

Title: Preventix as a new test for the screening of cervical cancer

Author Name: Erika Valencia

Affiliation: MD Gynecology and Obstetrics

Country: *México*

Abstract

The aim of this study was to demonstrate the efficacy of PREVENTIX test as a screening test for the diagnosis of cervical cancer in an open population.

A cross-sectional descriptive study was performance in an open population, at different geographical areas of Mexico in a period from October 2022 to January 2023. Participants were female patients having started sexual life, over 18 years of age and who previously filled out a risk questionnaire where any possible associated risk factor was registered, this information was part of the algorithm of PREVENTIX test. Key criteria exclusion included minor age (<18 years) patients and not having started sexual life. Then, a peripheral venous blood sample was taken for quantification of 3 protein biomarkers as a part of the PREVENTIX test. From this result, a positive or negative risk of having lesions or cervical cancer was stated. In order to find the sensitivity and specificity of PREVENTIX against other screening test, 65 patients whit PREVENTIX test (43 positive PREVENTIX and 22 negative PREVENTIX) were compared with screening validated methodologies and currently used by the medical profession such a PAP, HPV PCR, Colposcopy, and Biopsy only for patients with colposcopy suggestive of a neoplastic process.

The results showed that PREVENTIX about to cytology were 98% similar with respect to negativity, however, there was no relevant similarity with respect to positive patients.

Therefore, PREVENTIX was compared with colposcopy, finding a positive similarity of 90% and a negative similarity of 78% between the two tests. Finally, following the diagnostic algorithms, all the patients with colposcopy suggestive of a neoplastic process underwent confirmation with biopsy. From these results we calculated a negative predictive value of PREVENTIX in relation to biopsy of 100% and a positive predictive value of 50%.

Conclusion: PREVENTIX proved to be a methodology with greater sensitivity than the cytology screening test, i.e. it hardly fails to detect patients at risk and offers a higher detection rate of patients positive for lesions and/or cancer, unlike the most widely used screening in recent years, which is the conventional cytology or Papanicolaou test. It is expected to continue to increase the N.

Biography

Erika Valencia Mejía is 31 years old, she is a medical doctor with specialty in Gynecology and Obstetrics. She has Diploma in gynecological ultrasound and laparoscopic surgery. She has her medical office in Mexico City. Her team is trying to develop a new screening test for cervical cancer that is better than our conventional tests for a better impact in cervical cancer.

Recent publication:

1. Valencia, E. Use of compressive sutures in the control of obstetric hemorrhage as a conservative measure of the uterus, in naval medical center, from june 2017 to December 2020. *Obstetrics & Gynecology International Journal*.

2. Valencia, E. Appendicitis in pregnancy: case report in a navy medical center of Mexico City . International Journal of pregnancy.

Email ID: erikavalencia.35@hotmail.com

Presenter Name: Erika Valencia
Type of Presentation: Speaker
Contact Number: +52 4421718512

