

Endocervical Adenocarcinoma: The Starting Point for Colon Adenocarcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Endocervical adenocarcinoma is a neoplasm whose incidence has been increasing in recent decades. A large percentage of these adenocarcinomas is associated with infection by high-risk HPV.

The present case study refers to a liquid-based cervicovaginal cytology performed on a 60-year-old woman referred by her general practitioner to investigate the origin of chronic iron deficiency anemia.

Cervical cytology, initially developed for screening squamous cell lesions, has shown an increasing role in detecting glandular lesions, in spite of its inherent challenges and lower sensitivity.

Our goal with this case is to emphasize the importance of cervical cytology in the timely detection of glandular neoplasms of the uterine cervix.

The cytological result of the present case study was endocervical adenocarcinoma. This result was confirmed through a biopsy simultaneously sampled with the cervicovaginal cytology, in which the histological diagnosis was endocervical adenocarcinoma associated with HPV, Silva's type B.

The diagnosis of endocervical adenocarcinoma led to the performance of additional diagnostic tests, which allowed for the detection and identification of another concomitant neoplasm in the colon.

Key-words: Adenocarcinoma, Endocervical, Cervical Cytology, Human Papillomavirus, Immunohistochemistry