

Success of Endoscopy with Narrow Band Imaging in Diagnosis of Cervical Metaplasia

Salwa Samir Anter*

Department of Obstetrics Gynecology, Cairo University, Egypt

*Corresponding author: Salwa Samir Anter, Department of Obstetrics Gynecology, Cairo University, Egypt, E-mail: dsalwa88@gmail.com

Received date: December 14, 2018; Accepted date: December 15, 2018; Published date: December 30, 2018

Copyright: © 2018 Anter SS, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Flexible magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging (ME-NBI) has outstanding diagnostic correctness for gastrointestinal metaplasia and is hoped for being highly useful in the diagnosis of cervical metaplasia. This study aims to detect the feature findings and access the diagnostic power of ME-NBI for diagnosis of cervical metaplasia.

Method

20 women were undergoing vaginal smear and at the same time, Flexible NBI-ME was performed. After written consent was obtained from all patients vaginal examination was done. Cusco speculum is used to examination a cervix by endoscopy using white light imaging, and. Narrow-band image at the long, middle, and short distances images and video of ME-NBI were taken to investigate the cervical lesions. The images were analyzed, built on cytology result.

Results

The NBI-ME images revealed the following abnormal findings: Tongue-like projections of the epithelium, nabothian follicles, gland ostium, metaplastic cells with special features, transformation zone type, normal vascular of the cervix and its changed shape of all type of epithelium cells, cell nuclear density, the thickness of the epithelium. If you know how to diagnose squamous epithelium 50 percent of correct diagnosis of the cervical lesion will be done.

Conclusion

This study indicates that ME-NBI may have novel value for metaplasia diagnosis without the use of acetoacetic acid or Lugol's iodine images [1-3].



Figure 1: Cervical metaplasia magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging.

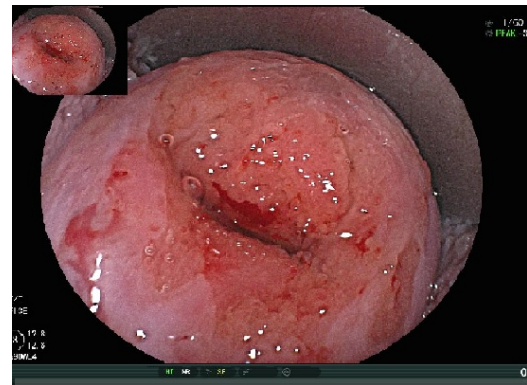
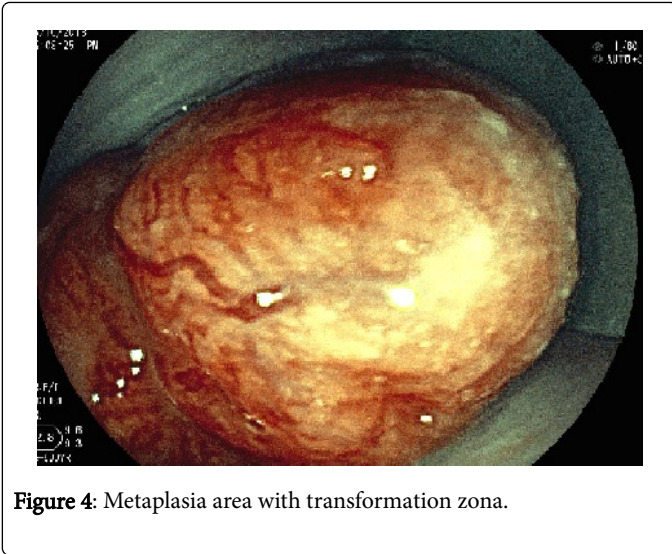


Figure 2: Metaplasia of cervix by light band.



Figure 3: Metaplasia with narrow band image.



References

1. Roy P (2010) Goblet cell carcinoid tumors of the appendix: an overview. *World J Gastrointest Oncol* 2: 251.
2. Simmonds N, Furman M, Karanika E, Phillips A, Bates A, et al. (2014) Paneth cell metaplasia in newly diagnosed inflammatory bowel disease in children. *BMC Gastroenterol* 14: 93.
3. Orhan DD, Kupeli E, Yesilada E (2006) Anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive activity of flavonoids isolated from *Viscum album* ssp. *Album* 61: 26-30.