

The use of a mini-colposcope, the Gynocular, to detect cervical lesions in women with abnormal cytology and high-risk human papillomavirus: a randomized, cross-over, non-inferiority trial

Submission date 08/12/2013	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 30/01/2014	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 30/01/2014	Condition category Urological and Genital Diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Cervical cancer is diagnosed in 470,000 women a year worldwide and 273,000 women die of the disease, mostly where there is less help access to healthcare. If detected early, many women can be cured of the disease. However, often women lack access to screening, diagnosis and treatment. Our aim is to compare the performance of a battery-driven colposcope, the Gynocular, to traditional stationary colposcopes in detecting the cervical cancer lesions.

Who can participate?

Women referred to undergo colposcopy to detect cervical lesions can take part in this study.

What does the study involve?

Women are randomly allocated to undergo examination using either the Gynocular or the traditional colposcope. A sample from the cervix is taken from all women for further analysis. The performance of the two instruments are analysed.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

There are no risks to the women in participating in the study.

Where is the study run from?

1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Danderyd Hospital, Sweden
2. Department of Clinical Sciences, Karolinska Institute (Karolinska Institutet), Stockholm, Sweden.

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

The study ran from June 2012 to July 2013.

Who is funding the study?

The H&M Conscious Concious Foundation (Sweden) and Gynius AB (Sweden) funded the study.

Who is the main contact?
Dr Helena Kopp Kallner

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

A comparison of the performance of the Gynocular and stationary colposcope by the Swede score colposcopy system in women with abnormal cytology: a randomized cross-over trial

Acronym

ARTEMIS

Study objectives

A pocket-sized mini-colposcope magnifier (Gynocular) is equally good at detecting cervical lesions compared to a stationary colposcope.

Primary study aim: to demonstrate that the Gynocular magnifier is non-inferior to a stationary colposcope in finding acetowhite cervical lesions during examination in women with precancerous cervical dysplasia.

Secondary study aim: to show that the Gynocular magnifier is non-inferior to a colposcope with regard to sensitivity and specificity in finding cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) verified in cervical biopsies.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

1. Stockholm Regional Ethical Review Board, 10/04/2010, Dnr: 2013/1855-3 and 2009/2032-31/1
2. The Medical Products Agency of Sweden, 31/10/2013, Dnr: 461:2010/502414.

Study design

Randomized cross-over trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Diagnostic

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Colposcopy and cervical dysplasia

Interventions

Women will be randomly allocated in blocks of clinic day to start the examination with either the stationary colposcope or the Gynocular. Then, the woman will be examined by the same examiner with the second instrument in order to assess the performance of agreement between the two instruments.

Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Applicable

Primary outcome(s)

Each patient will be assessed by the Swede score systematic colposcopy system, where each of five colposcopic variables (acetowhitiness, margins plus surface, vessel pattern, lesion size and iodine staining) are given a score of 0, 1 or 2 points. All women will also have a liquid-based cytology specimen taken at the time of examination using a plastic spatula on the cervix and a cervix brush in the cervical canal. The examination will be finalized with one or more biopsies taken from areas of suspected cervical lesions when the Swede score is above 0.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Completion date

01/07/2013

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

1. Women with atypical cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US) or low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) and high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) and HR HPV positivity, or any high grade lesion (CIN II or more) regardless of HPV status, referred for colposcopy to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Danderyd Hospital, Stockholm, Sweden between June 2012 and June 2013
2. Ability to understand written and oral information in Swedish
3. Willingness to sign informed consent to take part in the study after oral and written information

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Ongoing vaginal bleeding
2. Any previous gynecological examinations within a week prior to the examination
3. Pregnancy

Date of first enrolment

01/06/2012

Date of final enrolment

01/07/2013

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Sweden

Study participating centre

Döbelnsgatan 23

Sweden

Sweden

111 14

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Gynius AB (Sweden)

ROR

<https://ror.org/04ykj1118>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Industry

Funder Name

H&M Conscious Foundation (Sweden)

Funder Name

Gynius AB (Sweden)

Results and Publications**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not provided at time of registration