American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology

Updated Consensus Guidelines for Managing Abnormal Cervical Cancer Screening Tests and Cancer Precursors
Introduction

Cytology
Since the publication of the 2006 consensus guidelines, new cervical cancer screening guidelines have been published and new information has become available which includes key cervical cancer screening and follow up, and cervical precancer management data over a nine year period among more than 1 million women cared for at Kaiser Permanente Northern California. Moreover, women under age 21 are no longer receiving cervical cancer screening and cotesting with high-risk HPV type assays, and cervical cytology is being used to screen women 30 years of age and older.

Therefore, in 2012 the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology (ASCCP), together with its 24 partner professional societies, Federal agencies, and international organizations, began the process of revising the 2006 management guidelines. This culminated in the consensus conference held at the National Institutes of Health in September 2012. This report provides updated recommendations for managing women with cytological abnormalities. A more comprehensive discussion of these recommendations and their supporting evidence was published in the Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease and Obstetrics and Gynecology and is made available on the ASCCP website at www.asccp.org.

Histopathology
Appropriate management of women with histo-pathologically diagnosed cervical precancer is an important component of cervical cancer prevention programs. Although the precise number of women diagnosed with cervical precancer each year in the U.S. is not known, it appears to be a relatively common occurrence. In 2001 and 2006, the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology and 28 partner professional societies, federal agencies, and international organizations, convened processes to develop and update consensus guidelines for the management of women with cervical precancer. Since then, considerable new information has emerged about management of young women, and the impact of treatment for precursor disease on pregnancy outcomes. Progress has also been made in our understanding of the management of women with adenocarcinoma in-situ, also a human papillomavirus (HPV)—associated precursor lesion to invasive cervical adenocarcinoma. Therefore, in 2012 the ASCCP, together with its partner organizations, reconvened the consensus process of revising the guidelines. This culminated in the September 2012 Consensus Conference held at the National Institutes of Health. This report provides the recommendations developed for managing women with cervical precancer. A summary of the guidelines themselves—including the recommendations for managing women with cervical cytological abnormalities — are published in JLGTD and Obstetrics & Gynecology.
Although the guidelines are based on evidence whenever possible, for certain clinical situations limited high-quality evidence exists. In these situations the guidelines are based on consensus expert opinion. Guidelines should never be a substitute for clinical judgment. Clinical judgment should always be used when applying a guideline to an individual patient since guidelines may not apply to all patient-related situations. Finally, both clinicians and patients need to recognize that while most cases of cervical cancer can be prevented through a program of screening and management of cervical precancer, no screening or treatment modality is 100% effective and invasive cervical cancer can develop in women participating in such programs.

The 2001 Bethesda System terminology is used for cytological classification. This terminology utilizes the terms low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) to refer to low-grade lesions and high-grade cervical cancer precursors respectively. For managing cervical precancer, the histopathological classification is two-tiered applying the terms cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 1 (CIN 1) to low-grade lesions and CIN2,3 to high-grade lesions. If using the 2012 Lower Anogenital Squamous Terminology (LAST), CIN1 is equivalent to histopathological LSIL and CIN2,3 is equivalent to histopathological HSIL. Please note that cytological LSIL is not equivalent to histopathological CIN 1 and cytological HSIL is not equivalent to histopathological CIN2,3. The current guidelines expand clinical indications for HPV testing based on studies using FDA-approved, validated HPV assays. Management decisions based on results using HPV tests not similarly validated may not result in outcomes intended by these guidelines. HPV testing should be restricted to high-risk (oncogenic) HPV types. Testing for low-risk (non-oncogenic) HPV types has no role in evaluating women with abnormal cervical cytological results. Therefore, whenever “HPV testing” is mentioned in the guidelines, it refers to testing for high-risk (oncogenic) HPV types only.

© Copyright, 2002, 2006, 2013 American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved
Unsatisfactory Cytology

- HPV unknown (any age)
- HPV negative (age ≥30)
- HPV positive (age ≥30)

Repeat Cytology after 2-4 months

- Abnormal: Manage per ASCCP guideline
- Negative: Routine screening (HPV-/unknown) or Cotesting @ 1 year (HPV+)
- Unsatisfactory: Colposcopy

Either is acceptable
Cytology NILM but EC/TZ Absent/Insufficient

- Ages 21-29*
  - HPV negative
    - HPV testing (Preferred)
  - HPV unknown or
    - Repeat cytology in 3 years (Acceptable)

- Age ≥30 years
  - HPV positive or
    - Genotyping
    - Cytology+ HPV test in 1 year
  - Manage per ASCCP guideline

*HPV testing is unacceptable for managing women ages 21-29 years

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women ≥ Age 30, who are Cytology Negative, but HPV Positive

- **Cytology Negative and HPV Negative**
  - Repeat cotesting @ 3 years

- **≥ASC or HPV positive**
  - HPV DNA Typing
    - HPV 16 or 18 Positive
      - Repeat cotesting @ 1 year
    - HPV 16 and 18 Negative
      - Manage per ASCCP Guideline

- **Normal Cytology/HPV Positive**
  - Repeat cotesting @ 1 year
  - Acceptable

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women with Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASC-US) on Cytology*

- **Repeat Cytology** @ 1 year Acceptable
  - Negative
    - Routine Screening (Cytology in 3 years)
  - > ASC
    - HPV Testing Preferred
      - HPV Positive (managed the same as women with LSIL)
      - HPV Negative
        - Repeat Cotesting @ 3 years

- **Colposcopy**
  Endocervical sampling preferred in women with no lesions, and those with inadequate colposcopy; it is acceptable for others

- **Manage per ASCCP Guideline**

*Management options may vary if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24.*

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women Ages 21-24 years with either Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASC-US) or Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL)

Women ages 21-24 years with ASC-US or LSIL

- Repeat Cytology @ 12 months Preferred
  - HPV Positive
  - Reflex HPV Testing Acceptable for ASC-US only
    - HPV Negative
      - Routine Screening
    - ASC-H, AGC, HSIL
      - Repeat Cytology @ 12 months
        - Negative, ASC-US or LSIL
          - Routine Screening
        - Negative x 2 > ASC
          - Colposcopy
  - Negative, ASC-US or LSIL
    - Repeat Cytology @ 12 months
      - HPV Positive
        - Reflex HPV Testing Acceptable for ASC-US only
          - HPV Negative
            - Routine Screening
Management of Women with Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (LSIL)*

**LSIL with negative HPV test**
- Repeat Cotesting @ 1 year
  - Cytology Negative and HPV Negative
    - Repeat Cotesting @ 3 years

**LSIL with no HPV test**
- Colposcopy
  - ≥ ASC or HPV positive
    - Non-pregnant and no lesion identified
      - Endocervical sampling “preferred”
    - Inadequate colposcopic examination
      - Endocervical sampling “preferred”
    - Adequate colposcopy and lesion identified
      - Endocervical sampling “acceptable”
  - No CIN2,3
    - Manage per ASCCP Guideline

**LSIL with positive HPV test**
- Manage per ASCCP Guideline

* Management options may vary if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24 years.
Management of Pregnant Women with Low-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL)

Pregnant Women with LSIL

Colposcopy
Preferred

Defer Colposcopy
(Until at least 6 weeks postpartum)

No CIN2,3^
Postpartum follow-up

CIN2,3
Manage per ASCCP Guideline

^ In women with no cytological, histological, or colposcopically suspected CIN2,3 or cancer

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women with Atypical Squamous Cells: Cannot Exclude High-grade SIL (ASC-H)*

- Colposcopy
  - Regardless of HPV status

- No CIN 2,3
  - Manage per ASCCP Guideline

- CIN 2,3
  - Manage per ASCCP Guideline

* Management options may vary if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24 years.
Management of Women Ages 21-24 yrs with Atypical Squamous Cells, Cannot Rule Out High Grade SIL (ASC-H) and High-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL)

**Colposcopy**
(Immediate loop electrosurgical excision is unacceptable)

- **No CIN2,3**
  - Observation with colposcopy & cytology *
    - @ 6 month intervals for up to 2 years
  - **Other results**
    - **HSIL**
      - Persists for 24 months with no CIN2,3 identified
      - **Biopsy**
      - **CIN2,3**
    - **Manage per ASCCP Guideline**
      - Diagnostic Excisional Procedure
      - **CIN2,3**
        - (If NO CIN2,3, continue observation)
        - **Manage per ASCCP Guideline for young women with CIN2,3**

**Two Consecutive Cytology Negative Results**
and **No High-grade Colposcopic Abnormality**

- **Routine Screening**

*If colposcopy is adequate and endocervical sampling is negative. Otherwise a diagnostic excisional procedure is indicated.
Management of Women with High-grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions (HSIL)*

Immediate Loop Electrosurgical Excision

Or

Colposcopy (with endocervical assessment)

No CIN2,3

CIN2,3

Manage per ASCCP Guideline

* Management options may vary if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24
* Not if patient is pregnant or ages 21-24

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Initial Workup of Women with Atypical Glandular Cells (AGC)

All subcategories (except atypical endometrial cells)

Colposcopy (with endocervical sampling) and Endometrial sampling (if ≥ 35 yrs or at risk for endometrial neoplasia*)

Atypical Endometrial Cells

Endometrial and Endocervical Sampling

No Endometrial Pathology

Colposcopy

* Includes unexplained vaginal bleeding or conditions suggesting chronic anovulation.
Subsequent Management of Women with Atypical Glandular Cells (AGC)

- Initial Cytology is AGC - NOS
  - No CIN2+, AIS or Cancer
    - Cotest at 12 & 24 months
      - Both negative: Cotest 3 years later
      - Any abnormality: Colposcopy
  - CIN2+ but no Glandular Neoplasia
    - Manage per ASCCP Guideline

- Initial Cytology is AGC (favor neoplasia) or AIS
  - No Invasive Disease
    - Diagnostic Excisional Procedure+

* Should provide an intact specimen with interpretable margins. Concomitant endocervical sampling is preferred.

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Lesser abnormalities include ASC-US or LSIL Cytology, HPV 16+ or 18+, and persistent HPV. Management options may vary if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24.

Cytology if age <30 years, cotesting if age ≥ 30 years.† Either ablative or excisional methods. Excision preferred if colposcopy inadequate, CIN2+ on ECC, or previously treated.

Follow-up without Treatment

Cotesting at 12 months

HPV(-) and Cytology Negative

Age appropriate retesting 3 years later

Cytology negative +/- HPV(-)

Routine screening

≥ ASC or HPV(+)

Colposcopy

No CIN

CIN2,3

CIN1

If persists for at least 2 years

Follow-up or Treatment †
Management of Women with No Lesion or Biopsy-confirmed Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia — Grade 1 (CIN1) Preceded by ASC-H or HSIL Cytology

**Cotesting at 12 and 24 months**

- HPV(-) and Cytology Negative at both visits
  - Age-specific retesting in 3 years

- HPV(+) or Any cytology abnormality except HSIL
  - Colposcopy

**Diagnostic Excision Procedure**

- HSIL at either visit

**Review of cytological, histological, and colposcopic findings**

- Manage per ASCCP Guideline for revised diagnosis

---

*Provided colposcopy is adequate and endocervical sampling is negative

^ Except in special populations (may include pregnant women and those ages 21-24)

*Cytology if age <30 years, cotesting if age ≥30 years

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women with No lesion or Biopsy-confirmed Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia — Grade 1 (CIN1) in Women Ages 21-24

After ASC-US or LSIL

- Repeat Cytology @ 12 months
  - < ASC-H or HSIL
  - > ASC-H or HSIL
    - Repeat Cytology @ 12 mos
      - Negative
        - Routine Screening
      - > ASC
        - Colposcopy

After ASC-H or HSIL

- Inadequate colposcopy
- Adequate colposcopy
  - Diagnostic Excisional Procedure*
  - Observation with colposcopy & cytology @ 6 mo intervals for 1 year
  - Review material^ (see note)

*Not if patient is pregnant
^Includes referral cytology, colposcopic findings, and all biopsies

Change in diagnosis

Routine Screening

Manage per ASCCP Guideline

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women with Biopsy-confirmed Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia — Grade 2 and 3 (CIN2,3)*

Adequate Colposcopy

Either Excision † or Ablation of T-zone *

Cotesting at 12 and 24 months

2x Negative Results

Repeat cotesting in 3 years

Routine screening

Inadequate Colposcopy or Recurrent CIN2,3 or Endocervical sampling is CIN2,3

Diagnostic Excisional Procedure †

Any test abnormal

Colposcopy With endocervical sampling

*Management options will vary in special circumstances or if the woman is pregnant or ages 21-24

†If CIN2,3 is identified at the margins of an excisional procedure or post-procedure ECC, cytology and ECC at 4-6mo is preferred, but repeat excision is acceptable and hysterectomy is acceptable if re-excision is not feasible.
Management of Young Women with Biopsy-confirmed Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia — Grade 2,3 (CIN2,3) in Special Circumstances

Young Women with CIN2,3

Either treatment or observation is acceptable, provided colposcopy is adequate. When CIN2 is specified, observation is preferred. When CIN3 is specified, or colposcopy is inadequate, treatment is preferred.

Observation — Colposcopy & Cytology
@ 6 month intervals for 12 months

- 2x Cytology Negative and Normal Colposcopy
  - Cotest in 1 year
  - Both tests negative
  - Cotest in 3 years

- Either test abnormal

Treatment using Excision or Ablation of T-zone

- Colposcopy worsens or High-grade Cytology or Colposcopy persists for 1 year
  - Repeat Colposcopy/Biopsy
    - Recommended

- CIN3 or CIN2,3 persists for 24 months
  - Treatment Recommended

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Management of Women Diagnosed with Adenocarcinoma in-situ (AIS) during a Diagnostic Excisional Procedure

Hysterectomy — Preferred

Conservative Management
Acceptable if future fertility desired

Margins Involved or
ECC Positive

Re-excision
Recommended

Margins Negative

Re-evaluation*
@ 6 months — acceptable

Long-term
Follow-up

* Using a combination of cotesting and colposcopy with endocervical sampling
Interim Guidance for Managing Reports using the Lower Anogenital Squamous Terminology (LAST) Histopathology Diagnoses

Low Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (LSIL)*
- Manage like CIN1

High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion (HSIL)*
- Manage like CIN2,3

*Histopathology Results only.

© Copyright, 2013, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. All rights reserved.
Colposcopy is the examination of the cervix, vagina, and, in some instances the vulva, with the colposcope after the application of a 3-5% acetic acid solution coupled with obtaining colposcopically-directed biopsies of all lesions suspected of representing neoplasia.

Endocervical sampling includes obtaining a specimen for either histopathological evaluation using an endocervical curette or a cytobrush or for cytological evaluation using a cytobrush.

Endocervical assessment is the process of evaluating the endocervical canal for the presence of neoplasia using either a colposcope or endocervical sampling.

Diagnostic excisional procedure is the process of obtaining a specimen from the transformation zone and endocervical canal for histopathological evaluation and includes laser conization, cold-knife conization, loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP), and loop electrosurgical conization.

Adequate colposcopy indicates that the entire squamocolumnar junction and the margin of any visible lesion can be visualized with the colposcope.

Endometrial sampling includes obtaining a specimen for histopathological evaluation using an endometrial aspiration or biopsy device, a “dilatation and curettage” or hysteroscopy.