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Vulvar Intraepithelial Neoplasia

Essay

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of The M. Sc. Degree

In

"Obstetrics and gynecology"

By

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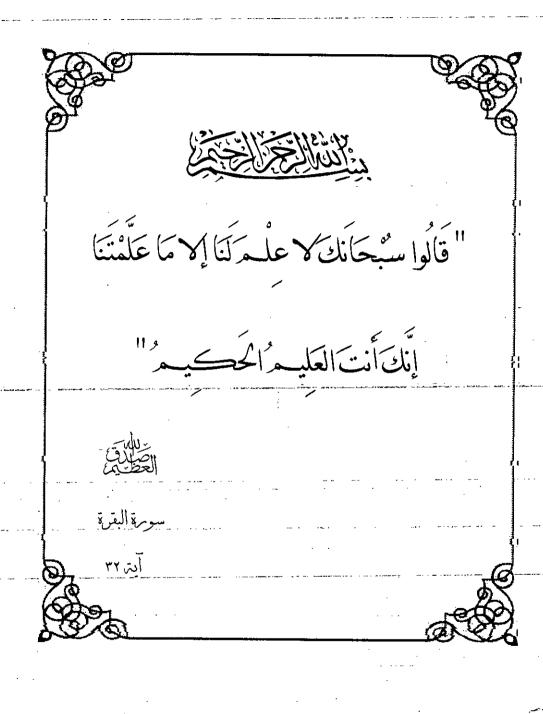
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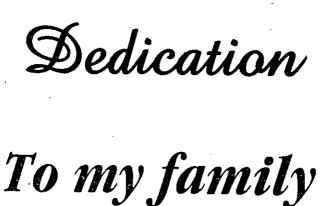
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Boroo





For making my life wonderful

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List Of Abbreviation

AIDS Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

AIN Anal intraepithelial neoplasia.

ALA Amino levulinic acid.

CD Cluster differentiation.

CIN Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

CT Cytotoxic cell.

GP General practitioner.

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus.

HLA Human leucocytic antigen.

HPV Human papilloma virus.

INF Interferon.

ISSVD International society for the study of vulvar disease.

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2

KI-67 Kinase inhibitor

LGSIL Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

PAS Periodic acid Schiff.

PCR Polymerase chain reaction.

PDT Photo dynamic therapy.

SCC Squamous cell carcinoma.

VAIN Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia.

VIN Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia.

Abstract

Vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia is a preinvasive skin lesion of the vulva similar to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) or dysplasia that can occur in the cervix and result in abnormal Pap smears. i.e., how extensive the abnormal nuclear changes in the skin are. If only the bottom third of the epithelial (skin) lining has these changes, mild dysplasia or VIN I is diagnosed: if the full thickness of the epithelium has abnormal cells, VIN III, also called vulvar carcinoma in situ, is diagnosed. The appearance of VIN II is intermediate between VIN I and VIN III Just like in the cervix, if these vulvar changes are left untreated for many years, some of them turn into an invasive cancer in later years. Therefore doctors recommend excising that abnormal tissue so as to prevent any cancer from developing.

Key words:

- Vulva
- Intraepithelial
- Neoplasia



INTRODUCTION

This practice is about a skin condition called vulval intraepithelial neoplasia (or VIM) which can affect the vulva and may develop into cancer after many years. This factsheet discusses VIN and its treatment.

The term VIN refers to particular changes which can occur in the skin that covers the vulva. VIN is not cancer and in some women it disappears without treatment. If the changes become more severe there is a chance that cancer might develop after many years, and so it is referred to as a pre-malignant condition. Although VIN used to be quite uncommon it is now being recognized and diagnosed more frequently. It can affect women of any age from the 20's onwards.

The exact cause of VIN is unknown. Studies are being done to determine the cause. The following factors have been associated with VIN:

- HPV (Human Papilloma Virus)
- HSV-2 (Herpes simplex Virus Type 2)
- Smoking
- Immunosuppression.
- Chronic vulvar irritation

We will carefully examine the vulva. A vinegar solution will be applied to the skin. This is called an acetic acid wash. This wash will turn any abnormal areas while vulvar biopsy of the abnormal white area will be performed. The biopsy will be done clinic appointment.

The doctor will numb the area with a medication and then remove piece of the vulvar skin. The sample of skin is sent to the pathologist to evaluate abnormal cells, the results of the biopsy will be available in about 1 week.

Treatment may include any of the following:

- Follow the Guidelines for Vulvar Skin Care.
- Topical 1% Fluorouracil Cream (1%5 FU or 1% Fluoroplex)
- Interferon Injection
- Surgery or Laser Therapy

Follow Up Care for VIN?

VIN is a condition that may come back after treatment. For this reason, it is important you keep your follow-up appointments. At each visit, we may repeat the acetic acid. We want you to return to the clinic if your symptoms, such as itching and burning. This is to ensure that the VIN has not returned or that you have not developed another problems such as a yeast infection.