



Cervical triage test using multimodal hyperspectroscopy: proportion of cases with high-grade result in primary care in South Jakarta

Ramadhina Irham, Yuri Feharsal, Muthi Vitalasari, Dahlia Purba

RSUK Tebet

ABSTRACT

Introduction: to know the proportion of cases of cervical triage test with high-grade result using multimodal hyperspectroscopy in primary care in Tebet District Hospital, South Jakarta. **Method:** this was a prospective study which subjects were patients who visited the obstetrics and gynecology clinic of Tebet District Hospital, South Jakarta. **Exclusion criterias** were: cervical mass, cervical cancer, pregnancy, menstruation or active cervical bleeding on examination day, history of cervical radiation therapy, prior total hysterectomy, and congenital anomaly of the cervix. **Subjects** were examined by obstetrician and gynecologist using multimodal hyperspectroscopy. **The main outcome** was percentage of low, moderate and high-grade result. **Result:** approximately 13 subjects were obtained with results: 7 (53.8%) low-grade cases, 2 (15.4%) moderate-grade cases and 4 (30.8%) high-grade cases. **Conclusion:** the proportion of high-grade cases in primary care was quite high. The use of multimodal hyperspectroscopy in cervical triage test can be considered as a useful tool because of its high sensitivity and faster result. Patients with high-grade result can be referred for colposcopy sooner. **Key words:** cervical screening, hyperspectroscopy, cin, cervical precancerous lesion, cervical cancer