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Comparison of TCT and HPV detection methods on the screening of cervical lesions

Zhang Hongxiu
Nanjing Medical University, China

Aim: The study aims to evaluate the clinical value of TCT, HPV examination on the detection of cervical lesions.

Method: 6557 women aged 19-73 years old were enrolled in this study. The participants were undergone Thinprep Cytologic Test (TCT), HPV and 136 of them were examined by pathological diagnosis.

Result: 266 women were abnormal for TCT (ASCUS/worse), TCT abnormal rate was 4.05% (266/6557) and peak age was between 36-55 years old. 76 women were positive after HPV test, the rate of abnormal cytology was 21.71% (76/350), the positive rate from high to low were HPV-16 (17.11%), HPV-58 (15.79%) and HPV-33 (7.89%). The positive rate of HPV was significantly increased with the increase of the level of cytology diagnosis and pathological diagnosis. The sensitivity, specificity and the diagnostic coincidence rate of TCT test were 84.85%, 35.71% and 59.56%, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity and the diagnostic coincidence rate of HPV test were 62.12%, 81.43% and 72.06%. The sensitivity, specificity and the diagnostic coincidence rate of TCT and HPV test were 98.48%, 84.29% and 89.13%.

hongxiuz@njmu.edu.cn

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