

The Role of Primary Health Care to Follow up Women With Cervical Cancer Precursor Lesions

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Objective

To evaluate the screening program developed in Primary Care Services (PCS), especially regarding the follow-up of positive cases identified during screening.

Methods

- Historical cohort
- Women attending PCS, in Southern Brazil.
- Inclusion Criteria: all women who presented precursor lesions of cervical cancer in the PAP smear, between 2001 and 2007 were enrolled and followed up to 2011.
- Previous cervical screening history, diagnosis/treatment, and follow-up were evaluated.

Methods

- **Fase 1**

- Analysis of all PAPs collected between 2001 and 2007 to select those showing precursor lesions;
 - Focus on screening by age, specimen adequacy (satisfactory vs unsatisfactory) and percent of abnormal exams.

- **Fase 2**

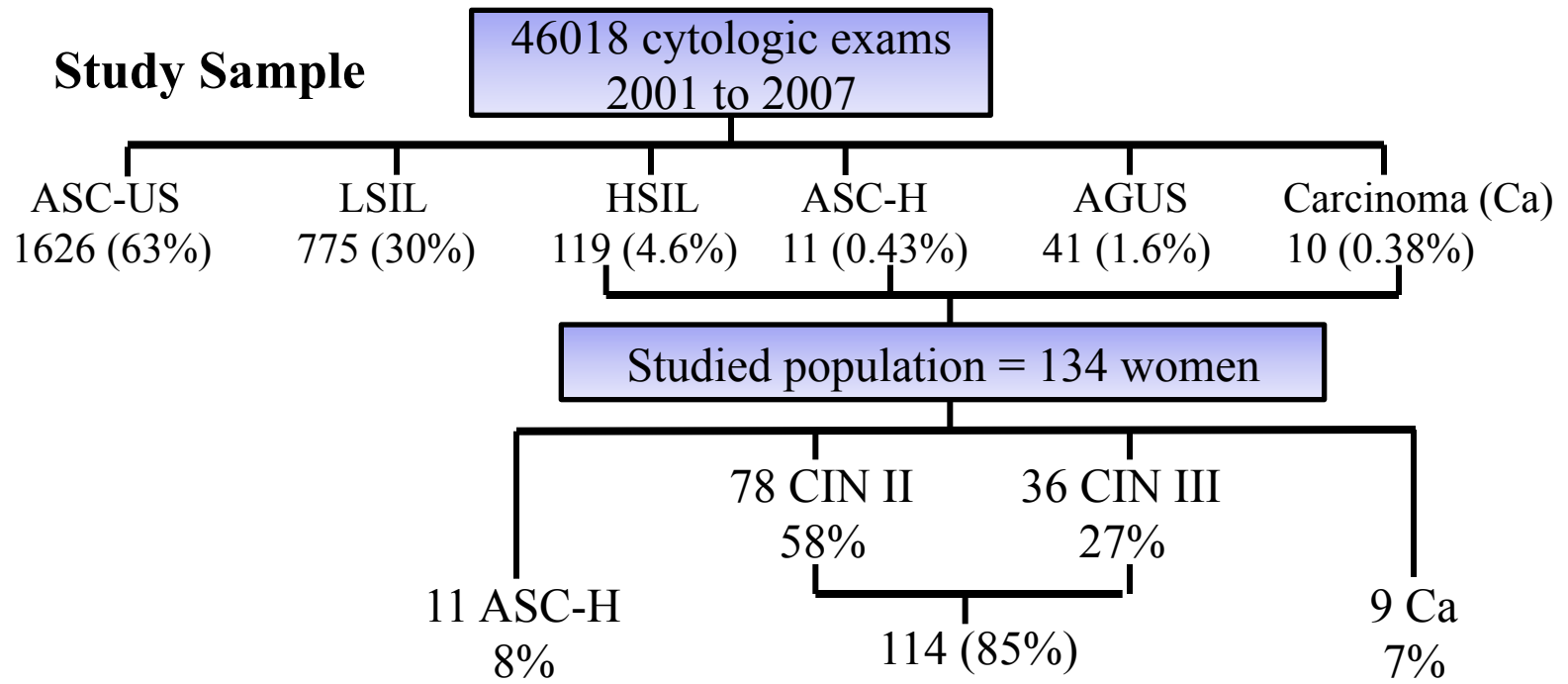
- Screening analysis;
- Diagnostic and treatment analysis;
- Follow-up (to the year 2011) of women with precursor lesions

Inclusion criterium – women with the following cytological results:

ASC-H, HSIL or Carcinoma (Squamous/Adeno), identified between 2001 and 2007.

Exclusion criterium - women with the following cytological results: HSIL or Carcinoma (Squamous/Adeno), before the year 2001.

• **Study Sample**



• **Results:**

Previous screening (n/%)	ASC-H	CIN II	CIN III	Carcinoma
NO	3(5%)	23(45%)	17(33%)	8(16%)
YES	8(10%)	55(66%)	19(23%)	1(1%)
➤ Referred to gynecologist	10(91%)	74(95%)	33(92%)	9(100%)
➤ Attended Appointment	9(90%)	72(97%)	33(100%)	8(89%)
➤ Histology performed	9(100%)	65(90%)	32(97%)	8(100%)
➤ Diagnosis confirmation	4(44%)	48(74%)	31(97%)	8(100%)