 100 99.9 |
| 2001 <i>(UK)</i> | Cuzick | 10 295 | 75 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 20 | 50 | 99 | 99 |

Typage HPV en pratique clinique

Indications principales:

- trriage ou sélection des FCV type ASC-US (selection des 30% positifs pour colpo)*
- anomalies mineures avec colposcopie non satisfaisante*
- AGUS à colposcopie normale*
- Surveillance post-op.++++*
- Dépistage primaire?? (rôle dans le futur notamment après vaccination)*

Mauvaises indications:

- ASC-H*
- Lésions de bas grade*
- Lésions de haut grade*