

(0.03±0.07, mean±std). When using the ruler, the large tumor could not be measured accurately (-0.10±0.18). In this setting, 46% of surface area estimates departed from the expected value with >20%.

Conclusion This study shows that methods using 3D scans are very suitable to measure surface area on these curved tissue surfaces. The use of rulers should be avoided in case of tumors with complex shapes. A next step for us will be the assessment of these methods in a patient study, when tumor visibility may not always be optimal.

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SUCCESSFUL IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH IMIQUIMOD IN VAGINAL INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION – A CASE REPORT

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Introduction/Background Imiquimod is an immune response stimulator often used in the management of various clinical manifestations of human papillomavirus (HPV) infections. Surgical treatment of vaginal intraepithelial lesions is often difficult and not always feasible. According to literature therapy with 5% imiquimod seems to be a safe mode of treatment for high grade genital intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) in selected patients, especially for vaginal and vulvar HSIL. The aim of this report is to present 5% imiquimod therapy as an alternative to surgical procedures in patient with vaginal intraepithelial lesion.

Methodology 55-year-old postmenopausal woman was referred to our department with high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) and HPV-related changes on her Pap test. Also, patient presented with lesion on left vaginal fornix which cytology result was consistent with SIL. The patient underwent conization, resulting in a pathological diagnosis of grade 2/3 cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). Also, excision of vaginal lesion in left fornix revealed vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia (VaIN) grade 2/3. Neoplastic changes involved resection margins on both specimens. Total abdominal hysterectomy with resection of vaginal fornices and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy were performed. Histological examination revealed VaIN 3. One year after the surgery, a follow-up vaginal smear demonstrated VaIN 1. Therefore, biopsy was performed leading to a pathological diagnosis of VaIN 1/2. Treatment was initiated with topical imiquimod 5% cream, three times per week, for 8 weeks.

Results Follow-up vaginal smear and colposcopy findings after completion of therapy were all negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy. As of 4 years after the imiquimod treatment, there has been no signs of recurrence.

Conclusion Combined treatment modalities may hold the key to optimal treatment of genital HSILs and the treatment must always be individualised. However, there are currently no studies assessing efficiency of imiquimod topical treatment with traditional surgical modes of treatment.

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ROLE OF PLASTIC SURGERY FOLLOWING RESECTION OF VULVAL TUMOURS: IS COLLABORATION THE KEY?

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Introduction/Background Reconstruction of the vulva following extirpative surgeries is essential in restoring the form and functions of daily living. Complex defect reconstruction can be difficult and may necessitate collaboration between gynaecology and reconstructive surgeons. We present our experience in the reconstruction of vulval defects following tumour excision (benign and malignant) and in the management of post inguinal lymph node dissection (ILND) lymphorrhoea.

Methodology A prospective study was conducted between 2020–2022. All patients (N=8) requiring plastic surgical intervention were included. Five patients with vulval tumours underwent reconstruction. Three patients having ILND lymphorrhoea and other malignant vulval tumours were managed conservatively with low pressure negative wound therapy (NPWT).

Results The median age was 50.4 years (28–63 years), requiring a mean hospital stay of 13.6 days. Two cases of vulval squamous cell carcinoma underwent local V-Y advancement flap and a pedicled anterolateral thigh flap, respectively. One case of primary vulval lymphedema was managed with debulking and reconstruction of the labia majora and minora with vulval flaps. Two benign tumours of the vulva (fibromatosis) required W-plasty and V-Y advancement flap respectively. One patient had vaginal wall necrosis and partial flap dehiscence in the immediate post-operative period. No long-term delayed complications were observed in our patients at a mean follow-up of 3 months. The mean length of hospital stay for inguinal lymphorrhoea was not significantly higher than that for those undergoing reconstructive surgery.

Conclusion Reconstructive surgery improves pain, function, and early postoperative recovery. Application of NPWT is an effective modality for treating inguinal lymphorrhoea. Collaboration with the plastic surgery team is essential in achieving the same for the benefit of such patients.

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HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS-ASSOCIATED AND -INDEPENDENT VULVAR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS: CLINICAL, PATHOLOGICAL AND PROGNOSTIC DISTINCT ENTITIES

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