Introduction

• Anal cancer and cervical cancer share a common associated etiology of HPV infection as well as cytomorphology changes
• According to the guideline of the American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons, the high-risk groups for anal squamous neoplasms were HIV positive, men who have sex with men (MSM) and women with cervical dysplasia
• Anal Pap test was introduced as a preventing screening method in high-risk population.
• Few studies have reported prevalence of abnormal Anal Pap test in Thailand

Objective

• To determine the findings of abnormal cytomorphology results among MSM group in Sexual Health Clinic of Thammasat University Hospital.

Materials & Methods

• Descriptive retrospective study of 83 Anal Pap tests performed in 61 MSM patients during June 2015 to November 2018
• Cytology results were classified according to Bethesda 2014 system.
• Patient’s age, specimen collection method and cytology results were described.

Conclusion

• Anal Pap test is a satisfactory tool for early detection of anal squamous lesion.
• Further studies for additional data are necessary

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