

# Cervical cancer

# 宫颈癌

Hello.



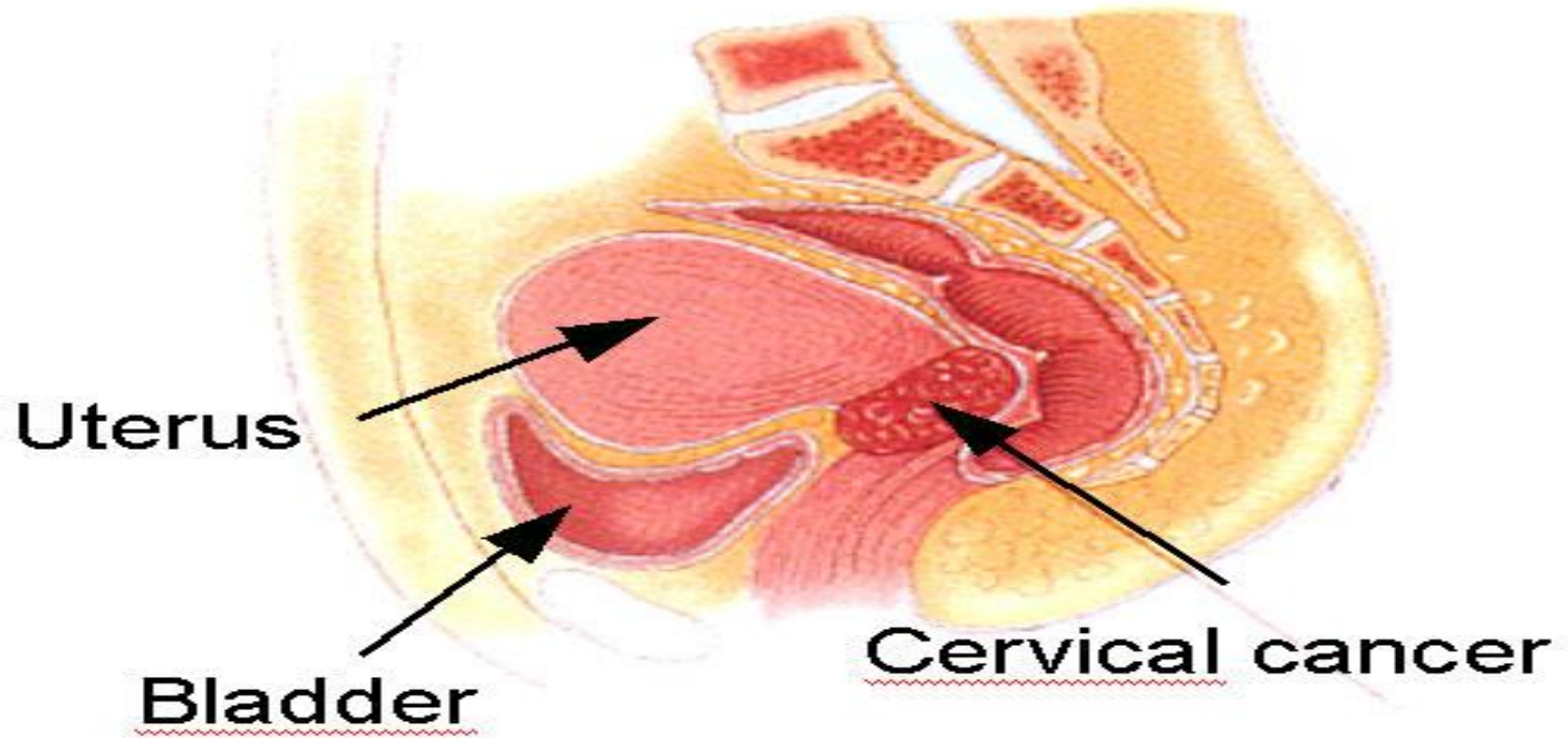
Wishing your  
enjoying

Ba-ba-na~



9 Sep 2021

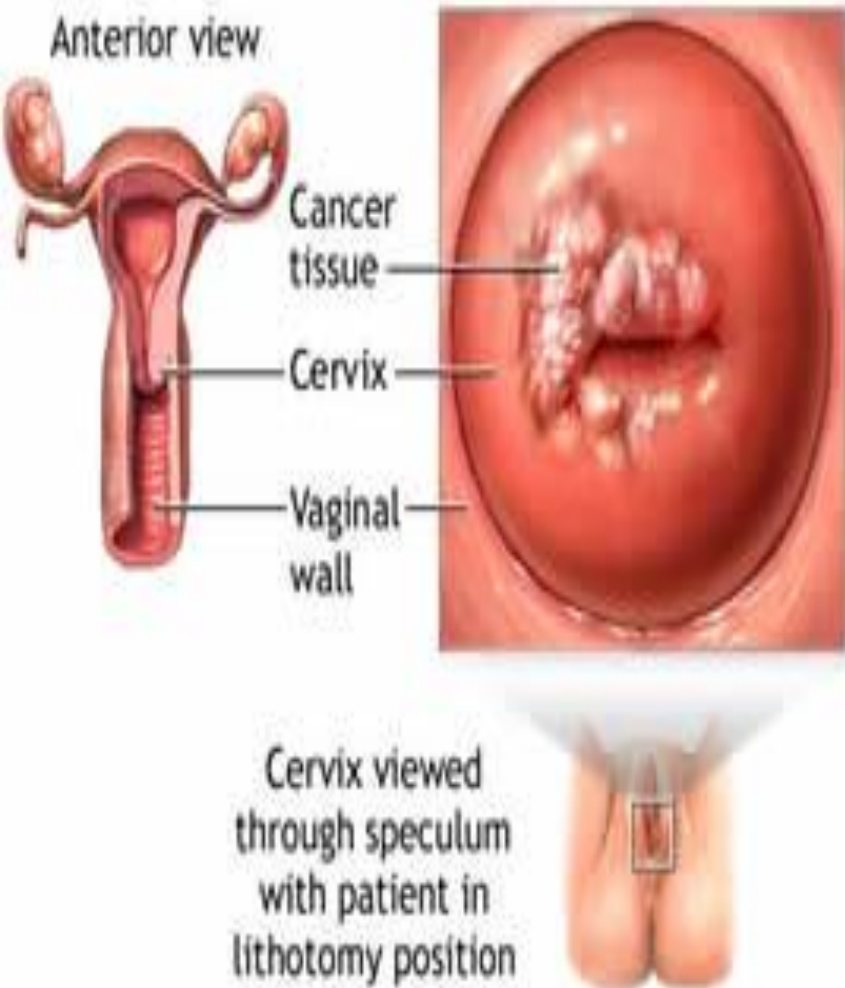
# Cervical cancer



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# Cervical cancer



**女性生殖道肿瘤**

**没有宫颈癌筛查之前是主要的妇科致死肿瘤**

**可以通过宫颈癌筛查而防治宫颈癌**

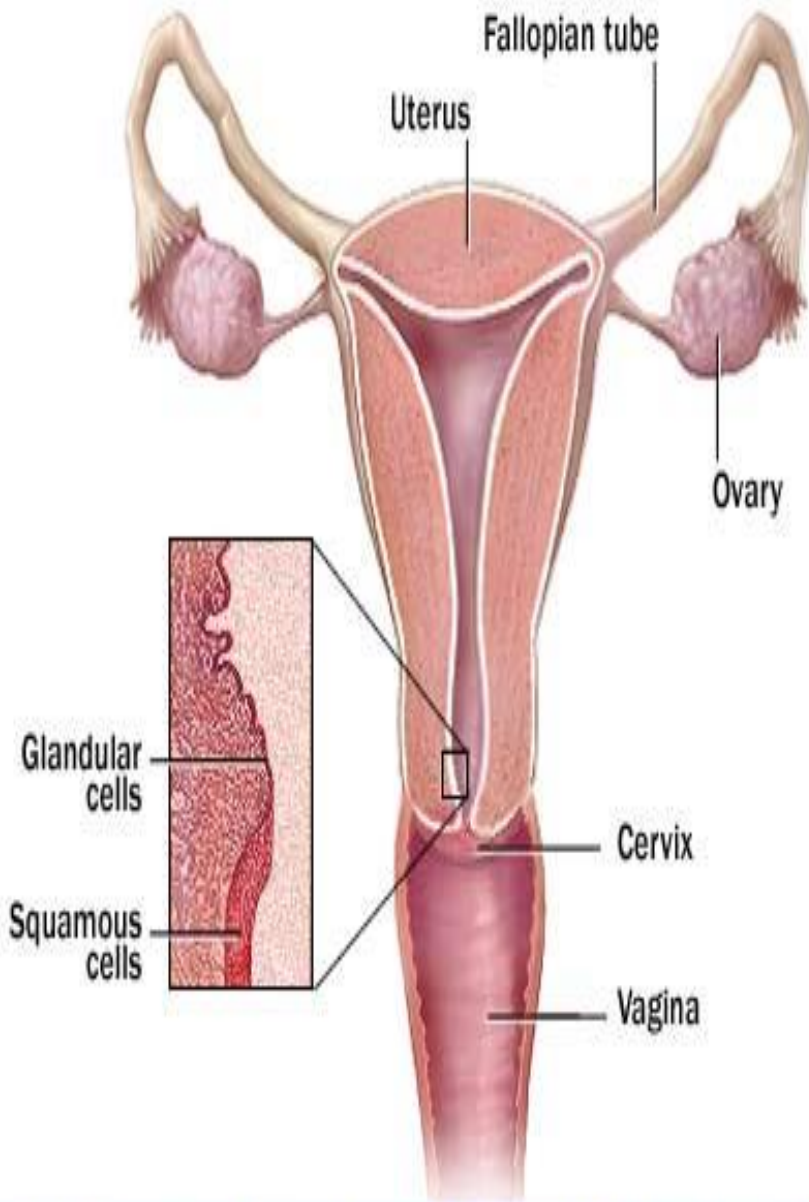
# Cervical cancer

## 宫颈癌

子宫进入阴道的开口

存在两种细胞类型（鳞状细胞和腺状细胞）

宫颈癌常发生在两种细胞相遇的地方



2018年5月19日，WHO总干事谭德塞提出了全球消除宫颈癌的目标。2019年2月，WHO宣布加速消除宫颈癌的威胁。2020年11月17日，世界卫生大会上发布了《加速全球消除宫颈癌战略》，强调要凝聚全球政治意愿使消除宫颈癌的目标成为现实。

下一个世纪成功实施WHO消除宫颈癌策略将降低99%的宫颈癌死亡率，挽救超过62000万名患者生命。(the Lancet. 2020年1月30日在线版)

WHO正在制定旨在消除宫颈癌这一公共卫生问题的全球战略，该战略提出了4/10万名妇女的消除目标，以及三重干预目标：  
**2030年将人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)疫苗接种率提高到90%，一生两次宫颈筛查率达到70%，浸润前病变和浸润性宫颈癌的治疗率达到90%。**

# HPV







# The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2008



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Springer Medizin Verlag

**Harald zur Hausen**

🕒 1/2 of the prize

Germany

German Cancer  
Research Centre  
Heidelberg, Germany

b. 1936



Photo: Sakutin/SCANPIX

**Françoise Barré-  
Sinoussi**

🕒 1/4 of the prize

France

Regulation of Retroviral  
Infections Unit, Virology  
Department, Institut  
Pasteur  
Paris, France

b. 1947



Photo: Magunia/SCANPIX

**Luc Montagnier**

🕒 1/4 of the prize

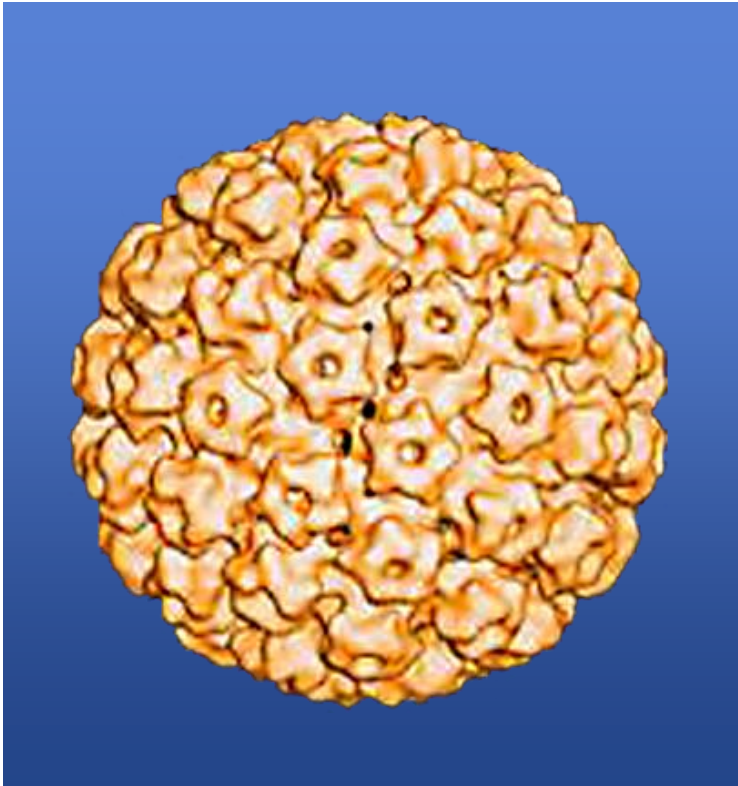
France

World Foundation for  
AIDS Research and  
Prevention  
Paris, France

b. 1932

# Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

## 人乳头瘤病毒



- Over 100 types identified
- Most benign, but 15-20 can cause cancers
- Very common
  - 20,000,000 current cases in US
  - 6,200,000 new cases annually
  - 80% of women have HPV by age 50
  - 50% of college students are infected



# HPV不同型别相关疾病

~40 Types

Mucosal 粘膜感染  
Sites of infection

Cutaneous 皮肤感染  
Sites of infection

~ 80 Types

高危 High risk (oncogenic)  
HPV 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58

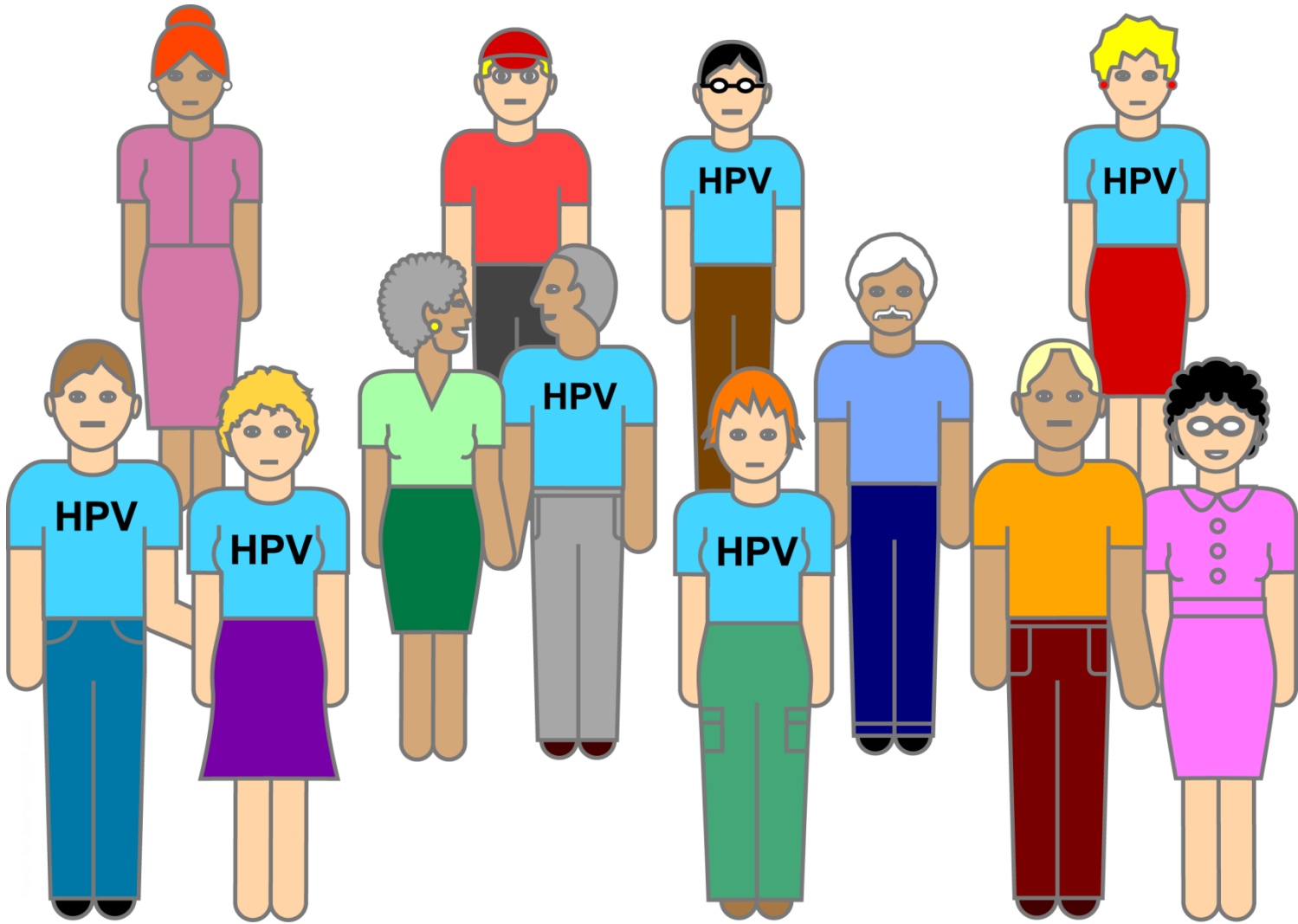
低危 Low risk (non-oncogenic)  
HPV 6, 11

宫颈癌  
肛门与生殖器癌  
口腔癌  
癌前病变  
低度宫颈病变

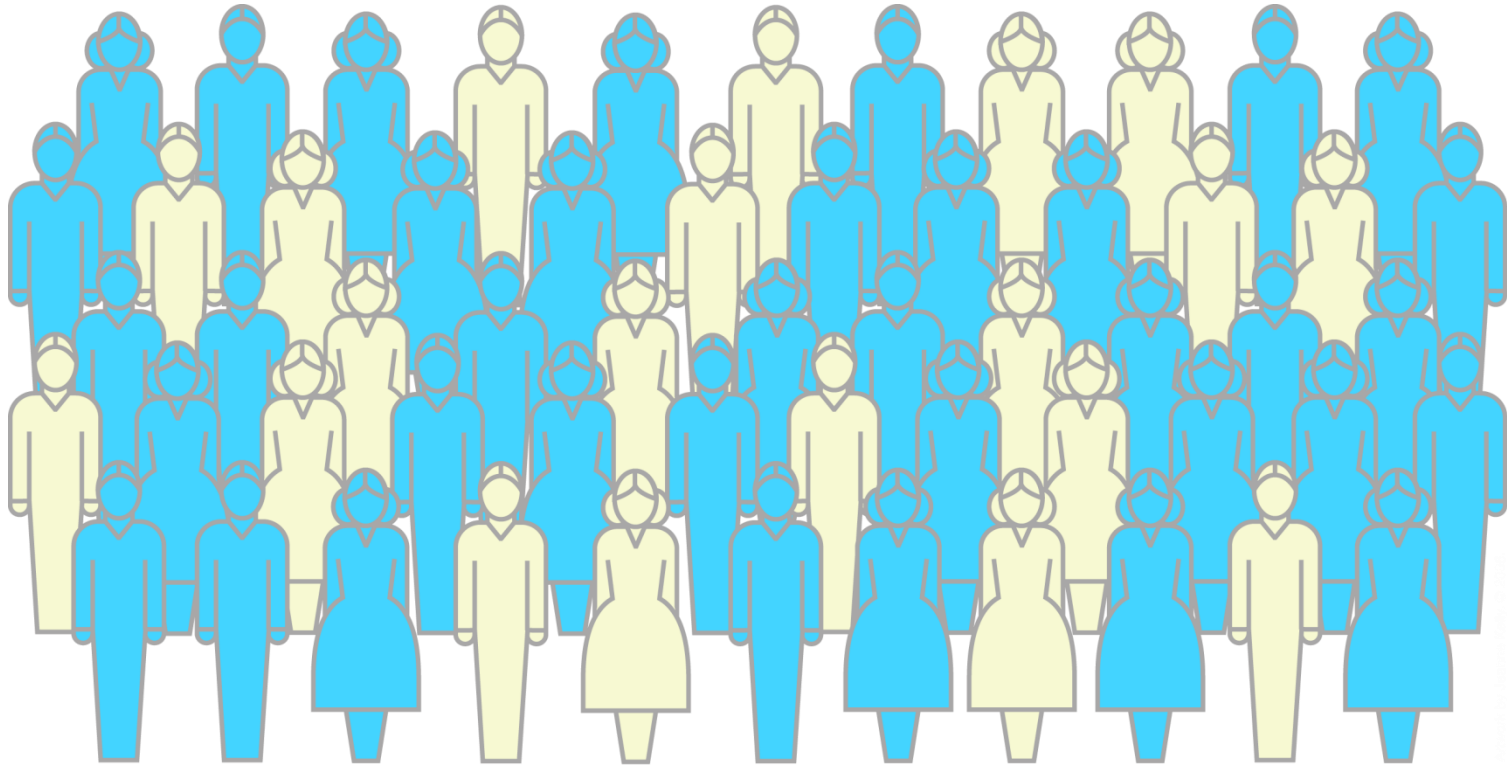
生殖器疣  
喉乳头状瘤  
低度宫颈病变

“Common”  
Hand and Foot  
Warts 手足疣

# Infection Is Sexually Transmitted



# Common Infection



Cervical intraepithelial

neoplasia 宫颈上皮内瘤

病变(CIN)

# Pathology 病理

Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia 宫颈上皮内瘤病变  
(CIN)

degree CIN I: ie, mild dysplasia, 轻

heterotype cells occupy lower 1/3 layer

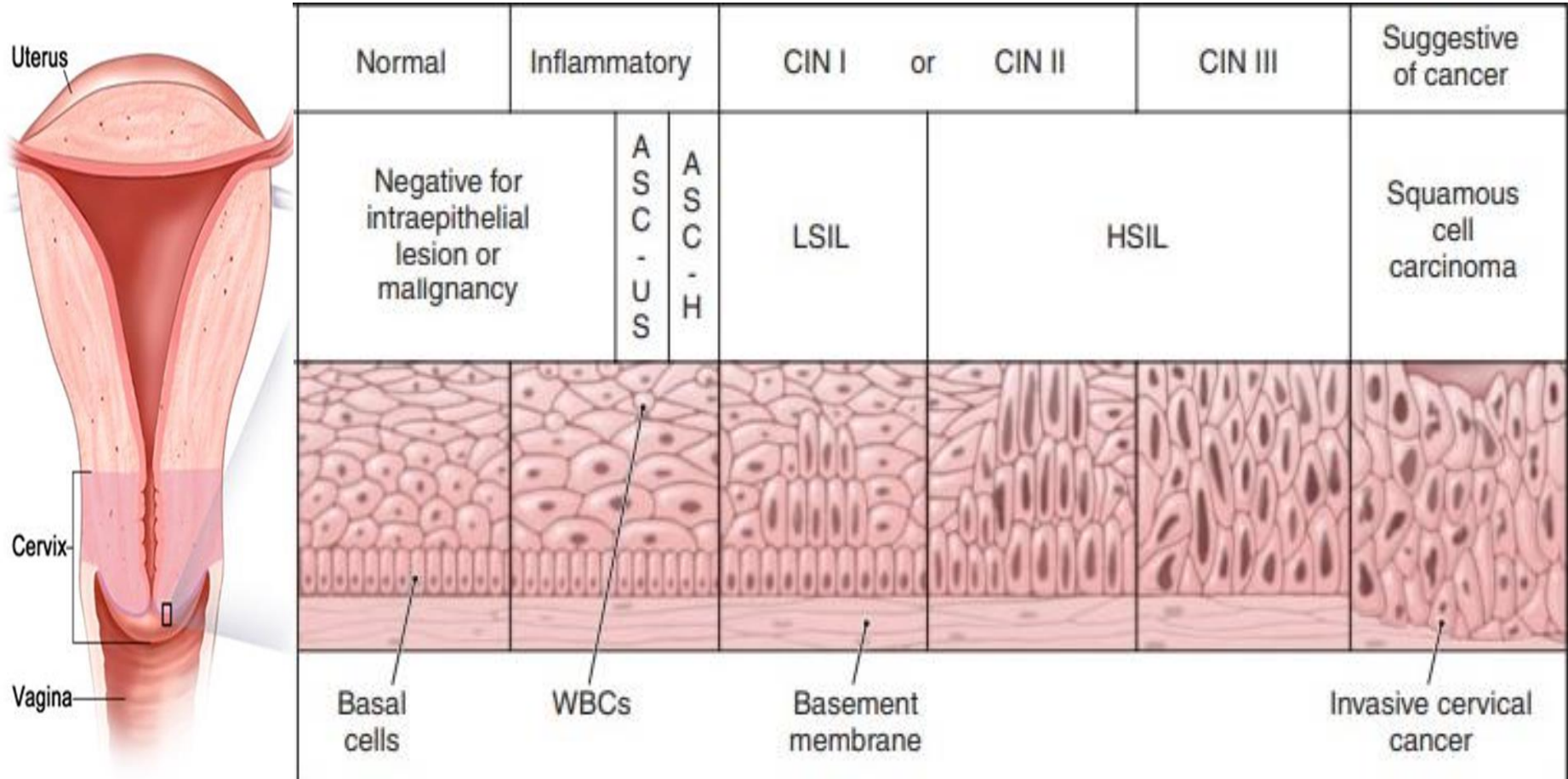
degree II: ie, moderate dysplasia, 中

heterotype cells occupy the lower 2/3 layer

degree III: ie, severe dysplasia and carcinoma in situ, 重

heterotype cells occupy whole layer

# 宫颈上皮内瘤病变分期 (CIN)





No screening at all is the major reason for most cervical cancer

Deaths 没有筛查是宫颈癌死亡的主要原因

Saslow D et al. CA Cancer J Clin 2002;52:342-362.

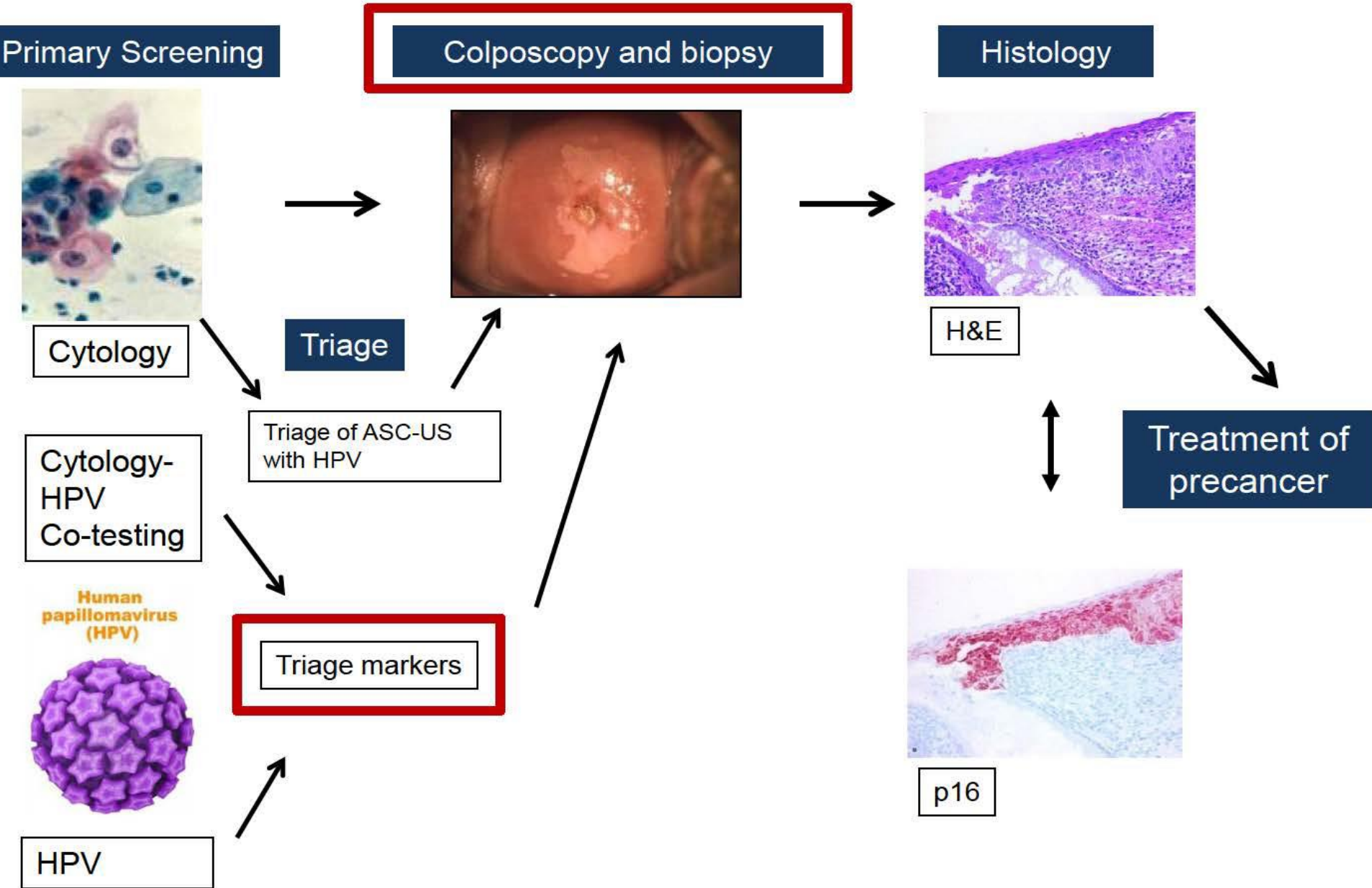
# 病因学

- HPV感染
- CIN流行病学风险因素
  - 1,multiple sexual partners多性伴侣
  - 2,high-risk sexual partner高风险性伴侣
  - 3,early onset of sexual activity(<16)初次性生活小于16岁
  - 4,a history of STDs有现病史尤其HPV感染 (especially, HPV infection)
  - 5,cigarette smoking 吸烟
  - 6,immunodeficiency免疫功能低下HIV
  - 7,long-term oral contraceptive pill use长期口服避孕药

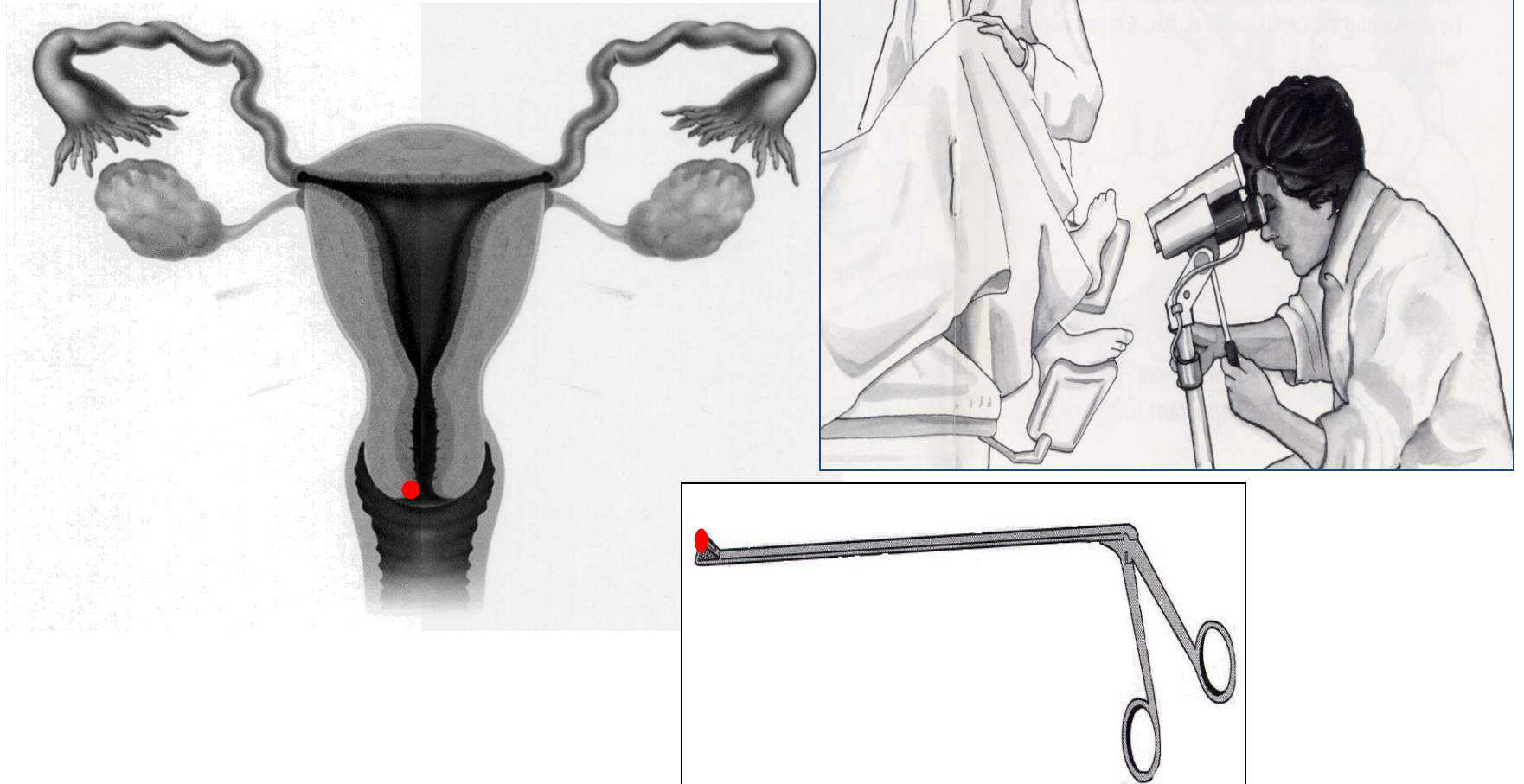
# CIN早期临床表现

- 通常早期无症状及体征
- 早期筛查尤为重要

# Cervical cancer screening



# Biopsy病检



# Diagnosis 诊断

- HPV /TCT
- **阴道镜** Colposcopic examination
- **病检** Biopsy—the most reliable method to make diagnosis

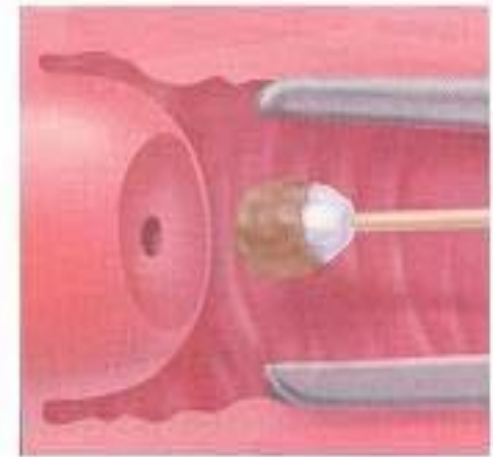
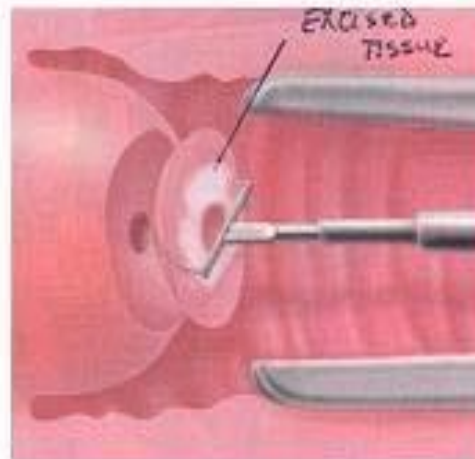
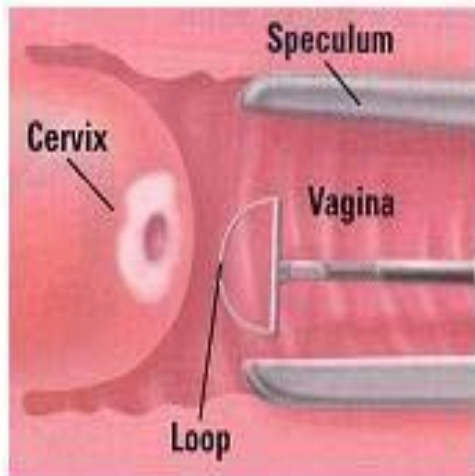
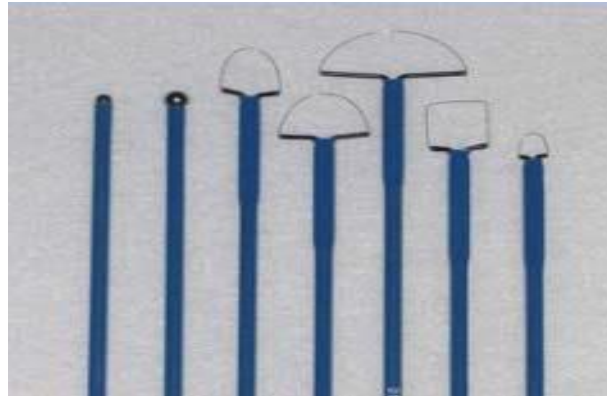


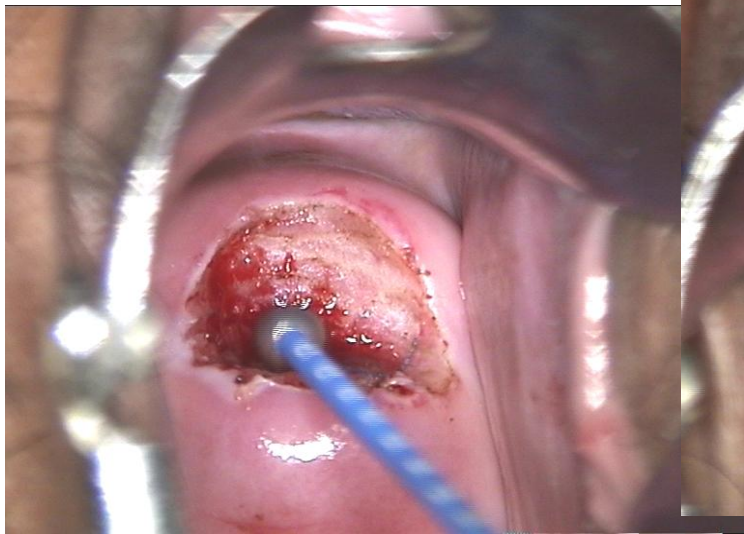
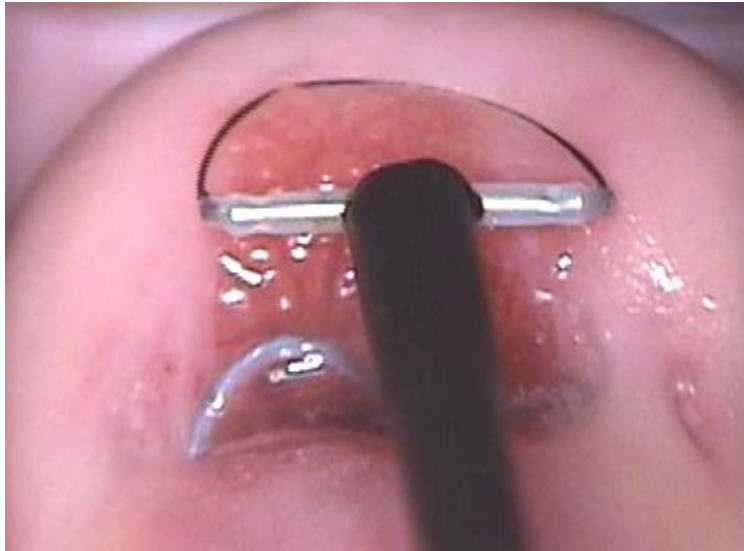
# CIN治疗

- CIN I: **冷冻** Cryotherapy can be used in small, limited lesions, with an effective rate of 95%. For lesions involving vagina or glands, **激光** laser ablation is used with an effective rate of 93%.
- CIN II: **冷冻** Cryotherapy (94% effective rate), **激光** laser ablation (92% effective rate) or cone excision can be used according to the range of lesion
- CIN III: **锥切** Cone excision OR **LEEP刀**

# Evolution of treatment

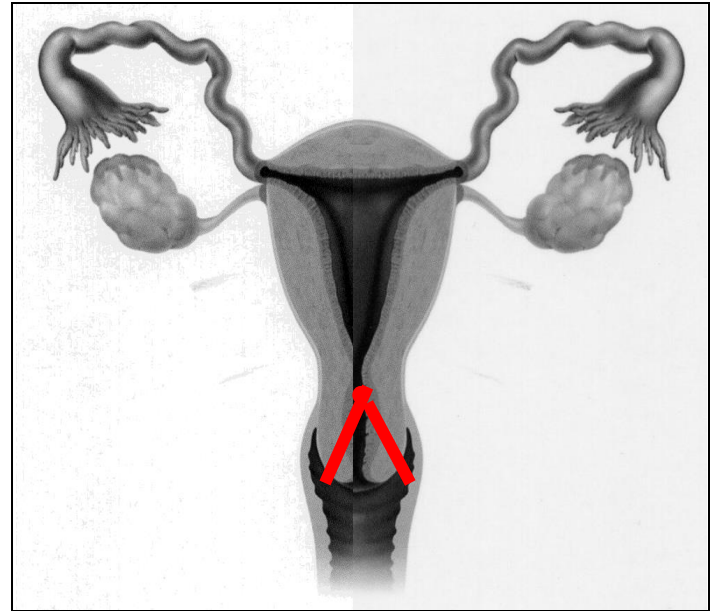
- • **LEEP**





# What is a cervical conization?

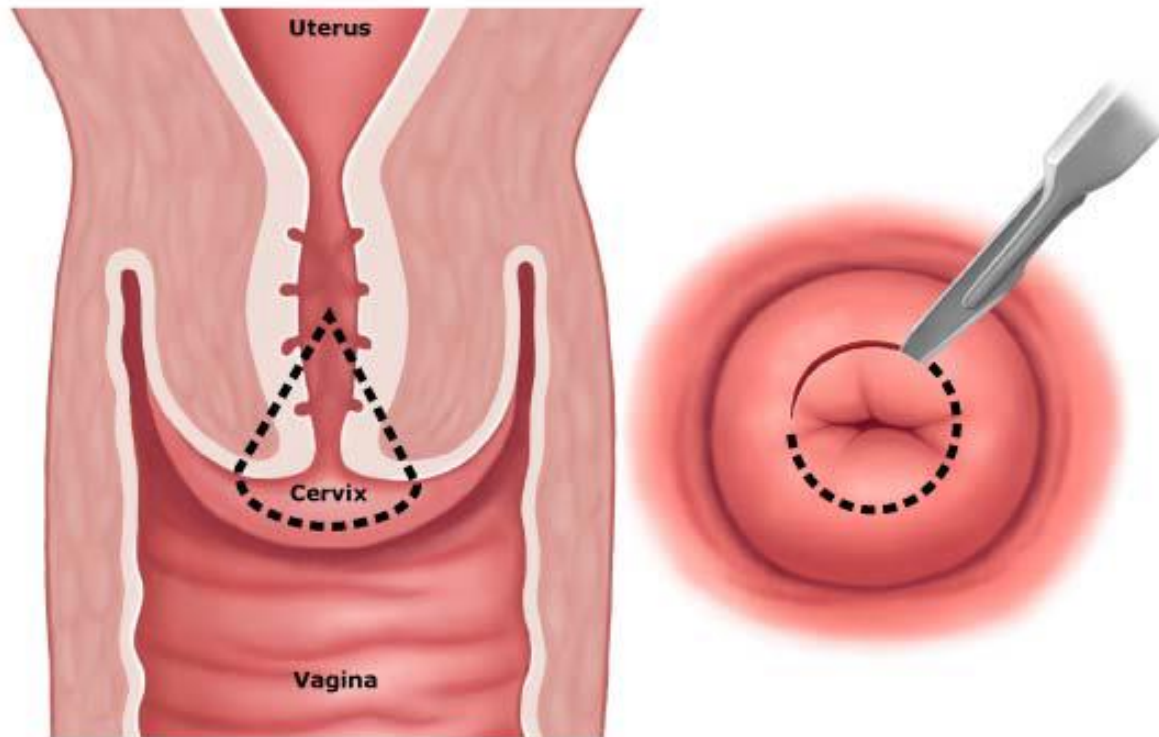
- **Conization:**
  - Removes a cone-shaped piece of tissue
  - Often allows for diagnosis and treatment
  - Performed with local anesthesia in the office or under general anesthesia in the operating room



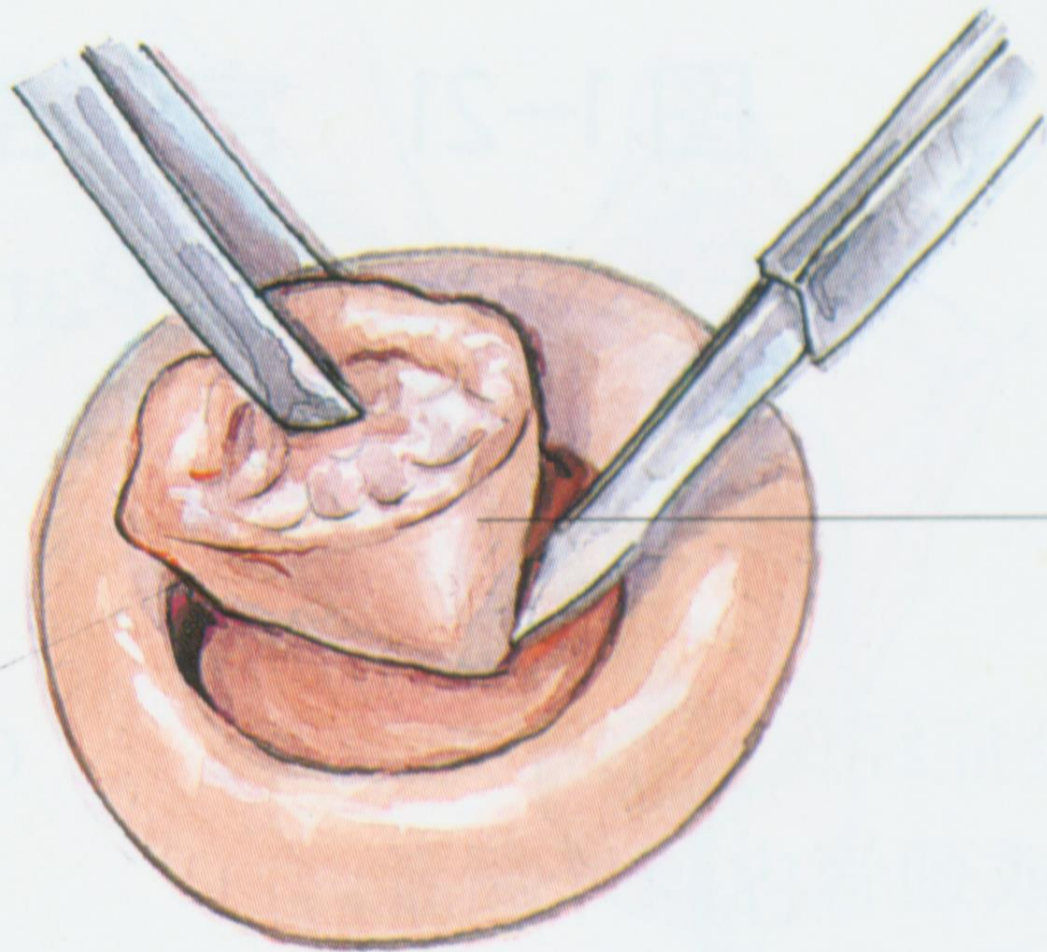
Source: TAP Pharmaceuticals,  
"Female Reproductive Systems."

**CKC**

**Cone.**



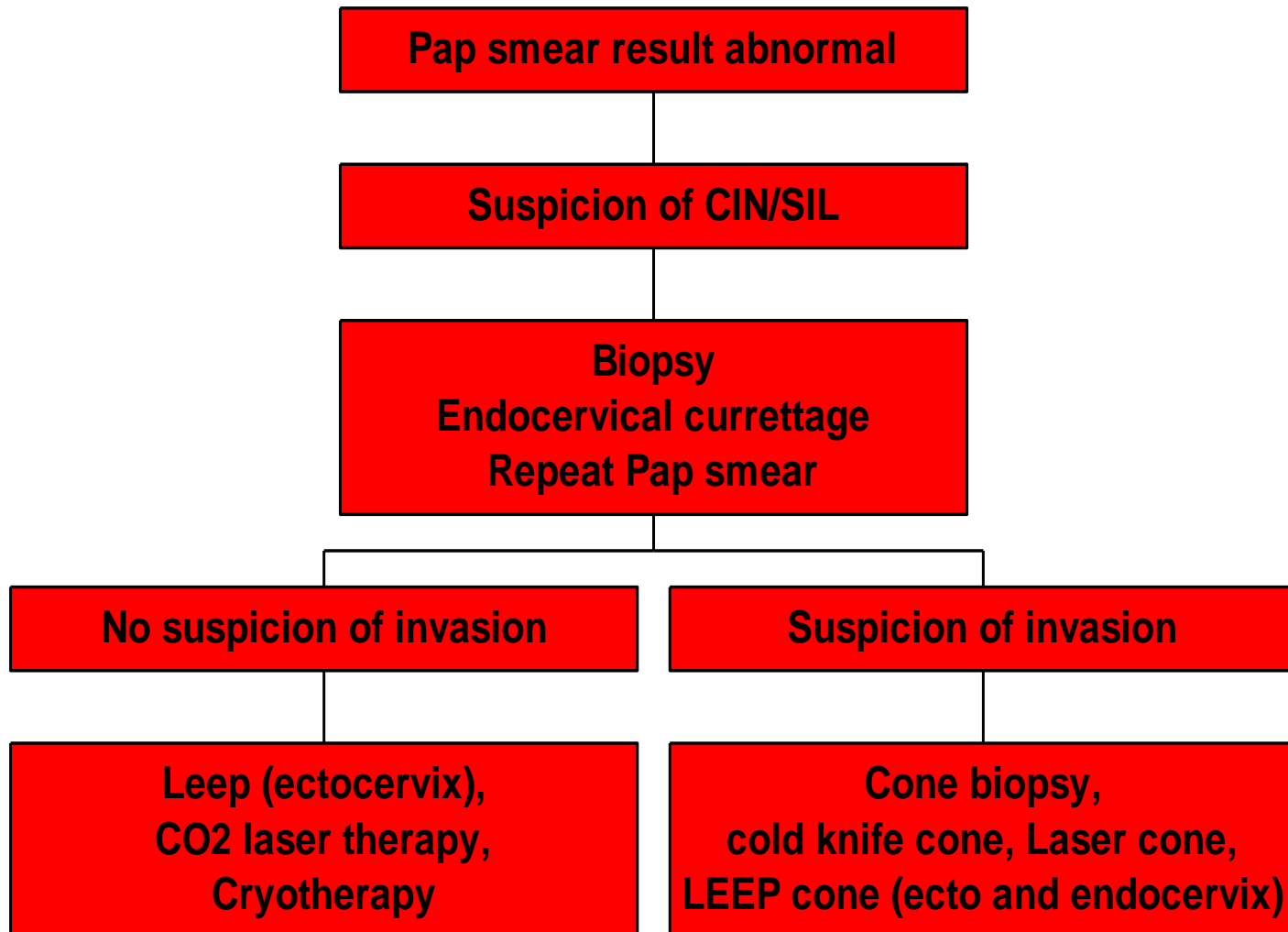




切除部分  
the part of excision



# Treatment strategy for CIN



奉献

博爱

人道

Thank you

谢谢

Thank you

