

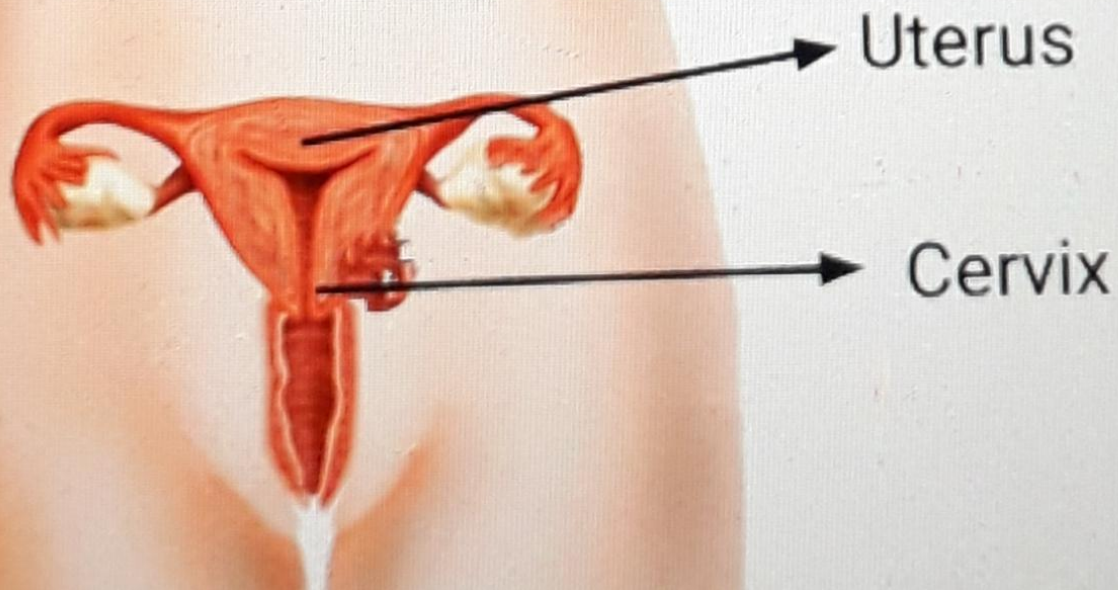
# Cervical erosion / Ectopy /Ectropion

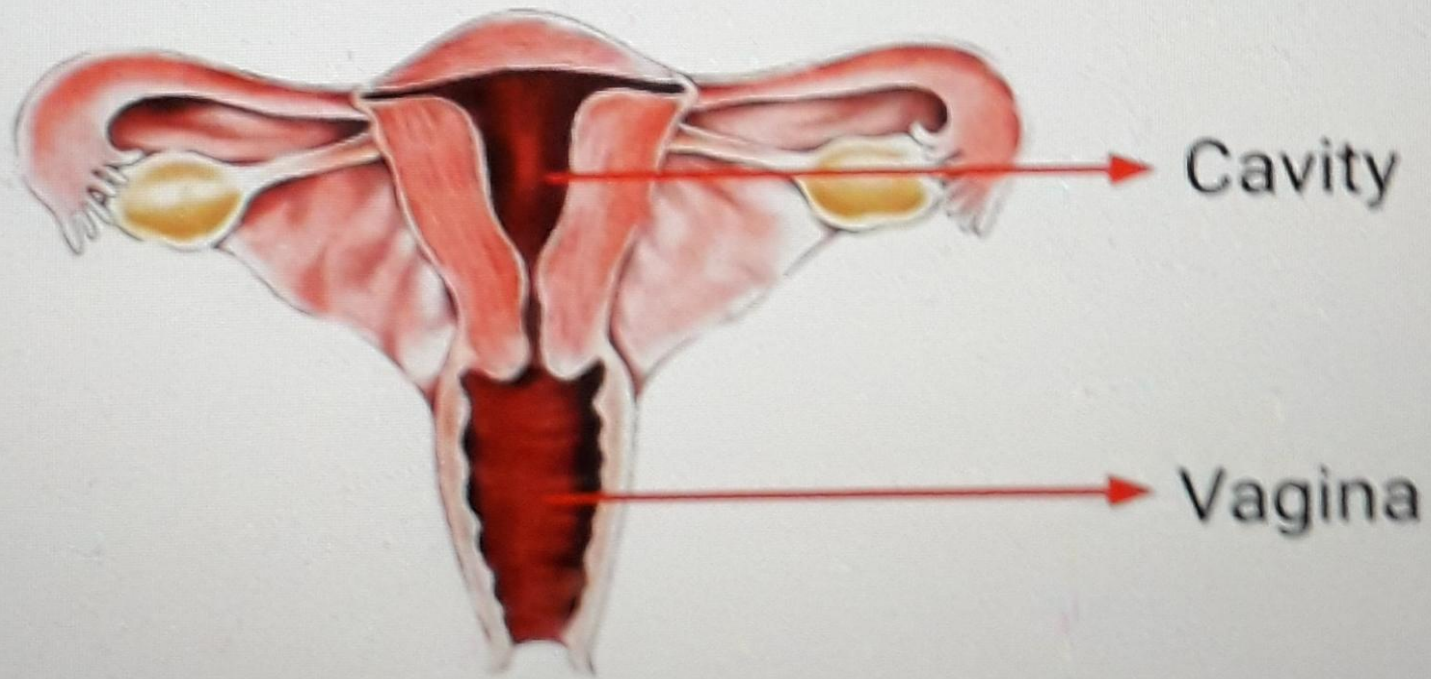
Dr.Jaishree

# Definition

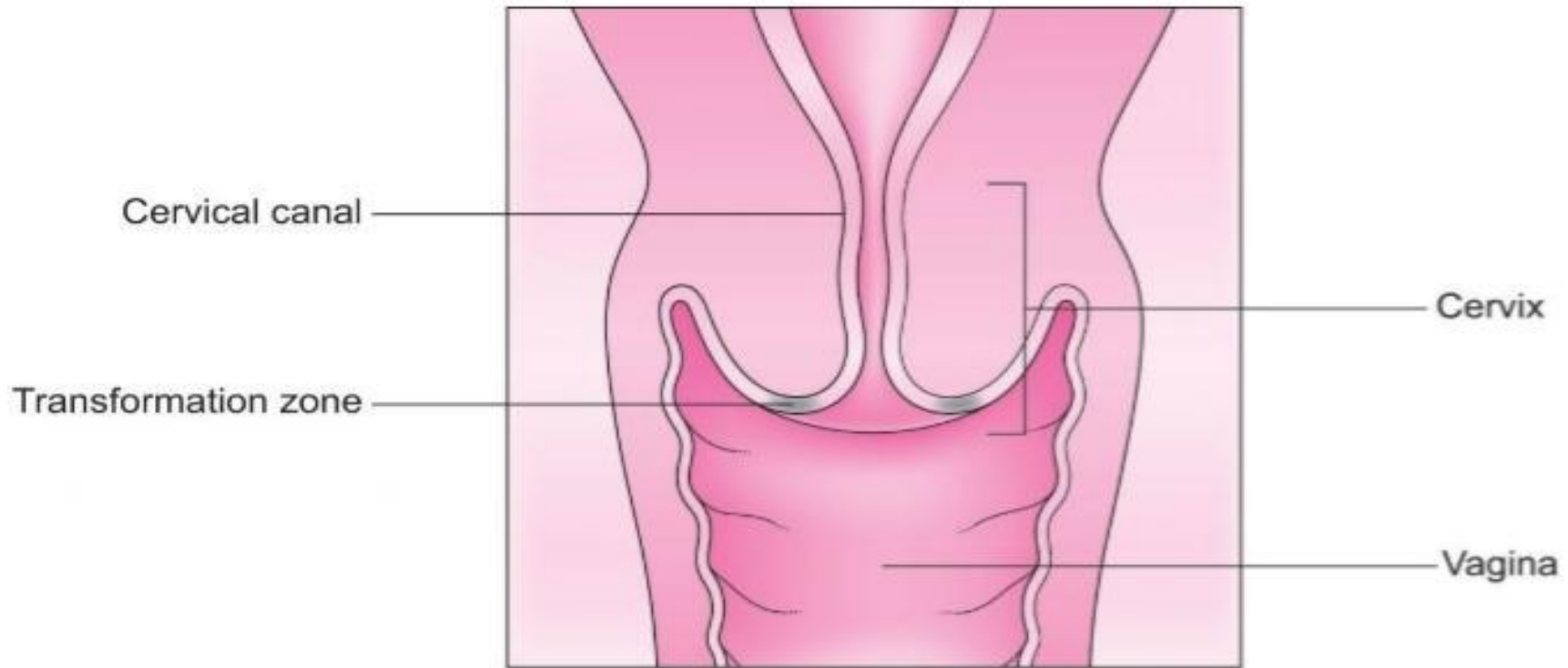
- Cervical erosion is a condition where the squamous epithelium of the ectocervix is replaced by columnar epithelium which is continuous with the endocervix.
- Clinically, it is reddened area on the portio vaginalis around the external os or its red velvety patch on ectocervix
- It is not an ulcer
- It is benign lesion.

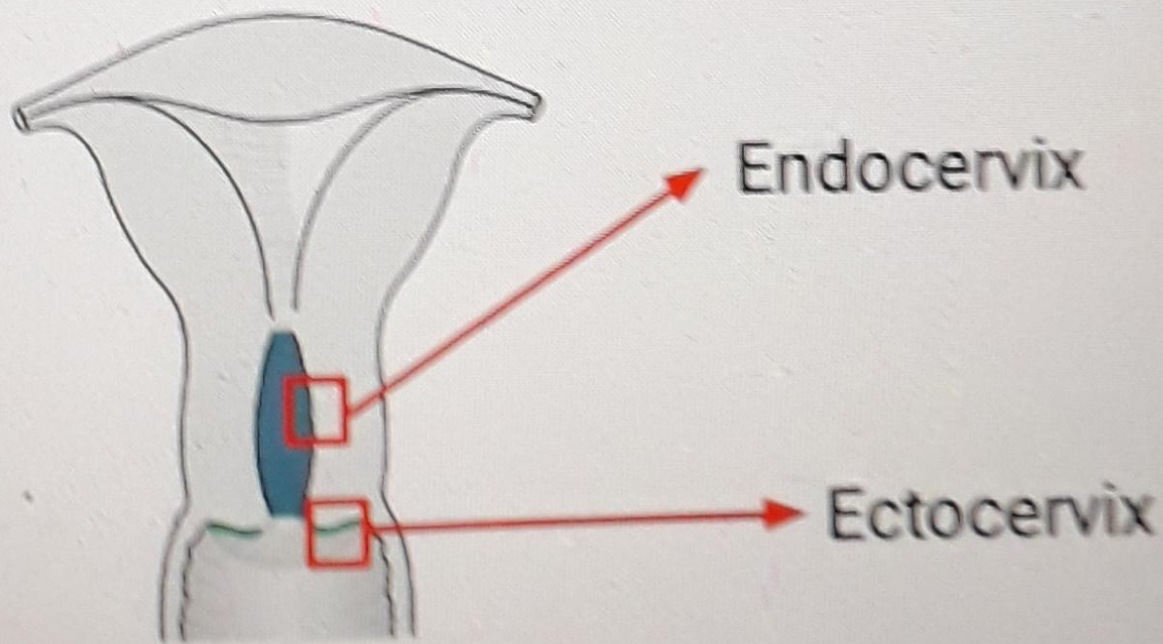
# Anatomy





# The cervix





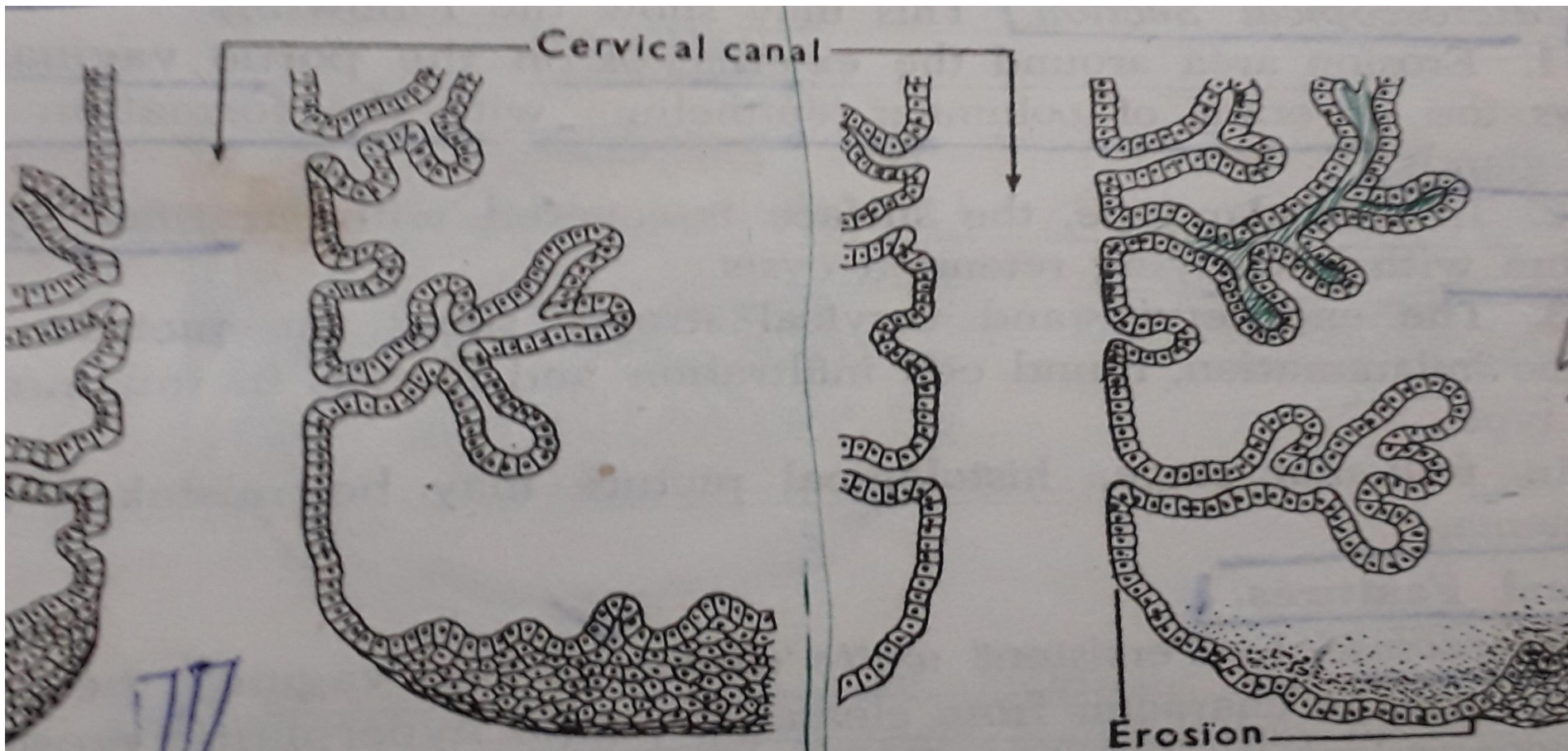
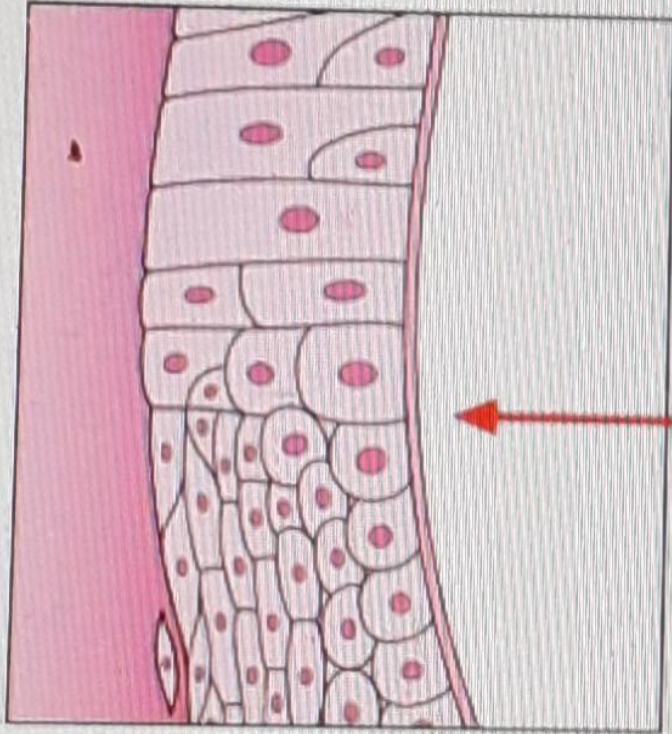
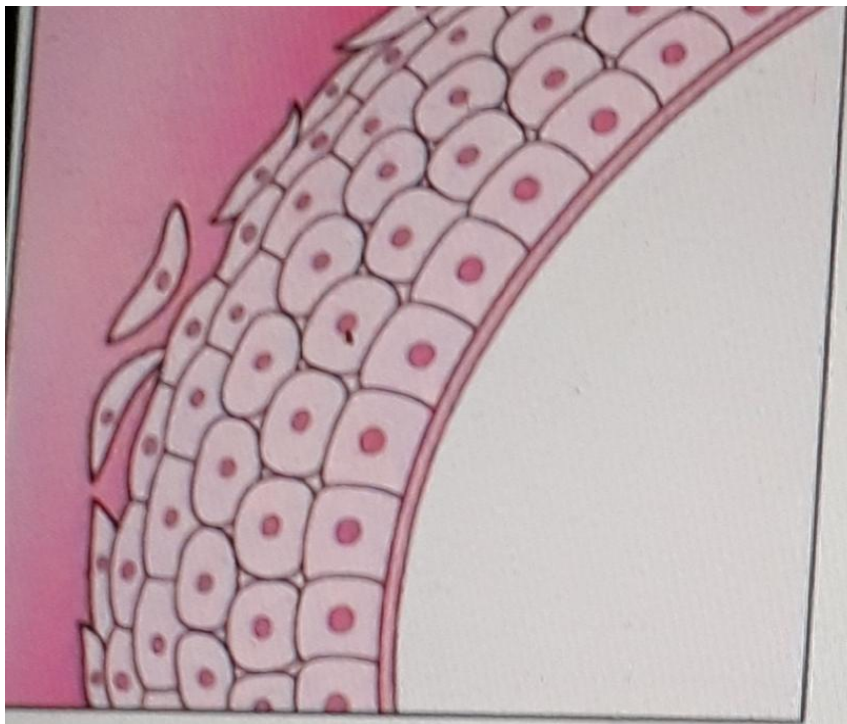


Fig. 151. Histology of normal cervix (left) and cervical erosion (right)



Squamo-columnar  
junction

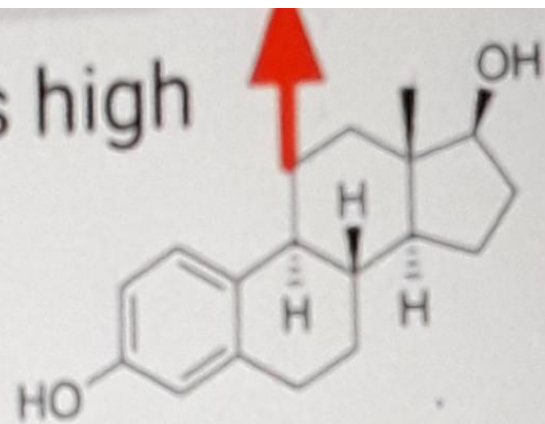




Squamous cells

Ectocervix

When, estrogen is high



Cervical erosi

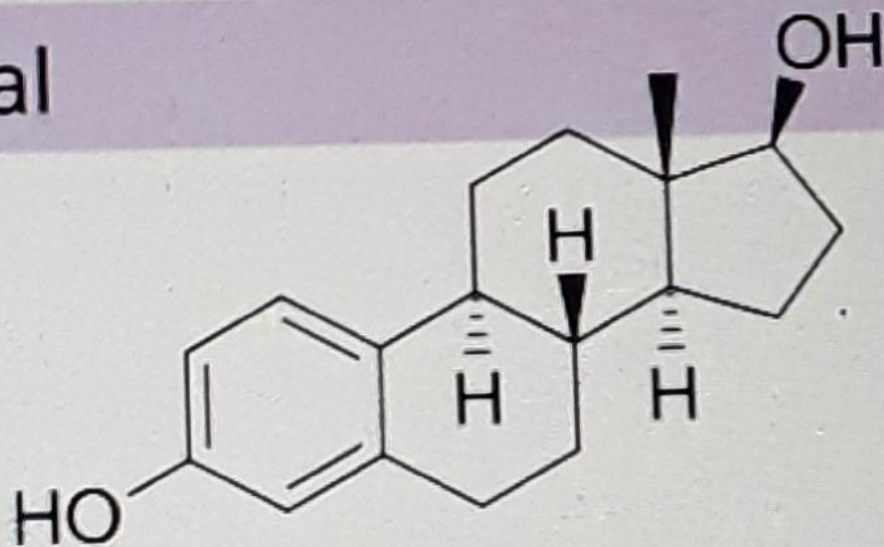
# Incidences

- More than 3/4 th of adult women suffer from this condition

# Types

- Congenital
- Acquired

Congenital



Estrogen derived from mother

Decreased estrogen level = Heals spontaneously

# Acquired

- H/O cervicitis
- H/O OC pills
- Hyperoestrogenism
- During pregnancy

## Histological Classification

- ✓ Flat type
- ✓ Follicular type
- ✓ Papillary type

# Symptoms-

- Persistent white discharge per vagina discharge vary in character from clean mucus to Mucopurulent.
- Metrorrhagia
- Backache
- Frequency of micturation, dysuria
- Chronic illhealth and metastatic infection - arthritis, muscular pain
- Infertility
- Pruritus vulva



# Symptoms-

- Dyspareunia
- Difficulty in emptying rectum
- Psychological upset

# Signs

1. Normally , anterior lip is affected when uterine position is normal.
2. Posterior lip is affected in reverted and retroflexed uterus.
3. Bright red ,velvety patch surrounding the external os.
4. On rubbing the gauze piece may be multiple oozing spots in vascular cervix.
5. It feels soft,granular with grating sensation.

# Signs

- General health - normal
- Patient commonly a parous women during childbearing period. Rare in young virgins and postmenopausal period.
- Nabothian cyst

# Diagnosis

- Speculum examination
- Pap stain cytological examination

# Complications

- Spread of Infection to cause infection of bladder and urinary tract
- Chronic invalidism - predisposes to malignancy

# Differential diagnosis

- Early carcinoma of cervix
- Mucous polyp
- Tubercular ulcer
- Chancre
- Vaginitis

# Management

- General measures
- Hygiene should be maintained
- Apply technique to relax the mind

# Treatment

- Asymptomatic
- Symptomatic
  - Pill users should stop to take pills.
  - Electrocautery
  - Laser therapy
  - Conisation
  - Partial amputation of cervix
  - Trachelorrhaphy
  - Cryosurgery



# Treatment

- Sologyn solution
- Hysterectomy

Thank you