Introduction: Cervical metastases from carcinoma cervix are rare. Differential diagnoses include benign dermatitis, subcutaneous phycomycosis, and plaque like mycosis fungoides.

Case Report: The present case is a 40 yrs old parous women, with complaints of discharge per vaginum. Her colposcopy showed an erosion on the lower lip. Radical hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy was planned. The histopathology was a well differentiated adenocarcinoma with surface ovarian metastasis on one side.

Discussion: Early stage adenocarcinoma of cervix can rarely present with ovarian metastases. Thus radical surgery with oophorectomy is an aggressive but practical approach in these patients.

Cervix: Poster Abstract

Diagnostic dilemma of mesonephric adenocarcinoma cervix
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Introduction: Mesonephric adenocarcinoma cervix has different morphologies like ductal, tubular, solid, retiform, sex-cord like pattern, clear cell and serous papillary structures. IHC assessment is helpful in differentiating it from Mullerian counterpart, as it is negative for CEA, CK20, p16, PAX2, ER/PR and vimentin and positive for CD10, calretinin, CK7, CAM5.2 and EMA. It has no relation with HPV infection. Unlike squamous epithelial carcinoma, it is rarely presenting with the abnormal cervical smear result, has more advanced age at presentation and its incidence does not appear to decline with age. The diagnosis has been supported by endometrial curettages, directed/cone cervical biopsies and hysterectomy specimens. The majority of patients are diagnosed at stage IB with mean DFS of 48.6 months. Recurrence rate is 23%, with a mean interval of 40 months. Hysterectomy is the primary treatment. Advanced stage disease of adenocarcinoma seemed to respond to radiotherapy, but for the MMMTs the combination of chemotherapy with radiotherapy appears to be preferable.

Conclusion: Rarity of the neoplasm, varied morphology, mix presentation and very low number of cases leads to difficulty in correct diagnosis in a small biopsy specimen. IHC helpful in differentiating it from other lesions.

Cervix: Poster Abstract

Study on cervical cancer screening amongst nurses
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Objective: To study the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses at tertiary centre regarding cervical cancer screening.

Material and Methods: Validated questionnaire was circulated amongst staff nurses at tertiary care centre after taking informed consent.

Results and Discussion: Cancer of cervix is the most common genital tract malignancy in female and it is ranked second to breast cancer. It has a positive association with HPV infection. Cervical cancer incidence and mortality have declined substantially following introduction of screening programmes. This present study investigated the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses at GTB Hospital towards cervical cancer risk factors, signs & symptoms and screening as they are important health professionals. In our study, the results showed that 99% of respondents were aware of Pap smear as screening programme and about 60-70% were aware of HPV as positive organism, but most of them never had a Pap smear done before. Majority of them did not know VIA, VILI and colposcopy as screening programme and about 60-70% were aware of HPV as positive organism, but most of them never had a Pap smear done before. Majority of them did not know VIA, VILI and colposcopy as screening techniques.

Conclusion: It may thus be recommended that institutions should periodically organize seminars and training for health personnel especially the nurses which form a group of professionals that should give health education to women about cervical cancer.