

Ethical issues

Surgical management AIDS defining neoplasia

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Cervical cancer

- HIV and HPV
- Kalafong data
 - Women with AIDS; 90% HPV +
 - 80% hr HPV
- Current cervical cancer screening guidelines inadequate

Cervical cancer

- HIV and cervical cancer
- Adversely effects cervical cancer
 - 15 years younger
 - More advanced stage disease
 - Prognosis poorer

Surgical treatment

- No difference between HIV + and HIV neg
- IA1 LLETZ or extrafacial hysterectomy
- IA2 modified radical with nodes
- IB to IIA radical hysterectomy with nodes +/- adjuvant radiotherapy
- >IIA CRT



Early stage cervical cancer treatment

- CRT and surgery: same 5 year survival
- Morbidity differs

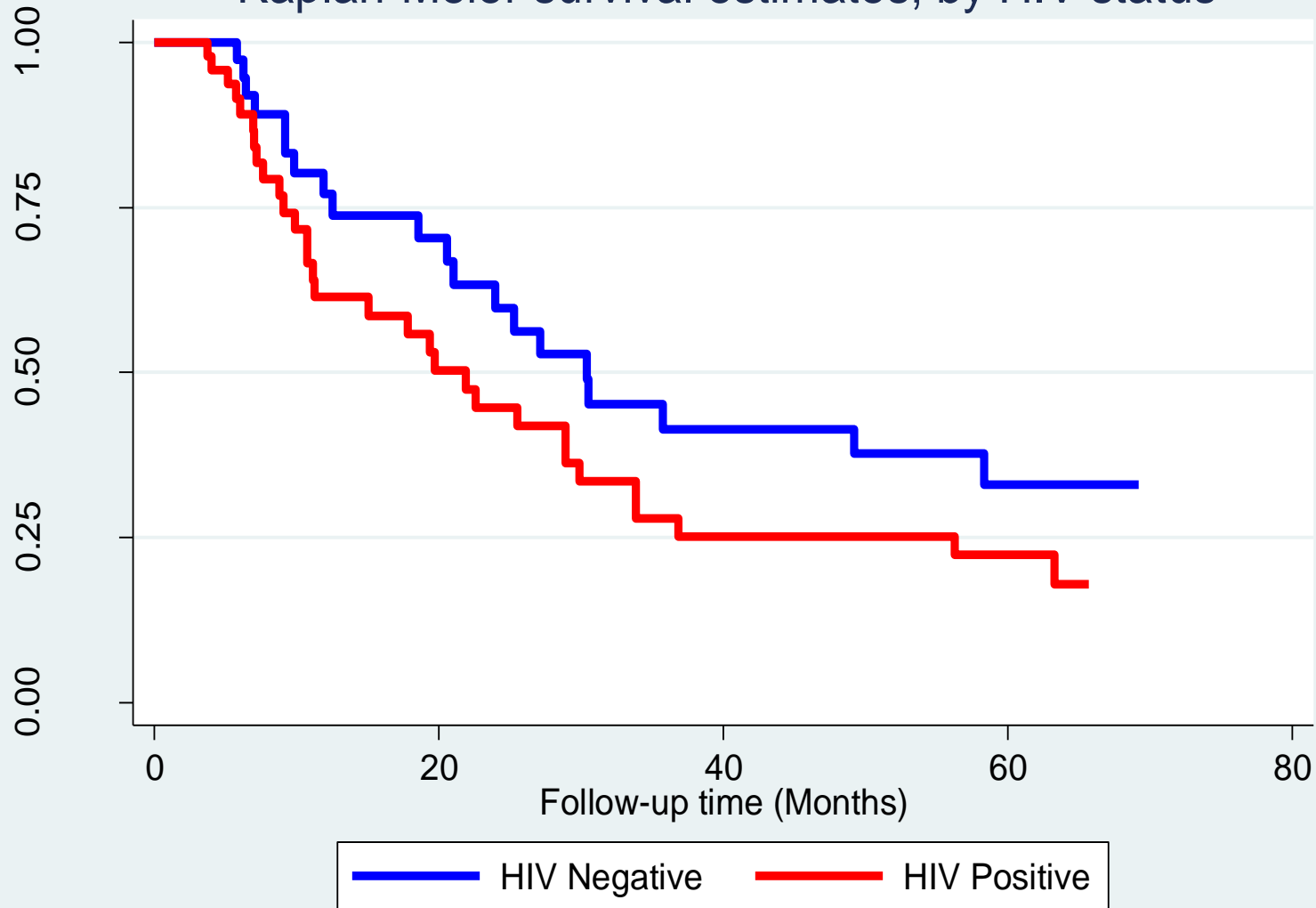


Cervical cancer

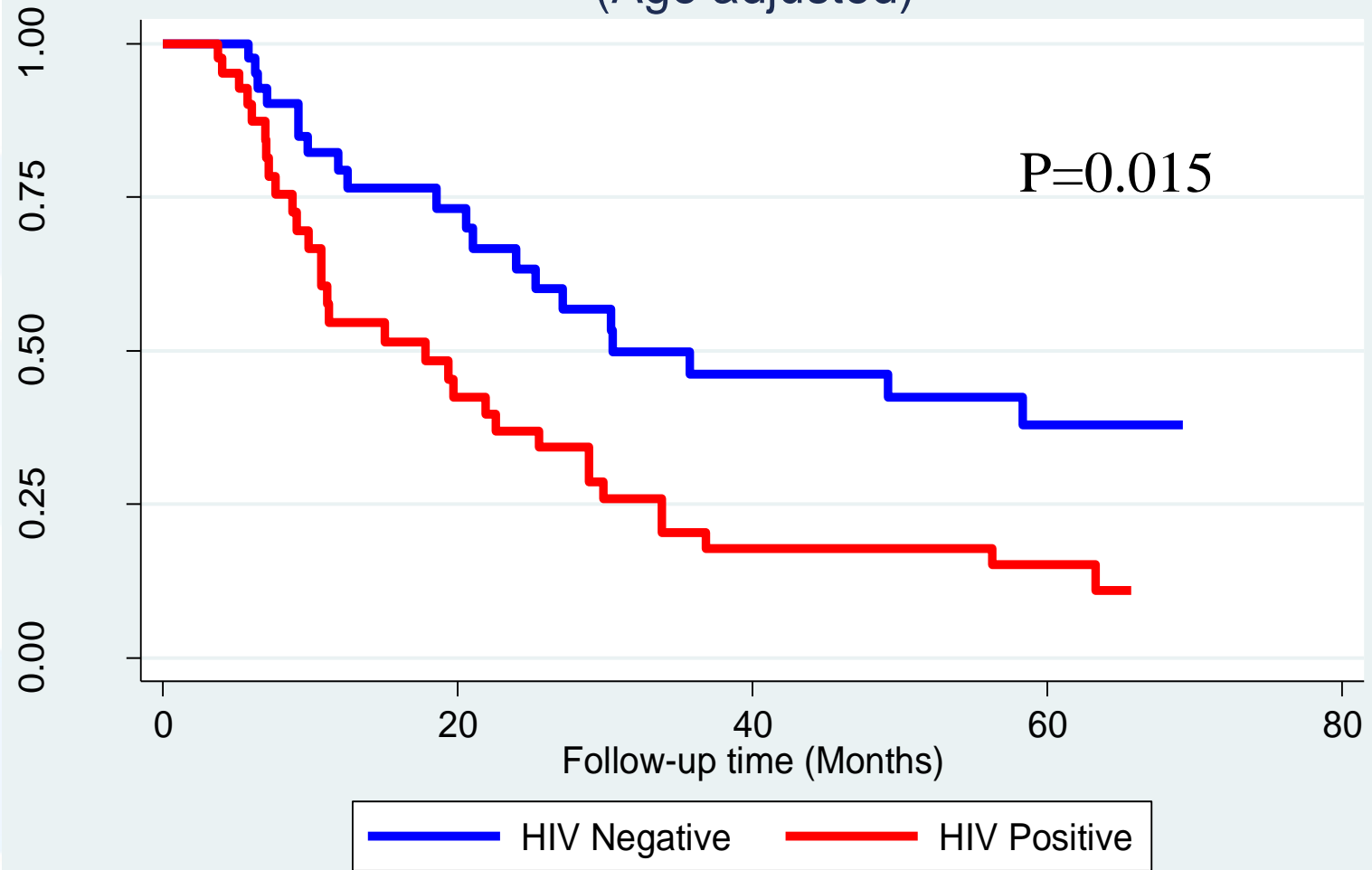
- Survival
- Pretoria data



Kaplan-Meier survival estimates, by HIV status



Kaplan-Meier survival estimates, by HIV status (Age adjusted)



Ethics Pillars

- Beneficence
- Non-maleficence
- Distributive justice
- Respect for autonomy



Beneficence , non-maleficence

- Informed consent
- Offer same treatment as for HIV non infected



Distributive justice

- More pressure on resources
 - Blood products
 - Hospital stay
 - Radiation facilities



Respect for autonomy

- Patient's wishes
- Health care provider concerns



Case

- 37 P0
- HIV infected on HAART
- Diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer
- Engaged to be married this year
- Requested fertility sparing surgery



Ethical issues

- Potential harm in treatment
- Future pregnancy
- Distributive justice
 - Two or potentially three procedures



Thank you



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