# **РЕЗЮМЕТА**

# НА НЕРЕЦЕНЗИРАНИ НАУЧНИ ТРУДОВЕ

## на д-р Петя Георгиева Костова, дм

гл. асистент, Клиника по гинекология, СБАЛ по Онкология ЕАД

Във връзка с конкурса за ДОЦЕНТ в област 7. "Здравеопазване и спорт", професионално направление 7.1. "Медицина" и научна специалност по "Онкология" (03.01.046) за нуждите на клиниката по онкогинекология на СБАЛ по Онкология-ЕАД, София, обявен в Д.В. бр. 67/ 30.08.2011 г. и на 08.08.2011 г. в сайта на СБАЛО ЕАД-София (http://www.sbaloncology.bg/bg/dotcent-oncology/oncogynecologybg.htm)

## І. ПУБЛИКАЦИИ В ПЕРИОДИЧНИЯ НАУЧЕН ПЕЧАТ

# 1. Онкология. (С), 26: 1989, 3, 11-15

ЧУВСТВИТЕЛНОСТ, СПЕЦИФИЧНОСТ И ТОЧНОСТ НА ЦИТОЛОГИЧНОТО ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ НА ХРАЧКИ ПРИ ДИАГНОСТИКАТА НА КАРЦИНОМА НА БЕЛИТЕ ДРОБОВЕ

<u>П. Костова</u>, Д. Николова, Й. Димитрова МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

**Резюме**. Обсуждаются результаты иитологического исследования мокроты у 123 больных с сомнением рака легкого за период январь 1987 г. до юня 1988 г. Цитологические препараты приготовлены по обычным методикам и окрашены гематоксилин-эозином. Цитологические ответы распределены в соответствие гистогенезом опухоли. Во веех случаях выполнено гистологическое исследование. При сопоставлении обеих морфологических методов определены истинные и ложно-положительные и отрицательные результаты йзчислением показателей чувствительности-78%, специфичности-90%, точности-79% иитологического метода. Сделаны выводы диагностической ценности метода и повышенной его эффективности при выявлении ранних форм рака легких.

SENSITIVITY, SPECIFICITY AND PRECISION OF CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SPUTA IN DIAGNOSTICS OF CARCINOMA OF THE LUNGS **P. KOSTOVA**, D. NIKOLOVA, J. DIMITROVA

Summary. The results from cytological examination of sputa of 123 patients with suspicion about lung carcinoma for the period from January 1987 to June 1988 have been discussed. The preparations for cytological investigation are made after routine techniques and are stained with hemalaun-eosin. The cytological results are shared out after histogenesis of the tumor. A subsequent histological examination is performed in all cases. In comparison of the results from both morphological techniques have been determined true and false positive and negative results and have been calculated the indises: sensitivity-78%, specificity-90% and precision-79% of cytological method. Some conclusions about diagnostic value of the method and

# 2. Онкология. 26: 1989, 3, 15-20

ЦИТОДИАГНОСТИКА ПРИ БОЛНИ С ЦЕРВИКАЛНА ИНТРАЕПИТЕЛНА НЕОПЛАЗИЯ

М. Нгуен, А. Карагьозов, Д. Николова, М. Попова, А. Ганчева, <u>П.Костова</u>, С. Иванов МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

**Резюме**. 163 больным с цервикальной интраэпителиальной неоплазией (ЦИН) в возрасте 22—67 лет {средний возраст 36,5 лет} проведено оперативно лечение. Выявлены следующие находки: Рар-1 — 2 (1,23%), Рар-2 — 18 (11,04%). Рар-3а — 60 (36,87%), Pap-36 — 58 (35,58%), Pap-4 — 17 (10,49%) u Pap-5 — 8 (4,85%). До лечения c легкой дисплазией било 2 (1,23%) больных, c умеренной — 7(4,30%), с тяжелой — 53 (32,51%), Ca in situ — 90 (55,21%), с микроинвазивным раком — 6 (3,68%) и с фоновым заболеваниями—5 (3,07%). Произведена конизация по Шурмдорф у 60 (36.81%) больных, по Белецки— 36 (22.08%), по Б. (21,47%) (19,64%)35 u v*32* больных диатермокоагуляция. При серийном гистологическом исследовании конуса установлены: дисплазия у 78 (47,86%), Ca in situ — 59 (36,20%), микроинвазивен карцином — 12 (7,36%), инвазивен рак — 3 (1,84%), воспалительные и гиперпластические процессы — 11 (6,74%). Проследены послеоперативно до 12 мясяцев 71 пациентки с конизацией путем цитологических исследований, кольпоскопией и прицельной биопсией по показаниям. С Ра-1 — 41 (57,75%) больных, Рар-2 — 28 (39,44%), Рар-3 — 1 (1,41%), и Рар-5 — 1 (1,41%).

CYTODIAGNOSTICS IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA

M. NGUEN, A. KARAGJOZOV, D. NIKOLOVA, M. POPOV, A. GANCHEVA, <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, S. IVANOV

Summary. A surgical treatment is performed in 163 women with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), from 22 to 67 years aged, at a mean age of 36,5 years. The cytological findings before treatment are: Pap-1 — 2 (1,23%), Pap-2 — 18 (11,04%), Pap-3a —60 (36,87%), Pap-3b —58 (35,58%), Pap-4 — 17 (10,49%) and Pap-5 — 8 (4,85%). Prior to treatment histological diagnosis is: mild dysplasia-2 (1,23%) patients, moderate dysplasia —7 (4,30%), severe dysplasia — 53 (32,51%), carcinoma in situ — 90 (55,21%), microinvasite carcinoma — 6 (3,68%) and background diseases —5 (3,07%). The conization is made after the following techniques: according to Sturmdorf — in 60 women (36,81%), according to Beletskii —in 36 (22,08%), according to B. Vassilev — in 35 (21,47%) and diathermoconization — in 32 (19,64%). The results obtained in serial histological examination of the cone are the following: dysplasia in 78 women (47,86%), carcinoma in situ — in 59 (36,20%), microinvasive carcinoma — in 12 (7,36%), invasive carcinoma — in 3 (1,84%), inflammatory and hyperplastic processes — in 11 (6,74%). Up to Month 12 after surgery, 71 of the patients treated are followed up: by cytological examination, colposcopy and target biopsy in evidence of some indications. The cytological

## 3. Проблеми на онкологията. 17: 1989, 41-43.

АНАЛИЗ НА РЕЗУЛТАТИТЕ ОТ ЦИТОЛОГИЧНОТО ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ НА КОЖНИ ТУМОРИ

Д. Николова, <u>П. Костова</u>, Д. Христова, А. Милев МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

Резюме. Вычислены чувствительность, специфичность и точность цитодогического исследования базоцеллюлярных карциномов, малигненых меланом и доброкачественных туморов кожи у 131 больного. Цитологические и гистодогические препараты приготовлены общепринятым способом и окрашены гематоксилином и эозином. Специфичность цитологического исследования при базоцеллюлярных карциномах имеет более низкие оценки в сравнении с литературными данными. Чувствительность цитологического исследования при доброкачественных опухолях кожи неудовлетворительна едва достигает 37%. Цитологическое исследование малигненной меланомы показало хорошего чувствительность, специфичность и точность, несмотря на известную тенденцию к гипердиагностике.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE GYTOLOGIC INVESTIGATION OF THE SKIN TUMOURS

D. NIKOLOVA, P. KOSTOVA, D. HRISTOVA, A. MILEV

Summary. The sensitivity, specificity and precision, of the cytologic investigation in basocellular cancer, malignant melanoma and benign skin tumours were assessed in 131 patients. The cytologic and histologic preparations were prepared according to ti.e generally accepted manner and were stained with hematoxilin and eosine. The specificity of the cytologic investigation in basocellular cancers was with lower values as compared with the data from the literature. The sensitivity of the cytologic investigation in the benign skin tumours was unsatisfactory, hardly 37%. The cytologic investigation of the malignant melanoma was with good sensitivity, specificity and precision, despite a certain tendancy to wards hyperdiagnostics.

# 4. Онкология. 27: 1990, 4, 1-8

ПРОБЛЕМИ НА СКРИНИНГА ЗА РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА-РЕЗУЛТАТИ, ПРОБЛЕМИ И МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ЗА ПОВИШАВАНЕ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТТА МУ

Хр Цветански, Ш. Данон, <u>П.Костова</u>, А. Ганчева МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

**Резюме.** Рассматривается еффективность проведения с 1970 г. у нас онкогинеколагического цитологического скрининга и влияние его на некоторие показатели. Не установлено снижения заболеваемости РШМ  $(12,2-16,7^{\circ})_{ooo}$ 

женщин); смертность стационировалась  $(3,2-5,7^{\circ}/_{0000}),$ некоторым повышением в течение последных 4 лет. Количество вновь открытых больных с раком in situ остается постоянно низким по отношению к инвазивному раку. соответственно 3:1. Высока относительная доля больных с РШМ в III и IV стадиях (19,1-31,0%). Рассмотрены некоторые проблемы профилактических гинекологических осмотров. Установлена низкая активная вывляемость больных РШМ, неудовлетворнтельная иитологическая выявляемость (3,6%) и низка относительная доля биопсированных по отношению цитологично сигнализированных женщин (25,1%). С целью повышения эффективности скрннинга необходимо: введение учета подлежащего контингента с полным его обхватом, повышения квалификации акушеров гинекологов, улучшение и унифицирование техники получения цитологических мазков и повышения качества санитарно-просветительской деятельности.

A SCREENING FOR CANCER OF THE UTERINE CERVIX IN BULGARIA - RESULTS, PROBLEMS AND MEASURES FOR AN INCREASE OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS

CHR. TSVETANSKY, SH. DANON, P. KOSTOVA, A. GANCHEVA

Summary. The effectiveness of the oncogynecological cytological screening, performed ire 1970 in this country, is considered, as its influence on some indices is analysed. A decrease of morbidity from cancer of the uterine cervix is not established  $(12,2-16,7^{\circ})_{ooo}$  women), the mortality retains  $(3,2-5,7^{\circ})_{ooo}$  women), with a certain increase during the last 4 years. The number of the newly-recovered patients with carcinoma in, situ remains permanently low in a ratio invasive carcinoma to carcinoma in situ - 3:1. The relative share of the patients with cancer of the uterine cervix in Stages III and IV is high 19,1-31,0%). A favourable influence on the studied indices is not established. Some problems of the prophylactic gynecological examinations are discussed. It is established a low active discovery of the patients with cancer of the uterine cervix, an insufficient cytological discovery (3,6 %) with a low relative share of the biopsied versus cytologically signaled women (25,1 %). For an increase of effectiveness of the screening is necessary: an introduction of a personal account for the liable contingents and their full including, an increase of qualification of the obstetricians, an inprovement and unification of the technique for obtaining of cytological smears, a modernization of health-education activity.

# 5. Онкология. 28: 1991, 1, 6-9

ТЕЖКА ДИСПЛАЗИЯ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА – ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИ, КОЛПОСКОПСКИ И ХИСТОЛОГИЧНИ РЕЗУЛТАТИ

А. Карагьозов, Д. Николова, <u>П. Костова</u>, А. Ганчева, Г. Ганчев МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

**Резюме**. Анализированы результаты цитологического, кольпоскопического и гистологического исследования у 74 больных с тяжелой дисплазией слизистой шейки матки, леченных оперативно в гинекологической клинике НОЦ за 3-х летний период. Наиболее частыми цитологическими результатами била Рар 3а - 40,5% и Рар 3в - 37,8%. Среди кольпоскопических находок преобладала

атипичная зона трансформации — 41,4%. Сопоставление цитологических результатов с гистологическими от биопсий и конизаций показало совпадение соответственно 83,6 и 88,7%. Подчеркивается значение комплексного цитокольпогистологического метода в диагностике тяжелой дисплазии.

SEVERE DYSPLASIA OF THE UTERINE CERVIX — CYTOLOGICAL, COLPOSCOPICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL RESULTS A. KARAGYOSOV, D. NIKOLOVA, **P. KOSTOVA**, A. GAIICHEVA, G. GANCHEV

Summary. The authors analyze the results from the cytologican, colposcopical and histologican investigation of 74 patients with severe dysplasia of the uterine cervix, treated surgically at the Department of gynecology of the National Oncological Center for a 3-year period. The most common cytological results are Pap 3a -40,5% and Pap 3b - 37,8%. The atypical area of transformation prevails among the colposcopical findings - 41,4 %. The comparison of the cytological results with the data from the histological examination of biopsy and conization material shows a coincidence in 83,6 and 88,7% respectively. The significance of the complex cytological-colposcopical-histological method in the diagnostics of severe dysplasia is emphasized.

## 6. Проблеми на онкологията. 20: 1992, 51-54.

ГРАНУЛОЗОКЛЕТЪЧНИ ТУМОРИ НА ЯЙЧНИКА

Г. Ганчев, А. Ганчева, <u>П. Костова</u> МА, Национален онкологичен център, София

**Резюме** Изучены некоторые клиникоморфологические особенности гранулезоклеточных опухолей яйчника и их отражение на выживаемости больных. Установили, что для больных прогноз лучше в начальной стадии заболевания и с фолликолярным видом гранулезоклеточной опухоли.

GRANULOSA CELL TUMORS OF THE OVARIUM G. GANCHEV, A. GANCHEVA, P. KOSTOVA

Summary. A number of clinicomorphologic features of ovarian granulosa cell tumors and their significance for patient survival were studied. Prognosis was better for patients with early stage and follicular forms of the disease.

## 7. Акуш и гинекол. (С), 33: 1994, 1, 44–45.

НОВА МЕЖДУНАРОДНА КЛАСИФИКАЦИЯ НА ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИТЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА-БЕТЕЗДА 1988/1991 Г.

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, В. Макавеева<sup>2</sup>, К. Замфирова<sup>1</sup>,  $\Pi$ . Костова<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>.Катедра по АГ, ДИБ "Майчин дом"-София

<sup>2</sup>.Катедра по патологична анатомия и цитопатология,

ДИБ"Александровска" - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3.</sup>Гинекологична клиника, НОЦ - София

**Резюме:** Авторите представят създадената през 1989 г и модифицирана през 1991 г новата цитологична класификация на цитологичните изменения на маточната шийка — Бетезда (БТС). Те посочват, че най-общо предимствата на БТС са свързани с въжможността за отхвърляне на цифровата система на Рар-теста, тъй като тя не е свързана с модерната цитологична практика. Дава възможност за оценка качеството на взетата намазка. Преминава към двустепенна скала за оценка на измененията, с което увеличава диагностичната сигурност. Разрешава допълнителна оценка на измененията поради описателния характер на оценката.

В дискусионен план са посочени вероятните недостатъци на новата система и е предложен собствен оригинален фиш за гинекологичната практика.

## 8. Акуш и гинекол., 33: 1994, 3, 26–28.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ НА БЕТЕЗДА ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧНАТА ЦИТОЛОГИЧНА СИСТЕМА В ГИНЕКОЛОГИЧНАТА ПРАКТИКА.

Резюме: Целта на настоящото проучване е да се обобщи едногодишният опит от приложението на Бетезда терминологичната система /БТС/ за класификация на цервикалните цитонамазки. Изследвани бяха 164 жени на възраст от 18 до 45 години, от тях 98 с начална .бременност и 66 небременни. Материалите за цитологичното изследване се получаваха по класическия начин и се оцветяваха с хемалаун-еозин. Цитологичните находки бяха отчитани по ревизираната от 1991 г. БТС, като бе давана оценка за адекватността на цитонамазките, както и за характера на възпалителните и реактивни клетъчни промени. Интраепителните лезии бяха класифицирани в две категории - ниско и високостепенни.

Обсъждат се предимствата и недостатъците на предлаганата нова терминологична цитологична класификационна система за оценка състоянието на маточната шийка.

APPLICATION OF THE BETHESDA TERMINOLOGICAL SYSTEM IN THE CLINICAL PRACTICE. A PILOT STUDY.

P. KOSTOVA, V. ZLATKOV, K. ZAMFIROVA, G. GANCHEV

Summary: The aim of the present study is to summarize the one-year experience in applying the Bethesda terminological system (BTS) for assessment of cervical cytology. The study was based on 164 women, aged from 18 to 45, of wich 98 with early pregnancy and 66 not pregnant. The materials for cytological examination were prepared by classical techniques and then coloured with hemalaun-eosin. Cytological findings were interpreted according to the revised BTS (1991), and an assessment of the adecuacy of smears, possible infectious and reactive changes was made. Intraepythelial lesions were classified in two categories - low and hight grade lesions. The advantages and shortcomings of the proposed new terminological, cytological classification system for assessment of the uterine cervix are discussed.

# 9. Balkan Journal of Clinical Laboratry. 2: 1995, 3-4, 39-42

COMPARISON OF THE THREE DIFFERENT METHODS FOR CERVICAL SAMPLING

 $\underline{P.\ KOSTOVA}^{1}$ , V.  $ZLATKOV^{2}$ , K.  $KALINOV^{3}$ 

National Oncological Center<sup>1</sup>, Dept. Ob/Gyn<sup>2</sup>, Dept. of Social Medicine<sup>3</sup>, Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria

**Summary**: The purpose of the study was to compare smear quality of three cervical sampling methods.

The study group included 465 consecutive, nonpregnant, premenopausal patients undergoing routine screening, respectivelly: cotton swab (148 women), cotton swab & cytobrush (164 women) and Cervex Brush (153 women). The cytopathology laboratory used criteria of the Bethesda system - 1991 to report smear quality and cytological findings. There were statistically significant differences for smear quality between cotton swab vs cotton swab & cytobrush method  $(P(x^2)<0.01)$ , and cotton swab & cytobmsh vs Cervex Brush  $(P(x^2)<0.01)$ . The comparison between cotton swab and Cervex Brush did not show statistically significant difference  $(P(x^2)>0.05)$ . Detection of normal and pathological findings did not show marked difference between the sampling methods examined.

The cotton swab & cytobrush appears to be the most effective sampling method.

## 10. Акуш и гинекол., 36: 1997, 2, 27–29.

ИМА ЛИ МЯСТО ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИЯТ СКРИНИНГ ПРИ СЕКСУАЛНО АКТИВНИ ТИНЕЙДЖЪРКИ?

<u>П. Костова</u><sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>.НОЦ – София, <sup>2</sup>.ДИБ "Майчин дом"-София

**Резюме:** <u>Целта</u> на настоящето изследване е да потърси мястото на цитологичния скрининг на маточната шийка при сексуално активни тинейджърки.

Материал и методика. Обхванати бяха 83 нераждали момичета между 14 и 19 годишна възраст (средно 18.13 год.), посетили амбулаторията поради неспецифични гинекологични оплаквания. На всички пациентки се взе четкова ципология по класическия способ, като намазките бяха оценени по критериите на Бетезда (1991).

<u>Резултати и дискуси</u>я. Намери се висока адекватност на цитологичните намазки достигаща до 98.8%, а разпределението на резултатите по различните категории показа: в 34.1% клетки в норма, в 34.1% доброкачесвени клетъчни промени в следствие реактивни изменения от възпалителен произход, в 18.4% атипични епително-клетъчни промени с неясна степен, в 11.0% нискостепенни ПИЛ с HPV, в 1.2% без HPV и в 1.2% високостепенни ПИЛ.

<u>Обсъжда</u> се мястото и ролята на цитологичния скрининг при сексуално активни адолесцентни момичета във връзка с получените резултати.

HAS CYTOLOGICAL SCREENING ITS PLACE IN SEXUALLY ACTIVE TEENAGERS **P. KOSTOVA**, V. ZLATKOV **Summary**: The aim of the present investigation is to determine what is the place of cytological screening of the uterine cervix in sexually active teenagers.

<u>Material ami methods</u>. The study was bused on 83 girls aged between 14 and 19 (mean age 18.13 years) without childbirth in history, who visited our clinic with non-specific gynecological complaints. All patients were submitted to brush cytology applying the classical method and classifying the smears according to the Bethesda system (1991)

<u>Results and discussion</u>. A high adequacy of the cytologicsmears was found, reaching up to 93.8 % and the following distribution of the findings according to the various criteria was observed: cells within normal limits in 34.1 % of the patients, benign cellular changes due to reactive changes associated with inflammation in 34.1 %, atypical epithelial cell abnormalities of undetermined significance in 18.4%, low grade SIL with HPV in 11.0%, without HPV in 1.2 % and high grade SIL in 1.2 % of thr patients.

The role of cytological screening in sexually active adolescent girls is discussed in the context of the obtained results.

## 11. Онкология. 34: 1997, 1-4, 38-40

ВЪЗМОЖНОСТИ ЗА ДИАГНОСТИКА НА ЦЕРВИКАЛНИЯ СКРИНИНГ

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, **П. Костова<sup>2</sup>**,

<sup>1</sup>Катедра по акушерство и гинекология, ДУБ "Майчин дом", МА-София

Резюме. Ракът на маточната шийка е втората по честота генитална неоплазия в целия свят със заболеваемост в диапазона от 10 до 40 на 100 000 годишно. страни. съответно развитите и развиващите ce Епидемиологичните изследвания показват, че корелацията на папиломната инфекция с цервикалната неоплазма е изключително близка. По данни на СЗО от ежегодно рагистрираните нови 460 000 пациентки с рак на маточната шийка, асоцияцията с папиломния вирус се открива в повече от 200 000 случая. Целта на настоящата разработка е да направи преглед на възможностите на различните клинични и лабораторни методи за съвременна диагноза на цервикалната папиломна инфекция.

# 12. Акуш и гинекол. 37: 1998, 3, 54 – 56.

СКРИНИНГ И ДИАГНОСТИКА НА РАКА НА ЯЙЧНИКА

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, <u>П. Костова</u><sup>2</sup>
<sup>1</sup> ДУБ "Майчин дом", МУ – София, <sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НОЦ - София

**Резюме:** Ракът на яйчника представлява значим медико-социален проблем за нашата страна, поради значителната честота (26.1%) и висока смъртност (9‰) сред онкогинекологичните заболявания.

Целта на настоящия обзор бе да се обсъдят методите за диагностика на овариалния карцином, като се анализират възможностите им за приложение като скрининг в клиничната практика.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Национален онкологичен център, София

Изстъква се, че вторична профилактика при рака на яйчника има място, като селективен скрининг при жени с висок риск. Препоръчва се той да включва: гинекологичен и ехографски преглед, както и изследване на туморния маркер CA-125. Веднъж на две години, след двадесет и петата година на жената.

# SCREENING AND DIAGNOSIS OVOVARIAN CANCER V. ZIATKOV, <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>

Summary: The ovarian cancer represents important medico-social problem for our country due to its significant frequency (26.1%) and high mortality (9%0) among the oncogynaecological diseases.

The aim of the present review was to discuss the methods - for diagnostics of the ovarian cancer trough analyzing the possibilities for their implementation as a screening in the clinical practice.

It is pointed out, that the secondary prophilaxis for ovarian cancer has its place as a selective screening for women with high risk. The proposed scheme includes: gynecological and ultrasound checks up and CA-125 investigation every two year after twenty-five ages of the woman.

# 13. Акуш и гинекол. 37: 1998, 4, 58 – 61.

ЦЕРВИКАЛЕН СКРИНИНГ – СЪЩНОСТ И МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ НА КАЧЕСТВЕНИЯ КОНТРОЛ В ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИТЕ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ

### П. Костова

Гинекологична клиника, НОЦ - София

**Резюме:** Обсъжда се същността и значението на качествения контрол в дейността на цитологичните лаборатории, осъществяващи I етап на цервикалния скрининг. Представя се методологията, като се дискутират възможностите и на различните видове вътрешен и външен контрол, както и мястото на въведените в практиката на напредналите страни автоматизирани системи за анализ.

### CERVICAL SCREENING - ESSENCE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE QUALITY CONTROL IN CYTOLOGICAL LABOLATORIES P. Kostova

Summary: The essence and importance of the quality control in the activity of the cytological laboratories, fulfiling the 1st step of tt cervical screening are discussed. The methodology is presented, as well as the posibilities of the different kinds of internal and extern control and the place of the introduced in the practice of the developed countries automated analyzing systems are under consideration.

# **14.** <u>Акуш и гинекол. 39: 2000, 2, 60 – 63.</u>

РАК НА ЕНДОМЕТРИУМА: СЪВРЕМЕНЕН ЛЕЧЕБНО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕН ПРОТОКОЛ

 **Резюме:** В представените методични указания, последователно и системно са разгледани епидемиологията, рисковите фактори, етиопатогенезата, патоанатомията и клиниката на карцинома на ендометриума. Посочени са диагностичните методи, както и принципите за стадиране на заболяването. Представени са съвременната лечебна тактика, терапевтичните схеми по стадии, както начина на проследяване, съобразно изискванията на онкологичната доктрина.

ENDOMETRIAL CANCER: CURRENT DIAGNOSTIC-THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES.

<u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, T. KURLOV, V. ZLATKOV, A. KURLOV

**SUMMARY:** In the presented methodical scheme, consecutively and systematically are scrutinised the epidemiology, the risk factors, the etioputhugenesis, the histopalhology and the clinical signs of the endometrial cancer. The diagnostic possibilities, as well as the staging principles are pointed. The current treatment tactics, therapeutic schemes according to the stage and follow-up corresponding to the requirements of the oncological doctrine are presented.

## 15. Акуш и гинекол., 39, 2000, 3, 26-29.

РАК НА ВУЛВАТА - СЪВРЕМЕНЕН ЛЕЧЕБНО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕН ПРОТОКОЛ

**Резюме:** В представените методични указания последователно и системно са разгледани епидемиологията, рисковите фактори, етиопатогенезата, патоанатомията и клиниката на карцинома на вупвата. Посочени са диагностичните методи, както и принципите за стадиране на заболяването. Представени са съвременната лечебна тактика, терапевтичните схеми по стадии, както начина на проследяване съобразно изискванията на онкологичната доктрина.

CANCER OF THE VULVA: CURRENT DIAGNOSTIC - THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES

P. Kostova, T. Kurlov, V. Zlatkov, A. Kurlov

Summary: In the presented methodical sceme, consicutively and systematically are scrutinized the epidemiology. The risk factors, the etiopathogenesis, the histopathology and the clinical signs of the vulvar cancer. The diagnostic possibilities, as well as the staging principles are pointed. The current treatment tactics, therapeutic schemes according to the stage and follow-up corresponding to the requirements of the oncological doctrine are present.

# 16. Научни трудове по транспортна медицина, 22, 2000 16-23.

ЕПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ НА РАКА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

*П. Костова*<sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>

 $\overline{\mbox{\it Тинекологична}}$  клиника, СБАЛО-София,  $^2$  Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ - София

**Резюме.** Обзорът включва преглед на разпространението и промените в динамика на основните епидемиологични показатели (заболяемост и смъртност) при рака на маточната шийка по страни и региони. Тези данни са съпоставени с резултатите от анализа за нашата страна. Посочва се, че се запазва неблагоприятната тенденция за влошаване на епидемиологичната характеристика на рака на маточната шийка у нас, което определя необходимостта от своевременно провеждане на ефикасна програма за раков контрол.

# EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE CERVICAL CANCER **P. Kostova'**, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>

**Summary**. The present review includes the look through the spread and the changes in the dynamic of the main epidemiological indices (incidence and mortality) of the cervical cancer according the countries and regions. The data is compared with the results from the analysis for our country. It is pointed out, that the unfavorable tendency for deterioration of the epidemiological characteristic of cervical cancer in this country remain stable, which poses the necessity for timely performance of effective program of cancer control.

# 17. Акуш и гинекол, 40, 2001, 1, 15-17.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ НА КОЛПОСКОПСКИЯ ИНДЕКС НА REID ПРИ ТИНЕЙДЖЪРКИ

В. Златков $^{1}$ , **П. Костова^{2}**, В. Макавеева $^{3}$ 

<sup>1</sup>- Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ - София,

Цитологична лаборатория, <sup>3</sup> I АГ б-ца "Св. София", София

**Резюме:** Целта на настоящото изследване бе да определи възможностите на колпоскопския индекс на Reid да диференцира степента на находките при сексуално активни инеиджърки.

Материал и методика. Обхванати бяха 83 нераждали момичета между 14 и 19-годишна възраст (средно 18.13 год.) с различни по степен цитологичен и/или колпоскопски атипизъм. Колпоскопските находки бяха обединени според семиобективния индекс на Reid, като получените резултати бяха сравнени с хистологичните данни от прицелните биопсии.

**Резултати и обсъждане**. Получените резултати от колпоскопското изследване бяха разпределени в 4 групи: като група 0 - без патологични находки бяха клласифицирани 12 случая, в 1 гр. (по Reid) - 42, във 2 гр. (по Reid) -24, и в 3 гр. (по Reid) - 5. Хистологичните еквиваленти бяха обобщени съответно като: нормален и папиломен епител - при 27, CIN I - при 36, CIN II- при 15, и CIN III- при 5 случая.

**Изводи.** Направеното проучване показва добра корелация (91.6 %) между колпоскопските образи и хистологичната диагноза, с коет се поставя въпроса за мястото на колпоскопския индекс на Reid за предсказване на тежестта на патологичните промени на маточната шийка при сексуално активни адолесцентни момичета.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>- Гинекологична клиника, СБАЛО - София,

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REID'S COLPOSCOPIC INDEX IN TEENAGERS

V. Zlatkov, P. Kostova, V. Makaveeva

**Summary:** The aim of the present investigation was to determine the possibilities of the Reid's colposcopic index to differtiale the grade of the findings in sexually active teenagers.

Material and methods. The study was based on 83 girls without child-birth in history, aged between 14 an 19 (mean age 18.13 years)q with different grade cytological and/or colposcopic atypia. Colposcopic findings were joined, according to semiobective Reid's index and the results achieved were compared with the histological findings from the target biopsies.

**Results and discussion.** The results from the colposcopic investigation were divided into 4 groups: in group 0 - without parhological findings were classified 12 cases, in gr.1 (Reid) - 42, in gr.2 (Reid) - 24 and in gr.3 (Reid) - 5 patients. Histological equivalents were summarized as follow: normal and papi/oma epithelium - in 27, CINI - in 36, CIN II - 15q and CIN III - 5 cases.

**Conclusions.** The investigation performed, shows the good correlation (91.6 %) between co/poscopic impression and nisto-logical diagnosis, and this put the question about the place and role of the Reid's colposcopic index in predicting the severity of the pathological changes of the uterine cervix in sexually active adolescent girls.

## 18. Акуш и гинекол., 40, 2001, 2, 42-43

САРКОМ НА МАТКАТА. СЪВРЕМЕНЕН-ЛЕЧЕБНО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕН ПРОТОКОЛ

<u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, А. Кърлов<sup>1</sup>

**Резюме.** В представените методични указания, последователно и системно са разгледани епидемиологията, рисковите фактори, етиопатогенезата, патоанатомията и клиниката на саркома на матката. Посочени са диагностичните методи, както и принципите за стадиране на заболяването. Представени са съвременната лечебна тактика, прогностичните фактори, както и начина на проследяване, съобразно изискванията на онкологичната доктрина.

UTERINE SARCOMA. CURRENT DIAGNOSTIC - THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES.

P. Kostova, V. Zlatkov, A. Kurlov

**Summary.** In the presented methodical scheme, consecutively and systematically are scrutinized the epidemiology, the risk factors, the etiopathogenesis, the histopathology and the clinical signs of the uterine sarcoma. The diagnostic possibilities, as well as the staging principles are pointed. The current treatment tactics, the prognostic factors and follow-up corresponding to the requirements of the oncological doctrine are presented.

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{{}^{T}}$ Гинекологична клиника. СБАЛО,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Гинекологична клиника. НМТБ - София.

## 19. Scripta periodica, 4: 2001, 2. 40-47.

STATUS OF THE CERVICAL SCREENING IN BULGARIA. OPTIMIZATION POSSIBILITIES

## СЪСТОЯНИЕ НА ЦЕРВИКАЛНИЯ СКРИНИНГ В БЪЛГАРИЯ <u>П. Костова</u> и В. Златков.

Резюме. Целта на настоящото проучване бе да се анализират резултатите от иервикалния скрининг в България за периода 1970-1994 г. и да се дадат препоръки за актуализиране и оптимизиране на настоящата скринингова практика Проучени бяха показателите заболеваемост, смъртност, честота на carcinoma in situ и разпределение на случаите с рак на маточната шийка според стадия. Установиха се относително стабилни заболеваемост и смъртност за периода до 1987 г., след което е налице тенденция за нарастването им като достигат съответно 19.7‱ и 7.6‱ за 1994 г. Подобна характеристика се установява и при показателите за съотношението на carcinoma in situ/инвазивен карцином и при разпределението според стадия на случаите с инвазивен рак. На базата на гореописаните тревожни тенденции и в съответствие с модерните концепции за функциониране на скринингова програма възможните пътища за осъвременяване и оптимизиране на скрининга включват пет елемента: управление и ресурси, повишаване квалификацията на медицинския персонал, повишаване на мотивацията на населението, качествен контрол и оценка на ефективността.

# **P.** Kostova<sup>1</sup> and V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>

Summary. The aim of the present study was to analise the results from the cervical screening in Bulgaria for the period 1970-1994, by studying the following indicators: incidence, mortality, frequency of carcinoma in situ and stage distribution of the cases with invasive cervical cancer and to give recommendations for up-dating and optimization of the current screening practice. The relatively constant incidence and mortality until 1987 were evident, after that they showed increasing and for 1994 they are 19.7%000 and 7.6%000, respectively. Similar are the data of the correlation carcinoma in situ/invasive cancer and of the stage distribution of the cervical cancer patients. On the basis of the above mentioned alarming tendencies and according to modern conceptions for the functioning of the screening programs, the possible way for updating and optimization of the cervical screening requires the introduction of the following five elements: state policy and resources, improvement of medical personal training, stimulating the patients' motivation, quality control and efficiency assessment.

# 20. Транспортна медицина, 23: 2001, 40-42.

SCREENING FOR CERVICAL CANCER

**P. Kostova**<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> National Oncological Center - Sofia, Clinic of Oncogynecology,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Transport Hospital, Gynecologic Department

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>National Oncological Hospital, Sofia

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> National Multi-profile Transport Hospital "Tsar Boris III", Sofia

**Abstract.** This is a survey of the basic mass screening examination programs for uterine neck cancer. The history and progress of screening throughout the world are analyzed, as well as the obtained results with a reference to the characteristics of screening programs used in the variuos regions. The diagnostic relevance of cytology as a basic screening procedure is likewise assayed, along with the possibilities to optimize cervical screening with a view to improve control of the disease.

## 21. Онкологос, 2002, 2, 35-38.

ДИАГНОСТИЧНА СТОЙНОСТ НА УЛТРАЗВУКОВОТО ИЗСЛЕДВАНЕ В ОНКОГИНЕКОЛОГИЧНАТА ПРАКТИКА

В. Златков $^{1}$ , **П. Костова** $^{2}$ 

<sup>1</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис Ш"-София

<sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛО-София

#### РЕЗЮМЕ.

В България (1996 г.) ракът на ендометриума, шийката и яйчника са най-често срещаните онкогинекологични заболявания с фактическа заболеваемост, съответно в  $25.12 \times 10^5$ ,  $22.7 \times 10^5$  и  $17.7 \times 10^5$ . Въвеждането на ултразвуковото изследване в ежедневната дейност постави въпроса за възможностите на методиката. В тази връзка, целта на настоящия обзор бе да оцени диагностичната стойност на ултразвуковото изследване в онкогинекологичната практика.

Подчертава се значението на трансабдоминалната сонография, като се изтъква водещата роля на трансвагиналната сонография. Обобщаването на различните данни показва, че основното направление в тяхното приложение е свързано със скрининговата дейност при рака ендометриума и яйчника. Докато при рака на маточната шийка мястото на ултразвуковото изследване е в помощ на стадийната диагностика. Използването на доплер техниката не повишава достатъчно специфичността и сензитивността на ултразвуковото изследване и може да бъде препоръчана, като допълваща диагностиката методика.

### SUMMARY.

In Bulgaria cancer of the endometrium, cervix and ovary are the most common oncogynecological tumors with a crude incidence  $25.12x10^5$ ,  $22.7x10^5u$   $17.7x10^5$  respectively. The introduction of the ultrasound examination in the routine practice poses the question about the possibilities of the methodic. In this connection, the aim of the present study was to estimate the diagnostic value of the ultrasound examination in the oncogynecological practice.

The importance of the transabdominal sonography is underlined and the presenter role of the transvaginal sonography is pointed out. The generalization of the different data shows, that the main direction in their implementation, is in connection with the screening activity for endometrial and ovarian cancer. While, in cervical cancer the place of the ultrasound examination is in help of the stage diagnostics. The utilization of the Doppler technique do not promote enough the specificity and sensitivity of the ultrasound examination and can be recommend, as a complement methodic of the diagnostics.

# 22. Транспортна медицина, 24: 2002, 9-13.

ДИАГНОСТИЧНИ И ТЕРАПЕВТИЧНИ ПОДХОДИ ПРИ РАКА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

В, Златков<sup>1</sup>, **П. Костова<sup>2</sup>**, Л. Гочева<sup>3</sup>, К. Койнов<sup>3</sup>

**Резюме**. Целта на настоящата разработка е последователно и системно да се посочат различните диагностични и терапевтични подходи при рака на маточната шийка в зависимост от стадия на процеса, с което да се подпомогне избора на оптимален и ефективен лечебен метод, съобразно изискванията на съвременната онкологична доктрина.

DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES AT CERVICAL CANCER V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, P. Kostova<sup>2</sup>, L. Gocheva<sup>3</sup>, K. Koynov<sup>3</sup>,

**Abstract.** The aim of the present study was to indicate sequentially and methodically the different diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to cervical cancer, according to the stage of the process, by with to facilitate the choice of the optimal and effective treatment method, according to the requirements of the contemporary oncological doctrine.

# 23. Транспортна медицина, 24: 2002, 14-18.

ВЪЗМОЖНОСТИ НА ЛЪЧЕЛЕЧЕНИЕТО И ХИМИОТЕРАПИЯТА ПРИ РАКА НА ЕНДОМЕТРИУМА

Л. Гочева<sup>1</sup>, К. Койнов<sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, **П. Костова<sup>3</sup>** 

### Резюме.

Целта на настоящата разработка е да се обсъдят възможностите на лъчелечението и химиотерапията в комплексното лечение на рака на ендометриума, съобразно изискванията на съвременната онкологична доктрина

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE RADIOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY AT ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

L. Gocheva, K. Koynov, V. Zlatkov, P. Kostova

#### Abstract.

The aim of the present study was to discuss the possibilities of radiotherapy and chemotherapy as a part of the complex treatment of endometrial cancer, according to the requirements of the contemporary oncological doctrine.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" — София,

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Клиника по лъче- и химиотерапия, УМБАЛ "Царица Йоана" – София

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Клиника по лъче- и химиотерапия, УМБАЛ "Царица Йоана" – София,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" – София,

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$ Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

# 24. Транспортна медицина, 24: 2002, 59-62.

СЛУЧАЙ НА ЛОКАЛНО АВАНСИРАЛ, РЕЦИДИВИРАЩ И ПЕРСИСТИРАЩ КАРЦИНОМ НА ВУЛВАТА В МЛАДА ВЪЗРАСТ

<u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Димитров<sup>2</sup>, А. Ганчева<sup>1</sup>, Т. Кърлов<sup>1</sup>, Л. Джонгов<sup>2</sup>, В. Златков<sup>3</sup>

**Резюме.** Целта на настоящото съобщение е да се покаже случай от клиничната практика, при който е налице авансирал, рецидивиращ тумор на вулвата, при много млада жена, на локализация благоприятна за ранна диагностика. Проведено е пред- и следоперативно лъчелечение и хирургично отстраняване на тумора, с последваща ексцизия на туморния рецидив. Обсъждат се въпросите за ранната и своевременна диагноетика, адекватността на лечението и диспансерното наблюдение.

A CASE OF LOCALLY ADVANCED, RECURRING AND PERSISTING VULVAR CANCER AT YOUNG AGE

<u>P. Kostova<sup>1</sup></u>, V. Dimitrov<sup>2</sup>, A. Gancheva<sup>1</sup>, T. Karlov<sup>1</sup>, L. Djongov<sup>2</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract.** The aim of the present study, was to demonstrate a case from the clinical practice of the locally advanced and recurring tumor of the vulva at young woman - a localization, convenient for an opportune diagnosis. Pre- and postoperative radiation therapy, surgical removal of the tumor and exci- sion of the recurrence was performed. The early and timely diagnosis and adequacy of the treatment and followup are discussed.

# 25. Акуш и гинекол., 42: 2003, 1, 42-44.

ЦЕРВИКАЛЕН СКРИНИНГ. РЕЗУЛТАТИ ОТ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕТО В РАЗЛИЧНИТЕ СТРАНИ

# **П. Костова'**, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>

'Гинекологична клиника. НСБАЛ по Онкология - София, Тинекологична клиника. НМ Транспортна болница "Цар Борис III" - София

**Резюме.** Обзорът разглежда организацията и резултатите от приложението на цервикалния скрининг в различни страни и региони. Посочва се, че разпространението му в развиващите се страни все още е бавно, а в развитите, разполагащи с добре организирани скринингови програми той не постига максимална ефективност. Основните причини за тези неуспехи са от една страна организационни - невъзможност за обхващане на жените с висок риск, липса на адекватен качествен контрол и процедури за проследяване, а от друга те са свързани с особеностите в развитието на заболяването.

CERVICAL SCREENING. RESULTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

P. Kostova, V. Zlatkov

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>;</sup> Клиника по гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Клиника по хирургия, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Клиника по гинекология, НМТБ "Цар Борис Ш" — София

Summary. The present review looks the results from the implementation of the cervical screening, depending on the characteristics of the screening programs at the different countries and regions. It is pointed out, that its spread in the developing countries is still slow, and in the developed, with well-organized programs it is not succeed maximal effectiveness. The main reasons for these failures are from one hand organizational -impossibility to reach the women with high risk, the lack of adequate quality control and procedures for follow-up, and from other they are connected with the peculiarities in the evolution of the disease.

## 26. Акуш и гинекол., 42: 2003, 5, 40-45.

РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА И БРЕМЕННОСТ –ДИАГНОСТИЧНИ И ТЕРАПЕВТИЧНИ ПРОБЛЕМИ.СЪОБЩЕНИЕ НА ЧЕТИРИ СЛУЧАЯ С ПРЕГЛЕД НА ЛИТЕРАТУРАТА

Б. Славчев<sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, <u>П. Костова<sup>3</sup></u>, С. Борисов<sup>1</sup>; 'СБАЛАГ Майчин дом, МУ - София <sup>2</sup>НМ Транспортна болница - София <sup>3</sup>НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

Резюме. В публикацията са представени четири случая на жени с рак на маточната шийка (стадирани предоперативно) и бременни съответно: първата в 6-7 г.с. - стадий Т1а1, No, Mo; втората -19-20 г. с. стадирана като Т2а, Nx, Mo; третата - в 20-21 г.с. със стадий Т1b2, Nx, Mo и четвъртата - в 29-30 г.с, с преждевременно пукнат околоплоден мехур и стадий Т1b2, Nx, Mo. При всички пациентки е извършена радикална хистеректомия с лимфна дисекция, а при три от тях с последваща лъчетерапия. При първата - операцията е извършена след интерупцио, при втората — хистеректомията е с плод в матката, третата и четвъртата са със Sectio parva и Sectio саезагеа, последвани в един етап от радикална хистеректомия.

Обсъждат се. различните диагностични и терапевтични подходи при бременни с рак на маточната шийка, в зависимост от: стадия на заболяването, срока на бременността и желанията на пациентката и лекаря.

CERVICAL CANCER AND PREGNANCY - DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROBLEMS.

REPORT OF FOUR CASES AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. B. Slavchev, V. Zlatkov, P. Kostova, S. Borissov

Summary. In this publication are presented four cases of pregnant women with a cervical cancer (with preoperative staging) as follow: the first pregnant 6-7 g.w., stage T1a1, No, Mo, the second 19-20 g.w., staged as T2a, Nx, Mo: the third - in 20-21 g.w., stage T1b2, Nx, Mo and the fourth in 29-30 g.w., with premature rupture of membranes and stage T1b2, Nx, Mo. To all patients was performed radical hysterectomy with pelvic limphnode dissection, and to three of them followed by radiotherapy. To the first operation was performed after induced abortion, to the second hysterectomy was with a fetus in uterus, the third and fourth were with Sectio parva and Sectio caesarea, followed at the same time by radical hysterectomy.

The different diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to pregnant women with a cervical cancer, depending of the stage of the disease, the term of pregnancy and the patient and physician's desire are discussed.

## 27. Journal of BUON, 8: 2003, 1, 27-30.

DIAGNOSTIC POSSIBILITIES OF THE ELECTROEXCISION AND COLD KNIFE CONIZATION FOR PRECANCEROUS LESIONS OF THE UTERINE CERVIX.

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, <u>P.Kostova</u><sup>2</sup>, A. Mihova<sup>1</sup>, S Danon<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**. The aim of the present study was to assess and compare the diagnostic possibilities of the loop electroexcision procedure (LEEP) and of conventional surgical conization of the uterine cervix in women with cervical precancerous lesions. **PATIENTS AND METHODS**: The study involved 80 women aged between 22 and 63 years (mean age 38.75 years), with cytological findings indicating various degrees of dyscaryosis. The patients were subjected to colposcopic targeted biopsy with subsequent (within 3 months) wide excision (40 patients with LEEP and 40 with cold knife conization).

**RESULTS:** In both groups of women coincidence of the results to 1 degree of difference was found in 34 (85%) women. Analysis of the results obtained showed no statistically significant difference (p > 0.05), both in the cases of full agreement as well as in the cases with 1 degree of difference, between the findings obtained by LEEP and surgical conizations on the one hand, and targeted biopsies on the other hand, as well as between the two excisional procedures. Also, no statistically significant difference between LEEP and surgical conization was found in comparing the frequencies of resection lines in healthy tissues and in the cases with visible squamous/ columnar junction (p=0.418). At the same time, such a difference was found in comparing the cases with invisible junction (p=0.0003), which was due to the cases with positive edges after LEEP.

CONCLUSION: The results of the present study have evidenced the good possibilities of the LEEP and surgical conization as precision diagnostic tools in precancerous lesions of the uterine cervix. Based on the results obtained we think that LEEP has advantages in lower-grade lesions with visible boundary between squamous and columnar epithelium. In all other cases the method of choice should be surgical conization.

## 28. Journal of BUON, 8: 2003, 1, 49-53.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER IN BULGARIA FOR THE PERIOD 1997-2010.

P. Kostova<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>, S. Danon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>National Transport Hospital "King Boris III", Sofia, Bulgaria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria

Department of Gynecology, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Department of Gynecology NTH "King Boris III", Sofia Bulgaria

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> National Cancer Registry, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to make a prognosis for the expected levels of the basic epidemiological indicators (incidence and mortality) of cervical cancer for the period 1997 through 2010, based on the surveillance data and the disease trends obtained during the screening activities performed so far (1970-1996).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data we studied came from the National Cancer Registry and the Central Institute of Statistics. The statistical processing of all data was performed using the software package SPSS / + v.501 for Windows and the prognosis for the expected levels of incidence and mortality of invasive cervical cancer, and incidence of carcinoma in situ (CIS) were derived through extrapolation analysis.

**RESULTS:** Based on these data, and on the assumption that all factors affecting the incidence and mortality rates will preserve their intensity and the direction of their impact, a fairly unfavourable prognosis of increase of these indicators was obtained, with levels of about 23.7 and 9.3 per 100,000 women yearly for incidence and mortality, respectively, at the end of the prognostic period, i.e. in 2010. For comparison, the actual incidence and mortality at the start (1970) of the screening program in our country were 12.1 and 3.9 per 100,000/year women, respectively. On the contrary, further decline of the CIS incidence rate (ranging between 3.1 to 6.6 per 100,000 women for the period 1970-1996) is expected for the period 1997-2010, and the predicted level of this indicator at the end of the prognostic period was 2.15 per 100,000 women yearly.

**CONCLUSION:** Based on the results of this study we conclude that an aggravating unfavourable tendency of both incidence and mortality for invasive cancer and of incidence for CIS can be expected for the period 1997-2010 should the situation of lack of cervical screening programs persists

# 29. **Journal of BUON, 8: 2003, 3, 269-272**

A STUDY ON THE CERVICAL EPITHELIUM OF WOMEN IN EARLY PREGNANCY —HISTOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS CHARACTERIZATION.

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, <u>P. Kostova<sup>2</sup></u>, V. Makaveeva<sup>3</sup>, G. Ganchev<sup>4</sup>, S. Danon<sup>5</sup>

### Abstract.

To study the histological findings of the uterine cervix of women in early pregnancy and to compare them to a control group of nonpregnant women. In cases with morphology compatible with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, DNA in situ hybridization (ISH) for the types 6, 11, 16, 18, 31 and 33 was performed.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: The study involved 250 women, aged between 14 and 45 years (mean 26.5 years), of whom 166 were pregnant (up to 12 weeks of gestation, admitted for abortion), and 84 were nonpregnant. Target cervical biopsy was taken from all of them, and the biopsy spot was defined according to the presence of atypical colposcopic findings or from a preliminary chosen part. In the cases with histological results showing the presence of HPV infection (according to Reid

Department of Gynecology, National Transport Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Department of Gynecology, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria. <sup>3</sup> Department of Pathology, University Hospital of Ob/Gyn, Sofia Bulgaria

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Departement of Pathology, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> National Cancer Registry, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria

criteria), DNA-ISH was carried out. The statistical processing of the obtained results was performed with the SPSS/PC + v.5.01 for Windows, the selected level for statistical significance being at p=0.05.

**RESULTS:** The histological findings from the material suitable for assessment showed morphology compatible for HPV infection in 29 (17.7%) pregnant and 11 (13.1%) nonpregnant women. At the same time, precancerous lesions with or without HPV infection were found in 43 pregnant women, of whom 40 (24.4%) with CIN I-II and 3 (1.8%) with CIN III, and in the group of nonpregnant women in 20, of whom 17 (20.2%) with CIN I-II and 3 (3.6%) with CIN III. Microinvasive cancer was detected in one patient of the control group. DNA-ISH was performed to all 54 women with histology compatible with HPV infection (33 pregnant and 21 nonpregnant).

**CONCLUSION:** We believe that the significant difference of the histological findings between pregnant and nonpregnant women is basically due to the 4-fold higher incidence of normal findings in nonpregnant women and, to a lesser extent, to the higher frequency of HPV lesions and low grade CIN (I and II) in pregnant women. The distribution of the investigated viral types with DNA-ISH did not show any difference between the two investigated groups.

## 30. Акуш и гинекол., 42: 2003, 6, 44-46.

НОВА РЕДАКЦИЯ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНАТА КОЛПОСКОПСКА ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ: БАРСЕЛОНА - 2002

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, **П. Костова<sup>2</sup>** 

### Резюме.

В настоящия обзор е направен кратък преглед в развитието на колпоскопската терминология и са посочени основанията за новата и редакция извършени от терминологичния комитет на IFCPC и приета на 11 Световен конгрес на организацията в Барселона, 9-13 юни 2002 г. Най-общо направените изменения са свързани с дефиниране на всички колпоскопски находки, както и определяне колпоскопските белези за метапластичен епител, нискостепенни и високостепенни изменения или находки внушаващи инвазивен карцином. Посочва се, че направените промени имат съществено значение за развитието на колпоскопията от теоретичен, практически и научен аспект.

NEW REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLPOSCOPIC TERMINOLOGY: BARCELONA - 2002

V. Zlatkov, P. Kostova

#### Summary.

The present review makes a brief survey of the development in the colposcopic terminology and the causes for its new revision, made by IFCPC Terminology Committee, accepted at its 11th World Congress of this organization in Barcelona, 9-13 June, 2002. In general, the changes are connected with the definition of all colposcopic findings as well as the determination of the colposcopic signs of metaplastic epithelium, low grade and high grade lesions or findings, suspicious for invasive cancer. It is pointed out that changes are significant for the development of colposcopy from theoretic, practical and scientific point of view.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" – София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

# 31. Транспортна медицина, 25: 2003, 29-32.

СЪВРЕМЕННИ АСПЕКТИ В ХИМИОТЕРАПИЯТА НА АВАНСИРАЛИЯ РАК НА ЯЙЧНИПИТЕ

 $K. \ Koйнoв^1, \ \Pi \ Foчeвa^1, \ \Pi. \ Kocmoвa^2, \ B. \ Златков^3$ 

**Резюме.** Целта на настоящата разработка е последователно и системно да се разгледат възможностите на химиотерапията при рака на яйчниците—като първична химиотерапия втора линия на терапия при авансиралите форми, както и новите насоки на химиолечението при тази локализация.

CURRENT ASPECTS OF THE CHEMOTHERAPY AT ADVENCED OVARIAN CANCER

K. Koynov, L. Gochev<sup>1</sup>, <u>P. Kostova</u><sup>2</sup>, V. Zlatkov

**Abstract.** The aim of the present study was to review sequentially and methodically the possibilities of the chemotherapy at advanced ovarian cancer—as primary chemotherapy, second therapeutic line at advanced cases, as well as the new trends of such kind of treatment at this localization.

# 32. Транспортна медицина, 25: 2003, 33-37.

ДИАГНОСТИЧНИ И ТЕРАПЕВТИЧНИ ПОДХОДИ ПРИ РАКА НА ЯЙЧНИКА

В. Златков', <u>П. Костова<sup>2</sup></u>, К. Койнов<sup>3</sup>, Л. Гочева<sup>3</sup>, В. Милошев<sup>1</sup>

**Резюме.** Целта на настоящата разработка е последователно и системно да се посочат различните диагностични и терапевтични подходи при рака на яйчника в зависимост от стадия на процеса, с което да се подпомогне избора на оптимален и ефективен лечебен метод, съобразно изискванията на съвременната онкологична доктрина.

DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES AT OVARIAN CANCER V. Zlatkov, **P. Kostova**, K. Koynov, L. Gocheva, V. Milochev

**Abstract.** The aim of the present study was to indicate sequentially and methodically the different diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to ovarian cancer, according to the stage of the process, by which to facilitate the choice of the optimal and effective treatment method, according to the requirements of the contemporary oncological doctrine.

# 33. Транспортна медицина, 25: 2003, 86-88.

ПРОУЧВАНЕ ЕФЕКТА НА ПРОЦИАНИДОЛОВИТЕ ОЛИГОМЕРИ ВЪРХУ ЛИМФЕДЕМА НА РЪКАТА СЛЕД ХИРУРЕИЧНО ЛЕЧЕНИЕ НА КАРЦИНОМ НА ГЪРДАТА

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Клиника по лъче- и химиотерапия, УМБАЛ "Царица Йоана " - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология — София,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" — София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" - София

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$   $\Gamma$ инекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология — София,

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Клиника по лъче- и химиотерапия, УМБАЛ ,,Царица Йоана " - София

Е.Александрова<sup>1</sup>, <u>П. Костова<sup>2</sup></u>, В. Златков<sup>3</sup>, Х. Дереджян<sup>4</sup>, Ц. Цанков<sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Клиника по гръдна хирургия, СБАЛ по Онкология <sup>2</sup> Клиника по гинекология, СБАЛ по Онкология <sup>3</sup> Клиника по гинекология, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III", <sup>4</sup> Клиника по хирургия, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III"

**Резюме:** Вторичният лимфедем на горните крайници е често усложнение при лечението на карцинома на млечната жлеза. Борбата с него е един от нерешените проблеми в онкологичната практика. В настоящата разработка се представят резултатите от приложението на Ендотелон при пресния лимфедем, развил се след пълна аксиларна дисекция. Получените данни по казват, че процианидоловите олигомери са добра терапевтична възможност за болните с лимфедем след пълна аксиларна дисекция.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PROCYANIDOL DERIVATES ON THE LYMPHEDEMA OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES FOLLOWING SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR BREAST CANCER E. Alexandrova, **P. Kostova**, V. Zlatkov, H. Deredjan, Tz. Tzankov

Abstract: The second lymphedema of the upper extremities is well known complication of breast cancer treatment. Its management is still persistent problem of the oncological practice. In this paper we present the results of application of Endotelon in patients with lymphedema, developed after full axillary dissection. Our data revealed that procyanidol derivates are good therapeutical possibility for patients with lymphedema after full axillary dissection.

# 34. Транспортна медицина, 25: 2003, 89-92.

МОЛЕКУЛЯРНА ДИАГНОСТИКА НА ПРЕДРАКОВИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА, ПРИЧИНЕНИ ОТ ЧОВЕШКИ ПАПИЛОМНИ ВИРУСИ

 $\Pi$ . Драганов<sup>1</sup>, А. Ганчева<sup>2</sup>,  $\underline{\Pi}$ . Костова<sup>2</sup>, В. Златков<sup>3</sup>, Зл. Кълвачев<sup>1</sup>

Резюме: Човешките папиломни вируси участват в етиологията на преканцерозните церви-кални лезии и на рака на маточната шийка. Ние конструирахме ефективни PCR системи, с които успешно се доказват и типизират клинично значимите HPV типове при жени с цервикална патология. От изследваните 53 жени при 43 (81%) PCR тестът за наличието на различни генотипове HPV бе положителен, а при 10 жени (19%) - отрицателен. От 43 жени с положителен резултат за HPV при 6 жени (14%) PCR тестът е положителен за тип 16, при 14 жени (33%) е положителен за тип 18, при 12 жени (28%) - за тип 16 и тип 18, при 11 (25%) се установяват HPVs от нискорисковата група (тип 6 или 11). Въвеждането на молекулярновирусологичните изследвания от типа на PCR повишава възможностите за обективна оценка на индивидуалния канцерогенен риск за пациента и ще допринесе за качеството на терапевтичното поведение на лекаритеклиницисти.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Лаборатория по молекулярна вирусология, НЦЗПБ, София

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛО, София

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III", София

# MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS OF PRECANCER LESIONS OF THE UTERINE CERVIX, INDUCED BY HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES

P. Draganov, A. Gancheva, <u>P. Kostova</u>, V. Zlatkov, Zl. Kalvatchev

Summary: Human papillomaviruses (HPVs) are associated ethiologically with premalignant cervical lesions and cervical carcinoma. We have constructed effective PCR systems by means of which clinically significant HPV types can be successfully identified. Of 53 eligible women 43 (81%) were found to be positive for different genotypes of HPV and 10 women (19%) were negative. Of 43 positive for HPV infection women, 6 (14%) were found to be positive for HPV 16, 14 (33%) -for HPV 18, 12 (28%) -for HPV 16 and 18, in 11 (25%) were detected low-risk HPVs (6 or 11 type). Introduction of the molecular virology techniques as PCR for HPV identification and typing will promote the objective estimate of the individual carcinogenic risk of the patient and will contribute to the treatment approach of the physicians.

# 35. Транспортна медицина, 25: 2003, 98-102.

МЕЛАНОМ НА ВУЛВАТА

<u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, А. Ганчева<sup>1</sup>, А. Кърлов<sup>1</sup>, М. Кюркчиева<sup>3</sup>

 $^{T}$   $\Gamma$ инекологична клиника, HCFAЛ по онкология -  $Co\phi$ ия

Резюме: Целта на настоящата разработка бе да се обсъдят клиникопатологичните характеристики, диагностичните и терапевтични подходи при
жени с малигнен меланом на вулвата. За периода 1993-2002, в Гинекологична
клиника на Националната специализирана болница по онкология - София бяха
лекувани 9 жени с малигнен меланом на вулвата на възраст от 45-79 г. (ср.
65.1), което е 2.73% за този период от общо 329 жени със злокачествени
новообразувания на вулвата. Представените от нас случаи, както и анализа на
данните от литературата показват, че малигненият меланом на вулвата е
рядка локализация, която се характеризира с относително късна диагностика
и агресивно клинично протичане. Продължават дискусиите за оптималния
обем на хирургичните интервенции, като се подчертава, че независимо от
прилагането на комплексно лечение, включващо имуно- и химиотерапия,
прогнозата е лоша и преживяемостта е ниска.

### VULVAR MALIGNANT MELANOMA

P. Kostova, V. Zlatkov, A. Gancheva, A. Kurlov, M. Kurkchieva

Abstract: The aim of the present study is to analyze the clinico-pathological characteristiques and the diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to women with malignant melanoma of the vulva. For the period 1993-2002 at the Gynecological Clinic of the National Oncological Hospital-Sofia 9 women with malignant melanoma of the vulva aged between 45-79 years (mean 65.1), were treated, which present 2.73% oj all 329 women with malignancies of the vulva from the same period. The presented from us cases, as well the analysis of the literature data show, that malignant melanoma of the vulva is a rare malignancy, which has relatively late

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Диагностично консултативен блок, НСБАЛ по онкология - София

diagnostics and aggressive clinical development. The discussions for the optimal volume of the surgical interventions continue, as well as it is pointed out, that nevertheless of the implementation of complex treatment, involving iminuno- and chemotherapy, the prognosis is bad and the survival is low.

## 36. Акуш и гинекол., 43: 2004, 3, 45-49.

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В РАЗВИТИЕТО НА ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИЯ ЦЕРВИКАЛЕН СКРИНИНГ

# **П. Костова**<sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>

 $\frac{1}{T}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по онкология - София

Резюме: Цитологичният метод като част от цервикалния скрининг изисква стриктпо спазване на определените предписания за приложението му. Същевременно, интерпретацията на резултатите се явява субективна оценка на обективната находка. В тази връзка усъвършенстването на самия скринингов метод е една трудна задача, която в последното десетилетие се решава в няколко направления: подготвяне на стандартна качествена намазка (техника на еднослойните намазки), автоматизация на скрининга и HPV-типизация в рамките на скрининга. Посочва се, че тези нови технологии снижават грешките, повишават чувствителността и специфичността на диагностиката, както и показват по-добро съотношение "цена-ефективност" от стандартния скрининг.

# TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CYTOLOGICAL CERVICAL SCREENING

P. Kostova, V. Zlatkov

Summary: Cytological memhod, as a part of cervical screening, demands to keep strictly to the defined standards for its implementation. At the same time the interpretation of the findings appears a subjective assessment of objective realities. In this connection, the improvement of the screening method becomes the difficult task, which in the last decade resolved at the several directions: preparation of the standard adequate smear (thin prep technique), automation of the screening and HPV typization as a part of the screening. It is pointed out, that these new technologies reduce the errors, increase the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostics, as well as show better proportion ,, cost-effectiveness", comparing to standard screening.

## 37. Акуш и гинекол., 43: 2004, 4, 52-55.

БЕТЕЗДА СИСТЕМАТА: НОВА РЕВИЗИЯ НА ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯТА ОТ 2001 г.

# **П. Костова**<sup>1</sup>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>

 $\overline{{}^{T}\Gamma}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология — София,

**Резюме:** Целта на настоящия обзор е да направи кратък преглед на новите моменти в извършената през 2001 г. ревизия на цитологичната

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Гинекологична клиника. НМ Транспортна болница "Цар Борис III" - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" - София

терминологична класификация Бетезда, създадена 1989 и модифицирана през 1991 г. Най-общо направените изменения са свързани с по-ясно дефиниране условията и отделните категории, с което да се подобри сравнението на данните в международните публикации, както и да се подпомогне диагностичната и терапевтичната стратегия. Посочва се, че в България, независимо че от 1994 г. се правят отделни опити за прилагането на Бетезда системата, липсва сериозна научна дискусия от работещите в тази област гинеколози, цитолози, патолози и цитотехници относно възможностите за нейното по-широко прилагане.

# THE BETHESDA SYSTEM: NEW REVISION OF THE TERMINOLOGY FROM 2001 **P. Kostova**, V. Zlatkov

Summary: The aim of the present review is to briefly look through the new components of the 2001 revision of the cytological terminological classification Bethesda, created in 1989 and modified in 1991. In general, the changes are connected with the more clear definition of circumstancies and different categories, in order to allow the comparison of data provided in international publication as well as to facilitate diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. It is pointed out although single attempts to use the Bethesda system have been made in Bulgaria since 1994 there is no serious scientific discussion between the experts in this field-gynecologists, cytologists, pathologists and cytotechnicians, about the opportunities for its implementation in a large scale.

### 38. Cytopathology, 15, 2004, 4:, 228-232.

### CYTOPATHOLOGY IN BULGARIA.

- I. Valkov<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>, **P. Kostova<sup>3</sup>**
- <sup>1</sup> Central Laboratory of Cytopathology, Department of Pathology, University Alexander's Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria. snmd@rtb-mu.com
- <sup>2</sup> Clinic of Gynaecology, National Transport Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria.
- <sup>3</sup> Clinic of Gynaecology, National Centre of Oncology, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Summary: The development of cytopathology in Bulgaria can be divided into two periods: some useful attempts of single enthusiasts, being specialists in different fields of medicine in the period 1940-60.; the appearance of specialized cytopathologists and the organization of the services as a part of the Public Health in the early 1970s. Postgraduate education of medical doctors and biologists involved in diagnostic cytology and haematopathology has been carried out. About 40 pathologists have graduated as cytopathologists. A Section of Cytology of the Bulgarian Society of Pathology was founded in 1977.

The health network in Bulgaria consists of health institutions for hospital care, health institutions for primary care as well as other health and medical institutions such as emergency centres and centres for transfusion haematology, public health inspections, and establishments for medical and social care. A total number of 27 186 medical doctors (i.e. 34.5% per 10 000 capita) are employed.

Primary care non-cervical cytology is performed by private laboratories, paid for by the patients, and other laboratories, paid by the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). The latter registered 114 725 investigations in 2002, while the network of Dispensaries of Oncological Diseases in the country registered 52 962 investigations. The major laboratories at the University Hospitals and Oncology Centres in Sofia and Plovdiv registered 16 310 non-cervical specimens in 2002. The most common specimens taken by instrumentation are body cavity effusions, aspiration of palpable organs (breast, thyroid gland, lymph nodes, prostate), bronchial lavage, brush biopsies and urinary tract lavage.

At present in Bulgaria, the Papanicolaou numerical classification system for the reporting of cervical cytology is widely applied. In recent years a tendency for the addition of some descriptive elements of the Bethesda system (description of cell types and of bacterial, mycotic and viral infections) has been used. In reality, some authors recommend the application of the Bethesda system (1994), but the lack of a full discussion on this matter carried out by gynaecologists, cytopathologists, pathologists and cytotechnicians working in this field is a barrier to its routine implementation. Nevertheless, it has been included in the new standards of pathology, accepted in the summer of 2003.

The effect of the screening carried out is expressed by the differences between the growth rate of the actual and standardized cervical cancer incidence for the period prior to and after the introduction of screening - 0.332% and 0,159% for actual and 0.146% and 0.092% for standardized. In general, an unfavourable tendency to deterioration of the majority of indices evaluating cervical screening has been observed during the last 10-15 years.

The main organizational reasons for this status are: the absence of a centralized service and disruption of the connection between different sections of the planning and organization of the screening system; absence of a screening register, personal survey and registration of the target population; destruction of the system of professional qualification for cytotechnologists in particular, as well as the lack of a scheme for continuing medical education; lack of systematic quality control, accreditation according to international standards and assessment of the efficacy and effectiveness of the screening system.; absence of a specific continuous community campaign for improvement of women's motivation to be involved in the screening programme; financial provision of the system by the Slate or by international funds for putting it into action.

In 1998 the Ministry of Health accepted the need for a revision of the former cervical screening programme, a revision which, according to us, covers all recent developments in the field. Unfortunately, due to lack of finance and of organizational structure, this programme has not been realized yet.

# 39. Акуш. и гинекол., 43: Suppl.4, 2004, 43-48.

### МЯСТО И РОЛЯ НА ПРОФИЛАКТИЧНАТА ООФОРЕКТОМИЯ

В. Златков  $^{1}$ , <u>П. Костова</u>  $^{2}$  Гинекологична к-ка, НМТБ - София,  $^{2}$  Гинекологична к-ка. НСБАЛО - София

**Резюме.** Злокачествените заболявания на женските полови органи представляват 24.7% от неопластични заболявания и са значим медикосоциален проблем. В нашата страна, структурата наонкогинекологичната заболевамост (1999) показва, че рака на яйчника със своите 17.9% заема трето място, същевременно той продължава да е основна причина за

умиранията (8.4%000) при жените с гиненекологични тумори.

Настоящата разработва посочва, че повишения риск за рак на яйчника се свързва с напредване на възрастта, употребата на някои видове хормонални препарати, диета богата на животински мазнини, както и наличие на фамилна или наследствена предиспозиция (5-10 % от случаите). От друга страна, намаляване на риска се наблюдава при повече раждания, кърмене, нискокалорична растителна диета, употреба на орални контрацептиви, тубарна стерилизация и профилактична оофоректомия.

Посочва се, че профилактичната оофоректомия е единственият ефективен метод за профилактика на заболяването, особено в случаите с фамилна или наследствена предиспозиция. В България няма установена традиция за извършване на профилактична оофоректомия при повишен риск за рак на япчника. Същевременно, по данни на Националната здравноосигурителна каса за периода 01.04.2003-01.04.2004 са направени общо 5987 хистеректомия, без предварителни данни за онкологично заболяване, съчетано в 3108 (53.1%) случая с офоректомия или аднексектомия.

В тази връзка се обсъжда мястото, ролята, както и възможните рисковее при прилагане на тази оперативна процедура.

# ROLE AND PLACE OF THE PROPHILACTIC OOPHORECTOMY V. Zlatkov, <u>P. Kostova</u>

Summary. The malignant diseases of the female genital organs present 24.7% from the all neoplastic diseases at the women and they are significant medical and social problem. In our country, the structure of the oncogynecological incidence (1999) shows, that ovarian cancer with its 17.9% takes third place, as well as it is the leading cause for death (8.4%000) among the women with gynecological cancer.

The present study shows, that the increased risk for ovarian cancer is connected with the advanced age, the use of some hormonal medicaments, diet reach of animal fats, as well as the presence of family history or hereditary cancer syndromes (5-10% of the cases). From the other site, decrease of the risk is present when there are more deliveries, breastfeeding, low calories vegetable diet, oral contraceptives use, sterilization and prophylactic oophorectomy.

It is pointed out, that prophylactic oophorectomy is the only effective method for the prevention of the ovarian cancer, especially in the cases with familial or hereditary predisposition. In Bulgaria there is not established tradition of performing of prophylactic oophorectomy when there is high risk for ovarian cancer. At the same time according to the data of the National Health Insurance Fund for the period 01.04.2003 - 01.04.2004 were performed total 5987 hysterectomies, without preliminary data for oncological disease, together with oophorectomy or salpingooophorectomy at 3108 (53.1%) cases. In this respect, the place, role, as well as, the possible risks of this surgical procedure are discussed.

# 40. Акуш. и гинекол., 43: Suppl.4, 2004, 56-58.

НАШИЯТ ОПИТ С LEEP/ LLETZ TEXHUKATA В ДИАГНОСТИКАТА И ЛЕЧЕНИЕТО НА ПРЕДРАКОВИТЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, А. Михова <sup>2</sup>, **П. Костова**<sup>3</sup>

 $^{1}$  Гинекологична к-ка, НМТБ-София ,  $^{2}$  Патологоанатомично отделение, НМТБ-София,  $^{3}$ Гинекологична к-ка, НСБАЛО-София

**Резюме.** Целта на настоящата разработва бе да оценим възможностите на LEEP/LLETZ техниката в диагностиката и лечението на прдраковите изменения на маточната шийка. За периода 2000-2004 година, проучването обхвана 114 жени на възраст между 17-68 г. (ср. 38.4 год.) с различни по степен цитолгичен, колпоскопски или хистологичен атипизъм. На всички пациентки под локална анестезия се извърши бримкова електроексцизия на зоната на трансформация или изменения участьк на маточната шийка с помощта на оригинална LEEP система Cooper Surgical (USA), с последваща хистологична оценка на находките.

Получените резултатите показаха, че: при 9 жени (7.9%) се установи - нормален или друг

доброкачествен епител, при 3 (2.6%) - хистологични данни за самостоятелна HPVинфекция, при - 64 CIN I (56.1%) в 28 случая съчетана с HPV, при 23 CIN II (20.2%) в 15 с белези за HPV, при 13 CIN III (11.4%) в 7 от случаите с HPV, и при 2 (1.8%) - микроинвазивен кариином. По-обилно кървене имаше по време на ексиизията при 7 жени (6.1%), свързано с началния етап на усвояване на техниката. Коагулационни артефакти се установиха при 42 жени (36.8%), като едва при 8 от тях (19.1%) измененията бяха значими. Резидуална болест се намери при 7 жени (4.9%), бсич/ояпе с позитивни ръбове, като по-особено внимание заслужават два случая: единият с микроинвазия - (до 750 мик), при които на последващата хистеректомия, остатъчни изменения не се намериха.  $\boldsymbol{A}$ радикалната хистеректомия при втория, установи остатъчен дребноклетъчен, некератинизиращ, плоскоклетъчен кариином с микроинвазия до 3000 мик, без метастази в регионалните лимфни възли.

Анализът на морфологичните находки, както и проследяването на пациентите потвърждават добрите възможности на LEEP/LLETZ техниката в диагностиката и лечението на предраковите изменения на маточната шийка. Обсъждат се предимствата и недостатъците на използваната техника.

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEEP/LLETZ TECHNIQUE AT THE DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF THE PRECANCER LESIONS OF THE UTERINE CERVIX

V. Zlatkov, A. Mihova, P. Kostova

**Summary**. The aim of the present study was to asses the possibilities of the LEEP/LLETZ technique at the diaagnostics and treatment of the precancer lesions of the uterine cervix.

For the period 2000-2004, the study involved 114 women, aged between 17-68 years (mean 38.4) with different grades of cytological, colposcopical and histological abnormalities. The loop electroexcision of the transformation zone or the changed area of the uterine cervix under local anesthesia was performed to all of the patients using the original Cooper Surgical system (USA), followed by histological assessment of the findings.

The results obtained show: in 9 women (7.9%) was found normal or other benign epithelium, in 3 (2.6%) -histoiogical data of a pure HPV infection, in- 64 CIN I (56.1%) of which in 28 cases, associated with HPV, in 23 CIN II (20.2%) in 15 with signs of HPV, in 13 CIN III (11.4%) in 7 of the cases with HPV and in 2 (1.8%) -

microinvasive cancer. More excessive bleeding was presented during the excision at 7 women (6.1%), which was attributed to the pilot step of the introduction of the technique. Coagulation artifacts were presented at 42 women (36.8%), they were significant at 8 (19.1%) of them. Residual disease was found at 7 women (4.9%), all of them with involved margins, but the special attention should receive two cases, one of them with microinvasion up to 750  $\mu$ , at the subsequent hysterectomy the residual changes were not found. At the second case the following radical hysterectomy found the residual small cell no keratinized squamous cell cancer with microinvasion up to 3000  $\mu$ , without metastases at the regional lymph nodes.

The analyses of the morphological findings, as well as the follow-up of the patients support the good possibilities of the LEEP/LLETZ technique at the diagnostics and treatment of the precancer lesions of the uterine cervix. The advantages and failings of this technique are discussed.

# 41. Транспортна медицина, 26: 2004, 34-38.

ТУМОРНИТЕ МАРКЕРИ В ОНКОГИНЕКОЛОГИЧНАТА ПРАКТИКА

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, **П. Костова<sup>2</sup>** 

<sup>1</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМТБ "Цар Борис III" – София

**Резюме**: Целта на настоящата разработка е да се обсъдят съвременните аспекти на приложение на туморните маркери в онкологичната практика. Дискутират се различните маркери при основните гинекологични неоплазии, тяхната чуствителност и специфичност, както и използването им в следните направления: скрининг, диагностика, терапевтични подходи, проследяване. Подчертава се тяхната значимост в комплекса от мероприятия за конторол на онкогинекологичните заболявания.

# TUMOR MARKERS AT THE ONCOGYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE V. Zlatkov, <u>P. Kostova</u>

**Abstract**. The aim of the present study was to discuss the modern aspects at the implementation of the tumor markers at the oncogynecological practice.

The different markers at the main gynecological malignancies, their sensitivity and specificity, as well as their use in the following fields: screening, diagnostics, therapeutic approaches and follow-up are discussed.

Their value at the complex of measures for the control of the oncogynecological diseases was stressed.

# 42. Транспортна медицина, 26: 2004, 112-115.

ГРАНУЛОЗОКЛЕТЪЧНИ ТУМОРИ НА ЯЙЧНИЦИТЕ: РЕТРОСПЕКТИВЕН АНАЛИЗ НА 28 СЛУЧАЯ

<u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, А. Ганчева<sup>1</sup>, А. Кърлов<sup>1</sup>, С. Данон<sup>1</sup>

 $\overline{\phantom{a}^{T}}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III" - София

**Резюме**: Целта на настоящата разработка бе да се обсъдят клиникопатологичните характеристики, диагностичните и терапевтични подходи при жени с по-рядко срещани овариални неоплазии от групите на гранулозостромалните (гранулозоклетъни тумори).

За периода 1991-2000, в Гинекологична клиника на Националната специализирана болница по онкология — София бяха лекувани 28 жени с гранулозоклетъчни тумори на възраст от 14-73 г. (ср. 50.8г.).

Представените данните показват, че тези тумори се отличават със сравнително ниска честота, като продължават дискусиите за оптималния обем на хирургичните интервенции, в зависимост от разпространението на заболяването, възрастта на болните и допълващото лечение.

GRANULOSOCELL OVARIAN TUMORS: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 28 CASES

<u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, V. ZLATKOV, A. GANCHEVA, A. KARLOV, S. DANON

**Abstract.:** The aim of the present study was to discuss the clinic-pathological characteristiques, diagnostics and therapeutiqes approaches of the women with some rare ovarian neoplasias from the group of the granulosostromal (granulosocell tumors).

For the period 1991-2000, at the Gynecological Clinic of the National Oncology Hospital-Sofia, 28 women with granulosocell tumors aged between 14-73  $\varepsilon$ . (mean 50.8.) were treated.

The presented data shows that these tumors have low incidence. The discussion for the optimal volume of surgical resection, depending from the extension pf the disease, age of the women and additional treatment continue.

# 43. Транспортна медицина, 27: 2005, 100-103.

ДИСГЕРМИНОМ НА ЯЙЧНИКА: РЕТРОСПЕКТИВЕН АНАЛИЗ НА 16 СЛУЧАЯ

<u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Златков<sup>2</sup>, А. Ганчева<sup>1</sup>, А. Кърлов<sup>1</sup>, С. Данон<sup>3</sup>

 $^{\it I}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

<sup>3</sup> Национален раков регистър, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

**Резюме:** Целта на настоящата разработка бе да се обсъдят клиникопатологичните характеристики, терапевтичната стратегия и преживяемостта при жени с дисгермином — представител от групата на рядко срещаните герминативноклетъчните тумори на яйчника.

За периода 1991-2000 г. в Гинекологична клиника на Националната специализирана болница по онкология — София бяха лекувани 16 жени с дисгермином на яйчника на възраст от 10-70 г. (ср. 25.18 г.). Представените данни показват, че тези тумори се отличават със сравнително ниска честота и късна диагностика. Дискутира се въпроса за оптималния обем на хирургичните интервенции, в зависимост от разпространението на заболяването и възрастта на болните, както и ролята на допълващото лечение.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III" – София

# DYSGERMINOMA OF THE OVARI: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 16 CASES **P. KOSTOVA**, V. ZLATKOV, A. GANCHEVA, A. KARLOV, S. DANON

Abstract.: The aim of the present study was to discuss the clinical and pathological characteristiques, therapeutiqe strategy and survival at the women with some rare ovarian neoplasias from the group of the germ cell tumors-dysgerminoma.

For the period 1991-2000, at the Gynecological Clinic, National Oncology Hospital-Sofia, 16 women with dysgerminoma, aged between 10-70 (mean 25.18.), were treated. The presented data shows that these tumors have relatively low incidence and late diagnostics. The discussion for the optimal volume of surgical resection, depending from the extension of the disease, age of the women and additional treatment, continue.

## 44. **Medinfo**. 10, 2005, 14.

### ЕПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ И ПРОФИЛАКТИКА НА РАКА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

### П. Костова

Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология гр. София

Настоящата разработка разглежда епидемиологията и възможностите за профилактика на рака на маточната шийка. Дискутира се сривът на масовия цервикален скрининг у нас и се обсъжда мястото на ОПЛ в контрола на това заболяване.

# 45. Транспортна медицина, 28: 2006, 1, 83-86.

ПРЕДОПЕРАТИВНА ОЦЕНКА НА ЖЕНИ С ОНКОГИНЕКОЛОГИЧНИ ОПЕРАЦИИ.

**П. Костова** <sup>1</sup>, В. Златков <sup>2</sup>

 $\overline{\phantom{a}}^{I}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

Резюме: Целта на настоящия обзор е да обсъди предоперативните проблеми и различните рискови фактори за възникване на основните функционални и органни нарушения, при пациентки подлежащи на онкогинекологични операции. Обсъжда ce ролята на напредналата възраст, затлъстяването, съпътстващите сърдечно-съдови, белодробни, бъбречни гастроинтестинални заболявания възможните периоперативни *3a* усложнения. Подчертава се, че от момента на поставяне на индикация за оперативна интервенция, гинеколога трябва да създаде индивидуална диагностична и терапевтична схема за подготовка на болната, на база на интердисциплинарно сътрудничество.

# PREOPERATIVE ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN WITH ONCOGYNECOLOGICAL OPERATIONS <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, V. ZLATKOV

Abstract: The aim of the present review was to discuss the preoperative problems and different risk factors for the development of the main functional and organ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III" - София

contraventions at the patients, to whom oncogynecological operations should be performed. The role of the elderly age, obesity, concomitant cardio-vascular, pulmonary, renal and gastrointestinal diseases for the possible perioperative complications was discussed. It is pointed out, that with the moment of indication for the operative intervention; gynecologist should create the individual diagnostic and therapeutique scheme for the management of the patient, on the basis of interdisciplinary contribution.

# 46. Транспортна медицина, 28: 2006, 2, 35-39.

### ФИЗИОЛОГИЯ НА ПОСТОПЕРАТИВНИЯ ПЕРИОД

**П. Костова** $^{1}$ , В. Златков $^{2}$ 

 $\overline{\phantom{a}}^{T}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София

Резюме. Настоящият обзор разглежда промените в организма вследствие разширени хирургически интервенция в онкологията. Посочва се, оперативния стрес предизвиква от една страна отклонения подтискащи зашитата на паииента и позволяващи изявата на някои усложнения, а от реализират физиологични процеси, които друга възстановяването съобразно степента на увреждането. Тези промени ангажират, както функцията на сърдечно-съдовата система, черния дроб, скелетната мускулатура, гастро-интестиналния тракт, бъбреиите, така и имунната, нервната и ендокринната системи, които са важни регулатори на следоперативния физиологичен отговор. Подобряването на постоперативната болестност и смъртност е възможно чрез използване на основните физиологични принципи при осъществяване на постоперативните грижи и при вземането на решения за поведение в постоперативния период. Подчертава се, че към всеки пациент трябва да се подхожда индивидуално съобразно специфичният му физиологичен отговор към стреса от хирургическата интервенция.

## PHYSIOLOGY OF POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD P. KOSTOVA, V. ZLATKOV

Abstract. The present review analyze the changes in the body, following extended surgical interventions in oncology. It is pointed out, that operative stress provoke from one hand deviations, suppressing the patient's defense and allowing to be presened some complications, and from another some physiologic processes take place resulting in improvement, according to the degree of impair. These changes affected the function of cardiovascular system, hepatic, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal, renal systems, as well as the immune, neural and endocrine systems, which are important regulators of postoperative physiological response. The improvement of the postoperative morbidity and mortality is possible, through the use of the main physiological principles when conduct postoperative care and when take decisions for postoperative period. It is underlined, that it is necessary to have individual approach to every patient, according to her specific physiological answer to the stress as a result of surgical intervention

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Гинекологична клиника, НМ Транспортна Болница "Цар Борис III" - София

# 47. Транспортна медицина, 28: 2006, 2, 40-45.

НАШИЯТ ОПИТ В ЛЕЧЕНИЕТО НА УРИНАРНАТА СТРЕС-ИНКОНТИНЕНЦИЯ ЧРЕЗ ОПЕРАЦИЯТА НА MARSHALL-MARCHETTI-KRANTZ

В. Златков<sup>1</sup>, Б. Славчев<sup>2</sup>, <u>П. Костова<sup>3</sup></u>,  $\Gamma$ . Бързаков<sup>1</sup>,

В. Милошов<sup>1</sup>, Е. Велинов<sup>1</sup>, А. Чолакова<sup>1</sup>

**Резюме:** Целта на настоящата разработка е да обобщим нащият опит в оперативното лечение на уринарната стрес-инконтиненция чрез ретропубичната уретропексия по метода на Marshall, Marchetti & Krantz За периода 2000-2004 година в Гинекологична клиника на НМТБ «Цар Борис III» се направиха 13 ретропубични уретрокопексии, което представлява 4.6% от извършените за същия период в клиниката 282 коремни операции. Пациентките бяха на възраст от 36-54 години (средно 46.41 г) с чиста стресинконтиненция (I-II степен) и положителен тест на Воппеу. При 2 от тях имаше съчетание с миоматозна матка, при 2 — доброкачествен аднексиален тумор, а при други 2 пациентки, предходна вагинална хистеректомия с предна и задна пластика.

Извършените, 13 ретропубични уретропексии, в 7 случая бяха самостоятелни корекции на стрес-инконтиненцията, в други 5 случая, те се съчетаха със съпътстваща тотална хистеректомия, а в една - с лапарокистектомия и последваща задна пластика. В нашия оперативен материал имахме усложенения при 2 пациентки (15.4%). При първата — една от повдигащите сутури беше поставена през уретралния катетър, а при втората —изява на обширен ретропубичен и субфасциален хематом

Представените от нас случаи, както и анализа на данните от литературата показват, че ретропубичната уретропексия по метод на Marshall, Marchetti & Krantz има добри възможности за лечение на чистата стрес-инконтиненция, когато има правилно поставени индикации и са взети всички мерки за превенция на интра- и постоперативните усложнения.

Ключови думи: стрес-инконтиненция, ретропубична уретропексия, операция на Marshall - Marchetti - Krantz

OUR EXPIRIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF URINARY STRESS INCONTINENCE WITH MARSHALL-MARCHETTI-KRANTZ OPERATION

V. ZLATKOV, B. SLAVCHEV, <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, G. BARZAKOV, V. MILOCHOV, E. VELINOV, A. CHOLAKOVA

### Abstract:

The aim of the present work was to summarize our experience with surgical treatment of urinary stress incontinence trough retropubic urethropexy using the method of Marshall, Marchetti & Krantz.

For the period 2000-2004 year at Gynecology Clinic of NMTH «Tzar Boriss III»13 retropubic urethropexy were performed which represents 4.6% of the 282 totally performed abdominal surgical interventions at the clinic. Patients' age varies

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Гинекологична клиника, НМ Транспортна болница "Цар Борис III" – София

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Катедра по акушерство и гинекология, СБАЛАГ "Майчин дом", МУ-София

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$ Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология - София,

between 36-54 years (mean 46.41 y) with pure stress incontinence and positive Bonney's test. At 2 patients there was combination with myoma of the uterus, at 2—benign adnexial tumor and at another 2 previous vaginal hysterectomy with anterior and posterior vaginal plastic operation.

Seven of the performed 13 retropubic urethropexy were independent correction of the stress incontinence, at another 5 cases they were combined with the total abdominal hysterectomy, at 1 with laparocystectomy and followed by posterior vaginal plastic operation. In our operative material we had complications at 2 patients (15.4%). At first patient one of the elevating sutures was applied trough urethral catheter, and the second patient was with massive retropubic and subfascial haematoma.

The presented by us cases as well as the analyze of the literature show, that retropubic urethropexy a modo Marshall, Marchetti & Krantz has good possibilities for the treatment of pure stress incontinence, especially when the indications were exact and all measures for the prevention of intra and postoperative complications were resolved.

## 48. Journal of BUON, 11: 2006, 4, 439-445.

#### CLINICAL ASPECTS OF GYNECOLOGICAL CANCERS' PROPHYLAXIS

V. Zlatkov 1, P. Kostova 2

<sup>1</sup> Clinic of Gynecology, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III", Sofia; <sup>2</sup> Clinic of Gynecology, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

### **Summary**

<u>Purpose</u>: To analyze the modern possibilities of primary and secondary prophylaxis in gynecological cancers and their place in the medical practice in our country.

<u>Materials and methods</u>: The data of the Bulgarian National Cancer Registry and the relevant world literature served as a source for review and analysis of different primary and secondary prevention measures for gynecological malignancies.

Results: For 2003 high levels of incidence and mortality were established: standardized yearly incidence of cervical cancer 19.3x10<sup>5</sup>, of endometrial cancer 15.9x10<sup>5</sup> and of ovarian cancer 11.9x10<sup>5</sup>. Most stressing is the tendency of their constant increase during the last 15 years. For primary prophylaxis the optimal body weight, proper food intake, indicated hormone replacement therapy, prophylactic oophorectomy and introduction of prophylactic vaccines are recommended. Secondary prophylaxis of cervical cancer is carried out through cytological screening and colposcopy with targeted biopsy, of endometrial cancer with endometrial biopsy, of ovarian cancer by means of gyn. exam, ultrasound and tumor marker CA 125.

<u>Conclusion</u>: Analysis on modern primary and secondary prophylaxis of gynecological cancers shows that in our country the key point of medical practice is the introduction of organized screening programs, duly implementation of new technologies and quality control of this work.

# 49. Акуш. и гинекол. 46: 2007, 6, 32-34.

«ЦЕНА-ЕФЕКТИВНОСТ» НА ЦЕРВИШНИЯ СКРИНИНГ

### П. Костова

Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София

**Резюме.** При цервикалния цитологичен скрининг анализите «цена-ефективност» измерват ефективността като години съхранен живот. Те установяват, че скрининга най-общо не спестява разходи, а има за ефект съхраняване живота на жените, както и повишаване качеството на живота им.

За България (2003), на база данните на EC (2004), разходите за лечение на предрака и рака на маточната шийка за една година се оценяват на: 67 500 € за CIS - 225 случая по 300 €, за 1-11 стадий - 6 120 000 € (680 случая по 9 000 €), за III-IV стадий - 11 430 000 € (381 случая по 30 000 €). Този анализ установява, че годишна инвестиция от 3 млн. € за провеждане на популационен цервикален скрининг в България, може да спести значителни суми на държавата от лечение на предимно късни инвазивни форми на заболяването, което на сегашното ниво на заболеваемост би струвало около 17.6 млн. € годишно съобразно европейските стандарти, т.е. 5 до 6 пъти по-малко средства за различни периоди от време.

# «COST-EFFECTIVENESS» OF CERVICAL SCREENING

### P. KOSTOVA

#### Summary.

«Cost-effectiveness» analyses at cervical cytological screening measure effectiveness in terms of the years of gained life. They have proved that screening does not reduce costs, but its effect is saving the live of women and improving their quality of life as well.

For Bulgaria (2003) on the basis of EU data (2004) costs for a treatment of precancer and cancer of uterine cervix for a year are calculated as 67 500  $\epsilon$  for CIS (225 cases, 300  $\epsilon$  each), for  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  stage - 6 120 000  $\epsilon$  (680 cases, each of 9 000  $\epsilon$ ), for  $3^{rd}$  and  $4^{th}$  stage - 11 430 000  $\epsilon$  (381 cases, each of 30 000  $\epsilon$ ). This analysis shows that an annual investment of about 3 mill  $\epsilon$  in population cervical screening in Bulgaria will save a considerable amount of money spent by state for treatment mostly of advanced invasive forms of disease, which at the present level of incidence would cost about 17.6 mill  $\epsilon$  per annum complied with the European standards, i.e. 5 to 6 times less costs for a different periods of time.

### 50. Journal of BUON, 12, 2007, 1, 53-56.

### FLEXIBLE HYSTEROSCOPY AT IRREGULAR UTERINE BLEEDING

V. Zlatkov <sup>1</sup>, <u>P. Kostova</u> <sup>2</sup>, G. Barzakov <sup>1</sup>, A. Tcholakova <sup>1</sup>, V. Milochov <sup>1</sup>, E. Velinov <sup>1</sup>, V. Radeva <sup>1</sup>, A. Mihova <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Clinic of Gynecology, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III"-Sofia, <sup>2</sup> Clinic of Gynecology, National Oncological Hospital, Sofia, <sup>3</sup> Departement of Pathology, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III"-Sofia

#### Summary

<u>Purpose</u>. The objective of our study was to analyze the possibilities of diagnostic flexible hysteroscopy at women with irregular uterine bleeding.

<u>Methods</u>. The study involved 661 women aged 26 -72 (mean age 46.23 years) with mild to moderate irregular uterine bleeding who agreed to have invasive

investigations. Diagnostic hysteroscopy by panoramic fibrohysteroscope Pentax LH-150 II (with 5 mm diameter) was performed initially to all patients, followed by classical dilatation and curettage (D&C).

<u>Results.</u> Different types of normal endometrium was found in 248 women (37.52%), hyperplasia and poliposis at 300 (45.39%), suspected changes for atypia and neoplasia in 82 (12.40%) and other different findings in 31 (4.69%). Subsequent D&S showed the lack of adequate material from uterine cavity in 26 women (3.93%). Out of the rest, in 538 (81.39%) the morphological findings were due to hormonal and dyshormonal reasons, other 66 (9.98%) were with different precancer and cancer lesions and in 31 (4.69%) cases, clinically and morphologically, bleeding was due to the presence of submucous nodules, intrauterine devices, residua and pathology of the chorion.

<u>Conclusions.</u> The comparison of the hysteroscopy results with clinical and histological findings from the curettage showed good diagnostic possibilities of the flexible hysteroscopy for evaluation of women with irregular bleeding (sensitivity of 74.07% and specificity of 90.61). This examination is relatively simple, save and requires simultaneous performance of a direct biopsy, in order to improve the accuracy of the results.

# 51. Акуш и гинекол. 46, 2007, 7, 27-31.

ВАКСИНИ ЗА ПРЕДРАК И РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА. І. ПРОФИЛАКТИЧНИ НР*V ВАКСИНИ* 

В. Златков <sup>1</sup>, **П. Костова** <sup>2</sup>

 $^{1}$  Катедра по акушерство и гинекология, СБАЛАГ ''Майчин дом'', МУ-София

 $^2$  Клиника по гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София

#### Резюме.

Причинно-следствената връзка на човешкия папиломен вирус с ракът на маточната шийка и неговите прекурсори е добре известна. Срещу тези вируси са създадени ефективни профилактични ваксини на база вирусно подобни частици (L1 и L2), които осъществяват първична профилактика чрез продукция на неутрализиращи антитела. В тази връзка, настоящия обзор обобщава досегашния световен опит от клиничното приложение на създадените дву- и квадривалентна ваксини, с оглед началото на тяхното разпространение.

VACCINES FOR PRECANCER AND CANCER OF UTERINE CERVIX.

I. PROPHYLACTIC HPV VACCINES

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, **P. Kostova**<sup>2</sup>

#### Summary.

The causative relation of human papilloma virus with the cervical cancer and its precursors is well known. Effective vaccines, based on virus like particles (L1 and L2) against these viruses have been developed. They ensure primary prophylaxis through the production of neutralized antibodies. In this connection, the present review summarized the existing world experience of the clinical application of the developed bi- and quadrivalent HPV vaccines, according to beginning of their occurrence.

### 52. Акуш и гинекол. 46, 2007, 8, 31-35.

ВАКСИНИ ЗА ПРЕДРАК И РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА. II. ТЕРАПЕВТИЧНИ НРУ ВАКСИНИ

### **П. Костова** <sup>1</sup>, В. Златков <sup>2</sup>

 $\frac{1}{1}$  Клиника по гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София

#### Резюме.

Ваксините са едни от най-мощните имуномодулатори и представляват съвременно направление в стратегията за лечение на рака. ракът маточната шийка гинекологичните неоплазии, на переспективната локализация за създаване на специфична терапевтична ваксина, поради ясната вирусна етиопатогенеза и значимия медико-социален ефект на заболяването. Понастоящем, проучваните терапевтични НРУ ваксини за предрак и РМШ имат за цел да елиминират персистиращата вирусна инфекция. В обзора се дискутират резултати от клинични проучвания за ефекта на ваксини, създадени срещу човешкия папиломен вирус, на база вирусни белтъци, вирусо-подобни частици, ДНК или вирусни носители.

VACCINES FOR PRECANCER AND CANCER OF UTERINE CERVIX II. THERAPEUTIC HPV VACCINES

P. Kostova<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>

### Summary.

Vaccines are one of the most powerful immunomodulators and represent perspective direction in the modern strategy of treatment of cancer. Among the gynecological malignancies cervical cancer is the most perspective localization for the implementation of specific therapeutic vaccine, by reason of clear viral ethiopathogenesis and important medical and social effect of the disease. Nowadays, the therapeutic HPV vaccines under research, for precancer and cancer of uterine cervix aimed to eliminate the persistent viral infection. In the review, the results of several clinical trials concerning the effect of HPV vaccines, created on the basis of viral peptides, viral like particles, DNA and viral vectors have been discussed.

### 53. Онкология, 35: 2007, 47-52.

МОЛЕКУЛЯРНИ БИОЛОГИЧНИ ТЕХНИКИ ЗА ДИАГНОЗА НА HPV-ИНФЕКЦИЯТА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

**П. Костова**(1), В. Златков(2), П. Грозданов(3), А. Гълъбов(3)

- (1) Клиника по гинекология, СБАЛО ЕАД София
- (2) Катедра по акушерство и гинекология, СБАЛАГ "Майчин дом", МУ-София
- (3) Секция "Ателие Пастьор", Институт по микробиология, БАН София

**Резюме.** В настоящия обзор се посочва ролята на HPV инфекцията на маточната шийка в цервикалната канцерогенеза и се анализират възможностите на различните молекулярни биологични техники за диагностициране на инфекията и определяне на онкогенния потециал.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Катедра по акушерство и гинекология, СБАЛАГ ''Майчин дом'', МУ-София

### MOLECULAR BIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES FOR DIAGNOSIS OF HPV INFECTION OF THE UTERINE CERVIX P. KOSTOVA, V. ZLATKOV, P. GROZDANOV, A. GALABOV

**Summary.** The present review analyzed the role of HPV infection of the uterine cervix in the cervical cancergenesis and the possibilities of the different molecular biological techniques for the diagnosis of the infection and determination of oncological potential.

### 54. <u>Journal of BUON 13: 2008, 363-368</u>

FIVE-YEAR OVERALL SURVIVAL AND PROGNOSTIC FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER IN BULGARIA

P. Kostova<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>, S. Danon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Oncological Hospital, Gynecology Clinic, <sup>2</sup> University Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology, <sup>3</sup> National Oncological Hospital, Cancer Registry, Sofia, Bulgaria

### Summary:

<u>Purpose:</u> To perform a population-based analysis on the 5-vear survival rate and to analyse the significance of various prognostic factors for survival in patients with cervical cancer in Bulgaria for the period 1993-2002.

Patients and methods: A total of 9,457 women were analyzed using the data of the National Cancer Registry. Their mean age was 51.41 years. Survival analysis was performed using the life table method. Analysis of factors affecting survival was performed by the Cox proportional hazards regression model. The statistical processing was carried out with the SPSSprogram/PC+ v. 11.01 for Windows. Results: The overall cumulative 5-year survival was 47.12%. According to age, higher sun>ival was observed in women younger than 35 years. Women in towns had better survival than those in villages. Significant difference was observed between squamous cell carcinoma and adenocar-cinoma and some rare histological types. According to stage, survival was higher for stages I and II and was decreasing with advancing disease stage. Better survival was achieved with surgical treatment. In the Cox regression analysis, the highest relative risk was associated with advanced clinical stage, with symptomatic therapy only, with rare histological types, age over 6 5 years, and village residents.

<u>Conclusion</u>: According to these results, Bulgaria is among the countries with low 5-year cervical cancer survival. Survival at the population level depends on several factors. The most important among them could be attributed to the absence of organized cervical screening.

### 55. Reproduction 135: 2008, 4, 551-558.

CHARACTERIZATION OF CLONOGENIC STROMAL CELLS ISOLATED FROM HUMAN ENDOMETRIUM

R Dimitrov, T Timeva<sup>1</sup>, D Kyurkchiev<sup>2</sup>, M Stamenova, A Shterev<sup>1</sup>, **P Kostova<sup>3</sup>**, V Zlatkov<sup>4</sup>, 1 Kehayov<sup>5</sup> and S Kyurkchiev<sup>5</sup> Department of Immunochemistry, Institute of Biology and Immunology of Reproduction, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria, <sup>1</sup>0b/Gy Hospital 'Dr Shterev', 1330 Sofia, Bulgaria, <sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Clinical Immunology, University Hospital 'Sv.l.Rilski', 1431 Sofia, Bulgaria, <sup>3</sup>Ginecological Clinics, National Oncology Hospital, 1756 Sofia, Bulgaria, <sup>4</sup>University Ob/Gyn Hospital 'Maichin Dom', 1437 Sofia, Bulgaria and <sup>5</sup>Department of Molecular Immunology, Institute of Biology and Immunology of Reproduction, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 73 Tzarigradsko Shosse, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria

**Abstract**. Human endometrium is an object of extensive restructuring and remodeling during the female reproductive life and it is quite tempting to assume that these periodic changes happen with the participation of cells that should have the basic characteristics of multipotent cells. The aim of this study was to search for the presence of cells with plastic adherence, clonogenicity, and differentiation in human endometrium. To this end, human endometrial stromal cells were cultured in vitro for more than 15 passages. Flow cytometry analysis of the cultured cells showed that they were positive for CD29, CD73 and CD90, which are considered to be the markers of cells with mesenchymal origin. The cells were negative for the hematopoietic cell markers (CD45, CD34, CD14, CDS, CD19, CD16/56, and HLA-DR), Further, it was shown that the cultured cells had 15% clonogenic efficiency and could be induced to differentiate into adipogenic cells containing typical lipid-rich vacuoles. These results demonstrate that the human endometrium contains a low number of cells with the characteristics of endometrial stromal stem/progenitor cells, which seem to belong to the family of the mesenchymal stem cells. It can be speculated that these cells are engaged into the monthly restructuring and remodeling of human endometrium.

### 56. Акуш и гинекол. 47, 2008, 6, 46-49.

КОНСЕНСУСНА ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ.

Василев, Н., Ph. Davies, A. Herbert, M. Grce., L. Rob, A. Rodolakis, В. Златков, Т. Schwarz, А. Кехайов, Г. Комитов, М. Zakelj, <u>П. Костова</u>, Е. Адърска, Ю. Панайотова, Здр. Валерианова, К. Паракозова, Г. Петрова, Е. Генев, Е. Рачев, Гр. Горчев, Е. Ташева, Хр. Грива, П. Троянова, Н. Ефремова, А. Щерев.

В хода на XIV Национална конференция по онкогинекология в България (18-21 септември 2008) изявени български и международни експерти обсъдиха сегашното състояние и переспективите за развитие на превенцията на рака на маточната шийка, като се обединиха в консенсусна декларация относно констатации и препоръки.

### **57.** Акуш и гинекол. 48, 2009, 1, 41-45.

ПРОФИЛАКТИКА И СКРИНИНГ НА ПРЕДРАКА И РАКА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА ПРЕЗ XXI ВЕК

### <u>П. Костова<sup>1</sup></u>, В. Златков <sup>2</sup>

 $<sup>\</sup>overline{\phantom{a}}^{T}$ Клиника по гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$ Катедра по акушерство и гинекология.

**Резюме**: В началото на XXI век се очертава тенденция за промоция на нови методи целящи осъвременяване и оптимизиране на скрининга за рак на маточната шийка. В настоящия обзор се дискутира диагностичната сигурност, както на цитологичния метод, така и на новите технологии (техника на еднослойните намазки, автоматизация на скрининга, HPV-типизация, генетични маркери и други съвремении визуализиращи методики). Всеки от тези методи има своите предимства и недостатъци, като задача на бъдещите проучвания е избирането на най-подходящата скринингова схема, с което да се подобри контрола на това заболяване.

PROPHYLAXIS AND SCREENING OF PRECANCER AND CANCER OF THE UTERINE CERVIX IN THE XXI CENTURY

### P. KOSTOVA, V. ZLATKOV

Abstract. At the beginning of the XXI century a tendency of promotion of new methods aimed at modernization and optimization of cervical cancer screening is outlined. In the present review the diagnostic confidence of the cytological method as well as the new technologies (thin prep technique, automated screening. HPV typization, genetic markers and other modern digital visualization methods) is discussed. Each of these methods has its own priorities and disadvantages and the aim of future investigations should be to choose the most appropriate screening scheme, in order to improve the control of this disease.

### 58. Акуш и гинекол. 48, 2009, 2, 3-7.

КЛИНИЧНО ПРОУЧВАНЕ НА ЕФЕКТА ОТ ВАГИНАЛНОТО ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ НА МИКРОНИЗИРАН ПРОГЕСТЕРОН ПРИ ДИСФУНКЦИОНАЛНИ МАТОЧНИ КРЪВОТЕЧЕНИЯ В ПРЕМЕНОПАУЗАТА.

### $^{1}$ **П Костова**, $^{2}$ В. Златков.

- 1 Клиника но гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София
- 2 Катедра но акушерство и гинекология, СБАЛАГ "Майчин дом" София.

Резюме. Целта на настоящето проучване бе да установим ефективността на приложение на микронизиран прогестерон вагиналното пременопаузални жени между 40-49 г. (ср. 44.5 г.) с дисфункционални маточни кръвотечения. На всички жени се извърши класическо сепарирано абразио, след приложен интравагинално микронизиран прогестерон (Утрогестан®), по схема 2 пъти дневно по 3 таблетки от 14 ден на цикъла за 12 дни. Контролният преглед се извърши след приключване на 6 месечната терапия, като основни критерии за оценка ня ефекта от лечението беше характера кървена, сравняването гениталното симптоматика, преди и след приложението на гестагена, както и изследването нивото на хемоглобина, ултразвуковото измерване дебелината на маточната лигавица, а при 12 жени -- хистологичната находка от повторното абразио. Резултатите от проучването показват наличие на статистически значима разлика в ефективността на микронизирания прогестерон при третиране на дисфункционални маточни кръвотечения по отношение силата (p=0.0068), продължителността (p=0.00), намаляване

дебелината на ендометриума (p=0.00), както и липса на такава при проследяване показателите на хемоглобина (p=0.4663) и вегетативната симптоматика (p~0.9555). На база на данните от проведеното клинично изследване авторите потвърждават предпазният ефект на микронизирания прогестерон, като ефективна и безопасна алтернатива в третирането на пременопаузални жени с дисфункционални маточни кръвотечения.

CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF VAGINAL ADMINISTRATION OF MICRONIZED PROGESTERONE AT DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING IN PREMENOPAUSE

### <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>, V. ZLATKOV

Summary. The aim of the present study was to establish the effectiveness of vaginal administration of micronized progesterone at 37 premenopausal women, aged between 40-49 year's (mean 44.5), with dysfunctional uterine bleeding. All women were subject of classical dilatation and curettage and after that micronized progesterone (Utrogestan®) was applied vaginally 3 tablets 2 times per day, starting at 14 day of the menstrual cycle for 12 days. The control examination has been performed after finishing of 6 months therapy. The main criteria lot the assessment of the therapeutic effect was the comparison of this character of genital bleeding, vegetative symptoms before and after the administration of the gestagene, as well as the examination of the level of hemoglobin, the thickness of the endometrium and at 12 women the histological findings from the control curettage. The results of our study show the presence of statistically significant difference for the effectiveness of micronized progesterone at dysfunctional uterine bleeding according to the intensity (p--0 0068), duration of the bleeding (p-0.00), decreasing of the endometrial thickness  $(p\sim0.00)$ , as well as lack of such difference when follow the level of hemoglobin  $(p\sim0.00)$ 0,4663) and vegetative symptoms (p-0.9555). On the basis of conducted clinical study the authors confirm the preventive effect of the micronized progesterone, as an effective and safe alternative in treating of premenopausal women with dysfunctional uterine bleeding.

### 59. Онкология. 37: 2009, 1, 20-24

ЛЕЧЕБНИ РЕЗУЛТАТИ ПРИ БОЛНИ С РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙК

Г. Чакалова, <u>П. Костова</u>, А. Ганчева Клиника по онкогинекология, СБАЛО-ЕАД, София

Резюме. За периода 2002 - 2004 год. в Клиниката по онкогинекология на СБАЛО - ЕАД, София, са лекувани 249 болни с рак на маточната шийка. Разпределени са по стадии: І ст. - 110болни, ІІ ст. - 93 болни, ІІІ ст. - 45 болни и ІV ст. - 1 болна. Преобладават пациентите със спиноцелуларен карцином - 93%, и тези с недиференцираните форми -49%. Хирургично лечение е приложено при 235 болни, като при 205 от тях то е било съчетано с лъчетерапия, хормонотерапия или химиотерапия. При 14 пациентки е проведена само лъчетерапия. При 39 болни е установен рецидив на заболяването. Пет и повече години са преживели 175 болни, а 74 са починали. Петгодишната преживяемост е 70%.

### RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER G. CHAKALOVA, P. KOSTOVA, A, GANCHEVA

Summary: From 2002 untill 2004 at the oncogynecological clinic of the National Onciogic hospital were treated 249 patients with cervical cancer. There were 110 patients in Stage I, 93 patients in Stage II, 45 patients in Stage III, and 1 patient in Stage IV. Squamous cell cancer was detected in 93% of the cases, and poor differentiation was detected in 49% of the cases. Surgical treatment was performed in 235 of the cases and in 205 of them there was a combination with radiation therapy, chemotherapy or chormonotherapy. In 14 cases only radiation therapy was used. The recurrences were detected in 39 of the cases. 175 patients lived for five and more years, and 74 died. 5-year survival is 70%.

### 60. Онкология. 37: 2009, 3, 41-46

СЛУЧАЙ НА КАРЦИНОМ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА ВЪВ ВТОРИ СТАДИЙ, ЛЕКУВАН МНОГОКРАТНО

 $\Gamma$ . Чакалова<sup>1</sup>, Е. Ангелова<sup>2</sup>, <u>П. Костова</u><sup>1</sup>, К. Ангелов<sup>1</sup> Гинекологична клиника<sup>1</sup>, Хирургична клиника<sup>2</sup>, НСБАЛО-ЕАД, София

**Резюме.** Случай на млада жена с урогенитална малформация и карцином на маточната шийка във втори стадий, която е оперирана 11 пъти. Пациентката е с екстрофия на пикочния мехур и цервикален карцином, който е лекуван оперативно и с химиотерапия. Не е провеждана лъчева терапия поради множеството предходни операции. Заради локален рецидив е оперирана 3 пъти. Пациентката почина 3 години след първичното лечение за рак на маточната шийка.

### A CASE OF STAGE II CERVICAL CARCINOMA, TREATED MANY TIMES G. CHAKALOVA, E. ANGELOVA, P. KOSTOVA, K. ANGELOV

Summary. A case of young woman with genitourinal abnormalities and stage II cervical cancer, operated 11 times. The patients was with bladder exstrophy and cervical cancer, treated operatively and with chemotherapy. Radiation therapy was not be performed because a many times operations. Because local recurrence was operated 3 times. The patient died 3 years after initial treatment of the cervical cancer.

### 61. Акуш и гинекол. 48, 2009, 4, 17-22.

ЛЕЧЕБНИ РЕЗУЛТАТИ ПРИ ПАЦИЕНТКИ С РАК НА ЕНДОМЕТРИУМА.

<u>П Костова</u>, Г. Чакалова, А. Ганчева Клиника но гинекология, НСБАЛ по Онкология-София

**Резюме.** Целта на настоящето проучване е да направи анализ на лекуваните в Клиниката по гинекология на НСБАЛО - София пациентки с ендометриален карцином според стадия, хистологичния вид, диференциацията, особеностите

на разпространение и метастазиране, приложените терапевтични методи и получените резултати.

За периода 2002-2004 г. през клиниката са преминали 152 жени с рак на ендометриума. Преобладават пациентките в първи стадий - 117 (77%), тези с ендометроиден аденокарцином/аденоакантом - 116 (76.3%), както и пациентките, при които е извършена хирургична процедура 134 (88.2%), последвана от лъче- и хормонотерапия. При хирургичните интервенции с найголяма честота са случаите с тоталната хистеректомия с аднексите без лимфна дисекция-119 (79.2%), от радикалната хистеректомия с аднексите и лимфна дисекция - 25 (16.7%). В края на проучения тригодишен период са живи 118 (77.6%) жени, а починалите са 34 (22.4%), като при 28 от тях (18.5%) причина за смъртта е било онкологичното заболяване, а при 6 (3.9%) друго интеркурентно страдание.

Получените резултати показват отново, че терапевтичният успех при пациентки с ендометриален карцином е е пряка зависимост от правилното определяне на прогностичните фактори и прилагането на комплексен подход в лечението на всяка пациентка.

#### THERAPEUTIC RESULTS IN PATIENTS WITH ENDOMETRIAL CANCER

### P. KOSTOVA, G. CHAKALOVA, A. GANCHEVA

**Summary.** The aim of the present study is to analyze the patients with endometrial cancer, treated at Gynecology Clinic of the National Oncology Hospital, Sofia according to the stage of the disease, histological type, differentiation, the peculiarities of the spreading and metastases, the therapeutic methods applied and the obtained results.

For the period 2002-2004, 152 women with endometrial cancer were treated at the clinic. Predominate the patients with first stage cancer 117 (77%) and with endometroid adenocarcinoma/adenoacantoma 116 (76.3%), as well as these who were treated with surgery 134 (88.2%), followed by radio, hormonotherapy. Among the surgical procedures the simple total hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy was the most frequent applied method -119 (79.2%) patients, followed by radical hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy and lymph node dissection 25 (16.7%). At the end of the 3 years study period 118 (77.6%) women are alive and 34 (22.4%) are dead. For 28 (18.5%) patients the reason for the death was the oncological disease and for 6 (3.9%) - other type of disease.

Our results demonstrate once again, that therapeutic success of patients with endometrial cancer depends directly of the exact determination of the prognostic factors and administration of complex approach in the treatment of every patient.

### 62. <u>Jornal of BUON. 15: 2010, 3, 556-560.</u>

IS CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING NECESSARY OR THE "PARADOX" EXAMPLE OF BULGARIA

### **P. Kostova**<sup>1</sup>, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Oncological Hospital, Gynecology Clinic, Sofia;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>University Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sofia, Bulgaria

### Summary.

<u>Purpose:</u> The present study aimed at analyzing the results of cervical screening carried out in Bulgaria, its effect on basic epidemiological indices, age-related incidence of cervical cancer and their dynamics. It also highlighted the way in which the suspension of organized screening has influenced the epidemiological data for cervical cancer.

<u>Methods:</u> Analyses were carried out, based on data from the National Cancer Register, the Central Institute of Statistics and the Oncological Dispensaries. Simple mathematical methods were used to analyze the attendance rate, the rate of inadequate smears and share of biopsies in women with abnormal cytology. Cohort analysis was utilized in determining age-specific incidence.

<u>Results:</u> Incidence and mortality were stable during the first 15 years of screening activities, followed by a constant increase which became most obvious after the final interruption of organized screening. The ratio between invasive cancer and carcinoma in situ ranged from 2:1 in 1982 to over 5:1 in 2002 and was due to the faster increasing rates of invasive cancer. Age groups' and birth-cohort analysis for 3 time points (1975, 1990, and 2005) with different screening characteristics showed highest incidence in middle-aged women and a higher risk of cervical cancer for every subsequent generation.

<u>Conclusion:</u> Bulgaria gives yet another, though "paradoxical", example in support of the importance of organized cervical screening. This conclusion has been reinforced by a distinct deterioration of epidemiological characteristics of cervical cancer in our country as a result of absence of an organized screening. This serious situation lends valid reasons to recommend that the relevant health authorities take a political decision to launch a programme in compliance with the European standards.

### 63. Онкология. 38: 2010, 1, 25-30

РЕВИЗИЯ НА FIGO СИСТЕМАТА ЗА СТАДИРАНЕ ПРИ РАК НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ

### П. Костова, Г. Чакалова,

Клиника по гинекология, СБАЛО-ЕАД, София

Резюме. Стадиращите системи на гинекологичните новообразувания класифицират заболяването според неговото разпространение с оглед сравняване на клиничния опит и лечебните резултати и анализиране на основните прогностични фактори за изхода при пациентките. Стадирането на неоплазиите е в постоянна еволюция, за да се адаптира към откритията в научната сфера. През последното десетилетие медицинските достижения в областта на онкологията показват значим ръст. В тази връзка научната общност с подкрепата на FSGO и други международни научни организации стигат до извода за необходимостта от ревизия на стадирането при някои от гинекологичните локализации. Последната редакция е от 2008 г и касае карцинома на вулвата, маточната шийка, ендометриума и саркомите на матката. Целта на настоящата публикация е да представи промените на FIGO класификациите на гинекологичните неоплазии от 2008 г. и да анализира основните принципи и правила, на които те са базирани.

### REVISION OF THE FIGO STAGING CANCER OF THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS

### P. KOSTOVA, G. CHAKALOVA

Summary. The staging systems of the gynecological neoplasia offer classification of the extent of disease, in order to compare clinical experience and treatment results and to analyze the main prognostic factors for the patients. The staging of the cancer is in constant evolution because it must be adaptive to scientific development. In the last decade, medical research in the field of oncology, have shown explosive growth, in this connection, the scientific community with the support of FIGO and other international scientific societies realized the necessity to revise the staging of some of the gynecologic cancers. The last edition from 2008 year offers new staging classification for vulvar, cervical and endometrial cancer, and uterine sarcomas. The aim of the present publication is to present the changes of the FIGO classification of the gynecological neoplasia from 2008 year and to analyze the main principles and rules in the bases of this classification.

### 64. TUMORI. 96: 2010, 4, 524-528.

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTING A NATIONWIDE CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING PROGRAM ON FEMALE POPULATION COVERAGE BY PAP-TESTS IN ESTONIA.

Veerus P, Arbyn M, Amati C, Paolo B; EUROCHIP Working Group<sup>1</sup>.

### <sup>1</sup>Collaborators (66):

Oberaigner W, Van Eycken E, Sundseth H, Arbyn M, Valerianova Z, Zlatkov V, Kostova P, Panayotova Y, Holub J, Pavlou P, Papageorgiou C, Von Euler M, Veerus P, Sankila R, Anttila A, Holli K, Grosclaude P, Danzon A, Tzala L, Kamposioras KV, Ferentinos G, Mauri D, Comber H, Micheli A, Baili P, Amati C, Casella I, Cifalà A, Esposito M, Saltarelli S, Di Salvo F, Ciampichini R, Berrino F, Gatta G, Sant M, Ciccolallo L, Allemani C, Capocaccia R, Verdecchia A, Merzagora F, Costa A, Viberga I, Engele L, Kurtinaitis J, Kurtinaitiene R, Couffignal S, Dalmas M, Busuttil R, Bielska Lasota M, Miranda A, Apostol I, Baban A, Plesko I, Ondrusova M, Zakeli M, Zadnik V, Martinez C, Navarro C, Lutz JM, Quinto C, Otter R, Schaapveld M, Coleman M, Kunkler I, Gavin A, Bannon F.

### Abstract

<u>BACKGROUND:</u> The objective of the EUROCHIP project in Estonia was to describe the organized cervical cancer screening program started in 2006 (after pilot studies in 2003-2005), to compare its performance with opportunistic screening, and to define priorities for improvement of the program.

<u>METHODS:</u> Population data was retrieved from Statistics Estonia, data about performed Pap-smear tests within the screening program from the Estonian Cancer Society and from clinics and labs participating in the program, data about Pap-smear tests outside the screening program from the Estonian Health Insurance Fund, and data about cancer incidence and mortality from the Estonian Cancer Registry database.

<u>RESULTS:</u> During the first year after implementing the nationwide cervical cancer screening program in Estonia, the number of tests outside the organized program

remained high. Within the organized program, the number of Pap-tests in different age groups increased with age except for the oldest age group while population coverage with Pap-tests outside the organized screening program decreased with age. The number of cervical cancer cases at early stages increased after implementation of organized screening. The time-frame does not permit to draw any definitive conclusions.

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>: Implementation of organized cervical cancer screening did not decrease the volume of opportunistic screening. The factors influencing attendance in the organized cervical cancer screening program in different age groups should be studied further. Moreover, a central cancer screening registry without restrictive data protection legislation would improve data collection and enable to evaluate performance of the program on a regular basis.

### 65. <u>TUMORI. 96: 2010, 4, 529-537.</u>

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN LATVIA.

Viberga I, Engele L, Baili P.; **EUROCHIP Working Group**<sup>1</sup>.

Collaborators (66):

Oberaigner W, Van Eycken E, Sundseth H, Arbyn M, Valerianova Z, Zlatkov V, Kostova P, Panayotova Y, Holub J, Pavlou P, Papageorgiou C, Von Euler M, Veerus P, Sankila R, Anttila A, Holli K, Grosclaude P, Danzon A, Tzala L, Kamposioras KV, Ferentinos G, Mauri D, Comber H, Micheli A, Baili P, Amati C, Casella I, Cifalà A, Esposito M, Saltarelli S, Di Salvo F, Ciampichini R, Berrino F, Gatta G, Sant M, Ciccolallo L, Allemani C, Capocaccia R, Verdecchia A, Merzagora F, Costa A, Viberga I, Engele L, Kurtinaitis J, Kurtinaitiene R, Couffignal S, Dalmas M, Busuttil R, Bielska Lasota M, Miranda A, Apostol I, Baban A, Plesko I, Ondrusova M, Zakeli M, Zadnik V, Martinez C, Navarro C, Lutz JM, Quinto C, Otter R, Schaapveld M, Coleman M, Kunkler I, Gavin A, Bannon F.

### Abstract

<u>OBJECTIVE</u>: The present descriptive study summarizes the historical activity on cervical cancer screening in Latvia, assesses the current screening situation, and defines the existing and expected obstacles and problems for the implementation of a proper organized population-based cervical cancer screening program in Latvia.

<u>MATERIAL AND METHODS</u>: Available data on cervical cancer burden were collected from Latvian cancer registry. Availability of trained medical staff and laboratory systems were obtained through the Latvian Association of Cytologists and the Health Compulsory Insurance State Agency of Latvia.

<u>RESULTS</u>: Cervical cancer incidence in Latvia is increasing since 1989 when the compulsory preventive gynecologic examinations were stopped. Cervical opportunistic screening program in Latvia should be performed by GPs. But only 30 out of 1470 GPs provide gynecological care for their patients while, out of 484 certified gynecology practitioners, 35 had direct contractual relationship with the HCISA while 398 had only an indirect contractual relationship with the Agency. Moreover, in Latvia, there are about 29 laboratory specialists employed with cytological testing with an average age of 57 years: 13 of them have already passed the retirement limit.

CONCLUSIONS: Traditionally in Latvia, most women request gynecological services

for preventive and health promotion reasons or in the case of having a gynecological disease. So the overloaded general practitioners and the lack of involvement of gynecologists are one of the main obstacles to solve for implementing an organized screening program in Latvia. Moreover insufficient availability of quality-assured services and resources for cytology testing and other services of the program, and for monitoring and evaluating the whole program, must be considered in the implementation of a comprehensive screening plan.

### 66. TUMORI. 96: 2010, 4, 538-544.

CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING IN BULGARIA--PAST AND PRESENT EXPERIENCE.

Valerianova Z, Panayotova Y, Amati C, Baili P; **EUROCHIP Working Group**<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Collaborators (67):

Oberaigner W, Van Eycken E, Sundseth H, Arbyn M, Valerianova Z, Zlatkov V, Kostova P, Panayotova Y, Vasiliev N, Holub J, Pavlou P, Papageorgiou C, Von Euler M, Veerus P, Sankila R, Anttila A, Holli K, Grosclaude P, Danzon A, Tzala L, Kamposioras KV, Ferentinos G, Mauri D, Comber H, Micheli A, Baili P, Amati C, Casella I, Cifalà A, Esposito M, Saltarelli S, Di Salvo F, Ciampichini R, Berrino F, Gatta G, Sant M, Ciccolallo L, Allemani C, Capocaccia R, Verdecchia A, Merzagora F, Costa A, Viberga I, Engele L, Kurtinaitis J, Kurtinaitiene R, Couffignal S, Dalmas M, Busuttil R, Bielska Lasota M, Miranda A, Apostol I, Baban A, Plesko I, Ondrusova M, Zakeli M, Zadnik V, Martinez C, Navarro C, Lutz JM, Quinto C, Otter R, Schaapveld M, Coleman M, Kunkler I, Gavin A, Bannon F.

### Abstract

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: In Bulgaria the previously (1970-1985) existing population based cervical cancer screening was replaced in the early 1990s with an opportunistic model due to political and socioeconomic reasons. As a result, in the last 20 years, cervical cancer incidence and mortality rates steady increased. The objective of the EUROCHIP project in Bulgaria was to evaluate the readiness of the health system as well as health providers' attitudes to implementation in the country of a population based screening program for cervical cancer.

<u>METHODS</u>: Using a structured questionnaire, a convenience sample of medical specialists representing different actors involved in cervical cancer prevention, treatment, financing and policy were interviewed.

<u>RESULTS</u>: The majority of interviewed practitioners worried that organization and implementation of an effective population-based cervical cancer screening program is not possible in the current unstable health system. A nostalgic attitude to the cervical cancer screening, performed in the past and pessimistic view on the capability of the current health system to cope are strong. As main barriers to implementation of an effective program were pointed financial and organizational ones. Motivation for gynecologists to perform smear test should include better information, organization and payment.

<u>DISCUSSION</u>: Medical specialists in Bulgaria are aware of the alarming rates of cervical cancer incidence and mortality in the country. However, due to the insufficient communication and interaction between policy makers and front-line health care staff, they do not have enough information on the ongoing programs.

### 67. <u>TUMORI. 96: 2010, 4, 545-552.</u>

CERVICAL CANCER ASSESSMENT IN ROMANIA UNDER EUROCHIP-2.

Apostol I, Baban A, Nicula F, Suteu O,

Coza D, Amati C, Baili P; EUROCHIP Working Group<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Collaborators (66):

Oberaigner W, Van Eycken E, Sundseth H, Arbyn M, Valerianova Z, Zlatkov V, Kostova P, Panayotova Y, Holub J, Pavlou P, Papageorgiou C, Von Euler M, Veerus P, Sankila R, Anttila A, Holli K, Grosclaude P, Danzon A, Tzala L, Kamposioras KV, Ferentinos G, Mauri D, Comber H, Micheli A, Baili P, Amati C, Casella I, Cifalà A, Esposito M, Saltarelli S, Di Salvo F, Ciampichini R, Berrino F, Gatta G, Sant M, Ciccolallo L, Allemani C, Capocaccia R, Verdecchia A, Merzagora F, Costa A, Viberga I, Engele L, Kurtinaitis J, Kurtinaitiene R, Couffignal S, Dalmas M, Busuttil R, Bielska Lasota M, Miranda A, Apostol I, Baban A, Plesko I, Ondrusova M, Zakeli M, Zadnik V, Martinez C, Navarro C, Lutz JM, Quinto C, Otter R, Schaapveld M, Coleman M, Kunkler I, Gavin A, Bannon F.

#### Abstract

<u>BACKGROUND</u>: Inside the European project EUROCHIP-2, the Romania team has ruled out an assessment study regarding cervical cancer screening programs (CCS) in Romania, in Nov 2006-March 2007. The general purpose was to be aliened to European Council recommendations that states that an organized cervical screening program should be offered in all member states, in order to reduce the specific incidence and mortality. The aim of the study was to assess cervical cancer burden and current cervical cancer screening status in Romania and in various sub-regions (DR), and also to identify problems and barriers and to propose solutions for implementing an organized cervical cancer screening program at national level.

<u>METHODS</u>: The study was based on a statistical survey and a comprehensive literature review of the most important European, national and regional papers or studies completed in this field.

RESULTS: Over 2000-2006, a total number of 22,830 new cases and 12,763 deaths from cervical cancer was registered in Romania. In 2005, the crude rate of incidence varied largely in the 8 DR between 17.8-31.3 and mortality varied between 12.3-21.5. The proportion of women tested by DRs on total female population varied between 3.2%-0.6%; the highest screening activity was observed in region VI, where run the only organized CCS in Romania. In 2005, there were one GP per 578 female population aged 25-65; regarding the specialists in 2007 per country we had: 3,012 women aged 25-65 per one gynecologist, 21,195 women per one oncologist and 13,258 women per one histopathologist.

<u>DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION</u>: There were no major changes in policy screening over 2000-2006 correlated with no major difference in specific mortality in Romania. Significant differences in incidence and mortality between DRs were observed in 2005, which impose deeper analyzes of local conditions and resources and local strategies to be adopted. The burden of cervical cancer is particularly high in Romania and is related to the absence of an organized CCS program or the ineffectiveness of the opportunistic screening programs. It is needed that European

### 68. Акуш и гинекол. 50: 2011, 3, 37-41.

БРЕМЕННОСТ И РАК НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ. ЧАСТ I – ОБЩИ ПРИНЦИПИ

**П. КОСТОВА** <sup>1</sup>, В. ЗЛАТКОВ <sup>2</sup>

 $\overline{\phantom{a}^{T}}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология, София

Резюме. Съчетаването на бременност със злокачествено заболяване се наблюдава рядко, между 0.02 до 0.1% или една на 1000-1500 бременности. Въпреки това подобно събитие има значим социален и медицински ефект, тъй като неоплазиите са водеща причина за инвалидизацията и умиранията на жените в репродуктивна възраст. Очаква се честотата на тези случаи да нараства поради увеличаването на възрастта на раждашите жени и все поширокото навлизане на новите репродуктивни техники. Лечението на бременни с неоплазии най-обшо се съобразява с общоприетите стандарти за съответната локализация. Индивидуализацията на това лечение се свързва преди всичко със запазване репродуктивната способност на жената и избягване на уврежданията на плода и новороденото. Хирургичното и химиолечението след първото тримесечие са относително безопасни от гледна точка на плода. Лъчетерапията, особено в областта на таза има тежки или летални последици и не е съвместима със запазване на бременността. Окончателното вземане на решение за срока и начина на родоразрешение изисква мултидисциплинарен екип, включваш акушергинеколози и неонатолози. Времето необходимо за консултации и избор на поведение в такива случаи е оправдано и не влошава прогнозата. За предотвратяване на ранни и дългосрочни проблеми, свързани с недоносеността се препоръчва износване на бременността до 35-37 г.с.

PREGNANCY AND MALIGNANT DISEASES. PART I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

P. KOSTOVA, V. ZLATKOV

Abstract. The occurrence of a neoplastic disease during pregnancy is rare, from 0.02 to 0.1% or one in 1000-1500 pregnancies. Nevertheless, such an occurrence has a remarkable social and medical effect, because malignancies are the leading cause of disabilities in and death of women at a reproductive age. It is expected that these cases will become more frequent due to the increasing age of delivering women and the spreading of new reproductive technologies. The treatment of pregnant women with malignancy is in conformity with the accepted standards'for the respective localization in general. The individualization of the treatment is connected predominantly to preserving the reproductive ability of women and avoiding the damage of the fetus and newborn. Surgery and chemotherapy after the first trimester are relatively safe for the fetus. Radiotherapy, especially in the pelvic region, has heavy and lethal aftereffects and is incompatible with the preservation of the

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  СБАЛАГ "Майчин дом", Катедра по Акушерство и гинекология, МУ - София

pregnancy. The final decision for the term and the way of delivery demands a rnultidisciplinary team including obstetricians-gynecologists and neonatologists. The time necessary for the consultations and the choice of management is justifiable and does not worsen the prognosis. For the prevention of early and long-term problems connected with prematurity it is necessary to extend the pregnancy until 35-37 g.w.

### 69. Акуш и гинекол. 50: 2011, 4, 41-45.

БРЕМЕННОСТ И РАК НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ. ЧАСТ II – РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА

### $B. 3ЛАТКОВ ^1$ , **П. КОСТОВА** $^2$

 $^{1}$  СБАЛАГ"Майчин дом", Катедра по Акушерство и гинекология, МУ - София  $^{2}$  Гинекологична клиника, НСБАЛ по Онкология, София

**Резюме:** Новообразуванията на маточната шийка са най-честите тумори през бременността. Цитологичните отклонения се срещат при 5% от бременните. Карцинома in situ се намира в границите от 0,11 до 0,55%, а РМШ е около 0,03% от бременните. Обобщените данни на различни автори, показват че цервикалния карцином се среща в широкия интервал между 1:250 до 1:13000 бременности (средно 1:2000 до 1:3000). Представят се специфични характеристики в клиничното протичане, диагностиката и терапевтичните подходи при случаи с рак на маточната шийка по време на бременност. Обсъждат се начините на родоразрешение, изхода за плода и лечебните резултати при тези случаи.

### PREGNANCY AND MALIGNANT DISEASES. PART II - CERVICAL CANCER V. ZLATKOV, **P. KOSTOVA**

Abstract. The malignancies of the uterine cervix are the most common neoplasia during pregnancy. Cancer in situ varies from 0,11 to 0,55% and invasive cervical cancer is found in around 0,03% of pregnant women. The summarized data by different authors shows that the cervical cancer can be found in the wide range between 1:250 to 1:13000 pregnancies (mean 1:2000 to 1:3000). The specific characteristics of the clinical course, diagnostics and treatment approaches in cases with cervical cancer during pregnancy are presented. The way of delivery, the outcome for the fetus and the results of the treatment in these cases are discussed.

### II. МОНОГРАФИИ, СБОРНИЦИ И УЧЕБНИ ПОМАГАЛА

### 70. РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА. Глава 11.

В: Ръководство за добра практика на общопрактикуващите лекари в областта на профилактиката на болестите. Под. Ред.: Н.Василевски, Б.Тулевски. Проект СИНДИ на МЗ, НЦЗО, София, 2001, 95-99.

#### В. ЗЛАТКОВ, **П.КОСТОВА.**

**Резюме.** В ръководството за общопрактикуващи лекари е отделено място за рака на маточната шийка, като значим медико-социален проблем. Дадена е дефиниция, посочени са рисковите фактори, естественото развитие и

небходимите интервенционални мерки за контрол на заболяването. Посочени са препоръчителните дейности, както и задълженията на общопрактикуващите лекари при тяхното провеждане. Дадени са препоръки към общопрактикуващите лекари за схеми на поведение в зависимост от резултата след цитологичното изследване на маточната шийка.

## 71. <u>ЗЛОКАЧЕСТВЕНИ НОВООБРАЗУВАНИЯ НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ</u> <u>ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ.</u>

В: Диагностика, лечение и проследяване на болните със злокачествени новобразувания. Под ред: И. Черноземски, Ст. Каранов, З. Валерианова, ТерАРТ, София, 2003, 245-287

Т. КЪРЛОВ, ЦВ. ДЯНКОВА, Г. ЧАКАЛОВА, <u>П. КОСТОВА</u>, В. ЗЛАТКОВ, А. ГАНЧЕВА, СТ. ИВАНОВ,Е. ПЕТКОВА-ЛУНГОВА, А. ЧАКЪРОВА.

Резюме. Настоящите методични указания целят да посочат съвременните подходи, правила и стандарти при използване на нашия, български опит. Отново водещи онколози обединиха своите усилия за усъвършенстване на "Онкологичната доктрина", чрез отразяване световния настоящото издание при отделните локализации са използвани данни от изданието "Cancer Incidence in Bulgaria 1999"; топографските и морфологични кодове на "Международна класификация на болестите", 9-та ревизия, 1975 год., ТММ системата и разпределението по стадии според указанията на UICC, залегнали в TNM interactive, CD - ROM, Edited by Dr. L.H. Sobin, 1998. В края на отделните раздели са дадени авторските колективи (НЕГОЗ), разработили първите методични указания за злакачествените новообразования през 1991, на чиято основа са изработени съвремнните методични указания за отделните локализации, вкл. и тези за злокачествените новообразования на женските полови органи.

## 72. <u>ЕПИДЕМИОЛОГИЯ НА РАКА НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА</u> <u>ГЛАВА 1.0.</u>

В: Профилактика, скрининг и ваксини при предрака и рака на маточната шийка. Българска издателска къща, София, 2006, 3-23. ISBN (10: 954-91829-1-6); (13: 978-954-91829-1-0)

### <u>П.КОСТОВА-ЗЛАТКОВА</u>

Резюме. Ракът на маточната шийка продължава д а е значим медико-социален проблем. По данни на СЗО в света, 15% от рака на жените се пада на РМШ или годишно заболяват около 500 000 жени, а на всеки 2 минути умира жена болна от РМШ. Около 20% от засегнатите се установяват в развитите страни и 80% в развиващите се. Честотата на заболяването е в зависимост от региона, местоживеенето, възрастовата характеристика на женската популация, етническата принадлежност, стила на живот, сексуалното поведение, тютюнопушенето, употребата на орални контрацептиви и др. Данните за България (1970 - 2002) показват нарастване на заболеваемостта и смъртността (факт 36 от 12.7 до 26.9‱ и факт См от 3.2 до 9.8‱), както и запазване на неблагоприятно стадийно разпределение, с висок дял на

авансиралите форми. Запазва се и ниска честота на случаите с CIS (1% от скринираните жени), като се влошава съотношението с инвазивните форми, от 2:1 до 5:1.

Епидемиологичните показатели за РМШ показват, че нашата страна е сред високо засегнатите страни в Европа и на междинна позиция в световен план, като е показателно, че само в две страни - Тайланд и България се отчита нарастване на смъртността.

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CERVICAL CANCER. Part 1.0.

In: Prophylaxis, screening and vaccines for precancer and cancer of the uterine cervix. Bulgarinan Publishing House, Sofia, 2006, 3 - 23.

### P. KOSTOVA-ZLATKOVA

**Summary**. Cervical cancer is one of the most common malignant diseases in the world with annual occurrence of 500 000 cases. It is placed 5th with its share of 7.3% of the total number of localizations in both sexes. According to the WHO, 15% of all cancers in women belong to cervical cancer, about 20% of which are found in the developed countries and 80% in the developing countries.

Great differences have been found in terms of occurrence and deaths between different countries as well as within a single country. In Africa, Central and South America and South and South-Eastern Asia cervical cancer features highest incidence and mortality rates. These indices are lowest in North America. Australia, the Middle East and Western Europe while most East European countries occupy a medial position.

In Bulgaria, according to the National Cancer Register (2001), cervical cancer tends to reach first position (35.21%) in the structure of gynecological neoplasia overtaking endometrial cancer (34.2%). These data reproduce the situation of 25-30 years ago, which is still another evidence for the unfavourable trends in the epidemiology of this disease.

In a 1970-1986 survey, the number of new cases ranged from 509 at the beginning of the period to 969 cases at the end of it while in the next period under study, until 2002, it increased to 1086. There is a distinct rectilinear increase trend in the number of new cases with an annual increase of 3.03%.

The actual incidence of cervical cancer in the period 1970 - 2002 ranged from 12.7%000 to 26.9%000 and after certain stabilization at the beginning of the period it has marked a rising tendency with an annual increase of 0.320‱00, most significant over the past 15 years. Standardized incidence (1970 - 2002) was in the range of 9.9 to 19.4%000 and since 1987 has shown a steady annual increase of 2.34%.

Cervical cancer deaths for the period 1979 - 2002 ranged from 179 to 411 women. There is a most significant relation between the number of deaths and the time, the annual increase rate in the period until 1996 being 4.9%.

Actual mortality for the whole period ranged from 3.2 to 9.8%000 women with a rectilinear increase rate of 0.155%000 per annum. Similar is the case of the standardized mortality index which ranged from 2.6 to 6.2%000 and the rectilinear increase trend rate was 3.53% per annum.

The absolute number of cervical cancer in situ cases for the period 1975 -2002 ranged from 140 to 275 women. The fact that it does not affect even 1% of the women who underwent cytologic screening is rather impressive. Actual carcinoma in situ

incidence for the same period is a direct index for screening effectiveness. It ranged between 3.1 to 6.8‱ (6.6‱ women in 2002). The low level of this index determines the adverse ratio in favour of invasive carcinoma cases. It ranged from 2:1 in 1982 to over 5:1 in 2002 and was due to the faster rates of invasive cervical cancer incidence increase and low carcinoma in situ frequency.

The comparative analysis of the basic epidemiological indices for cervical cancer shows that Bulgaria ranks among the highly affected countries in Europe and has a medial position among the countries in the world. These facts are matter of great concern even more on the background of the unfavourable social and demographic changes over the recent years: a decrease in number of female population as result of low birth rate and emigration.

### 73. <u>СКРИНИНГ ЗА РАК НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА. ГЛАВА 3.0</u>

В: Профилактика, скрининг и ваксини при предрака и рака на маточната шийка. Българска издателска къща, София, 2006, 41-62. ISBN (10: 954-91829-1-6); (13: 978-954-91829-1-0)

### П. КОСТОВА-ЗЛАТКОВА

Резюме. Осъществяването на скринингови програми за РМШ започва от 1940 г. първоначално в Британска Колумбия (Канада). Официалното утвърждаване на цитологията, като метод за ранно откриване и профилактика на РМШ се извършва с решение на СЗО през 1962 г, потвърдено през 1972 г. от Международния противораков съюз. Организацията на скрининга е различна в отделните страни. В някои, той е задължителен, част от рутинната гинекологична практика и се финансира от държавата, в други е чрез спонтанно участие на жените - т.нар. опортюнистичен скрининг. Най-успешните скринингови програми са в Скандинавските страни, САЩ и Великобритания, като за еталон се приема тази на Финландия. Тя обхваща 1.104 млн. жени на възраст от 30-60 г., при 5 годишен скринингов интервал, като отчита 75-80% скринингов обхват, довел до намаляване на заболеваемостта с 60% и на смъртността от 7 на 3%ооо.

В България, прегледите с профилактична насоченост на женските гениталии са въведени със заповед на МНЗ от 1956 г., а от 1970 г. се въвежда и цитологичния скрининг на маточната шийка, като основоположници на тази дейност са К. Цанев и Д. Николова. Съгласно тази програма, ежегодно на профилактичен преглед в България подлежаха 1.5 млн. жени. Те включваха всички омъжени и неомъжени жени над 30 год. при интервал от 1 година за гинекологичен преглед и 2 години за преглед с цитонамазка.

Анализът на цервикалния скрининг в България (1970-1996) показва, че първоначално програмата е била адекватно организирана и осъществявана, при добро ниво на скрининговата дейност. Впоследствие тя изостава от съвремените изисквания - в тази област, до степен показваща почти пълно отпадане на скрининга. Тази тенденция се изразява във влошаване на количествените параметри на скрининговата дейност: понижаване на скрининговия обхват от 1.5 млн. до 200 хил. жени/годишно; висок дял на негодни намазки- до 27.1% и нисък процент на биопсирани от сигнализираните жени-едва 33.3%.

### CERVICAL SCREENING. Part 3.0

In: Prophylaxis, screening and vaccines for precancer and cancer of the uterine cervix. Bulgarinan Publishing House, Sofia, 2006, 41-62.

### P. KOSTOVA- ZLATKOVA

Summary. Since 1940 a cervical cancer screening programme, based on the development :f the cytological method, has been carried out in many countries in the world and most intensively in North America, the Scandinavian countries and England. Cytology was officially recognized as a method of early diagnosis and prevention of cervical cancer by the WHO Expert Commission in 1962. This was also confirmed at the UICC Conference on the Issues of Prevention in 1972.

The organization of cervical screening is different in different countries. In some countries it is a compulsory part of the routine gynecological practice and is financed by the state. In others, it is based on spontaneous participation of women, i.e. the so called opportunistic screening.

K. Tzanev and D. Nikolova were the founders of this activity in Bulgaria and preventive examinations of female genitalia were introduced to this country by an Order of the Ministry of Health in 1956, and cytological screening was launched in 1970. It comprised all single or married women over the age of 30 at intervals of 1 year for gynecological examination and 2 years for Pap smear.

Preventive examinations were made by district obstetrician-gynecologists (about 700) and by midwives (479) in villages. Cytological diagnostics was carried out in 14 centralized laboratories, 13 of which based in the regional dispensaries and 1 in the National Centre of Oncology. Most laboratories were staffed with a physician-pathologist, cytotechnicians and technical assistants. Later, the fall of the organized character of the programme caused a break in the balance of staff policy expressed by shortage of cytopathologists and cytotechnicians adequate for the volume of screening activities.

Screening activities are assessed by different indices, most important and informative about the functioning of the programme of which are the number of tested population, the share of the smears and the share of biopcies from signalized women.

The analysis on research evidence has proved that until 1989 about 1.5 m women were screened annually after which date there was a progressive drop in the number of registered preventive gynecological examinations and only 205 081 screening tests were reported in 1996.

In the period 1978 - 1996, the average share of women under cytological screening in this country with inadequate smears was 5.4% ranging from 0.2% to 27.1% in different years. Parallel to this, the share of biopsies determined by the number cytologically signalized women ranged from 14.7% to 63.8% (33.3% mean value). The histological results from the biopsy tests of the cytologically signalized women in this country for the period 1974 - 1988 show that different grades of dysplasia were found in 41.6% of the cases.

At the beginning, only cervical cancer cases were reported, and since 1975 cases of carcinoma in situ have also been included. Unfortunately, the lack of a screening register, a modern information system and registration and follow-up of signalized women and pre-cancer cases are the factors which determine the inefficiency of screening activity registration as a whole.

In conclusion, the results of cervical screening as compared to the achievements in the countries implementing a successful CC screening programme have proved the inefficiency of the screening model practiced in this country so far. The successful results reported at the beginning referred to the stabilization of the basic epidemiologic indices have been followed by gradual deterioration in the parameters under study.

The reasons for this state of the problem are due to a number of social; economic, organizational and professional factors which can be solved only by the development of a new up-to-date economically expedient preventive programme based on high quality screening activities.

Economic analyses on healthcare aim at effective utilization of the resources in this field. Most of 'cost-effectiveness' analyses (in the narrow sense of the word) measure effectiveness in terms of the years of gained life. They have proved that cervical screening as a whole does not reduce costs, but its effect is saving the lives of a number of women improving their quality of life. Parallel with this we should bear in mind that certain problems of moral and ethic nature do not permit the performance of randomized studies in some groups of the population - with or without screening.

In compliance with world standards, it is accepted that the average price of one screening examination is  $10 \in$ . This price is twice lower in this country, because the value of labour is not adequate and because it does not include the wear and tear of the equipment and the overheads for the facilities.

On the basis of the data reported by the WHO (2004) about the prices of various therapeutic events for one patient, according to the gravity of the discovered disease, we have calculated the prices for this country taking into consideration the number of registered cases.

These data show that an annual investment of 3 mill  $\epsilon$  in population cervical screening will save a considerable amount of the money spent by the state for treatment mostly in the advanced invasive forms of the disease, which at the present level of incidence would cost about 16.0 mill  $\epsilon$  per annum complied with the European standards.

### 74. <u>ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВОТО В РАБОТАТА НА</u> <u>ЦИТОЛОГИЧНИТЕ ЛАБОРАТОРИИ. ГЛАВА 5.0</u>

В: Профилактика, скрининг и ваксини при предрака и рака на маточната шийка. Българска издателска къща, София, 2006, 89-108. ISBN (10: 954-91829-1-6); (13: 978-954-91829-1-0)

### П. КОСТОВА-ЗЛАТКОВА

**Резюме**. Основна цел на качествения контрол (КК) при извършването на цитологични изследвания е осигуряване на качество и достоверност на всички етапи от тази лабораторна диагностика.

Вътрешният КК оценява дейността вътре в самата лаборатория и цели: да открие несъвпадения; да установи стандарти за представяне, т. нар. лабораторен и индивидуален скринингов профил. Прилага се като двойно скриниране, пропорционално 10% рескриниране, целеви двоен скрининг и бърз рескрининг.

Външният КК включва: акредитиране на лабораторията като цяло и индивидуално оценяване на цитотехниците и цитопатолозите от независима институция. Той се осъществява по два основни начина: чрез обмен на цитонамазки и чрез тест за квалификация.

Анализът на стандартите в проучените у нас водещи лаборатории (НОЦ-София и ДОЗ-Пловдив), сравнен с международните, показа че въпреки наличието на необходимия минимум условия за добра лабораторна цитодиагностика, липсват условия за извършването на ефективна скринингова дейност.

Схемата за пълен бърз рескрининг и в двете лаборатории установи добри възможности на теста, с намаляване дела на фалииво негативните резултати общо с 5.2%.

Приложеният оригинален тест за сравнимост показа: при оценка тежестта на находките - неточно класифициране на HPV лезиите, граничните и нискостепенните епителни промени; при качеството на намазките - грешката се свързва с непознаване на задължителните елементи за адекватност, а при допълнителните находки - с неточна интерпретация на микробиологичните причинители и/или кръвните елементи.

Тестът за квалификация показа, че като цяло двете водещи скринингови лаборатории преминаха приетата граница от 4.50, което беше за сметка едва на 60% (12/20) от индивидуалните участници.

При теста за обмен на цитонамазки установихме, че няма съществена разлика в резултатите от двете лаборатории, като съвпадението е пълно при определяне качеството и цитоморфологията на по-тежките епителни състояния, а неточната оценка на HPV измененията се свързва с липса на единни критерии за нашата страна.

### EVALUATION OF QUALITY OF CYTOLOGICAL LABORATORIES. Part 5.0

In: Prophylaxis, screening and vaccines for precancer and cancer of the uterine cervix. Bulgarinan Publishing House, Sofia, 2006, 89-108.

### P. KOSTOVA- ZLATKOVA

Summary. In the countries in North America and Western Europe, distinguished for their developed and effective cervical cancer screening programmes, it is accepted that the cytological laboratories included in the screening program apply standards determined by the institutions financing them. According to the recommendations of the WHO and the professional organizations of pathologists and cytopathologists, cervical smears should be screened in accredited cytological laboratories by qualified cytotechnicians supervised by superior medical staff - a consultant-pathologist qualified and experienced in the field of diagnostic cytology. According to their type, these laboratories are divided mainly into laboratories at histopathology departments and independent and regional laboratories. It is recommended that cytological screening laboratories should be centralized so that a number of peripheral screening centres could send smears to them.

Presently, the accepted standard of laboratory loading ranges from 15 000 to 25 000 screening smears per annum for the whole laboratory, which is the required minimum for adequate performance. Cytotechnicians' standard work load also varies from 50 to 100 cervical smears per day.

The international requirements concerning laboratory structure and equipment aim at the achievement of optimal conditions for the performance of laboratory tasks. It is recommended that the smears should be received and registered by storing the information in a database system. Papanicolaou stain is considered to be the most appropriate method and is used in most modern cytological laboratories. The cytological answer is the final stage of professional responsibility. It should be accurate, descriptive when possible, and should include evaluation of the smear adequacy and the characteristics of the morphological findings.

Cytological laboratories are required to build up a register of their patients and to forward the information to the respective institution (the GP, the screening/cancer register, etc.). According to European standards, a storage system should be built and maintained (5 - 10 years) as well as a register of all analyzed smears.

It is widely accepted that the evaluation of quality is a system designed to avoid and control errors in decision making for certain activity before the interpretation of results. The quality assurance is a part of this evaluation which controls each components of the process separately. The major goal of the quality assurance in cytological tests is to provide the required quality and reliability at each stage of the laboratory diagnostics. Although the quality assurance increases laboratory costs by 30%, there is enough evidence for the necessity of its implementation because it provides improvement on cytological service quality and reliability, it also saves funds by reducing the amount of expensive retrospective work and decreases the number of unnecessary repeated smears and colposcopy examinations.

The quality control is generally divided into internal and external.

Internal quality control is carried out by the methods of double screening, proportional 10% screening, target double screening and rapid re-screening. It evaluates the activity in the laboratory itself and aims at finding discrepancies, establishing standards for the laboratory (laboratory profile) and providing comparability between the cytologists (individual screening profile).

External quality control is carried out by means of a smear exchange test and a qualification test. They provide comparability between inter-laboratory results and individual assessment of cytotechnicians and cytopathologists by independent institutions.

A system of regular evaluation, quality control and accreditation of cytological laboratories has not been developed in this country so far. In relation to this we carried out the first survey on certain components of the internal quality control (1998) through re-screening and a comparability test and of the external quality control through a qualification test and a smear exchange test.

On the basis of the analysis and comparison of the standards in the laboratories under study and international standards the conclusion can be drawn that the required minimum for laboratory cytodiagnostics is available in these laboratories. Unfortunately, the performance of effective screening activities require the introduction of more conditions such as optimal personnel, implementation of Papanicolaou staining, a storage system of not only positive but also negative smears maintained for a period of 10 years, announcement of results within 15 days, development of a computerized laboratory register, connection with the national screening register, development of a system of continuing training and evaluation.

The summary on the results has proved that the system of internal quality control through complete rapid rescreening in both laboratories has provided better opportunities with a decrease in false-negative results by a total of 5.2%. Parallel with this, the comparability test has shown that the final cytological evaluation is directly related to the three components: smear quality, precise diagnostics of the Pap group and presence or absence of additional components.

The realized system of internal quality control has proved that the screening laboratories under study as a whole have passed the qualification test the results

obtained being independent of the individual characteristics and professional qualifications of the cytotechnicians. The smear exchange test has not found any significant differences in the interpretation of the results in the two laboratories. The coincidence is full in determining the quality and morphology of graver epithelial changes while incorrect evaluation of papilloma virus cellular changes is related to the lack of unified criteria for laboratory activities in this country.

The results obtained in the survey show that the observed weaknesses and faults in the laboratories under study are related to the lack of unified standards and criteria for laboratory activities applied throughout the country as well as to the necessity to introduce a system of continuing training and assessment.

## 75. <u>СЪВРЕМЕННИ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В РАЗВИТИЕТО НА</u> <u>ЦЕРВИКАЛНИЯ СКРИНИНГ. ГЛАВА 6.0.</u>

В: Профилактика, скрининг и ваксини при предрака и рака на маточната шийка. Българска издателска къща, София, 2006, 109 - 130. ISBN (10: 954-91829-1-6); (13: 978-954-91829-1-0)

### В. ЗЛАТКОВ, <u>П. КОСТОВА-ЗЛАТКОВА</u>

**Резюме**. Натрупаният опит в приложението на цитологията, като скринингов метод при РМШ, показа ясно наличието на различни предимства и недостатъци, затова усъвършенстването на самия скринингов метод е една от трудните задачи на последното десетилетие.

Автоматизираните образни анализатори за компютърен подбор на цервикални намазки първоначално са въведени за качествен контрол на негативни цервикални намазки, а напоследък и за първичен скрининг. Тяхната задача е да стандартизират изследването, да повишат чувствителността и специфичността на скрининга, както и да намалят натоварването на цитотехниците и цитопатолозите.

Еднослойните намазки или течнобазираната цитология (LBC) е нова техника за подготовката на клетъчния материал за микроскопиране. Тя цели да подобри откриването на епителните изменения, чрез равномерно разпределяне на клетките в намазката и изчистването от безструктурна материя и клетъчни натрупвания.

### MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERVICAL SCREENING. Part 6.0

In: Prophylaxis, screening and vaccines for precancer and cancer of the uterine cervix. Bulgarinan Publishing House, Sofia, 2006, 109 - 130.

### V. ZLATKOV, <u>P.KOSTOVA-ZLATKOVA</u>

**Summary**. The experience acquired for over 40 years of using cytology as a cervical cancer screening method has proved the necessity to improve the method itself. Over the past decades it has been realized in the following areas: preparation of a standard quality smear (mono-layer technique), screening automation, HPV within the screening and prevention by means of HPV vaccination.

Automatic image analyzers for computer selection of cervical smears were first used for more precise cytological Pap screening by means of quality control on negative cervical smears of routine screening and lately of primary screening. Their aim is to increase screening sensitivity and specificity, to decrease the work load on cytotechnicians and cytopathologists, to reduce the costs of the screening programme and eventually to reduce cervical cancer incidence and mortality.

These systems do not provide us with diagnosis, but find suspicious cells which are subject to later analysis. They provide smears for quality control in which the share of false negative findings is greater than that found by standard rescreening. In comparison to manual screening, automatic systems have greater capacity of detecting true negative smears, undetermined cellular changes, low- and high-grade intra-epithelial changes. Opportunities are provided to screen more smears without changing the number of cytotechnicians. This is an important circumstance in many countries because the number of experienced cytotechnicians is decreasing. Another advantage of this technique is the fact that it does not require additional special preparation of smears and there is no need of a third level of control. The combination of standard manual screening and automated rescreening on all negative smears may reduce the share of false negative smears by 50% thus increasing the sensitivity and specificity of the test. Despite their advantages, the automated systems used for rescreening purposes raise the costs and require specially trained staff to analyze the digitalized cellular images.

PAPNET system (Neuromedical Systems Inc.) and AUTOPAP 300QC (Neopath Inc.) are the most commonly used automated devices while the new generation, FOCAL POINT (TriPath Imaging Inc.) and IMMAGER (CYTIC) involves systems adjusted to mono-layer smears.

Cytological material on mono-layer smears or liquidized cytology is received by the common method by dispersing it in a test tube in transport environment. By means of a technical device it goes through three stages of preparation of the material aiming at producing a thin mono-layer smear rich in epithelial cells. This technique furthers the finding of epithelial changes due to the even distribution of cells in the smear and to the elimination of non-structural matter and cellular accumulation. Over the past 15 years a number of systems of this technique have been produced commercially the most popular of which being ThiPrep and SurePrep.

It should be pointed out that the European Union still recommends the use of both types of cytological test material preparation, standard smears and liquid based cytology until the results from the randomized control research are finalized.

## 76. <u>НОРМАЛНИ ЕПИТЕЛНИ НАХОДКИ И ПРЕДРАКОВИ</u> ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ НА МАТОЧНАТА ШИЙКА.

В: Избрани глави от гинекологичната практика, том 2, под ред. Й. Попов. 2007, Издателски център "МУ-Плевен" ISBN (978-954-756-072-7), 99-119.

### В.ЗЛАТКОВ, <u>П. КОСТОВА</u>

**Резюме.** Целта на представената разработка е да разгледа анатомичната и хистологична структура на маточната шийка, с което да характеризира различните цитологични, биопсични и колпоскопски находки. Описана е съвременната терминологията и еволюцията на находките. Обсъждат се възможностите за лечение на предраковите изменения на маточната шийка,

на база на съвременните тенденции в гинекологичната практика. Направено е описание и са посочени критериите за приложение на активното наблюдение, различните деструктивни - химическа, термо-, крио-, електро- и лазер аблация, както и ексцизионните методи за лечение - хирургична, лазерна и LEEP/LLETZ конизация. Посочени са предимствата и недостатъците на всеки метод. Така представената информация има стойност на кратък наръчник за начинаещи колпоскописти.

### 77. <u>ИКОНОМИЧЕСКА ЕФЕКТИВНОСТ</u> НА ЦЕРВИКАЛНИЯ СКРИНИНГ.

В: Ракът. Светът, България. Алманах. Под ред. И. Черноземски. 2007, Фондация "Светът" ISSN (1313-194X), 43-44.

### В. ЗЛАТКОВ, П. КОСТОВА.

**Резюме.** Подобен алманах, касаещ рака като социално значимо заболяване, не е познат у нас. В него са събрани множество факти и проблеми важни за пациенти, лекари, институции и общество. В. Златков и П. Костова са едни от малкото поканени гост автори. В своята презентация те правят обоснован анализ на икономическата ефективност на цервикалния скрининг.

### ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF CERVICAL SCREENING

In: CANCER: The world - Bulgaria. Almanac. Ed. by. Iv. Chernozemsky. 2007, The World Foundation ISSN (1313-194X), 39-40

### V. ZLATKOV, <u>P. KOSTOVA</u>

**Summary**. Such an almanac which deals with cancer as a socially significant disease is not common in our country. It brings together a great number of facts and problems, which are important for patients, doctors, institutions and our society as a whole. V. Zlatkov and P. Kostova are among the few invited guest authors. In their presentation they perform a well-founded analysis of the economical effectiveness of cervical screening.

### 78. **CANCER**. Part 5

In: Major and chronic diseases. Report 2007. European Communities, Directorate-General for Health&Consumers, Luxemberg, 2008, 66-88. ISBN 92-79-08896-4.

BAILI,P., I.CASELLA, C.AMATI,

A.MICHELI, EUROCHIP WORKING GROUP<sup>1</sup>.

### <sup>1</sup>Collaborators:

Austria: W. Oberaigner (Cancer Registry of Tirol), S. De Sabata (International Atomic Energy Agency); Belgium: E. Van Eycken (Belgian Cancer Registry), H. Sundseth (European Cancer Patient Coalition); Bulgaria: Z. Valerianova (Bulgarian National Cancer Registry), V. Zlatkov (Sofia Medical University), P. Kostova (Sofia National Oncology Hospital); Czech Republic: Z. Kamberska (National Institute of Health Information & Statistics); Cyprus: C. Papageorgiou; P. Pavlous (Ministry of Health); Denmark: M. Von Euler (University of Copenhagen); Estonia: P. Veerus (National Institute Health Development); Finland: R. Sankila, A. Anttila (Finnish Cancer Registry); France: J. Bloch (Direction generale de la Sante), P. Grosclaude,

A. Danzon (FRANCIM); Germany: F. Porzsolt (Ulm University); Greece: L. Tzala (Centre for Disease Control & Prevention), K.V. Kamposioras (loannina University Hospital), G. Ferentinos (General Hospital of Halkida), D. Mauri (Papageorgiu Hospital); Ireland: H. Comber (Irish National Cancer Registry); Italy: R. Capocaccia (EUROPREVAL), A. Verdecchia (Istituto Superiore di Sanita), F. Berrino (EUROCARE), L. Ciccolallo, C. Allemani (Fondazione IRCCS "Istituto Nazionale dei Tumori"), G. Gatta (RARECARE), M. Sant (HAEMACARE), F. Merzagora (Osservatorio Salute Donna); Latvia: I. Viberga (Riga Stradins University), L. Engele (Riga East hospital Cancer Center); Lithuania: J. Kurtinaitis (Lithuanian Cancer Registry); Luxembourg: S. Couffignal (Centre de Recherche Public Sante), Guy Berchem (Hemato-Cancerologie-Centre Hospitalier du Luxembourg); Malta: M. Dalmas, R. Busuttil (Malta National Cancer Registry); Poland: M. Bielska Lasota (M. Sklodowska-Curie Memorial Cancer Center and Institute of Oncology); Portugal: A. Miranda (South-Regional Cancer Registry); Romania: I. Apostol (Victor Babes Foundation); Slovakia: I. Plesko, M. Ondrusova (Slovakia national cancer registry); Slovenia: M. Zakeli, V. Zadnik (Slovenian National Cancer Registry); Spain: C. Martinez (Escuela Andaluza de Salud Publica), C. Navarro (Consejeria de Sanidad Murcia); Switzerland: J.M. Lutz (Suisse Association of Cancer Registration), C. Ouinto (ISPM Basel), I. Mortara (UICC); The Netherlands: R. Otter, M. Schaapveld (Comprehensive Cancer Centre North); United Kindgom: M. Coleman (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine), I. Kunkler, A. Gregor (Western General Hospital Edinburgh), A. Gavin, F. Bannon (Northern Ireland Cancer Registry).

**Summary**. With EUROCHIP-2 specific studies were activated in the majority of EU MSs with focus on European cancer health inequalities.

This chapter presents the situation of cancer in Europe using most recent available data published by European projects and international agencies. Sub-chapters introduce the main aspects to be considered in cancer control with boxes providing major indicator definitions derived from the EUROCHIP-1 study and focus paragraphs on related activities among those activated by the EUROCHIP-2 project. The conclusions of the work highlight the innovations that should be adopted in cancer control in view of the latest epidemiological evidence and presents the cancer priorities included in the recommendations on health that the EU Portuguese Presidency prepared.

## 79. <u>ЗЛОКАЧЕСТВЕНИ НОВООБРАЗУВАНИЯ НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ</u> ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ.

В: Диагностика, лечение и проследяване на болните със злокачествени новобразувания под ред. И. Черноземски, Ст. Каранов, З. Валерианова, Българска национална асоциация по онкология, Издателство "АВИС-24" ООД, София, 2009, (ISBN 978-954-8631-23-5) 190-226

Г. ЧАКАЛОВА, ЦВ. ДЯНКОВА, Т. КЪРЛОВ, В.ЗЛАТКОВ, А. ГАНЧЕВА, <u>П.КОСТОВА</u>

**Резюме**. И третото поредно преработено и допълнено издание на "Диагностика, лечение и проследяване на болните със злокачествени новообразувания" е обхванало практически всички повече или по-малко значими локализации на злокачествените новообразувания за страната. По традиция нозологичните единици са групирани и разработени синтетично, което прави

изключително лесно извършването на всякакъв вид справки. В написването и на това издание взеха участие всички или поне по-голямата част от водещите специалисти в отделните области на онкологията в страната. И този път желанието на авторите и редакторите беше съсредоточено върху това, книгата да представлява "ядрото" или "неизменната същност" на българската национална онкологична доктрина. Паралелно с това се подчертава съвременния подход в онкологията - подбора и индивидуализацията на набора от методи, съобразен изцяло с пациента и неговото състояние.

### 80. БРЕМЕННОСТ И РАК НА ЖЕНСКИТЕ ПОЛОВИ ОРГАНИ

В Избрани глави от гинекологичната практика, Под ред: Й. Попов. МУ-Плевен, 2012. (под печат)

### **П. КОСТОВА**, В. ЗЛАТКОВ.

**Резюме.** Откриването на злокачествено новообразувание по време на бременност поставя много и различни въпроси за лекаря, пациентката и нейното семейство. Намирането на отговорите на тези въпроси е трудно, изисква опит и комплексен подход за тяхното решаване.

Представеният обзор прави анализ на съвременните подходи и стандарти в диагностиката и лечението на основните онкогинекологични локализации по време на бременност. Без да изчерпва темата, представеният материал запълва една недостатъчно дискутирана "ниша" в медицинската теория и практика, с което се явява практическо пособие за следдипломно обучение, както на лекарите акушер-гинеколози, така и на специалистите от други области на медицината имащи контакт с подобни пациенти.

### III. ОТПЕЧАТАНИ РЕЗЮМЕТА В ПЕРИОДИЧНИЯ НАУЧЕН ПЕЧАТ

### 81. Eur J of Gynaec Oncol, 12: 1991, 2, p. 163

EFFECTS OF MASS CYTOLOGICAL SCREENING EXAMINATIONS FOR PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER IN BULGARIA FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1989

<u>P. Kostova</u>, G.Gantcheva, Chr. Tzvetanski, Sh. Danon National Oncological Center, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: The incidence, stage distribution and mortality of cervical cancer in Bulgaria for a twenty year period were studied. Data before and after 1970, when cytological screening was introduced were compared. The cytological screening programme did not contribute significantly to improve the above parameters. Some reasons for this failure are discussed. One hundred patients with cervical cancer treated at the National Oncological Center in Sofia were interviewed to determine the rate of participation in the screening programme and the patient attitude toward the screening examinations. The role of some social and demographic factors such as age, family status, place of residence, education and occupation was evaluated. Recommendations for improving the organization of cytological screening examinations are suggested.

## 82. <u>Anticancer research, Int J of Cancer Res. And Trarment. 15:(suppl 5A)</u>, 1995, Abstr. 468., p. 1816-1817.

IN SITU HYBRIDIZATION FOR HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS AS METHOD FOR PREDICTING THE EVALUATION OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIAS IN PREGNANT WOMEN.

G. Ganchev, V. Zlatkov, <u>P. Kostova</u>, National Oncological Center, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: The assessment

By employing immunohistochemical methos, 15 pregnant women with cervical condylomas (CIN 1-3) were found positive for human pupillomaviruses (HPV). The occurrence of HPV was assessed cylogically by means of *in situ hibridization* (ISH) in biopsy materials. ISH positivety was found in 14/15 cases (92.4%). HPV 6/11 was detected in 10/15 (66%.), HPV 16/18 in 7/15 (46.2%), and JIPV 31/33 in 4/15 (26.4%) of cases respectively. HPV type 6/11 occurred in the milder forms of dysplasias, whereas type 16/18 were frequently found in cases with higher grade of dysplasia. The further therapeutic treatment and tactic in these pregnant women is dependence on the HPV type established will be discussed.

### 83. Eur J of Gynaec. Oncol. 20, Supl., 1999, p. 23

# EXPENTANCY AND DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CERVICAL SCREENING IN BULGARIA

### P. Kostova-Zlatkova, V. Zlatkov

National Oncological Center, Oncogynaecological clinic, Sofia, Bulgaria Dept. Ob./Gyn, Medical University, Sofia, Bulgaria

### **Summary:**

<u>Objective</u>: To analyse the results from administration of the cervical screening in Bulgaria from its beginning in 1970 until 1996.

<u>Methods:</u> We carried out a descriptive epidemiological analysis as a retrospective study, based on the official documents from the National Cancer Register.

<u>Results</u>: The data for the crude incidence is relatively constant until 1987, after that it shows permanently increasing tendency:

Years	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
<i>Incidence (per 10<sup>5</sup>)</i>	12.1	13.2	14.6	13.3	16.1	22.7

The similar is the data for the standardised incidence, crude and standardised mortality, correlation carcinoma in situ/invasive cancer and for the stage distribution of the cervical cancer patients. The different reasons for the unfavourable results from the cervical screening are discussed.

<u>Conclusions:</u> Our study indicates, that cancer of the uterine cervix is still a major socio-medical problem due to the inadequate efficiency of cervical screening in Bulgaria.

### 84. <u>Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 14 (suppl 1), 2004, Abstr. 640., p. 178</u>

EXTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL-THROUGH QUALIFICATION TESTS AND LIDES EXCHANGE.

<u>P. Kostova<sup>1</sup></u>, V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, G. Ganchev<sup>2</sup>, P. Maslev<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gynecology Clinic <sup>2</sup>Cytopathology Laboratory, National Oncological Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: The assessment of the quality of work at the cytological laboratories includes an analysis of compliance with the widely accepted standards for the work process as well as the performance of internal and external quality control. In this respect the present study of external quality control, through qualification tests and slides exchange of the two biggest screening laboratories is the first step in this area. The professional qualification test was aimed at assessing the professional competence of each of the cytotechnicians (totally 20), through a specially created scoring system for quality, Pap group and the presence of parallel findings. The test through slides exchange assessed cytodiagnostics accuracy of the whole team of the cytotechnicians in each laboratory, compared to expert opinion. The investigation carried shows that the two leading screening laboratories as a whole passed the accepted limit for a successful qualification test, but this concerned 60% of the involved participants. At the slides exchange test we found, that at the two laboratories there is compliance with the expert assessment for the diagnostics of the quality and cytomorphology of the more serious epithelial changes while the inaccurate assessment is due to the difference in defining the HPV lesions. The analysis of the results obtained shows that the registered disadvantages and faults of the laboratories under study are connected with the lack of widely accepted standards and criteria for laboratory work in the country as well as of necessity to introduce a system for continuous education and assessment.

### 85. Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 14 (suppl 1), 2004, Abstr. 730., p. 202.

A STUDY ON THE CERVICAL EPITHELIUM OF WOMEN IN EARLY PREGNANCY-COLPOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL FINDINGS

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, <u>P. Kostova<sup>2</sup></u>, V. Makaveeva<sup>3</sup>, S. Danon<sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Gynecology Clinic, National Transport Hospital <sup>2</sup>, Gynecology Clinic, National Oncological Hospital<sup>3</sup>, Dept. of Histopathology, University of Ob/Gyn Hospital <sup>4</sup>National Cancer Registry, National Oncological Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: The aim of our investigation was to study the colposcopic and the histological findings of the cervix of women in early pregnancy during and three months after the termination of pregnancy, compared to a control group of non-pregnant women for the same time period. The study involved 250 women, aged 14 to 45 (mean age 26.5), who agreed in writing to be included in the diagnostic-research investigation. 166 Of them were pregnant (to 12 g.w.) and came for interruption, in compliance with the law, and 84 were non-pregnant women. Target cervical biopsy was taken from all of them, as the biopsy spot was defined according to the presence of an atypical colposcopy finding, or in absence of such, from the preliminary chosen spot. According to the aim of the study, the findings from the two investigations were

divided into the following conventional groups: technically defective, normal, other benign, HPVI suspect findings, low-grade, high-grade and malignant findings. The reported statistically significant difference, showing heavier colposcopic and histological picture between the results of the pregnant and non pregnant is due to the presence of inflammatory, HPV and low grade CIN lesions. At secondary examinations of the two groups as well as between the findings of the primary and secondary check ups of the non-pregnant controls such difference was not found.

### 86. Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 15 (suppl 2), 2005, Abstr. 323, p. 140.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIQUE OF THE CERVICAL CANCER AND THE SURVIVAL RATE IN BULGARIA.

**P. Kostova<sup>1</sup>**, V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>, S. Danon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Cynecology Clinic, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia; <sup>2</sup>Gynecology Clinic, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III", Sofia; <sup>3</sup>National Cancer Registry, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: Cervical cancer still continues to be an actual medical and social problem in Bulgaria. At present, after a 20-year period, it takes 1st position in the structure of gynecological malignancies with a share of 35.21% and third among all neoplasia in: 7.7%. women. The study analyses the spread of cervical cancer and the dynamics of the basic epidemiological indices for the period 1970-2001, as well as the survival rate of 9457 women for the period 1993-2002. An increase in the incidence and mortality was observed, reaching from 12.7 to 26.4%, and from 3.2 to 8.9%, respectively. The ratio between CIS and invasive cancer has also displayed unfavorable dynamics increasing from 2:1 to 5:1 in favor of invasive cancer. Stage distribution and the share of advanced stages do not improved and remain at a relatively high level. The total 5-year survival is 47.12% (SE  $\pm$  0.6) and according to stages it is as follows: 1-74.30% (SE  $\pm$  1.03), 11-49,22% (S  $\pm$  1.01), 111-26,19% (SE  $\pm$  1.07), IV-11,02% (SE  $\pm$  1.86) and in patients without staging: 29,17% (SE  $\pm$  1.89). The causes for the adverse indicators have been discussed and measures for improvement of the control of this disease have been proposed.

### 87. Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 15 (suppl 2), 2005, Abstr. 482, p. 184.

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN THE LEEP EXCISION AND COLD KNIFE CONIZATION

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, A. Mihova<sup>2</sup>, <u>P. Kostova<sup>3</sup></u>, V. Miloshov<sup>1</sup>, S. Danon<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Gynecology Clinic; <sup>2</sup>Histopathology Department, National Transport Hospital

"King Boris III", Sofia; <sup>3</sup>Gynecology Clinic, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia;

<sup>4</sup>National Cancer Registry, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: Our aim was to compare the results from the LEEP excision and knife conization of the uterine cervix on the basis of clinical and morphological parameters. For the period 2000-2005, 257 women, aged 17-69, with different grades of cytological, colposcopical and histological atypia, were investigated. LEEP was executed to 158 of them, primarily with low grade and the rest 99 with high grade lesions were treated with conization. The statistical analysis used t-test. The results from the performed LEEP and conizations show that benign epithelium is present in 12 (7.59%) and respectively 6 (6.06%) women, histological data for a pure HPV

infection was found in 4 (2.53%) and 2 (2.02%), CIN I in 84 (53.16%) and 9 (9.09%), CIN II in 39 (24.68%) and 24 (24.24%), CIN III in 17 (10.76%) and 55 (55.56%) and invasive cancer in 2 (1.26%) and 3 (3.03%) women, respectively. The follow-up shows the lack of the significant difference in the comparison of the bleeding between the methods, during the manipulation (p = 0.1582) and following their performance (p = 0.9535). No difference (p = 0.3260) was found in the assessment of the positive margins. They were found in 9 women (4.9%) with a LEEP and in 3 (3.03%) with conization. Coagulation artifacts for the electroexcision were present in 52 women (32.9%), but they were significant in 13 of them (8.2%) only. Our results confirm the good possibilities of these methods for the management of the precancer-ous lesions of the uterine cervix, with advantage for the LEEP when we treat low grade and of the conization for high grade lesions.

### 88. Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 16 (suppl 3), 2006, 711.

FOLLOW-UP WITH CYTOLOGY OF WOMEN WITH CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA, TEATED BY LEEP EXCISION

V. Zlatkov<sup>1</sup>, <u>P. Kostova<sup>2</sup></u>, S. Danon<sup>3</sup>, A. Mihova<sup>4</sup>
<sup>1</sup>Gynecology Clinic, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III", Sofia;

<sup>2</sup>Gynecology Clinic, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia; <sup>3</sup>National Cancer Registry, National Oncology Hospital, Sofia; <sup>4</sup>Histopathology Department, National Transport Hospital "King Boris III", Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: Our aim was to follow the frequency of cytological abnormalities of women, treated for CIN by LEEP, according to CIN grade, margin status and patients' age. For the period 2000-2005, 200 women, aged 17 to 69 (mean 39.22) with different grades of CIN were studied. All women were subject to LEEP with a subsequent histological examination. The follow-up was conducted for a period of 2 years, by cervical cytology. The data on 1st and 2nd year was compared with the risk factors and were analyzed using t-test. The results from the performed LEEP show normal findings in 15 (7.5%), HPV/CIN1 in 118 (59.0%), CIN2 in 43(21.5%), CIN3 in 22(11.0%) and invasive cancer in 2 (1.0%) women. 180 women were followed and they were divided into 2 groups: 1st with HPV/CIN1 - 118, 57 of them under 40 years (3 with positive margin) and 61 of them over 40 (6 with positive margin) and 2nd with CIN2/3 - 62 women (34 of them under 40 - 4 with positive margins and 28 of them over 40 - 5 with positive margin). The comparison of cytological results with the risk factors shows presence of significant difference, according to margin status in the 1st year (p=0.0123) and in the 2nd year (p=0.0001) and lack of such difference according to the grade of histological findings and patients' age. Our investigation shows that among the analyzed risk factors margin status can play some role as prognostic factor. The value of other possible factors has been discussed.

### 89. Int J of Gynecol Cancer, 16 (suppl 3), 2006, 711.

OVERALL 5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATE IN PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL CANCER IN BULGARIA.

 $\underline{P. Kostova}^{1}$ , V. Zlatkov<sup>2</sup>, S. Danon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Oncology Hospital, Gynecology Clinic, Sofia; <sup>2</sup>National Transport Hospital, Gynecology Clinic, Sofia; <sup>3</sup>National Oncology Hospital, Cancer Registry, Sofia, Bulgaria

Summary: The objective of our study was to perform population based analysis of the 5-year cumulative survival rate in patients with cervical cancer in Bulgaria. The influence of various sociodemographic, pathological, clinical factors and treatment modalities was analyzed. A total of 9457 women aged 19 to 93 (mean 51.41) with invasive cervical cancer for the period 1993-2002 were analyzed retrospectively, using the data of the National Cancer Registry. Survival analysis was performed using the life tables' method, with statistical significance at p = 0.05. The overall cumulative 5-year survival is 47.12%. According to age, higher survival was observed for women younger than 35 years. Women in towns have statistically significant better survival (50.14%) than these in villages (38.03%). Significant difference according to the histological type was observed between squamous and adenocarcinoma from one site and some rare histological types from another. Survival is higher for early stages I and II (74.30% and 49.22% respectively) and decreases with advancing extent of disease. The better survival was achieved with surgical treatment (66.23%) and with combining surgery with radiotherapy (61.95%). According to these results, our country takes place among these with low level of survival. Survival on the population level depends on several factors among which the absence of effective prophylaxis and organized screening could be the most important.