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The correlation analysis of cervicovaginal cytology and histopathologic diagnosis in cervical squamous cell neoplasm.

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The aim of this study is to confirm the usefulness of cervicovaginal smear in screen of squamous cell neoplasm in uterine cervix by the comparative analysis between the cytologic diagnosis of cervicovaginal smear and the histologic diagnosis of tissue specimens. We selected 743 patients who underwent both cervicovaginal smear and the histologic evaluation of uterine cervix by colposcopic biopsy, conization, or hysterectomy at the Kangbuk Samsung medical center from January, 2005 to December, 2007 and performed the comparative analysis. The accuracy rate of cervicovaginal smear and histologic diagnosis was 93.0% (691/743) and showed high correspondency (*Kappa value* 0.770, *p-value* 0.000). The false-negative rate and false-positive rate were 0.5% (6/484) and 17.8% (46/259), respectively. The sampling error and interpretation error were identified in four and two cases out of six false-negative cases and 29 and 17 cases out of 46 false-positive cases, respectively. In screen of high grade squamous cell neoplasm, there was no false-negative case and only one false-positive case, which result from sampling error. The false-negative rate of cervicovaginal smear and false-positive rate in high-grade squamous cell neoplasm were very low. So cervicovaginal smear is a powerful tool for screening of cervical squamous cell neoplasm with adequate sampling.