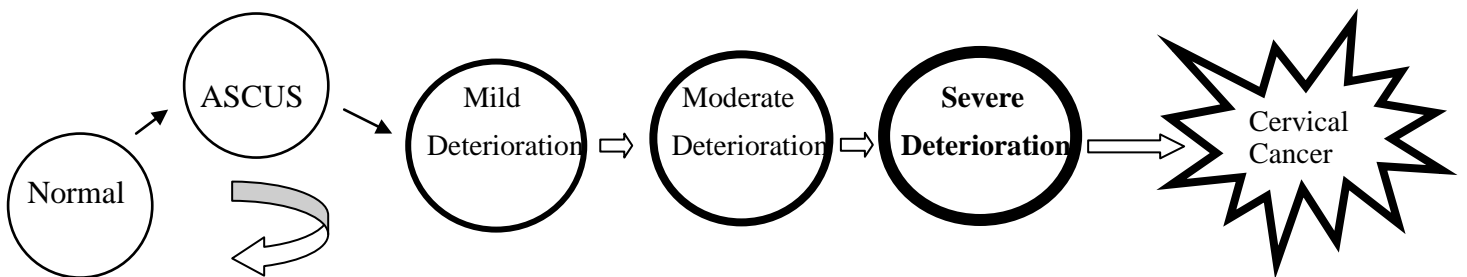


High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion, HGSIL

If a cervical smear report shows High Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion, it means that there is moderate or severe degree of deteriorating cell changes. If left untreated, 1 to 2 women in every 100 may develop cervical cancer. In order to make an accurate diagnosis, these women need colposcopic examination during which tissue biopsy will usually be required for further test and treatment. Successful treatment with regular follow-up cervical smear test can minimise the risk of having cervical cancer.



Treatment

The doctor will insert a speculum into the vagina, stain the vagina and cervix with special medicinal solution and then use a colposcope to identify any abnormal lesion. If an abnormal lesion is found, the doctor will use an equipment to extract a small piece of the tissue and sent it to the laboratory for examination.

If there is no invasive cancer, treatment will be confined to the cervix. The doctor has several treatment options to excise or destroy the lesion. Loop electrosurgical excision procedure and laser therapy are the commonly used methods. The operation takes about 30 minutes and can be done in the general treatment room under local anaesthesia.

