

**Results** Our study included 110 patients with so many pap smears: atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (48%), high grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) (11%), atypical squamous cells cannot exclude HSIL (22%), low grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (14%), atypical glandular cells (5%). Colposcopy showed atypical transformation: grade 1 (ATG 1) in 34% and grade 2 (ATG 2) in 66% of cases. Cervical biopsy revealed normal cervical squamous mucosa in 8%, cervicitis in 72% and condyloma in 8%. A case of CIN 1 was found in 6%, CIN 2 in 3% and CIN 3 in 2%. Cervical biopsy revealed one squamous cell carcinoma. Colposcopy sensitivity was 77% and specificity of 37%. The positive predictive value was 24% and the negative predictive value was 86%. For high grade dysplasia, colposcopy had a sensitivity of 100%, a specificity of 37%. A conization was performed in nine patients for squamous cell carcinoma or high grade dysplasia. Conization was performed in a patient with cyto-histological discordance. Histological study revealed an in situ carcinoma in two cases.

**Conclusions** Our results showed that ATG 1 lesions at colposcopy regardless of the FCU abnormalities are predictive of benign biopsy lesions. We also tend to overestimate the ATG 2 lesions.

## IGCS19-0621

### 152 PREVALENCE OF HPV TYPES IN JORDANIAN WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL PAP SMEAR

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**Objectives** Infection with high-risk HPV (HR-HPV) is the main cause of cervical cancer. However, little is known about its prevalence in the female population in Jordan. The aim of this study was to discover HPV type-specific prevalence in women living in Jordan.

**Methods** Abnormal smears had reflex HPV testing from apparently healthy and nonhealthy women. HPV prevalence and its genotype distribution were examined in these smears. DNA samples were extracted and HPV genotyping was performed.

**Results** A total of 209 abnormal Pap smears were identified; 153 (73.2%) of the tested cases were HPV positive. The mean age of the women included was 38.3 years and the mean age of HPV-positive women was 38.5 years. There was a significant increase in the incidence of HPV infection over the study period. HPV 6 and 11 infections were common in the HPV positive women; 38.6% and 47%, respectively. HPV 16 was the single most common (57.5%) HPV infection detected. HPV 30's (31, 33, 34, 35, and 39) as a group were the most common HPV infections recorded at 59.5%. HPV 50's (51, 52, 53, 56, 58, and 59) were detected in 56.9% of the cases. HPV type 68 was recorded in one case (0.6%).

**Conclusions** The results of the study showed a relatively high prevalence (73.2%) of HPV infection and a higher incidence of co-infection with multiple high risk genotypes (89%) in comparison with other studies from the present region. This study suggests that there is sufficient evidence to warrant further population-based studies and further interventions.

## IGCS19-0625

### 153 ALARMING RISE IN CERVICAL CYTOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES IN WOMEN LIVING IN JORDAN

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**Objectives** Cervical cancer is preceded by a group of epithelial cell abnormalities. However, there is insufficient data on cervical abnormalities in Jordan and the Middle East at large. The current study aimed at determining the prevalence of different cytological abnormalities in women in Jordan. In addition, it aimed at assessing the age specific cytological abnormalities in these women and analyzing the changing trends of epithelial cell abnormalities in cervical smear over a period of 15 years compared in three periods of five years each.

**Methods** 6,455 conventional cervical Papanicolaou (Pap) smear results obtained between January 2000 and December 2014 were retrospectively analyzed. Results: Out of the 6,454 Pap smears analyzed, 5,645 (87.5%) were found adequate for reporting.

**Results** A total number of 801 (14.2%) cases had cervical epithelial abnormalities. A significant increase in cytological abnormalities was observed between 2000 and 2014. In addition, a significant increasing trend in cervical cytological abnormalities was noted between 2000 and 2014. The highest percentage of cytological abnormalities (20.1%) was found in women younger than 25 years old. In all of the age groups, the low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) cytological abnormality was the most prevalent.

**Conclusions** Invasive cervical cancer is still a killer for young women in the developing countries. The present study may reflect a change in the sociosexual behavior over the last 15 years. The current work highlights the importance of awareness campaigns on the importance of cervical smear and the urgent need for initiating a cervical screening program in Jordan.

## IGCS19-0271

### 154 CONCOMITANT RADIOCHEMOTHERAPY AND INTRACAVITARY HYPERTHERMIA IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED CERVICAL CANCER- TOXICITY AND EFFICACY EVALUATION

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**Objectives** Radiochemotherapy is standard treatment for locally advanced cervical cancer. This study evaluates if concomitant RCHT and hyperthermia changes the treatment toxicity and efficacy.

**Methods** The analysis consisted of 50 women mean age 62,2 yrs (41–83) with cervical cancer (IIB stage), treated with concurrent radiochemotherapy and intracavitary hyperthermia in Great Poland Cancer Center in 2012–2013. Treatment contained radical 3D teletherapy 45–50 Gy (df 1,8Gy) and IGRT