



High-grade Cervical Histopathology in Women with Atypical Glandular Cell Cytology (AGC)

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Objective: To determine the incidence and examine the clinical significance of high-grade cervical histopathology in patients with atypical glandular cells (AGC) who were diagnosed by colposcopy.

Material and Methods: Women with cytology diagnosis of AGC from cervical Pap smear and histopathology from colposcopy in colposcopy clinic of Srinagarind hospital between January 2011 and December 2014 were recruited. The clinical data and subsequent tissue histological diagnoses were reviewed.

Result: Of 184 women from 222 Pap smears were included for the analysis. The incidence of AGC were 7.78% (222 from 2,853). The histopathology results defined as normal, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) I, and high-grade cervical histopathology were 63.6% (117/184), 20.1% (37/184), and 16.3% (30/184),

respectively. The incidence of high-grade cervical histopathology including CIN II, adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS), CIN II plus AIS, endometrial hyperplasia, endometrial carcinoma, cervical carcinoma were 2.7% (5/184), 3.8% (7/184), 1.1% (2/184), 0.5% (1/184), 3.2% (7/184), 4.3% (8/184), respectively. Postmenopausal status, BMI >25 kg/m², history of bleeding, diabetes and hormonal use for contraception were not associated with cancer risk in this population.

Conclusion: The incidence of high-grade histopathology in women with AGC and invasive cancer were 16.3% and 8.1 % respectively.

Key word: Atypical glandular cell, high-grade cervical histopathology, colposcopy

