Efficacy of Cervical Conization With Cold Coagulation for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia: A Single Institutional Experience and Literature Review

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목적: To evaluate the efficacy of cervical conization with cold coagulation in patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN).

방법: Clinico-pathologic data of patients who underwent cervical conization with cold coagulation from 2000 to 2012 were reviewed. Its efficacy was defined as the number of patients with normal cervical cytology/the number of enrolled patients at 6 and 12 months after the treatment. Thereafter, the efficacy of cervical conization with cold coagulation was compared with it in a relevant study, and then we compared the efficacy between it and cervical conization alone in patients with CIN by literature review using Chi-square or Fisher exact test.

결과: A total of 177 patients who underwent cervical conization with cold coagulation were enrolled, who showed abnormal cervical cytology or high-risk human papillomavirus infection (n=62), CIN 1 (n=23), CIN 2 (n=28) and CIN 3 (n=64). In patients with CIN 1 at diagnosis, 80.5% and 93.7% showed normal cervical cytology at 6 and 12 months. On the other hand, 94.6% and 98.3% demonstrated it at 6 and 12 months in patients with CIN 2 or 3. Our experience to investigate the efficacy of cervical conization with cold coagulation was similar to it from a relevant study, where 96.2% and 100% in patients with CIN 1 showed normal cervical cytology at 6 and 12 months, and 95.8% and 96.4% in patients with CIN 2 or 3 demonstrated it at 6 and 12 months (p>0.05). In literature review comparing the efficacy between cervical conization with cold coagulation and cervical conization alone, normal cervical cytology was shown in 94.9% and 90.4% at 6 months, and in 98.5% and 96.2% at 12 months (p<0.05).

결론: These findings suggest that cervical conization with cold coagulation may be feasible to treat CIN, and it would be superior to cervical conization alone.

Colpocleisis in elderly patients with pelvic organ prolapse:
A single center 10 year experience

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목적: The purpose of the study was to report efficacy and complications in women aged more than 70 years underwent colpocleisis operation.

방법: In this study, we analyzed the efficacy and complications of colpocleisis in 57 consecutive women who underwent colpocleisis in ilsan paik hospital, inje university between March 2002 and February 2012.

결과: The 42 patients underwent partial colpocleisis and 15 patients underwent total colpocleisis. The mean operating time was 105.3±15.7 minutes in partial and 123.4±23.6 minutes in total colpocleisis. The mean blood loss was 230.5±30.5 in partial and 280.0±20.0ml in total colpocleisis. Intraoperative complication was not occurred. The postoperative complication was occurred in 3 patients (5.3%). 2 patients complaint about voiding difficulty, one had obstructive bowel symptom. No recurrent pelvic organ prolapse was occurred.

결론: Colpocleisis technique in elderly women is an effective and very safe treatment of severe pelvic organ prolapse.