ASCCP 2020 SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON ANOGENITAL & HPV-RELATED DISEASES

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S. Palacios¹, F. Losa², J. Cortés³, L. Serrano⁴, J. Combalia⁵, C. Emsellen⁵, G. Seydoux⁵ ¹Instituto Palacios de Salud y Medicina de la Mujer, Madrid (Spain), ²Clínica Sagrada Familia, Barcelona (Spain), ³Senior Consultant in Gynecological Oncology, Private practice, Palma de Mallorca, (Spain), ⁴Centro Médico Gabinete Velázquez, Madrid (Spain), ⁵Procare Health Iberia, Barcelona (Barcelona), Spain

Introduction:

Several factors may influence the follow-up of human papillomavirus (HPV)-positive patients, as it may be spontaneously cleared or persist causing lesions that might progress to cervical cancer. The Papiloscopia survey aims to know the management of cervical HPV+ patients over 30 years old attended by Spanish specialists.

Methods:

Papiloscopia is a survey of 20 multiple choice questions targeted to Spanish specialists regularly attending HPV+ women. Results of a preliminary analysis of a total of 193 surveys, conducted between 2018 and 2019, are presented.

Results:

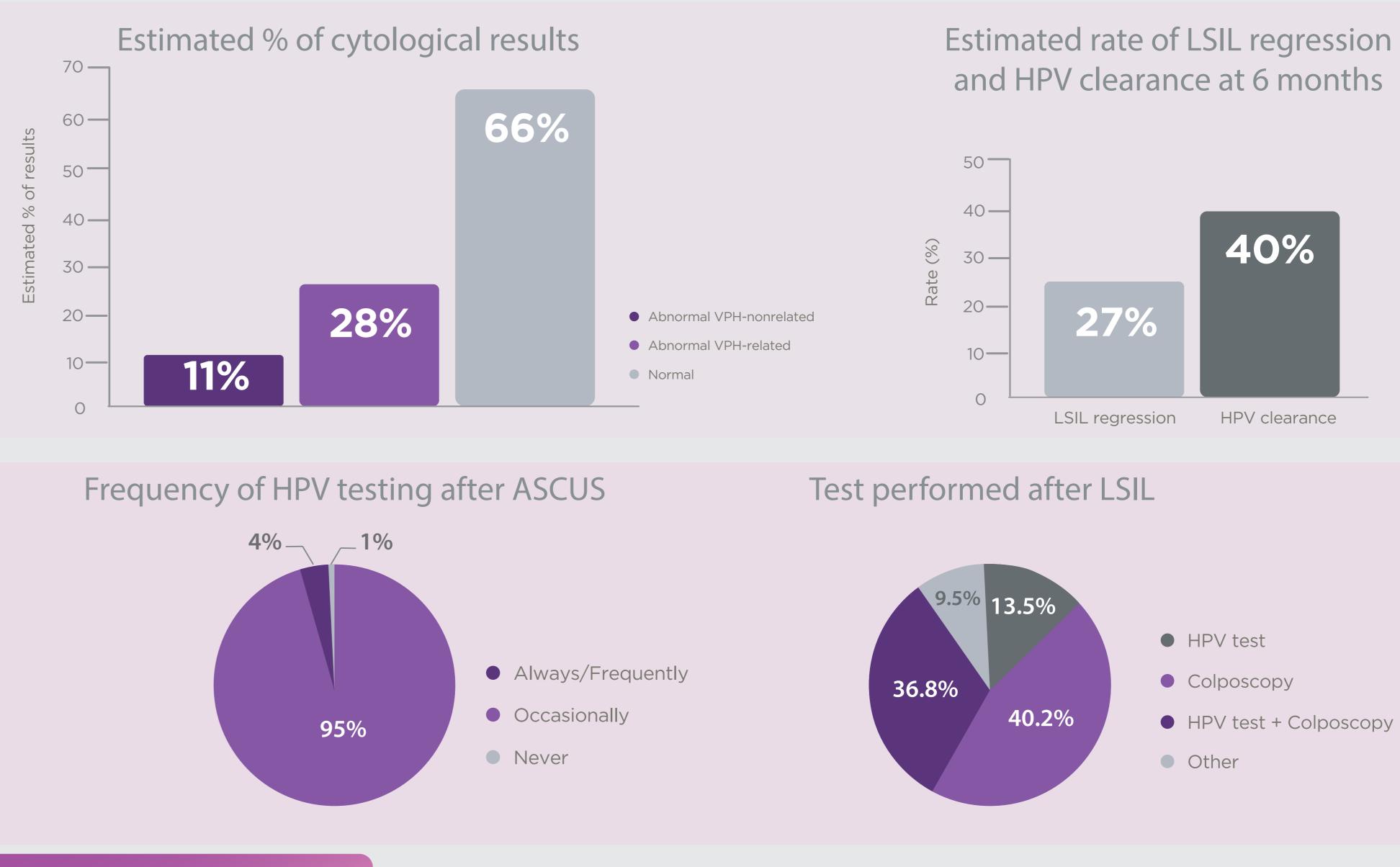
Doctors reported that 28% of the total cytologies performed show results related to HPV. After a cytological result of ASCUS, 95% of doctors perform an HPV determination always or frequently. When a result of LSIL is observed, 13.5% perform an HPV determination, 40.2% perform an immediate colposcopy, and 36.8% perform both tests. If colposcopy results in suspected HPV-induced lesions, 40% perform a biopsy.

Respondents gynecologists estimated that LSIL will regress in a period of 6 months in 27% of cases, while 64% of them thought LSIL will persist over 2 years before evolving into (HSIL).

Regarding viral clearance, respondents estimated that HPV will persist more than 6 months in 60% of patients. After detecting an abnormal cytology related to HPV, the follow-up is performed on average at 6 months.

MANAGEMENT OF CERVICAL HPV-RELATED **SITUATIONS IN PATIENTS OLDER THAN 30 YEARS** IN SPAIN. PAPILOSCOPIA SURVEY

Authors:



Conclusion:

The Papiloscopia survey provides a reliable picture of the current real-life management of cervical HPV-related situations in Spain, allowing us to know if the clinical practice is aligned with the good practice guidelines.