PRESENTATIONS FROM KEIO

Laser Surgery for Intraepithelial Neoplasia of the Uterine Cervix at Our Department

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Advanced cancer of the uterine cervix has been weining in Japan, but cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (NIC) in the young, has been increasing, thus augmenting the need for uterine conservative surgery. Our department has performed conservative therapy on patients with such CIN using CO₂ and YAG laser treatments over the past four years. Patients who received laser therapy included: 102 patients who received vapootherapy (13 patients with severe dysplasia); received conization (41 with severe dysplasia, 114 with carcinoma in situ (CIS), 14 with microinvasive carcinoma. Coexisting pregnancy was recognized in 14 of the 114 patients with CIS. As postoperative complications of 271 patients, 5 required treatment for postoperative hemorrhage and underwent coagulation therapy using a laser Postoperative cervical stenosis was seen in three patients.

In terms of the results of treatment, follow-up of the 102 patients who received vapootherapy revealed severe dysplasia in 6 patients (revaporization rate 5.9%). Among the 173 patients who underwent conization, 2 developed severe dysplasia and another 2 developed CIS (recurrence rate 2.3%). The postoperative diagnosis for histopathological specimens from 155 patients who received conization owing to CIN revealed microinvasive carcinoma in 3, but no invasive carcinoma. Conization in 14 patients who were pregnant caused greater intraoperative hemorrhaging and made the depth of resected specimens smaller than those in patients without pregnancy. However, any sign of recurrence of the disease were not recognized, except for 2 patients who had premature delivery due to early rupture of the fetal membranes.

These results suggested that laser therapy are useful for the treatment of CIN in patients who want to preserve childbearing function.

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