

approximately 5x4 cm size just below the left scapula of one month duration. There was no similar swelling in any other region. It was rapidly increased in size and painful. The FNAC of the nodule showed metastatic from squamous cell carcinoma. PET scan showed metastases in bilateral lung and pelvic lymph node with no evidence of local disease. Excision biopsy of the nodule confirmed the diagnosis.

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

Cervix: Poster Abstract

Early stage adenocarcinoma of cervix with ovarian micrometastasis

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Introduction: Adenocarcinoma of cervix is a rare malignancy of cervix. It is an aggressive tumour with high incidence of metastasis. Ovarian metastasis in early stage adenocarcinoma is rare. Metastasis is usually seen when there is some other coexisting finding. In premenopausal patient and low risk category, ovarian metastasis is very rare.

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 metastasis. Thus radical surgery with oophorectomy is an aggressive but practical approach in these patients.

Cervix: Poster Abstract

Retrospective analysis of Ca cervix postoperative: An institutional study

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Introduction: Carcinoma of cervix is one of the leading causes of death worldwide and in developing countries like India. Cervical cancer is third most common cancer among women however there is a good chance of curability if diagnosed in early stage.

Materials and Methods: We had analysed 78 patient of carcinoma of cervix post op who were registered from 2012 to 2015 at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences.

Results: We analysed 78 patients between age of 32-70 years and median age is 50 year. Among all patients squamous cell carcinoma is most common (65 patient), adenocarcinoma were 12 and leiomyosarcoma was 1 patient. Among all patient 12 were of adenocarcinoma, 1 of leiomyosarcoma and 65 patient of squamous cell carcinoma. On examination 55 patients were NAD and 23 were residual. Among squamous cell carcinoma 35 were moderate differentiated, 18 were well differentiated and 12 were of poorly differentiated. On examination 55 patients were NAD rest were having disease. Gap between EBRT and SORBO ranging from 3 to 99 days and median is 27 days and median is 29 days. Treatment length varies from 4 cm to 8 cm and median is 6 cm. Ovoid size ranges from 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm and median is 2.5 cm. Dose per fraction ranges from 5 Gy to 9 Gy and median was 9 Gy. Median fraction of session were 2. Out of 78 patients 2 were developed metastasis and 6 having residual disease. 28 patients were NAD and rest were referral and send back to parent hospital.

Conclusion: Due to lack of resources and awareness of disease maximum number of patient presented with advanced stage. The recommended treatment time could not be achieved due to scarcity of cancer centres, treatment time is prolonged. We have not found any relation between treatment length and outcome. We are still investigating to conclude to found out relation among these variables.

Cervix: Poster Abstract

Diagnostic dilemma of mesonephric adenocarcinoma cervix

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Introduction: Mesonephric carcinoma is a rare type of epithelial tumor of the uterine cervix which derive from the remnants of the paired mesonephric (Wolff's) ducts. The incidence of such neoplasms is difficult to determine due to rarity, previous misclassification of clear cell carcinomas and yolk sac tumours as mesonephric carcinomas and potential underreporting due to misclassification of mesonephric carcinoma as Mullerian tumours or mesonephric hyperplasia. The evidence regarding the clinical course, prognosis and optimal treatment is limited.

Materials and Methods: Searches were performed on MEDLINE, EMBASE and Google Scholarly articles. All the relevant articles were included in the study. Only approximate 40 cases have been reported till now.

Discussion: 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 curettings, 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 MMTs 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, sign & 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 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.