EP34.36 - A case of a non – HPV related cervical squamous carcinoma. A case report
L.H. Hovsepyan, A.V. Stepanyan, A. Khachpanyan, A. D. Khudaverdyan

Objectives: To describe the clinical history and ultrasound findings in woman with a very rare non – HPV related cervical squamous carcinoma. It is generally assumed that virtually all cervical squamous cell carcinomas are associated with persistent infection by high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV), although it is well known that unusual variants of cervical adenocarcinoma are mostly HPV negative.

Methods: We presented a case of a 61 years, who was presented with postmenopausal bleeding. Her HPV testing was negative. During our ultrasound examination we revealed a cervical tumor 76mm. in greatest dimension, with moderate color score, without lateral parametrial and extra Mullerian compartment invasion, with extension beyond the cervix to the uterine body, without visible lymph nodes infiltration. The cytology was performed.

Results: The tumor was staged as FIGO IIA2 and the TMMR surgery by Hockel and pelvic/paraortic therapeutic lymphadenectomy were performed. A histological report was a well differentiated squamous carcinoma with minimal nuclear atypia. G1, pT2a2 pN0 (0/89) pMx, R0: FIGO IIA2. Immunohistochemically p16 was negative. Her postoperative follow up was unremarkable.

Conclusion: Ultrasound has been shown to be very reliable imaging technique in local staging, treatment planning, and follow-up of patient with cervical cancer and TMMR and t-LNE is a feasible and safe technique for the treatment of Mullerian compartment-defined cervical cancer.