



Treatment of cervical precancerous lesions using thermocoagulation (cold coagulation) and cryotherapy

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- All high grade CIN should be treated
- Low grade CIN: review after 1 year or treat (if you are not sure about compliance to follow-up)

Principles of treatment of CIN

- Whole transformation zone to be treated
- Minimum depth of treatment is 7mm
- Surveillance of treated patients to assess cure/failure

Treatment for CIN

Ablative treatment

- Cryotherapy
- Electrocoagulation
- Thermocoagulation (Cold coagulation)
- Laser ablation

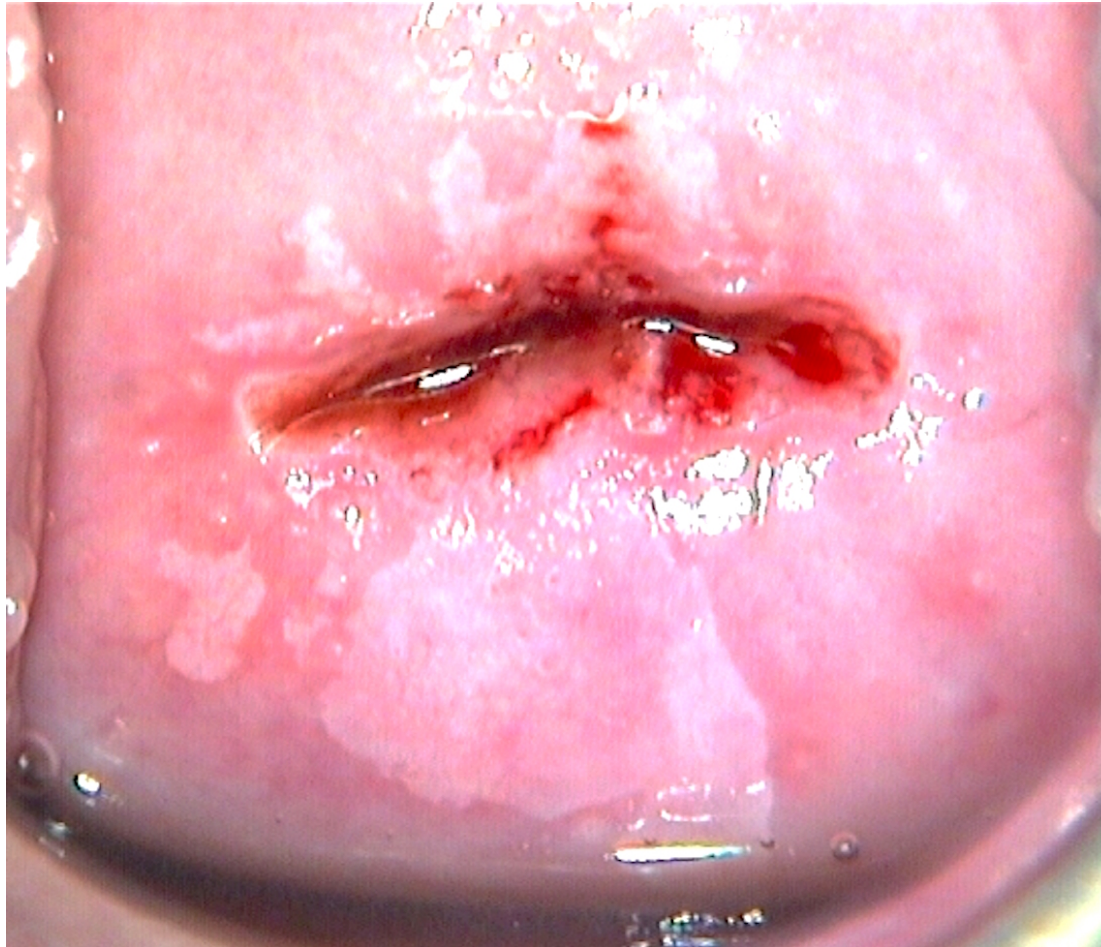
Excision treatment

- LEEP
- Laser excision
- Cold knife conization
- Hysterectomy

Type of transformation zones (TZ)

- Type 1: TZ fully visible – SCJ fully visible
- Type 2: TZ partially visible - SCJ partially visible
- Type 3: TZ not visible - SCJ not seen

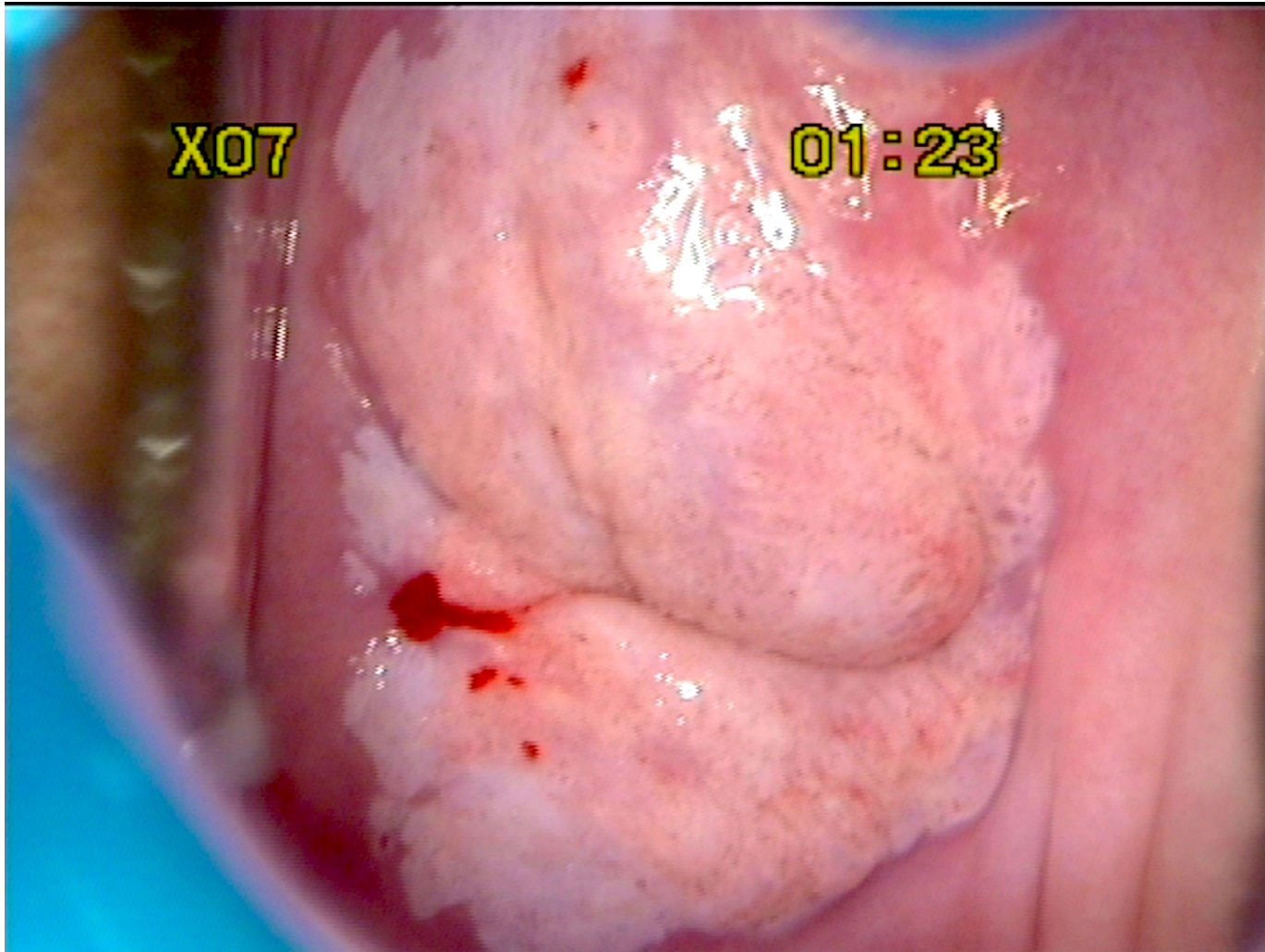
Type 1: TZ fully visible – SCJ fully visible



Type 2: TZ partially visible - SCJ partially visible



Type 3: TZ not visible - SCJ not seen



Ablative treatment

- Type 1 transformation zone (TZ) (fully visible: one can trace the SCJ in its entirety)
- Lesion involves <75% of transformation zone (TZ)
- Lesion is entirely located in the ectocervix
- No endocervical canal or vaginal involvement by the lesion
- No evidence of invasive cancer
- No history of pregnancy
- No menstrual bleeding
- One can direct a biopsy safely before ablative treatment!

Cryotherapy

- Safe procedure with “no” complication
- Action by crystallizing the intracellular water
- Temperature at the core of the ice ball:
N₂O : -89°C; CO₂ : -68°C
- The temperature at the edges of ice ball -
20°C

Instruments and equipment

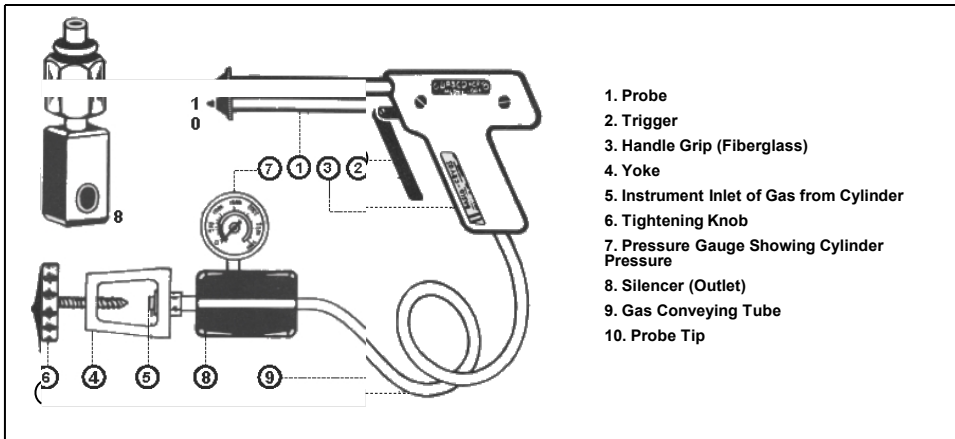
- Examination table
- Halogen focus lamp
- Bivalved speculum
- Instrument tray
- Cryotherapy unit



Cryoprobes, the cryogun, pressure gauge and the stop watch.



Cryotherapy equipment



Cryotherapy equipment components



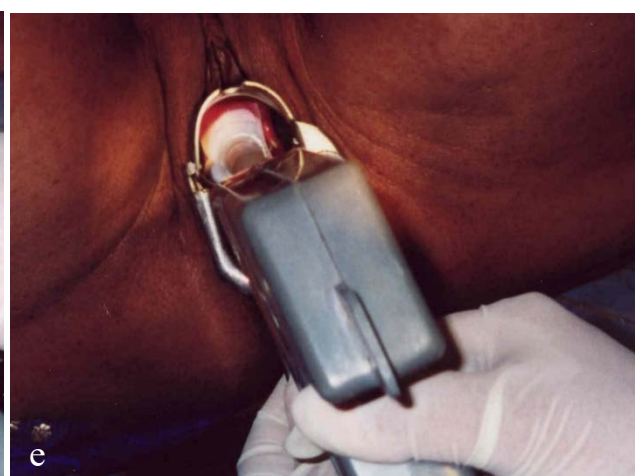
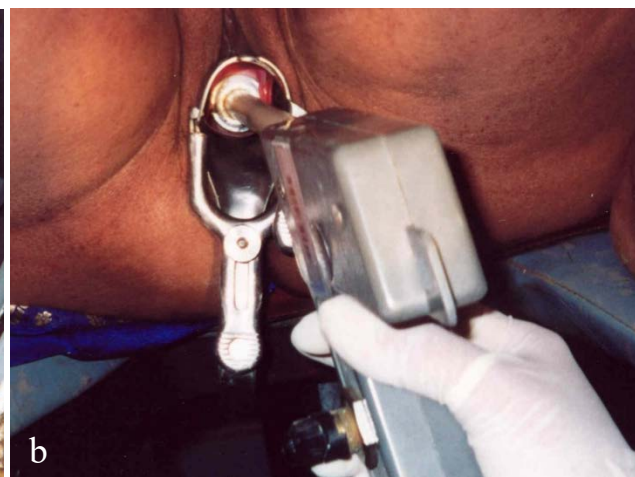
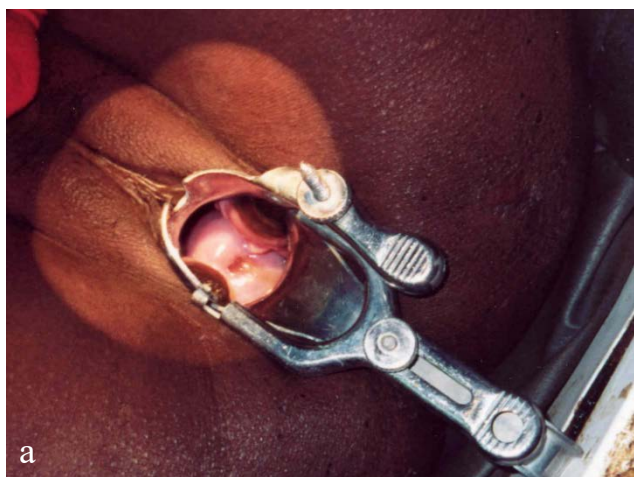
Cryotherapy unit connected to a large gas cylinder (covered with a clean cloth) which is safely placed on a moveable carrier.

Cryotherapy procedure

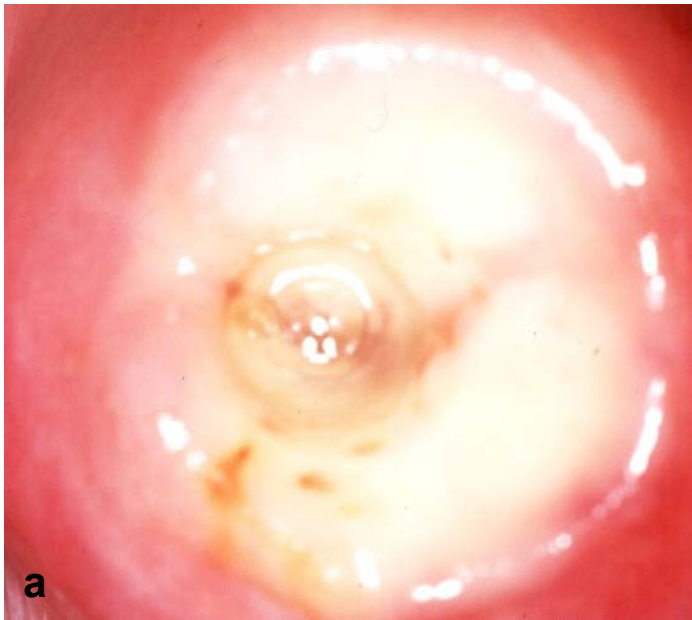
- Woman in modified lithotomy position
- Insert speculum, expose cervix
- Remove discharge, apply acetic acid
- Apply Lugol's iodine, wipe the tip of cryoprobe with saline and apply the cryoprobe in the cervix
- Set timer
- Freeze for 3 minutes
- Wait 5 minutes after first freeze
- Repeat freezing for 3 minutes

Cryotherapy procedure (contd...)

- Wait for cryoprobe to defrost and remove the probe
- Inspect cervix for bleeding
- Remove speculum
- Reassure the woman
- Advise follow-up care



Cryofreezing in progress. Note the cryoprobe covers the lesion well (a, b). Note the iceball formation in c, d and e. Note the appearance after thawing in f.



(a) Note the iceball on the cervix immediately after cryotherapy (b) Appearance 2 weeks after cryotherapy. (c) 3 months after cryotherapy. (d) 1 year after cryotherapy.

Effectiveness of cryotherapy in curing CIN in Indian studies

Cryotherapy	Total	Cured rate at 1 year
CIN 1	1550	1350 (87%)
CIN 2	159	123 (77%)
CIN 3	64	49 (77%)

Sankaranarayanan et al., Br J Cancer, 2007;96:738-43;

Nene et al., Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2008;103(3):232-6.

Wesley et al., Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2013;123(1):16-20;

Thermocoagulation (Cold coagulation)

- Treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and benign cervical lesions using a metallic probe heated to 100-120 °C
- Leads to thermal destruction of cervical tissue
- Depth of destruction exceeds 4 mm after 30 second Rx cold coagulation

Thermocoagulation (Cold coagulation): Equipment

- Semm cold coagulator
- Metallic cervical probe
- Wire for electrical connection
- Colposcope
- Cervical speculum
- Light source
- Couch

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