

ALI OBSTAJA HITRO RASTOČI RAK MATERNIČNEGA VRATU

DOES INTERVAL CERVICAL CANCER EXIST

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Izvleček – Izhodišča. Incidenca raka materničnega vratu (RMV) je po letu 1994 v strmem porastu (od ustaljene incidence 15–16/100.000 žensk je porasla na 23/100.000 žensk leta 1997). Ta strmi porast ni samo posledica neodzivnosti žensk na preventivne preglede, ampak zelo verjetno tudi posledica večjega števila hitro rastočih RMV, ki naj bi nastali pri ženskah, ki hodijo na redne odvzeme brisov (v obdobju 1.–3. let) in ki so še relativno mlade (30–40 let).

Metode. Z namenom ugotoviti, ali obstaja hitro rastoči RMV tudi v Sloveniji, smo opravili analizo primerov 624 bolnic z RMV, ki so bile vključene v Register raka RS v letih 1995–2000 tako, da smo ponovno ovrednotili citološke brise materničnega vratu in jih primerjali s prvotnimi izvidi. Hkrati smo ocenili podatke o bolnicah z RMV glede na histološki tip, klinični in kirurški stadij, operativno zdravljenje in druge znane napovedne dejavnike.

Rezultati. Med 155 bolnicami, pri katerih smo ponovno pregledali citološki bris, smo ugotovili 9 (5,8%) primerov bolnic, pri katerih je bil bris v zadnjih 3 letih negativen. 43% bolnic ni hodilo na redne ginekološke preglede. Pri redno pregledovanih bolnicah smo ugotovili napake v postopku zdravljenja, in sicer očitne napake v 16% primerov, manjše pa v 31,5% primerov. Pri bolnicah, ki so hodile na redne ginekološke preglede, so bili odvzeti citološki brisi materničnega vratu v 15,8% lažno negativni, bodisi zaradi neustreznega odvzema (7,3%) ali odčitka (12,3%). Med vsemi bolnicami je bilo 65% primerov skvamoznega RMV in 30% primerov adeno- in adenoskvamoznega RMV.

Zaključki. Glede na rezultate naše raziskave sklepamo, da je verjetno tudi v Sloveniji prisoten hitro rastoči rak materničnega vratu, resnične incidence hitro rastočega RMV ni mogoče ugotoviti, vsekakor pa je na podlagi naše analize delež bolnic s hitro rastočim RMV manjši, kot smo pričakovali, in sicer znaša okrog 5%. Raziskava je opozorila na: neustrezne postopke in slabšo kakovost dela ginekološke in citološke stroke ter na slabo osveščenost žensk, kar je pomembno za ustrezno načrtovanje odkrivanja RMV v okviru Državnega programa za organizirano odkrivanje predrakavih sprememb materničnega vratu ZORA.

Key words: cervical cancer; data on screening tests; retrospective cytologic study; analysis of clinical data of patients

Abstract – Background. After 1994 the incidence of cervical cancer has been dramatically increasing; the stabilized incidence of 15–16/100,000 women increased to 23/100,000 women in 1997. This steep increase might not be only the consequence of the women's negligence to come to preventive gynecological examinations, but very likely also the consequence of the actual higher number of interval cervical cancer cases. Interval cervical cancer is detected in women having the smear regularly taken (period 1–3 years) and being relatively young (30–40 years).

Methods. In order to find whether interval cervical cancer exists also in Slovenia, we analysed 624 patients with cervical cancer, included in the Cancer Registry of the Republic of Slovenia in the period 1995–2000. We re-evaluated cytological smears taken from the uterine cervix and compared them to the initial ones. Additionally, we assessed the patient data considering histological type, stage made on clinical and surgical evaluations, surgical treatment and other known prognostic factors.

Results. Of the 155 re-evaluated findings of cervical smears we found 9 (5.8%) cases of interval cervical cancer. 43% of patients did not come to regular gynecological examinations; in the patients coming to regular gynecological examinations, there were errors found concerning the prescribed treatment – in 16% these errors were obvious, whereas in 31.5% they were minor; besides, there were 15.8% of false negative cytologic diagnoses, either for inadequate sampling (7.3%) or inaccurate interpretation (12.3%). Among all patients there were 65% cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 30% cases of adenocarcinoma and adenosquamous cell carcinoma.

Conclusions. The findings of this study confirm the existence of interval cervical cancer in Slovenia, but the incidence of this cancer cannot be estimated. However, the actual share of women with the rapid onset of cervical cancer is lower than expected (5%). This analysis has brought up the issues of inappropriate procedures as well as inadequate quality of work in the fields of gynecology and cytology. On the other hand, it shows that women are still not sufficiently aware of the necessity of regular gynecological examinations, which is important for the realization of the National programme for detection of precervical lesions on the uterine cervix.