Introduction/Background In our study, the factors determining persistence and clearance were questioned by cytology and HPV testing in cervical cancer screening. We tried to determine the relationship between persistence and variables such as gravidity, parity, early sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners, history of oral contraceptive use, history of condom use, history of smoking and alcohol use. Thus, by determining the factors affecting the persistence of HPV, it was tried to determine the patient groups that should be carefully screened and treated.

Methodology The study includes female patients who applied to our clinic and were screened by cytology and HPV test. Cytology and HPV screening were performed again in these patients. The patients were examined in two groups as persistent and non-persistent. Age, age at first intercourse, age at marriage, gravidity, parity, education status, age at first intercourse, multiple sexual partners, history of smoking and alcohol use, history of sexually transmitted diseases, history of oral contraceptive and condom use, HPV vaccine history and history of multivitamin use were questioned with a survey.

Results There was no significant difference between the persistent and non-persistent groups in terms of age, age at first intercourse, age at marriage, gravidity, educational status, oral contraceptive use, smoking and alcohol use, HPV vaccine and multivitamin use. However, there was a significant difference in terms of persistence in patients with multiple sexual partners (p=0.056). In our study, persistence was found to be significantly higher in women who gave birth 2 or more times (p=0.031). In addition, persistence was found to be statistically significantly less in patients who regularly use condoms (p=0.037).

Conclusion It is important to determine the ways of protection from cervical cancer and its precursor lesions by increasing the patients commitment to screening and follow-up, and reducing the factors that may cause persistence with lifestyle changes.
used to determine eligibility for primary EC prevention trials and reduce the size and costs associated with such studies.

**Introduction/Background**

Women carrying a mutation in BRCA 1 or BRCA 2 genes face complex decisions regarding strategies for managing their increased breast and gynecologic cancer risk. Prophylactic mastectomy in high genetic risk of female cancers could severely affect body esteem decreasing sexual satisfaction. Risk-reducing bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (RRBSO) through minimally invasive technique has been shown to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer. Recent evidence has suggested that women with BRCA 1 gene mutations may have an increased risk of uterine serous carcinomas. A new minimally invasive technique, Transvaginal Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery (vNOTES), allows access to the peritoneal cavity through the vagina without skin incisions.

**Methodology**

From June 2021 to February 2022, women carrying a mutation in the BRCA 1 gene, with a history of previous bilateral mastectomy and underwent hysterectomy and RRBSO using vNOTES technique were studied prospectively. We administered validated tools as Female Sexual Function Inventory (FSFI) and Body Image Scale (BIS) to evaluate the impact on cosmetic, psychological and sexual domains.

**Results**

10 women carrying BRCA 1 gene mutation and undergoing vNOTES technique for hysterectomy and RRBSO were enrolled. The mean age was 47 years (range 34–50), 4 (40%) patients had a history of breast cancer and they underwent contralateral prophylactic mastectomy. The mean pain assessment after gynecologic surgery was 2.1 (range 0–5). The complete exploration of the abdomen with peritoneal biopsies were performed in all (100%) cases. 6 (60%) women were high concern with body image. Sexual function decreased progressively with age, but FSFI scores in lubrication, orgasm and pain did not have a statistically significantly change after vNOTES surgery.

**Conclusion**

Risk-reducing surgery may result in changes to patients’appearance. If prophylactic breast surgery severely affects women body esteem, vNOTES for gynecologic prophylactic surgery has the potential to improve surgical experience, provide good long-term functional and cosmetics outcomes.