

Colposcopy Centre



Who needs Colposcopy ?

Cancer of the cervix of uterus is the 4th most common cancer in Hong Kong females affecting around 500 women each year. Most of these can be prevented if Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) can be detected and treated accordingly. CIN does not give rise to any symptoms. Usually it is suspected when there is presence of abnormal cells in cervical smear test.

Nine out of every ten smears will show entirely normal cells and the smear will be reported as negative. One out of every ten smears will be classified as abnormal. However, this does not mean that the woman has cancer.

Cervical smears could be unsatisfactory due to inadequate number of cells taken, blood in the smear or inflammation. The smear should then be repeated after 3 months or after treatment in case of infection.

If Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASCUS) is reported, again the cervical smear should be repeated after an interval of 3 months because less than 1% of ASCUS is associated with cancer and only 5-17% is associated with CIN. Women whose smears show Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (SIL) or persistent ASCUS changes should be further assessed with colposcopy.

What is Colposcopy ?

Colposcopy is an outpatient procedure that does not require any form of anaesthesia. It allows the cervix of a woman to be examined carefully under magnification to find out if there is presence of CIN.



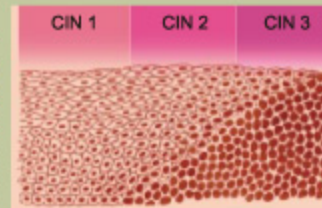
正常子宮頸細胞
Normal cervical cells



鱗狀上皮細胞內皮病變
Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions

子宮頸抹片 Cervical smear

The examination might cause a little discomfort. It is not painful and is similar to a gynaecological examination. Normal saline, diluted acetic acid and sometimes an iodine solution may be used to paint the cervix to help in identifying the abnormal area. Small pieces of tissue will be taken and sent to the laboratory for pathological examination and confirmation of the diagnosis.



Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Management following Colposcopy

CIN is confined to the surface of the cervix. It can be divided into 3 grades CIN 1, 2 or 3 depending on the depth of involvement. CIN 1 can be treated or just observed because 50% of patients would have spontaneous regression of disease within 2 years. CIN 2 and 3 are normally treated as 30-40% of patients may progress to cancer in 5-10 years time. These abnormal areas can either be destroyed by heat, cold, laser, cone excision or an electro-surgical loop excision. In 95% of the cases, the cervix will heal with normal tissue and the smears will revert to normal. It is important that all women should be followed up after treatment so that recurrent or residual disease can be detected and treated appropriately.

Occasionally, abnormal cells from the vagina or vulva could also be picked up with smears. These areas should also be assessed similarly with colposcopy.

Our Colposcopy Centre provides consultation, diagnosis and treatment for women with abnormal cervical or vaginal smears, and the Centre also provides educational programme for women with these problems and the public at large.

For enquiry and appointment please call 2835 8607.



養和醫院

陰道鏡中心



誰人需要接受陰道鏡檢查?

子宮頸癌為香港女性第四位癌症殺手，每年受影響的婦女約有 500 名。大多數的情況是可以透過及早診斷和治療子宮頸上皮內瘤樣病變 (以下簡稱 CIN) 而得以預防的。CIN 本身是無任何症狀的，通常在子宮頸抹片檢驗發現有不正常細胞時，才開始懷疑有病變。

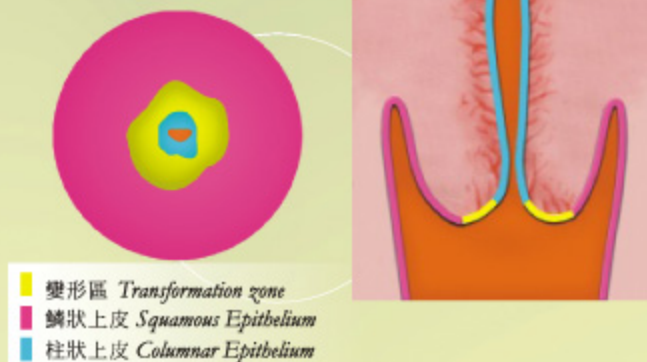
每十個抹片檢驗中，有九個的細胞是會呈現完全正常的，抹片報告亦會是陰性反應，當中只有一個是異常的，但並非表示該名婦女患上癌症。

子宮頸抹片的測試會由於採集細胞數目的不足、含血或有炎症而未能有滿意的效果，有需要在炎症痊癒或三個月後再施行。

假如報告上呈現非典型性鱗狀上皮細胞 (簡稱 ASCUS)，則需要三個月後重覆施行子宮頸抹片檢驗。因為少於 1% ASCUS 與癌症有關，而只有 5-17% 與 CIN 有關。當子宮頸抹片報告發現有鱗狀上皮細胞內皮病變 (SIL) 或反覆出現 ASCUS 時，就應轉介該名婦女往接受陰道鏡檢查。

什麼是陰道鏡檢查?

陰道鏡檢查是一個在門診部不需任何形式的麻醉便可施行的程序。利用放大鏡檢查女性的子宮頸有否 CIN 或癌症。



子宮頸 Cervix

此項檢查是無痛的，但有點像施行婦科檢查般的少許不適，檢查時可能會用生理鹽水、稀釋的醋酸塗在子宮頸上，及有時需塗上碘質液著色，以助識別有異常的部位，及會取出一小片的活組織作化驗，以確定診斷。

陰道鏡檢查後的診治

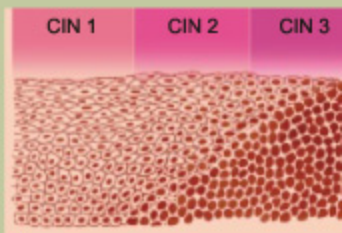
子宮頸上皮內瘤樣病變是發生在子宮頸表面的範圍。根據其牽連的深度，可分為三個不同的等級：CIN 1，CIN 2 或 CIN 3。CIN 1 可以接受治療或靜觀其變，因為 50% 的病患會在兩年內自動消退。

CIN 2 及 CIN 3 需接受治療，因為 30-40% 的病患會在五至十年內有演變成癌症的機會。

治療方法可用電灼、冷凍療法、激光氣化、錐形切除或電環切除。

接受治療後，有 95% 病例其子宮頸組織康復，抹片檢驗呈現正常。所以跟進的檢驗對於治療後的婦女非常重要，那末，即使有復發或殘留病患也可以及早發現而予以適切的治療。

偶爾，在抹片檢驗時會在陰道或陰部採集到一些異常細胞，這些部位亦同樣需以陰道鏡檢查作進一步評估。



子宮頸上皮內瘤樣病變

本院的陰道鏡中心對子宮頸或陰道抹片有異常的婦女提供諮詢、診斷及治療服務，更將有關此方面的知識提供免費醫療/健康講座予廣大市民。

如有任何查詢或預約，請致電 2835 8607

