

CERVICAL TUMOURS – CLINICAL DETAILS

Date of Diagnosis:

Inherited Mutation Status:

- BRCA1 Positive – location of mutation:.....
- BRCA1 Negative
- BRCA2 Positive – location of mutation:.....
- BRCA2 Negative
- Lynch Syndrome mutation (e.g, *MLH1, MSH2, MSH6, PMS2, or EPCAM*)
– location of mutation:.....
- Other gene variant (e.g, *PALPB2, RAD51C*)
– location of mutation:.....
- Not known

Smear result (tick whatever is appropriate in country of origin):

Date:

- Normal
- Borderline
- Mild dyskariosis
- Moderate dyskariosis

- Severe dyskariosis
- Invasive
- Glandular abnormality (endocervical type)
- Glandular (non-cervical) abnormality
- Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US)
- Atypical squamous cells – cannot exclude HSIL (ASC-H)
- Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL or LSIL)
- High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HGSIL or HSIL)
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Atypical Glandular Cells not otherwise specified (AGC-NOS)
- Atypical Glandular Cells, suspicious for AIS or cancer (AGC-neoplastic)
- Adenocarcinoma in situ (AIS)

HPV status (locally assessed):

Date:

Test used:

- DNA-based
- RNA-based
- Generic
- Type-specific

Outcome:

- HPV negative
- HPV positive

Genotype if positive:

- HPV 6 positive
- HPV 11 positive
- HPV 42 positive
- HPV 43 positive
- HPV 44 positive
- HPV 16 positive
- HPV 18 positive
- HPV 31 positive
- HPV 33 positive
- HPV 35 positive
- HPV 39 positive
- HPV 45 positive
- HPV 51 positive
- HPV 52 positive
- HPV 56 positive
- HPV 58 positive

- HPV 59 positive
- HPV 66 positive
- HPV 68 positive
- HPV 6 positive
- HPV 6 positive

Staging:

- IA
- IA1
- IA2
- IB1
- IB
- IB2
- IIA
- IIA1
- IIA2
- IIB
- IIIA
- IIIB
- IVA
- IVB

Histology:

- CIN1
- CIN2
- CIN3
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenosquamous carcinoma
- Small cell carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine tumour
- Glassy cell carcinoma
- Villoglandular adenocarcinoma
- Other (Specify).....

Grade:

- Grade I
- Grade II
- Grade III
- Unknown

Treatment:

A. Surgery

- Repeat smear
- Cervical punch biopsy
- Cervical wedge biopsy
- Loop Diathermy/LLETZ/LEEP
- NETZ
- Cryo-Coagulation
- Laser-Coagulation
- Knife Cone Biopsy
- Simple Hysterectomy
- Radical Trachelectomy
- Radical Hysterectomy
- Pelvic Lymphadenectomy
- Bilateral Salpingoophorectomy

B. Radiotherapy: Yes No Unknown

C. Systemic Therapy:

Cisplatin Carboplatin Taxanes Others

Follow up:

Alive (NO recurrence) – Date:

Recurrence – Date:

Death – Date:

Cause of death: